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# wheatstone project wheatstone-2 wellhead decommissioning environment plan

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## wheatstone project

### wheatstone-2 wellhead decommissioning environment plan

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## 1 environment plan summary

This *Wheatstone-2 Wellhead Decommissioning Environment Plan Summary* (Table 1-1) has been prepared from material provided in this Environment Plan (EP), and as required by regulation 11(4) of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 (Commonwealth [Cth]) (OPGGs(E)R).

**Table 1-1: Environment Plan summary**

| Regulation     | EP summary material requirement   | Relevant section of the EP     |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 11(4)(a)(i)    | the location of the activity  | Section 2.3, and Section 4.1.1 |
| 11(4)(a)(ii)   | a description of the receiving environment  | Section 5                      |
| 11(4)(a)(iii)  | a description of the activity   | Section 3.5                    |
| 11(4)(a)(iv)   | details of environmental impacts and risks  | Section 8                      |
| 11(4)(a)(v)    | a summary of the control measures for the activity  | Section 8                      |
| 11(4)(a)(vi)   | a summary of the arrangements for ongoing monitoring of the titleholder's environmental performance | Section 9                      |
| 11(4)(a)(vii)  | a summary of the response arrangements in the oil pollution emergency plan <sup>1</sup>             | Section 9.3.7                  |
| 11(4)(a)(viii) | details of consultation already undertaken, and plans for ongoing consultation                      | Section 7                      |
| 11(4)(a)(ix)   | details of the titleholder's nominated liaison person for the activity                              | Section 2.4                    |

<sup>1</sup> An evaluation (Section 9.3.7) determined that there is no credible spill risks associated with the petroleum activity, and as such there is no oil pollution emergency plan (OPEP) associated with this EP.

## 2 introduction

### 2.1 Overview

In 2011 petroleum title WA-47-L was transferred to the Wheatstone Joint Venturers, and Chevron Australia Pty Ltd (CAPL) became the nominated titleholder. This title included a legacy appraisal well that had previously been managed by CAPL. The legacy well was plugged and abandoned, with the wellhead left in situ during well abandonment (refer to Section 2.2 and Section 4.2.1).

Section 572(3) of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cth) (OPGGs Act) requires a titleholder to remove all property that is within the title area and is neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations authorised by the title. The removal of all property and the plugging and abandonment of wells is considered the 'base case' requirement under the OPGGS Act (DISER, 2022). Titleholders may deviate from the base case requirement to remove property if it can be demonstrated that an alternative decommissioning approach delivers equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete property removal, and meets all applicable requirements under the OPGGS Act and regulations, including well integrity and safety-related matters, and other applicable laws (DISER, 2022).

This EP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the OPGGS Act and OPGGS(E)R as administered and for regulatory acceptance by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environment Management Authority (NOPSEMA). An assessment of decommissioning approaches for the legacy well within scope of this EP has been undertaken (Section 3). This options assessment determined that leaving the wellhead in situ provides an equal or better environmental outcome compared to the base case.

This EP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the OPGGS Act and OPGGS(E)R as administered and for regulatory acceptance by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environment Management Authority (NOPSEMA). An assessment of decommissioning approaches for the legacy wells within scope of this EP has been undertaken (Section 3). This options assessment determined that leaving the wellhead in situ provides an equal or better environmental outcome compared to the base case.

This EP demonstrates that leaving the wellhead in situ delivers equal or better environmental outcomes and meets all regulatory requirements. The EP documents the assessment and management of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with legacy wellhead remaining in situ within Commonwealth waters including that impacts and risks associated with leaving the wellhead in situ are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

Deviations from the property removal requirement of section 572(3) may be agreed to by NOPSEMA through permissioning documents (NOPSEMA 2020). Acceptance of an EP is the instrument approved under the OPGGS(E)R that enlivens section 572 (7) of the OPGGS Act. As the alternative of leaving the wellhead in situ provides an equal or better environmental outcome compared with the complete removal base case, and the impacts and risks associated with leaving the wellhead in situ has been demonstrated to be ALARP and acceptable, CAPL are seeking a deviation to the section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act via the acceptance of this EP to leave the wellhead in situ.

## 2.2 Scope

In 2022 CAPL completed an investigation to determine the presence of any non-operated subsea assets within the Wheatstone Joint Venture petroleum titles<sup>1</sup>. This investigation identified one non-operated asset, consisting of a previously plugged and abandoned appraisal well, with abandonment undertaken consistent and compliant with permissioning documents in place at the time.

This EP addresses leaving the following wellhead in situ within Commonwealth waters (the 'petroleum activity'):

- Wheatstone-2 (WA-47-L).

This EP closes out the legacy non-operated assets within the Wheatstone Joint Venture petroleum titles.

## 2.3 Location

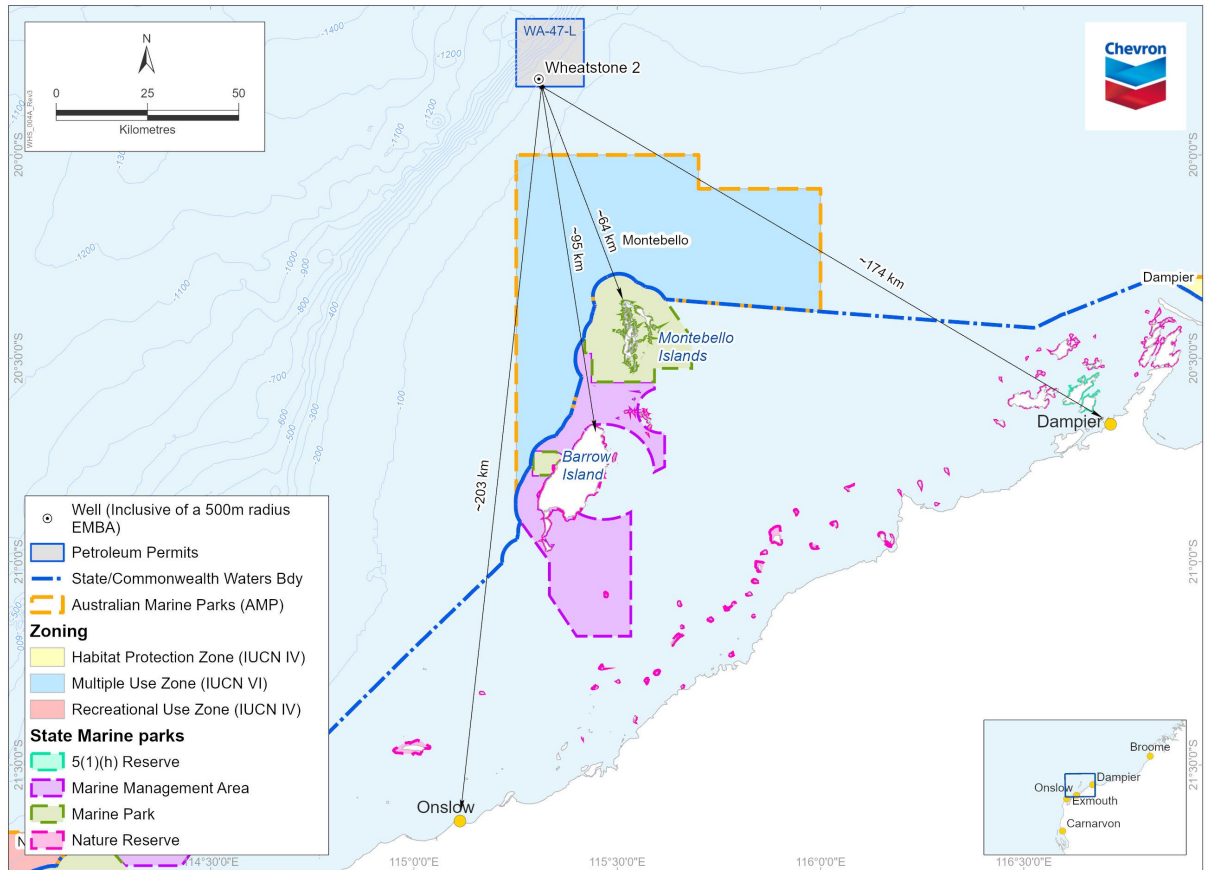
The Wheatstone-2 well is located within production licence WA-47-L, ~150 km off the north-west coast of Western Australia (WA), and ~95 km north-northwest of Barrow Island (Figure 2-1, Table 2-1). Wheatstone-2 is located ~1 km south-southeast of the WST-3A, WST-3C, WST-3D, and WST-3F development wells within the Wheatstone gas field.

**Table 2-1: Coordinates and water depth of legacy well**

| Well         | Petroleum title | Latitude | Longitude | Approximate water depth |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Wheatstone-2 | WA-47-L         | -19.8137 | 115.3073  | 213 m                   |

*Coordinates provided in WGS84. Water depths with reference to mean sea level (MSL).*

<sup>1</sup> As per Section 3.5.4 NOPSEMA-accepted *Wheatstone Project Start-up and Operations Environment Plan (Commonwealth Water) Environment Plan (CAPL, 2022)*



**Figure 2-1: Location of Wheatstone-2**

## 2.4 Titleholder details

CAPL is the nominated titleholder of production licence WA-47-L on behalf of the titleholder companies listed in Regulation 15(3) of the OPGGS(E)R requires that CAPL notifies NOPSEMA of a change in the titleholder, a change to the titleholder’s nominated liaison person, or a change in the contact details for either the titleholder or the nominated liaison person.

Regulation 286A of the OPGGS Act requires notification is provided to NOPSEMA and the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) if there is a change to one of the registered titleholders or contact details for the registered titleholders; this notification is to occur within 30 days of such a change.

Table 2-2. The contact details for the titleholders’ nominated liaison person for this EP are listed in Table 2-3.

Regulation 15(3) of the OPGGS(E)R requires that CAPL notifies NOPSEMA of a change in the titleholder, a change to the titleholder’s nominated liaison person, or a change in the contact details for either the titleholder or the nominated liaison person.

Regulation 286A of the OPGGS Act requires notification is provided to NOPSEMA and the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) if there is a change to one of the registered titleholders or contact details for the registered titleholders; this notification is to occur within 30 days of such a change.

**Table 2-2: Titleholder details**

| Titles  | Detail             | Titleholders   | Nominated titleholder                           | Address                               |
|---------|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| WA-47-L | Production Licence | Chevron Australia Pty Ltd<br>PE Wheatstone Pty Ltd<br>Kyushu Electric Wheatstone Pty Ltd | Chevron Australia Pty Ltd<br>(ACN: 086 197 757) | 250 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000 |

**Table 2-3: Titleholders' nominated liaison person**

|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Position</b>         | HSE Regulatory Affairs Team Lead |
| <b>Company</b>          | Chevron Australia Pty Ltd        |
| <b>ACN</b>              | 086 197 757                      |
| <b>Business Address</b> | 1 The Esplanade, Perth WA 6000   |
| <b>Telephone</b>        | +61 8 9216 4000                  |
| <b>Email</b>            | ABUEnvPlanInfo@chevron.com       |

## 2.5 Environmental management framework

CAPL's operations are managed in accordance with Chevron Corporation's Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS), which is described in Section 9.

### 2.5.1 Environmental policy

CAPL's commitment to environmental management in all aspects of operations is documented in Chevron Corporation's Operational Excellence (OE) Policy 530 (appendix a).

### 2.5.2 Relevant requirements

In accordance with regulation 13(4) of the OPGGS(E)R, the legislative requirements that apply to the petroleum activity and are relevant to the environmental management of the activity are provided in Table 2-4. No other (non-legislative) requirements relevant to the environmental management of the activity were identified.

**Table 2-4: Commonwealth legislative requirements**

| Legislation  | Description  | Requirements relevant to the risks associated with the petroleum activity  | Demonstration of how requirements are met |
|--|--|--|---|
| <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)<br><br>EPBC Regulations 2000 | Provides for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places | This EP must describe matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act and assess any impacts and risks to these protected matters | Section 5, and Section 8                  |
| <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i>   | This act addresses Australia's obligations under the London  | Consultation with DCCEEW has confirmed that a sea  | Section 7                                 |

| Legislation                                  | Description   | Requirements relevant to the risks associated with the petroleum activity  | Demonstration of how requirements are met |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | Protocol and regulates the loading and dumping of waste at sea and the placement of artificial reefs within Australian Waters   | dumping permit will be required for the wellhead to remain in situ on the seabed. CAPL will fulfil all obligations under the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> by applying for a sea dumping permit(s) for the wellhead |   |
| OPGGS Act<br><br>OPGGS(E)R                   | The OPGGS(E)R under the OPGGS Act requires a titleholder to have an accepted EP in place prior to commencement of a petroleum activity. The regulations ensure petroleum activities are undertaken in an ecologically sustainable manner in accordance with an EP | An EP for a petroleum activity must be accepted by NOPSEMA before activities commence  | This EP                                   |
| <i>Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018</i> | Provides protection for shipwrecks, sunken aircraft and other cultural heritage sites in Australian waters  | Identification of the presence of protected cultural heritage sites and assessment of any impacts and risks to these sites   | Section 5, and Section 8                  |

### 3 decommissioning options assessment

#### 3.1 Requirements

Under section 270(3)(c) of the OPGGS Act, before a title can be surrendered, all property brought into a title area must be removed or arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA must be made in relation to the property.

Section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act requires a titleholder to remove all property that is within the title area and is neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations authorised by the title. Titleholders may deviate from the base case requirement to remove property if it can be demonstrated that an alternative decommissioning approach delivers equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete property removal.

The Offshore Petroleum Decommissioning Guideline (DISER, 2022) clarifies that the base case is complete removal of all equipment and property. Options other than complete removal may be considered, however the titleholder must demonstrate that the alternative decommissioning approach delivers equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete removal and meets all applicable requirements under the OPGGS Act and regulations, including well integrity and safety related matters, and other applicable laws.

#### 3.2 Infrastructure Overview

Infrastructure remaining on or above the seabed is summarised in Table 3-1. The wellhead and corrosion caps (where present) are comprised of mild steel. Mild steel is mainly comprised of iron (~98%) with small amounts of other elements (Table 3-2). The weight of steel comprising the wellhead is estimated to be up to ~8,500 kg. Surface coatings and paints are expected to have been used on the wellhead for corrosion protection and are likely to be zinc-oxide based, given the age of the wellhead. Approximately 5–6 kg of surface coatings and paints is estimated for the wellhead. Small amounts (~0.75 kg) of elastomeric materials such as Teflon and Viton are expected to have been used in seal componentry. The wellhead covers an area of ~ 3 m x3 m.

No chemicals or hazardous materials remain within the well or casing annulus above the permanent cement plug barriers. The fluids in the well above the cement plugs is seawater (or inhibited seawater). The fluids in the casing annulus above the cement plugs is freshwater. There is no credible risk of fluids below the permanent cement plug barriers being released to the marine environment.

**Table 3-1: Wellhead infrastructure**

| Infrastructure         | Wheatstone - 2                  |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wellhead               | In place                        |
| Wellhead corrosion cap | In place                        |
| Guide Base             | N/A                             |
| Mud mat                | N/A                             |
| Shallowest feature     | ~2.2 m above mudline (wellhead) |

**Table 3-2: Typical content of mild steel**

| Element | Content (% weight) |
|---------|--------------------|
| Iron    | ~98                |



| Element    | Content (% weight) |
|------------|--------------------|
| Carbon     | <0.2               |
| Manganese  | 0.3–1.6            |
| Phosphorus | 0.03–0.04          |
| Sulfur     | 0.03–0.05          |
| Nickel     | 0–0.01             |
| Copper     | 0–0.55             |

Source: (Xometry, 2022)

### 3.3 Options assessment process

#### 3.3.1 Identify feasible Options

CAPL undertook a decommissioning options assessment for the Wheatstone-2 wellhead to determine if an alternative decommissioning approach would provide equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete removal of the wellhead.

CAPL identified the following decommissioning options:

- removal of all property (base case)
- leave property in situ (alternative)
- leave property in situ with a cover (alternative).

In relation to the leave property in situ with a cover alternative, this option is technically feasible, and the benefit associated with the installation of a cover (e.g. over-trawl structure, wellhead cap, rock dumping etc.) on the wellhead is the potential reduction in snagging and navigational hazard risks. However, the installation of a cover may only reduce and not remove the navigational hazard posed by the wellhead, and could potentially increase these risks due to the resulting increased profile above seabed. As the wellhead will remain marked on nautical charts and because commercial fishing effort at the wellhead location is low and an increase in fishing effort is not projected in the near term, any wellhead cover was considered to potentially provide only incidental benefit or potentially increase navigational hazard risk. It was determined that this alternative would not be of greater benefit than the in situ alternative. Therefore, this decommissioning alternative is not evaluated further.

The two remaining options (i.e. base case, and the leave property in situ alternative) were considered feasible, and as such a qualitative comparative assessment has been undertaken by CAPL to identify the impacts and risks associated with each.

#### 3.3.2 Assessment criteria

The decommissioning options assessment process was based on evaluations of: environment and social, technical feasibility, health and safety, and economical criteria.

The criteria and specific sub-criteria used for the options assessment are detailed in Table 3-3.



**Table 3-3: Options assessment criteria**

| Criteria                      | Sub-criteria   | Description  |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Environment and social</b> | Seabed disturbance   | Qualitative evaluation of the extent of disturbance to seabed and risk to cultural heritage values   |
|                               | Changes to water or sediment quality                                       | Qualitative evaluation of potential changes to water or sediment quality   |
|                               | Air emissions  | Qualitative evaluation of air emissions associated with offshore operations  |
|                               | Light emissions  | Qualitative evaluation of light emissions associated with offshore operations  |
|                               | Underwater sound   | Qualitative evaluation of underwater sound associated with offshore operations   |
|                               | Planned discharges   | Qualitative evaluation of planned discharges associated with offshore operations   |
|                               | Unplanned interaction with marine fauna                                    | Qualitative evaluation of unplanned interaction with marine fauna associated with offshore operations and risk to cultural heritage values   |
|                               | Unplanned release (minor loss of containment [LOC])                        | Qualitative evaluation of unplanned release (minor LOC) associated with vessel and support activities  |
|                               | Introduced marine species (IMS)  | Qualitative evaluation of the risk of an introduction of IMS associated with offshore operations   |
|                               | Unplanned release of waste (hazardous or non-hazardous) from a vessel      | Qualitative evaluation of unplanned release of hazardous or non-hazardous waste (including the dropped objects) associated with offshore operations  |
|                               | Unplanned hydrocarbon release (from an emergency event)                    | Qualitative evaluation of unplanned hydrocarbon release from an emergency event (e.g. vessel collision, loss of well integrity) associated with offshore operations and risk to cultural heritage values             |
|                               | Ecological benefit or enhancement  | Qualitative evaluation of any potential benefit from not disturbing a habitat that may have established on the infrastructure while in situ  |
|                               | Release of contaminants to marine environment from wellhead infrastructure | Qualitative evaluation of the release of contaminants to marine environment from long-term presence of the wellhead infrastructure remaining in situ and degrading over time   |
|                               | Risk to other marine users (from physical presence of infrastructure)      | Qualitative evaluation of the potential displacement of commercial fisheries or affecting their catch volume due to long-term presence of the wellhead infrastructure (i.e. risk of interaction with infrastructure) |
| <b>Technical feasibility</b>  | Engineering and execution complexity                                       | The extent to which the option requires the use of proven technology.<br>The ability to recover from unplanned excursions and complete the planned option  |
| <b>Health and safety</b>      | Health and safety risk to project personnel                                | Health and safety risks to company-related personnel associated with offshore operations   |
|                               | Risk to other marine users (from physical presence of infrastructure)      | Health and safety risks to marine users such as commercial vessels, fishers, and members of the public   |

| Criteria         | Sub-criteria | Description       |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <b>Economics</b> | Cost         | Operational costs |

For each of the above criteria and sub-criteria, relative rankings (i.e. most preferred to least preferred) were developed to provide a decision matrix for the assessment (Table 3-4).

Timeframes relevant to the impact or risk were considered as follows:

- short-term—impact or risk during execution of decommissioning operations (such as when vessels are in the field)
- long-term—impact or risk beyond short-term, which may occur following the completion of decommissioning option activity, until infrastructure has been determined to be completely degraded.

### **3.4 Options assessment**

The evaluation of the two decommissioning approaches against each of the sub-criteria is presented in Table 3-5.

**Table 3-4: Decision matrix for decommissioning options assessment**

| Activity phase                | Sub-criteria                         | Preference Ranking   |   |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
|                               |                                      | Most   | Mid   | Least  |
| <b>Environment and social</b> |                                      |  |   |  |
| During execution              | Seabed disturbance                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none or minor disturbance to seabed</li> <li>• no impact or low risk to cultural activities, connections, or obligations</li> <li>• no impact or low risk to community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moderate disturbance to seabed</li> <li>• low to moderate impact or moderate risk to cultural activities, connections, or obligations</li> <li>• low to moderate impact or moderate risk to community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extensive disturbance to seabed</li> <li>• high impact or risk to cultural activities, connections, or obligations</li> <li>• high impact or risk to community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets</li> </ul> |
|                               | Changes to water or sediment quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low impact or risk to water quality and/or sediment quality</li> <li>• potential for localised and short-term effects</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moderate impact or risk to water quality and/or sediment quality</li> <li>• potential for localised and long-term, or widespread and short-term effects</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high impact or risk to water quality and/or sediment quality</li> <li>• potential effects widespread and long-term effects</li> </ul>   |
|                               | Air emissions                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no or low volume of emissions, corresponding with short campaign duration (no or low number of days)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moderate volume of emissions, corresponding with moderate campaign duration (weeks)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high volume of emissions, corresponding with moderate campaign duration (months)</li> </ul>   |
|                               | Light emissions                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no or low risk associated with artificial light emissions</li> <li>• potential for localised and short-term effects to marine fauna</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moderate risk associated with artificial light emissions</li> <li>• potential for localised and long-term, or widespread and short-term effects to marine fauna</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high risk associated with artificial light emissions</li> <li>• potential effects widespread and long-term effects to marine fauna</li> </ul>   |
|                               | Underwater sound                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no or low risk of underwater sound emissions</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moderate risk of underwater sound emissions</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high risk of underwater sound emissions</li> <li>• potential effects widespread and long-term effects to marine fauna</li> </ul>  |

| Activity phase | Sub-criteria  | Preference Ranking   |  |   |
|----------------|---|--|--|---|
|                |   | Most   | Mid  | Least   |
|                |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potential for localised and short-term effects to marine fauna</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potential for localised and long-term, or widespread and short-term effects to marine fauna</li> </ul>  |   |
|                | Planned discharges  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low risk associated with planned discharges</li> <li>potential for localised and short-term effects</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate risk associated with planned discharges</li> <li>potential for localised and long-term, or widespread and short-term effects</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high risk associated with planned discharges</li> <li>potential effects widespread and long-term effects</li> </ul>  |
|                | Unplanned interaction with marine fauna                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low risk of marine fauna interaction that could result in injury or death of a protected species</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate risk of marine fauna interaction that could result in injury or death of a protected species</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high risk of marine fauna interaction that could result in injury or death of a protected species</li> </ul>   |
|                | Unplanned release (  minor LOC)                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low risk associated with release of hazardous or non-hazardous materials (including dropped objects, etc.)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate risk associated with release of hazardous or non-hazardous materials (including dropped objects, etc.)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high risk associated with release of hazardous or non-hazardous materials (including dropped objects, etc.)</li> </ul>   |
|                | IMS   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low risk of introduction of IMS</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate risk of introduction of IMS</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high risk of introduction of IMS</li> </ul>  |
|                | Unplanned release of waste (hazardous or non-hazardous) from a vessel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low risk associated with release of hazardous or non-hazardous solid waste from a vessel; or potential for an unplanned release that results in localized and short-term effects</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate risk associated with release of hazardous or non-hazardous solid waste from a vessel; or potential for an unplanned release that results in localised and long-term, or widespread and short-term effects</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high risk associated with release of hazardous or non-hazardous materials solid waste from a vessel; or potential for an unplanned release that results in widespread and long-term effects</li> </ul>                     |
|                | Unplanned hydrocarbon release (from an emergency event)               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low likelihood of an unplanned release, or</li> <li>potential for an unplanned release that results in localized and short-term effects</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate likelihood of an unplanned release, or</li> <li>potential for an unplanned release that results in localised and long-term, or widespread and short-term effects</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high likelihood of an unplanned release, or</li> <li>potential for an unplanned release that results in widespread and long-term effects</li> <li>high risk to cultural activities, connections, or obligations</li> </ul> |

| Activity phase               | Sub-criteria   | Preference Ranking  |   |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
|                              |  | Most  | Mid   | Least   |
|                              |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low risk to cultural activities, connections, or obligations</li> <li>no or low risk to community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate risk to cultural activities, connections, or obligations</li> <li>moderate risk to community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high risk to community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets</li> </ul>  |
| Post execution               | Ecological benefit or enhancement  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>retention of habitat that provides moderate to high level of benefit to the local marine ecology</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>retention of habitat that provides minor level of benefit to the local marine ecology</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or limited retention of habitat</li> </ul>  |
|                              | Seabed disturbance   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>none or minor disturbance to seabed</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate disturbance to seabed</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>extensive disturbance to seabed</li> </ul>   |
|                              | Release of contaminants to marine environment from wellhead infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infrastructure left in situ has potential to release contaminants to marine environments that result in no or limited environmental impact</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infrastructure left in situ has potential to release contaminants to marine environments that result in moderate environmental impact</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infrastructure left in situ has potential to release contaminants to marine environments that result in moderate to high environmental impact</li> </ul> |
|                              | Risk to other marine users (from physical presence of infrastructure)      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infrastructure fully removed, or remaining infrastructure presents no or low material effect on current or future commercial fisheries (catch effort and volume)</li> <li>no or low potential for interaction with commercial fishers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>access to area for current and future commercial fisheries remains, but some infrastructure remaining in situ which presents a moderate impact on catch effort and volume</li> <li>moderate potential for interaction with commercial fishers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>remaining infrastructure prevents access to the area to current or future commercial fisheries, with high impact on catch effort and volume</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Technical feasibility</b> |  |   |   |   |
| During execution             | Engineering and execution complexity                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>scope is clearly defined</li> <li>methodology is well proven and commonly used</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some scope uncertainty</li> <li>methodology is well proven and commonly used</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>scope is uncertain</li> <li>complex or unproven execution methodology</li> </ul>   |

| Activity phase           | Sub-criteria  | Preference Ranking  |  |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|
|                          |   | Most  | Mid  | Least   |
|                          |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>integrity of infrastructure is known and is not compromised</li> <li>high level of technical maturity of tools and equipment</li> <li>low level of technical risk</li> <li>ability to recover from unplanned events and complete activity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>integrity of some infrastructure is unknown and/or compromised</li> <li>moderate level of technical maturity of tools and equipment</li> <li>moderate level of technical risk</li> <li>some potential to recover from unplanned events and complete activity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>integrity of infrastructure unknown and/or compromised</li> <li>low level of technical maturity of tools and equipment</li> <li>high level of technical risk</li> <li>no ability to recover from unplanned events and complete activity</li> </ul> |
| <b>Health and safety</b> |   |   |  |   |
| During execution         | Safety risk to project personnel                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no or low level of personnel exposure hours</li> <li>personnel not exposed to high or moderate risk activities</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate level of personnel exposure hours</li> <li>personnel exposed to moderate risk activities</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high level of personnel exposure hours</li> <li>personnel exposed to high-risk activities</li> </ul>   |
| Post execution           | Risk to other marine users (from physical presence of infrastructure) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infrastructure fully removed, or remaining infrastructure presents no material health and safety risk to identified other marine users</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some infrastructure left in situ- which presents a moderate level of health and safety risk to identified other marine users</li> <li>risk reduction measures potentially required</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>large volume of infrastructure remains in situ which presents a high level of health and safety risk to identified other marine users</li> <li>risk reduction measures are not available</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Economics</b>         |   |   |  |   |
| During execution         | Cost  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>low financial cost to implement option</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>moderate financial cost to implement option</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high financial cost to implement option</li> </ul>   |

**Table 3-5: Decommissioning options assessment**

| Activity Phase                        | Sub-criteria                         | Removal of all property (base case)   | Leave property in situ (alternative)   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Environmental and Social risks</b> |                                      |   |  |
| During Execution                      | Seabed Disturbance                   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>Wellhead removal would result in localised seabed disturbance from the cutting activities, lifting and removal of the wellhead, and lifting and removal of guide bases and/or mud mats.</p> <p>Based on CAPL's understanding of cultural and heritage values in the offshore marine environment, and specifically within the vicinity of the wellhead, seabed disturbance from wellhead removal is not anticipated to present a credible risk, and has not been evaluated further.</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there is no seabed disturbance associated with this alternative. Consequently, there are no impacts or risks to the marine environment or cultural or heritage values.</p> |
|                                       | Changes to water or sediment quality | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>Wellhead removal would result in localised changes to water quality due to the resuspension of sediment into the water column during the lifting of infrastructure from the seabed. Wellhead cutting will generate small volumes of metal swarf, cement cuttings, grit, and flocculent, that would be released to the marine environment.</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with changes to water or sediment quality during execution.</p>  |
|                                       | Air emissions                        | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel and/or rig operations, it would introduce the air emissions from the combustion of marine fuel. It is estimated that field operations would require approximately two days for the well site (i.e. campaign for one wellhead to be removed would be approximately 2 days, plus mobilisation and demobilisation times).</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with air emissions during execution.</p>   |
|                                       | Light emissions                      | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel and/or rig operations, it would introduce artificial light emissions due to the requirement for navigation and safe operational lighting at night. Given the short duration of</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with artificial light emissions during execution.</p>  |

| Activity Phase | Sub-criteria                            | Removal of all property (base case)  | Leave property in situ (alternative)   |
|----------------|---|--|--|
|                |   | activities and distance offshore, this has the potential for incidental effects to marine fauna.   |  |
|                | Underwater sound                        | <p><b>Preference ranking – Most preferred</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel and/or rig operations, it would introduce the underwater sound emissions for the support vessel and/or rig which would use dynamic positioning. A single vessel or rig on dynamic positioning is considered to represent a potential for localised and short-term effects to marine fauna, but is unlikely to result in any longer-term impact to individuals or populations.</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking – Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with underwater sound emissions during execution.</p>                      |
|                | Planned discharges                      | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel and/or rig operations, it would introduce routine vessel discharges (e.g., sewage, cooling water, etc.). It is estimated that field operations would require approximately 2 days for the well site (i.e. campaign for the wellhead to be removed would be approximately 2 days, plus mobilisation and demobilisation times).</p> <p>Wellhead cutting will generate small volumes of metal swarf, cement cuttings, grit, and flocculent, that would be released to the marine environment.</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with planned discharges during execution.</p>                              |
|                | Unplanned interaction with marine fauna | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel and/or rig operations, it would introduce the risk of marine fauna interactions. The wellhead is located within the Pygmy Blue Whale migration Biologically Important Area (BIA). Given the vessels will be stationary during removal activities at the well location, this reduces the risk of unplanned interactions (which typically occur between vessels moving at higher speeds).</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with risk of unplanned interaction with marine fauna during execution.</p> |
|                |   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p>  |



| Activity Phase | Sub-criteria  | Removal of all property (base case)   | Leave property in situ (alternative)  |
|----------------|---|---|---|
|                | Unplanned release (minor LOC)   | As wellhead removal would require vessel and equipment (e.g., lifting) operations, it would introduce the risk of a loss of containment from ROV hydraulic leaks, and from the use, handling and storage of hazardous materials.  | As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with unplanned releases resulting from loss of containment during execution.   |
|                | IMS   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Mid</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require a vessel and/or rig it would introduce the risk of introducing IMS to the marine environment, IMS has the potential to result in the displacement of, or compete with, native species. Once established, some IMS can be difficult to eradicate.</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with risk of introduction of IMS with during execution.</p>   |
|                | Unplanned release of waste (hazardous or non-hazardous) from a vessel | <p><b>Preference ranking -Mid</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel operations it introduces the risk of unplanned release of wastes. The potential impacts of solid wastes accidentally discharged to the marine environment includes direct pollution and contamination of the environment and secondary impacts relating to potential contact of marine fauna with wastes, resulting in entanglement or ingestion and leading to injury and death of individual animals.</p> <p>The wellhead itself if dropped during retrieval could result in seabed disturbance.</p>                                | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with unplanned releases of waste during execution.</p>  |
|                | Unplanned hydrocarbon release (from an emergency event)               | <p><b>Preference ranking - Mid</b></p> <p>As wellhead removal would require vessel and/or rig operations, it would introduce the risk of an emergency event from vessel collision and the unplanned release of marine fuel.</p> <p>In the unlikely event of a spill resulting from an emergency event, given environmental conditions experienced in the surface waters and water column above the wellhead, marine diesel would be expected to undergo rapid spreading and this, together with evaporative loss, would likely result in a rapid dissipation of the spill. Hydrocarbon spills have the potential to</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no impacts or risks to the environment (including cultural activities, connections and obligations), or community livelihoods, property, or cultural assets, associated with unplanned releases resulting from emergency events during execution.</p> |

| Activity Phase | Sub-criteria                      | Removal of all property (base case)  | Leave property in situ (alternative)  |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
|                |                                   | <p>impact marine fauna, marine and coastal habitats, socio-cultural receptors and protected places. Surface hydrocarbons can result in smothering of emergent features (such as emergent reefs, sandy beaches and mangrove habitats) resulting in toxic impacts. Although, a release from this activity is expected to be small in volume, thus any exposure to emergent habitats would be limited.</p> <p>Additionally, given the distance from shore of the wellhead (closest ~150 km) and the volume of release, no residual hydrocarbons are expected to reach the shore.</p> <p>Surface hydrocarbons can also affect marine fauna that may be present within the area of the surface slick. Entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons can cause toxic impacts (depending on concentration and duration of exposure) to receptors in the water column, such as marine fauna. The wellhead location does not occur within any protected areas but do overlap the migration BIA for the protected Pygmy Blue Whale.</p> <p>Given the offshore location of the EMBA (~150 km from the mainland; Figure 2-1), limited volumes of release, and subsequent exposures, a significant adverse change to cultural values attributed to the offshore marine area is not predicted to occur.</p> |   |
| Post Execution | Ecological benefit or enhancement | <p><b>Preference ranking - Least preferred</b></p> <p>No retention of (artificial) hard substrate habitat. The wellhead has been in situ for over 10 years and it is likely that some colonisation of benthic habitat may have occurred, noting that due to the size of the infrastructure, this is only expected to provide limited benefit to local marine ecological systems.</p>   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Least preferred</b></p> <p>The wellhead remaining in situ may provide a hard substrate suitable for colonisation by benthic flora and fauna. However, given the water depth (~213 m at Wheatstone-2), and size of the infrastructure, this is only expected to provide limited benefit to local marine ecological systems.</p> |
|                |                                   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p>   |

| Activity Phase | Sub-criteria  | Removal of all property (base case)  | Leave property in situ (alternative)   |
|----------------|---|--|--|
|                | Seabed disturbance  | All property removed, there are no impacts or risks to the environment associated with seabed disturbance resulting during post-execution.                               | Natural sediment movements (erosion / accretion) may be altered by the presence of the wellhead section however given the small size of the wellhead any change to the seabed is anticipated to be extremely localised and not result in detrimental impacts to benthic habitats.  |
|                | Release of contaminants to marine environment (water and sediment) from wellhead infrastructure | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>No risk of release of contaminants to marine environment from infrastructure (as fully removed) post execution.</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As the wellhead is comprised of steel, it will corrode over time releasing trace amounts of metals to the water surrounding the wellhead. Over long time scales, corrosion of wellhead structures may contribute to an increase in breakdown products (mostly iron compounds) in the sediments surrounding the wellhead. Iron, the main constituent of wellhead is not considered a significant contaminant in the marine environment and is only toxic to marine organisms at extremely high concentrations (Grimwood &amp; Dixon, 1997). All iron oxides are included on the OSPAR PLONOR list (Substances Used and Discharged Offshore which Are Considered to Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment).</p> <p>Surface coatings and paints comprised of zinc oxide will also degrade and release slowly over time as the wellhead corrodes. The wellhead is likely to include a small amount of plastic and rubber within seal componentry anticipated to be &lt;750 g for the wellhead. As the wellhead degrades over time low volumes of plastic and rubber located internal of the wellhead will be released. Corrosion of the steel is likely to be a relatively slow process, about 0.06 mm/year (Melchers &amp; Tan, 2022), reducing the rate of potential discharge. Given the low toxicity of iron, the slow release rate of the corrosion, low quantities of surface coatings, plastic and rubber, and that dilution will occur due to the open ocean environment, any impacts to benthic habitats and water quality will be localised and are considered as negligible impacts. Impacts to protected fauna species are not anticipated.</p> |

| Activity Phase | Sub-criteria  | Removal of all property (base case)   | Leave property in situ (alternative)  |
|----------------|---|---|---|
|                | Risk to other marine users (from physical presence of infrastructure) | <p><b>Preference ranking -Most preferred</b></p> <p>No risk to other marine users (as infrastructure fully removed) post execution.</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking - Mid</b></p> <p>Leaving the wellhead in situ results in an ongoing presence on the seabed (~2.2 m above the seabed). There is relatively low occurrence of trawl fishing within the vicinity of the wellhead. The EMBA of the wellhead overlaps one Commonwealth managed commercial trawl fishery, the North West Slope Trawl Fishery.</p> <p>Regular fishing effort has not been recorded by this fishery within the EMBA out of the 2012-2021 period, therefore there is a low exposure risk. Infrastructure remaining in situ is considered to present no material effect on the viability of commercial fishery operations within the area. No comments were received from commercial fishers during consultation, supporting the conclusion that the wellhead locations do not represent important areas for the overlapping fisheries.</p> <p>Additionally, the wellhead has been in situ for over 10 years and no incidents of equipment damage or displacement from fishing areas has occurred.</p> <p>Findings from an independent study by the Australian Maritime College undertaken for Woodside associated with a wellhead proposed to be decommissioned in situ detailed that given wellhead is to be marked on navigational charts, including those used on global positioning system (GPS) plotters for fishing/navigation, and given the electric equipment and associated training present onboard a trawl vessel, the possibility of interaction occurring through poor navigation is considered to be negligible (AMC, 2022).</p> <p>The study created a simulation 'interaction event' with scale models of the wellhead and trawl net in a flume tank facility. The results of the study identified that the most credible outcome should a trawl net interact with the wellhead was damage or loss of the net and subsequent catch loss. This was due to the presence of the permanent guide base which extends outwards about 1 m and creates a gap above the seabed that has the</p> |

| Activity Phase               | Sub-criteria                         | Removal of all property (base case)  | Leave property in situ (alternative)  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
|                              |                                      |  | <p>potential to catch and trap a trawl net. The study detailed that once the trawler has come to standstill, provided the skipper adheres to hook-up guidelines issued by AMSA, the risk of harm to the vessel and crew would remain very low.</p> <p>Given the water depth of the wellhead location, the small area it occupies, low fishing effort and that it will be marked on navigational charts, the risk of displacement of fisheries, impacting catch volume over the long-term is not considered credible and the potential of interaction that results in damage to fishing equipment is remote.</p> |
| <b>Technical feasibility</b> |                                      |  |   |
| During Execution             | Engineering and execution complexity | <p><b>Preference ranking - Least Preferred</b></p> <p>The water depth at the wellhead is beyond the maximum operating depth for air diving, therefore operations to remove the wellhead would require use of a ROV.</p> <p>If the wellhead corrosion cap can be removed, internal cutting would be the likely methodology used to remove the wellhead. The AXE high-pressure abrasive water jet cutter is considered the most suitable cutting method for wellheads with internal access capability. This method uses a system of high-pressure water entrained with grit and flocculant pumped via an umbilical from a vessel to a subsea cutting tool that is inserted into the inner well casing. While use of an abrasive water jet cutter is feasible where an internal cut can be achieved, their use is generally restricted to within water depths shallower than ~400 m due to requirement for high pressure jetting. As such, this cutting method could be used at Wheatstone-2.</p> <p>Internal mechanical cutting uses mechanical cutting knives that are inserted into the inner well casing and rotated. This method is considered suitable for wells with up to three casing strings where an internal cut can be achieved, and can be used in all water depths. Internal</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no risks associated with engineering and execution complexity.</p>  |

| Activity Phase                 | Sub-criteria  | Removal of all property (base case)  | Leave property in situ (alternative)   |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                |   | <p>mechanical cutting is widely employed through the industry for similar activities.</p> <p>The wellhead is a legacy asset, and as such the condition of the wellhead is unknown. This unknown condition introduces technical risks despite the cutting methods being known and/or commonly used. For example, where present, the condition of the wellhead temporary cap, internal housing, and latching mechanism are all unknown which presents a risk to internal cutting (mechanical or water jet) operations.</p> <p>Therefore, based on the age of the wellhead and the uncertainty of the wellhead condition, removal by internal cutting (mechanical or water jet) is considered to have a high level of complexity and potential to be unsuccessful.</p> <p>The alternative methodology is external cutting which would require diamond wire saw cutting tools to be positioned external of the wellhead to sever the wellhead.</p> |  |
| <b>Health and safety risks</b> |   |  |  |
| During Execution               | Risk to project personnel   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Mid</b></p> <p>Wellhead removal would require field-based operations, and as such would introduce health and safety risks to personnel. Wellhead removal would include risks associated with vessel operations, lifting equipment, cutting tools, and manual handling. It is estimated that field operations would require approximately two days.</p>  | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities, there are no risks associated with personnel safety during execution.</p>  |
| Post Execution                 | Risk to other marine users (from physical presence of infrastructure) | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>Wellhead would be fully removed, therefore no risk to other marine users.</p>   | <p><b>Preference ranking - Most preferred</b></p> <p>Given the water depths (~213 m at Wheatstone-2), the wellhead remaining in situ is not considered to present a credible navigation hazard, and therefore does not represent a material health or safety risk to other marine users.</p> |
| <b>Economics</b>               |   |  |  |

| Activity Phase   | Sub-criteria | Removal of all property (base case)   | Leave property in situ (alternative)  |
|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| During Execution | Cost         | <p><b>Preference ranking - Not ranked</b></p> <p>Based upon the assumption of a vessel or rig in the vicinity of the field i.e. activity undertaken as part of a broader campaign with shared mobilisation and demobilization costs, it is estimated that removal of the wellhead will cost between \$1.6 and 2.7 million. This is assuming operations are successful.</p> <p>There would also be additional costs associated with the waste management (recycling or disposal) of the infrastructure once returned to shore.</p> | <p><b>Preference ranking – Not ranked</b></p> <p>As there would be no activities there are no financial costs during execution.</p> |

Note: Option analyses are coloured grey where consistent with the Offshore Decommissioning Guidelines, it is not an environmental, social or safety criteria.

### **3.5 Options assessment evaluation summary and recommendation**

#### **3.5.1 Short-term impact or risks during execution – Environment and Social**

##### **Removal**

The wellhead removal activity would pose increased environmental risks associated with the removal campaign. Short-term risks and impacts associated with removal include those arising from vessel use (e.g. vessel discharges, underwater sound emissions, light emissions) and the wellhead removal itself (e.g. seabed disturbance, planned discharge of cutting grit / metal swarf), as well as a number of low and moderate risk events (e.g. vessel collision, minor LOC, unplanned release of waste, marine fauna collision and the introduction of NIS). The increased environmental risks associated with the removal campaign has the potential to increase the risk to cultural activities, connections and obligations and to community livelihoods, property and cultural assets based on known cultural and heritage values, though, the likelihood of the risk is low. Therefore the removal option was assessed as having a lower preference ranking.

##### **Leave In situ**

The leave in situ option poses no short-term environmental risks and impacts since no activity would occur. Therefore the leave in situ option was assessed as having a higher preference ranking.

##### **Summary**

Leave in situ represents a better environmental option in the short-term as it eliminates the impacts associated with removal including those arising from vessel use and the wellhead removal itself, as well as a number of low and moderate risk events.

#### **3.5.2 Long-term – Environmental impact or risk beyond campaign – Environmental and social**

##### **Removal**

The removal option poses no long-term environmental impacts and risks since the wellhead would no longer be present.

##### **Leave in situ**

The wellhead is comprised predominantly of steel, which is non-toxic, small quantities of surface coatings, plastic and rubber. Corrosion of the steel in the open ocean is anticipated to occur at a slow rate about 0.06 mm/year (Melchers & Tan, 2022). This will result in a localised increase in the iron content of the seabed, however, given iron's low toxicity, coupled with the ongoing dilution due to ocean currents and sedimentation of the seabed as a result of natural forces, impacts in the long-term are expected to be negligible. The volume of plastic and rubber within each wellhead is a negligible quantity (~750 g per wellhead). The breakdown and release of these materials will occur at a slow rate over a long-term timeframe limiting the concentration of these materials in the EMBA at any particular time, and therefore it is unlikely to pose a substantive environmental risk.

The long-term presence of the wellhead presents a potential risk of interaction with commercial fisheries in the future. There is a low occurrence of trawl fishing within the vicinity of the wellhead which have been in situ for over 10 years (Wheatstone-2) with no incidents of equipment damage. No material effect on the



viability of commercial fishery operations is anticipated. Given the water depths of the wellhead, the small area that the wellhead occupies, the low fishing effort and that the wellhead will remain marked on navigation charts, impact is considered negligible and the risk low.

### **Summary**

Removal of the wellhead removes the impacts or risks associated with material degradation and interaction with commercial fishers, however as these long-term impacts and risks are negligible, the leave in situ and removal alternatives are considered to provide similar outcomes.

## **3.5.3 Short-term – impact or risk during removal campaign – other criteria**

### **Removal**

Removal of the wellhead introduces health and safety risks associated with operational activities during the removal campaign and therefore is assessed as having a lower preference ranking compared to the in situ alternative where no execution activities are required.

Removal of the wellhead may be technically feasible, however there are associated risks given the age of the wellhead and the unknown condition of the wellhead and therefore the removal option was assessed as having a lower preference ranking.

Although cost is not identified as a criteria within the DISER Offshore Decommissioning Guideline, cost can be a relevant factor when determining whether the application of a control is proportionate to the reduction in risk and the benefit gained. In considering cost to remove the wellhead in order to eliminate the long-term risk and impacts associated with the ongoing presence of the wellhead, the cost to implement the base case decommissioning approach is considered to be grossly disproportionate to any risk reduction achieved which is considered to be a negligible reduction due to ongoing risk being negligible or low.

### **In situ**

In relation to the short-term, the leave in situ option poses no health and safety or technical impacts and risks since no activity would occur therefore the in situ option was assessed as having a higher preference ranking.

### **Summary**

Leave in situ represents a better outcome from a health and safety and technical feasibility perspective when considering the short-term as it eliminates risks associated with a removal campaign including those arising from vessel and equipment use.

## **3.5.4 Long-term – impact or risk beyond removal campaign – other criteria**

### **Removal**

In relation to the long-term, the removal option poses no health and safety risks since the wellhead would be removed.

### **In situ**

The long-term presence of the wellhead is not considered to present a credible navigation hazard, and therefore does not represent a credible health or safety risk to other marine users.

## **Summary**

Removal and leave in situ alternatives are considered to provide similar outcomes given that long-term presence of the wellhead is not considered to present a credible navigation hazard, or safety risk to other marine users.

### **3.5.5 Recommendation**

The decommissioning options assessment demonstrated, that in comparison to the base case, the leave property in situ approach:

- delivers equal or better environmental outcomes
- eliminates any potential cultural heritage risks by minimising seabed disturbance
- delivers better health and safety outcomes.

Environmental, social and safety risks associated with removal are demonstrated to be disproportionately high to the low environmental benefits obtained from removing the wellhead.

A direct comparison of environmental impacts and risk is difficult due to the temporal divergence (short-term vs long-term). However, CAPL considers the consequence of the short-term impacts and risks to be greater compared to the consequence of the long-term impacts and risks. The long-term impacts and risks associated with the leave in situ option (alteration of marine habitats, degradation of wellhead materials, unplanned interactions with other marine users) are considered to be negligible/low and are not expected to change over time. The consequences from the risks associated with the base case alternative are relatively significant.. On this basis CAPL considers that the environmental outcomes of leaving the wellhead in situ are equal or better than the removal option.

In situ decommissioning for the Wheatstone-2, wellhead by way of leaving the wellhead in situ is proposed. CAPL considers that this approach is consistent with the OPGGS Act and the Offshore Decommissioning Guidelines (DISER, 2022) which states in Section 3.15 that options other than complete removal may be considered, however the titleholder must demonstrate that the alternative decommissioning approach delivers equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete removal and meets all applicable requirements under the OPGGS Act and regulations, including well integrity and safety related matters, and other applicable laws.

As the alternative of leaving the wellhead in situ provides an equal or better environmental outcomes compared with the complete removal base case, and the impacts and risks associated with leaving the wellhead in situ has been demonstrated to be ALARP and acceptable, CAPL are seeking a deviation to the requirement in section 572(3) of the *OPGGS Act* via the acceptance of this EP to leave the wellhead in situ and consistent with the section 572(7) of the *OPGGS Act*.

## 4 description of the petroleum activity

### 4.1 Overview

This section provides a description of the petroleum activity as required under regulation 13(1) of the OPGGS(E)R. The description of the petroleum activity is presented in Section 4.2, with additional contextual information provided in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

#### 4.1.1 Environment that may be affected

The location of the wellhead is described in Section 2.3 (with coordinates and approximate water depth shown in Table 2-1). As there are no operational activities proposed associated with the petroleum activity, there is no operational area. For the purpose of this Environment Plan, the environment that may be affected (EMBA) has been defined (refer to Section 5.1).

#### 4.1.2 Timing

There are no field activities within scope of this EP. The petroleum activity ends upon acceptance of the EP by NOPSEMA, and on submission and acceptance of the notifications and reporting as required under regulation 26C (environmental performance), regulation 29 (end of activity), and regulation 25A (end of EP) of the OPGGS(E)R (refer to Section 9.4).

### 4.2 Wellhead decommissioning

The petroleum activity comprises permanently leaving the wellhead in situ on the seabed. A description of the abandoned well is provided in Section 4.2.2.

No field activities, or other operations are proposed for this scope.

#### 4.2.1 History

Wheatstone-2 was drilled and suspended by CAPL within exploration permit WA-253-P (now WA-47-L) in 2007. Wheatstone-2 was re-entered for drill stem test in 2008, and then re-suspended. CAPL installed two cement plug barriers as per the approved plan for the well suspension under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*. A corrosion cap was then installed on the wellhead and the wellhead was left in place. On 13 March 2019, CAPL applied to NOPSEMA to consider the well abandoned and submitted an end of well abandonment report for the well. On 15 April 2019, NOPSEMA wrote to CAPL advising that they were reasonably satisfied with the documentary evidence presented, detailing that the process undertaken in abandoning the well was as described in the Well Operations Management Plan in force, in accordance with regulations 5.17 of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011 (refer to appendix d).

#### 4.2.2 Infrastructure

Indicative schematics of the abandoned well is provided in Figure 4-1.

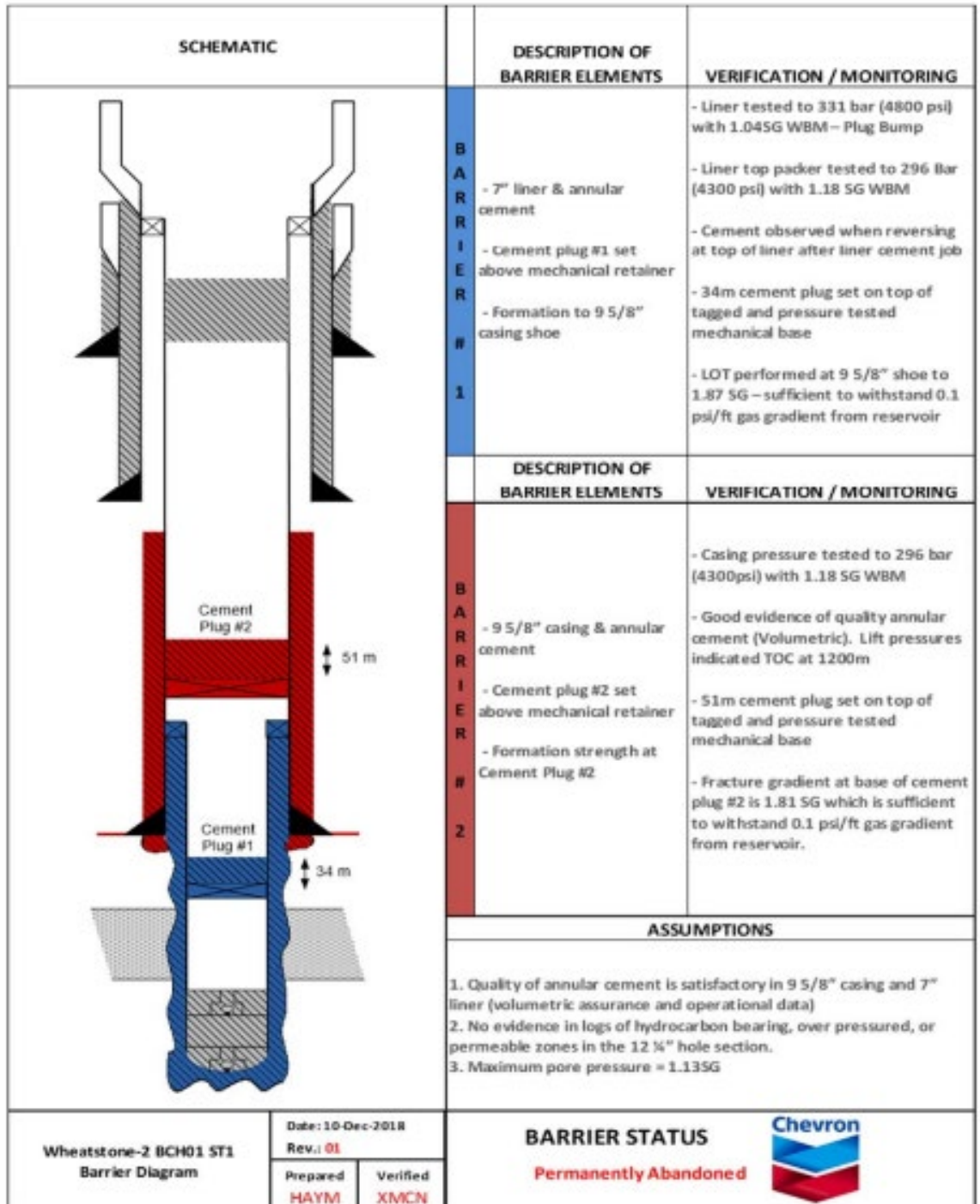


Figure 4-1: Wheatstone-2 well barrier schematic

## 5 description of the environment

### 5.1 environment that may be affected

The environment that may be affected (EMBA) by the petroleum activity within scope of this EP has been defined as an area where a change to environmental receptors may potentially occur as a result planned activities or unplanned events.

For the purposes of this EP, the EMBA is defined as a 500 Fm radius around the wellhead (Figure 2-1), and is relevant to the impact and risk assessments for all planned activities and unplanned events, as the exposure area associated with these impacts and risks is conservatively considered to occur within this spatial extent.

### 5.2 Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities

#### 5.2.1 Benthic communities and habitats

Benthic communities are biological communities that inhabit the seabed and are important for primary or secondary production. Benthic habitats are areas of seabed that do or can support these communities. Benthic communities play important roles in maintaining the integrity of marine ecosystems and the supply of ecological services. There is strong evidence that benthic communities are important for the maintenance of biological diversity by providing structurally complex and diverse habitat, refuge for vulnerable life stages and a varied and increased food supply (EPA, 2016).

The EMBA occurs within the North-west Marine Region (NWMR), which is typically characterised by shallow-water tropical marine ecosystems and high species richness (DSEWPC, 2012; DEWHA, 2008).

CAPL has conducted extensive surveys within the production licences to understand the nature and composition of habitat and seabed sediments, and thus provide accurate bathymetry for geohazard assessment. These surveys comprise high-resolution geophysical surveys, predominantly supported by seabed sampling campaigns. Data from these surveys were interpreted to characterise benthic substrate; the benthic habitat within the EMBA comprises soft substrate. These surveys indicate that the seabed around the EMBA mostly comprises unvegetated, soft, and unconsolidated sediments with a low but varying degree of benthic invertebrate habitation (URS Australia, 2010).

The shelf of the North-west Marine Region contains several terraces and steps. The most prominent of these features occurs as an escarpment along the NWS and Sahul Shelf at a depth of 125 m, known as the ancient coastline. Parts of the ancient coastline, particularly where it exists as a rocky escarpment, are thought to provide biologically important habitats such as fish communities in areas otherwise dominated by soft sediments (DSEWPaC, 2012).

Based on CSIRO's marine benthic substrate database (CSIRO, 2015), the predominant seafloor sediment type within the EMBA is described as calcareous gravel, sand and silt.

Listed threatened ecological communities (TECs) are a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act, and a particular value and sensitivity under the OPGGS(E)R. There are no known TECs within the EMBA.

## 5.2.2 Marine Fauna

Listed threatened or migratory species are MNES under the EPBC Act, and a particular value and sensitivity under the OPGGS(E)R. The following sections identify the presence of these species within the EMBA.

### 5.2.2.1 Marine mammals

Based on the search of the EPBC Act protected matters database (appendix c) (DCCEEW, 2022), the threatened and/or migratory marine mammal species shown in Table 5-1 may be present within the EMBA. Biologically important areas (BIAs) associated with marine mammal species that intersect with the EMBA are listed in Table 5-2.

**Table 5-1: Presence of listed threatened and/or migratory marine mammals**

| Common name                                     | EMBA |
|---|------|
| <b>Cetaceans (whales)</b>                       |      |
| Blue Whale ( <i>Endangered, migratory</i> )     | ✓    |
| Bryde's Whale ( <i>Migratory</i> )              | ✓    |
| Fin Whale ( <i>Vulnerable, migratory</i> )      | ✓    |
| Humpback Whale ( <i>Migratory</i> )             | ✓    |
| Sei Whale ( <i>Vulnerable, migratory</i> )      | ✓    |
| Sperm Whale ( <i>Migratory</i> )                | ✓    |
| <b>Cetaceans (dolphins)</b>                     |      |
| Killer Whale ( <i>Migratory</i> )               | ✓    |
| Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Migratory</i> ) | ✓    |

**Table 5-2: Presence of BIAs for marine mammals**

| Common name      | BIA behaviour | Seasonal Presence   | EMBA |
|------------------|---------------|---|------|
| Pygmy Blue Whale | Migration     | Northern migration (enter Perth canyon January to May; pass Exmouth April to August; continue north to Indonesia); Southern migration (follow WA coastline from October to late December) | ✓    |

### 5.2.2.2 Reptiles

Based on the search of the EPBC Act protected matters database (appendix c) (DCCEEW, 2022), the threatened and/or migratory marine reptile species shown in Table 5-3 may be present within the EMBA. There are no habitat critical to the survival of a species or BIAs for marine reptiles that intersect with the EMBA.

**Table 5-3: Presence of listed threatened and/or migratory marine reptiles**

| Common name                                       | EMBA |
|---|------|
| <b>Turtles</b>                                    |      |
| Flatback Turtle ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> )  | ✓    |
| Green Turtle ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> )     | ✓    |
| Hawksbill Turtle ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> ) | ✓    |

| Common name   | EMBA |
|---|------|
| Leatherback Turtle ( <i>Endangered, Migratory</i> ) | ✓    |
| Loggerhead Turtle ( <i>Endangered, Migratory</i> )  | ✓    |

### 5.2.2.3 Fishes, including sharks and rays

Based on the search of the EPBC Act protected matters database (appendix c) (DCCEEW, 2022), the threatened and/or migratory fish species shown in Table 5-4 may be present within the EMBA. There are no BIAs for fish species that intersect with the EMBA.

**Table 5-4: Presence of listed threatened and/or migratory fishes, including sharks and rays**

| Common name   | EMBA |
|---|------|
| <b>Fish</b>   |      |
| Southern Bluefin Tuna ( <i>Conservation Dependant</i> )                   | ✓    |
| <b>Sharks</b>   |      |
| Freshwater Sawfish ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> )                       | ✓    |
| Green Sawfish ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> )                            | ✓    |
| Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> ) | ✓    |
| Longfin Mako ( <i>Migratory</i> )   | ✓    |
| Narrow Sawfish ( <i>Migratory</i> )                                       | ✓    |
| Oceanic Whitetip Shark ( <i>Migratory</i> )                               | ✓    |
| Scalloped Hammerhead ( <i>Conservation Dependant</i> )                    | ✓    |
| Shortfin Mako ( <i>Migratory</i> )  | ✓    |
| Whale Shark ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> )                              | ✓    |
| White Shark ( <i>Vulnerable, Migratory</i> )                              | ✓    |
| <b>Rays</b>   |      |
| Giant Manta Ray ( <i>Migratory</i> )                                      | ✓    |
| Reef Manta Ray ( <i>Migratory</i> )                                       | ✓    |

### 5.2.2.4 Seabirds and shorebirds

Based on the search of the EPBC Act protected matters database (appendix c) (DCCEEW, 2022), the threatened and/or migratory seabird and shorebird species shown in Table 5-5 may be present within the EMBA. BIAs associated with seabird or shorebird species that intersect with the EMBA are listed in Table 5-6.

**Table 5-5: Presence of listed threatened and/or migratory seabirds and shorebirds**

| Common name  | EMBA |
|--|------|
| <b>Seabird</b>   |      |
| Christmas Island White-Tailed Tropicbird ( <i>Endangered</i> ) | ✓    |
| Common Noddy ( <i>Migratory</i> )                              | ✓    |
| Lesser Frigatebird ( <i>Migratory</i> )                        | ✓    |
| Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Migratory</i> )                       | ✓    |



| Common name  | EMBA |
|--|------|
| White-tailed Tropicbird ( <i>Migratory</i> )                 | ✓    |
| <b>Shorebird</b>   |      |
| Australian Fairy Tern ( <i>Vulnerable</i> )                  | ✓    |
| Common Sandpiper ( <i>Migratory</i> )                        | ✓    |
| Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Critically Endangered, Migratory</i> ) | ✓    |
| Eastern Curlew ( <i>Critically Endangered, Migratory</i> )   | ✓    |
| Pectoral Sandpiper ( <i>Migratory</i> )                      | ✓    |
| Red Knot ( <i>Endangered, Migratory</i> )                    | ✓    |
| Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Migratory</i> )                  | ✓    |

**Table 5-6: Presence of BIAs for seabirds and shorebirds**

| Common name             | BIA behaviour | Seasonal presence                                    | EMBA |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|------|
| Wedge-tailed Shearwater | Breeding      | Mid-August to April (Pilbara) or mid-May (Shark Bay) | ✓    |

### 5.2.3 Marine environmental quality

The term ‘environmental quality’ refers to the level of contaminants, or changes to the physical or chemical properties relative to a natural state (EPA, 2016).

#### 5.2.3.1 Water quality

Marine water quality within the EMBA is expected to be representative of typically pristine and high-water quality found in offshore waters.

The North West Shelf (NWS) is characterized by a relatively clear water column; however these waters sometimes have naturally higher levels of turbidity as a result of local current-induced resuspension of fine sediments (Chevron Australia, 2010).

Previous water quality data indicated that the coastal waters of the NWS (based on sampling from around the Dampier Archipelago ~152 km east of the EMBA) generally have very low levels of anthropogenic contamination (Wenziker, McAlpine, Apte, & Masini, 2006). The Wenziker et al (2006) study found no detectable levels of organic chemicals in the waters of the Dampier Archipelago. However, natural oil seeps are known to occur on the NWS (Chevron Australia, 2010). While this study is based on sampling outside the EMBA, it is expected that these low levels of contamination would continue into the offshore region (unless within the immediate vicinity of an offshore point source).

#### 5.2.3.2 Sediment quality

Marine sediment quality within the EMBA is expected to be representative of typically pristine and high-sediment quality found in offshore waters.

Previous sediment quality data for Pilbara coastal waters (DEC, 2006) indicated no detectable hydrocarbons, and with metal concentrations typically below the relevant ISQG-low guidelines. While this study is based on sampling outside the EMBA, it is expected that these low levels of contamination would continue into



the offshore region (unless within the immediate vicinity of an offshore point source).

### **5.2.3.3 Air quality**

Air quality within the EMBA is expected to be representative of typically pristine and high quality found in offshore areas.

CSIRO's Pilbara regional air quality study indicated that ambient atmospheric concentrations of CO, O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> (as measured at the Dampier/Karratha and Boodarie regional industrial areas) were very low and well below National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) for Ambient Air Quality standards (Chevron Australia, 2010; Physick, 2001). While this study is based on sampling outside the EMBA, it is expected that these low levels of contamination would continue into the offshore region (unless within the immediate vicinity of an offshore point source).

### **5.2.4 People and communities**

People and communities, and specifically their social, economic, and cultural features, are included within the definition of environment within the OPGGS(E)R. People and communities have been identified and described to the extent that they are directly affected, or are affected by, the existing physical and biological environments.

The NWMR supports a range of economic, social, and cultural activities. At present, industries within the NWMR include petroleum exploration and production, commercial and recreational fishing, tourism, ports and shipping (DSEWPC, 2012). These uses of the NWMR make an important economic and social contribution to settlements along the coast (DSEWPC, 2012). Industry activities present with the EMBA are identified and described in Section 5.3.

#### **5.2.4.1 Heritage**

Heritage includes places, values, traditions, events, and experiences that capture where we have come from, where we are now, and gives context to where we are headed as a community (DCCEEW, 2021).

Where known heritage sites and/or artefacts are formally protected under specific heritage legislations, these are described within Section 5.5. The following sections summarise other known heritage values identified within the EMBA.

##### **5.2.4.1.1 First Nations cultural activities, connections and obligations**

The land adjacent to the NWMR has been inhabited by First Nations people for at least 50,000 years, and they continue to use the NWMR and adjacent coastal resources, and have an ongoing connection to these areas (DSEWPC, 2012).

The term 'country' refers to more than just a geographical area, and includes values, places, resources, stories, and cultural obligations associated with that geographical area (Smyth, 2007). For First Nations peoples the term 'country' includes both land and sea and the coastal areas are connected with the traditional country of group or clan. There are several coastal language groups or clans in northwest WA. Based on engagement with First Nations groups, CAPL understands that Mardudhunera and Yaburara people (represented by the Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC for native title rights and interests) have connections to Barrow and/or Montebello Islands. Based on engagement with First Nations groups, CAPL understands that Thalanyji (represented by the

Buurabalayji Thalanyjii Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC for native title rights and interests) have connection to the following areas:

- Montebello Islands
- Barrow Island
- Thevenard Island
- Mackerel Islands
- Direction Island
- Airlie Island
- Weld Island
- North and South Islands
- Ashburton Island
- Twin Island
- any island or atoll proximate to the above islands
- a general radius of 150km from Onslow.

First Nations people in northwest WA continue to rely on coastal and marine environments and resources of the region for their cultural identity, health and wellbeing, and their domestic and commercial economies (Smyth, 2007). Their commitment to their sea country is demonstrated through their native title claims and their many initiatives to regain their role as managers of the cultural and natural values of northwest WA (Smyth, 2007).

First Nations peoples of northwest WA engage in a diverse range of marine resource use activities, including hunting, egg collecting, fishing and gathering shellfish. Activities also continue on lands and waters where they have a ceremonial and spiritual connections (Smyth, 2007).

Consultation with First Nations groups in the Pilbara has identified that it is believed that the serpent which created the rivers and inland springs is now in its resting place off the Pilbara coast; and as such, if the sea is protected, then the serpent is also being protected.

#### **5.2.4.1.2 European heritage**

Early European exploration of the NWMR and adjacent coast occurred in the 1600s; however, it was concluded at the time that resources and conditions were not appropriate for settlement (DSEWPC, 2012). British colonisation did not begin in the Pilbara until 1860s, with pastoralism as the first major industry, followed by small ports and service centers (DSEWPC, 2012). The pearling industry began in the late-1800s, and remains a significant contributor to the economy of northwest WA (DSEWPC, 2012). Similarly, small fishing fleets were common from the 1860s onwards, and the commercial fishing industry also remains a significant economic input for northwest WA, particularly from prawn and demersal finfish fisheries (DSEWPC, 2012). Petroleum discovery and development commenced from the 1950s, with both onshore and offshore discoveries (DSEWPC, 2012).

The marine and coastal industries that still exist and operate within the NWMR are further described in Section 5.3.

#### **5.2.5 Commonwealth marine areas**

The Commonwealth marine area is a MNES under the EPBC Act, and a particular value and sensitivity under the OPGGS(E)R. The EMBA for this activity occurs within waters off WA that are part of the NWMR.

The NWMR comprises the Commonwealth waters and seabed from the WA—Northern Territory border south to Kalbarri (DSEWPC, 2012). The NWMR is characterised by shallow-water tropical marine ecosystems with high species richness. Most of the region’s species are tropical and are also found in other parts of the Indian and western Pacific oceans (DSEWPC, 2012). The region is a tropical carbonate margin that comprises an extensive area of shelf, slope, and abyssal plain/deep ocean floor, as well as complex areas of bathymetry such as plateau, terraces and major canyons (Harris, et al., 2005). The region experiences a tropical monsoonal climate towards the northern extent of the region, transitioning to tropical arid and subtropical arid within the central and southern areas of the region (DSEWPC, 2012).

Conservation values of the Commonwealth marine area include:

- protected species and/or their habitat (Section 5.2.2)
- protected places including Australian Marine Parks (Section 5.4.1) and heritage places (Section 5.5)
- KEFs (Section 5.2.5.1).

#### **5.2.5.1 Key Ecological Features**

KEFs are elements of the Commonwealth marine environment that are considered to be of regional importance for a region’s biodiversity or its ecosystem function and integrity. KEFs are not MNES and have no legal status in their own right; however, they may be considered as components of the Commonwealth marine area.

KEFs meet one or more of these criteria (DCCEEW, N.D.):

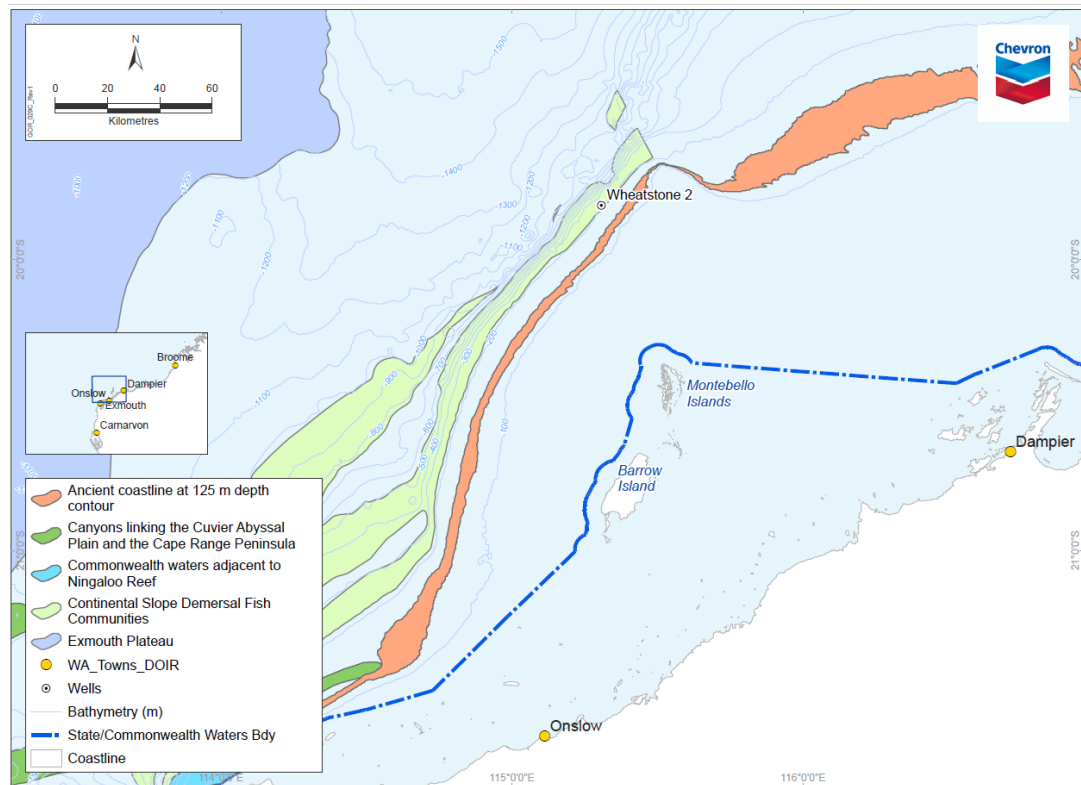
- a species, group of species, or a community with a regionally important ecological role (e.g., a predator, or prey that affects a large biomass or number of other marine species)
- a species, group of species, or a community that is nationally or regionally important for biodiversity
- an area or habitat that is nationally or regionally important for:
  - enhanced or high productivity (such as predictable upwellings—an upwelling occurs when cold nutrient-rich waters from the bottom of the ocean rise to the surface)
  - aggregations of marine life (such as feeding, resting, breeding or nursery areas)
  - biodiversity and endemism (species that only occur in a specific area)
- a unique sea floor feature, with known or presumed ecological properties of regional significance.

KEFs have been identified by the Australian Government on the basis of advice from scientists about the ecological processes and characteristics of the area (DCCEEW, N.D.).

The presence of KEFs within the EMBA, and a description of the KEFs values, are shown in Table 5-7 and Figure 5-1.

**Table 5-7: Presence of KEFs**

| Key Ecological Features  | EMBA |
|--|------|
| <b>Continental slope demersal fish communities</b>   | ✓    |
| <p>The diversity of demersal fish assemblages on the continental slope in the Timor Province, the Northwest Transition and the Northwest Province is high compared to elsewhere along the Australian continental slope. The slope of the Timor Province and the Northwest Transition also contains more than 500 species of demersal fish of which 64 are considered endemic (Last, et al., 2005). The Timor Province and Northwest Transition bioregions are the second-richest areas for demersal fish across the entire continental slope.</p> <p>The demersal fish species occupy two distinct demersal community types (biomes) associated with the upper slope (water depth of 225–500 m) and the mid-slope (750–1000 m). Although poorly known, it is suggested that the demersal-slope communities rely on bacteria and detritus-based systems comprised of infauna and epifauna, which in turn become prey for a range of teleost fish, molluscs and crustaceans (Brewer, Lyne, Skewes, &amp; Rothlisberg, 2007). Higher-order consumers may include carnivorous fish, deepwater sharks, large squid and toothed whales (Brewer, Lyne, Skewes, &amp; Rothlisberg, 2007). Pelagic production is phytoplankton based, with hot spots around oceanic reefs and islands (Brewer, Lyne, Skewes, &amp; Rothlisberg, 2007).</p> <p><b>Values:</b><br/>High levels of endemism.</p> |      |



**Figure 5-1: Key ecological features within the vicinity of the EMBA**

### 5.3 Natural and physical resources

Natural and physical resources are described as substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain, and may include such resources as fishing stocks, petroleum reservoirs, or values of the Commonwealth marine area. Marine and coastal industries have been developed based on natural and physical resources, and where these industries may interest with the EMBA they have been identified and described in the following sections.

### 5.3.1 Commercial fisheries

#### 5.3.1.1 Commonwealth-managed fisheries

The Commonwealth-managed commercial fisheries with fishery management areas that intersect the EMBA, and that have fishing effort recorded during 2015–2020 (ABARES, 2021) are listed in Table 5-8 and shown in Figure 5-2

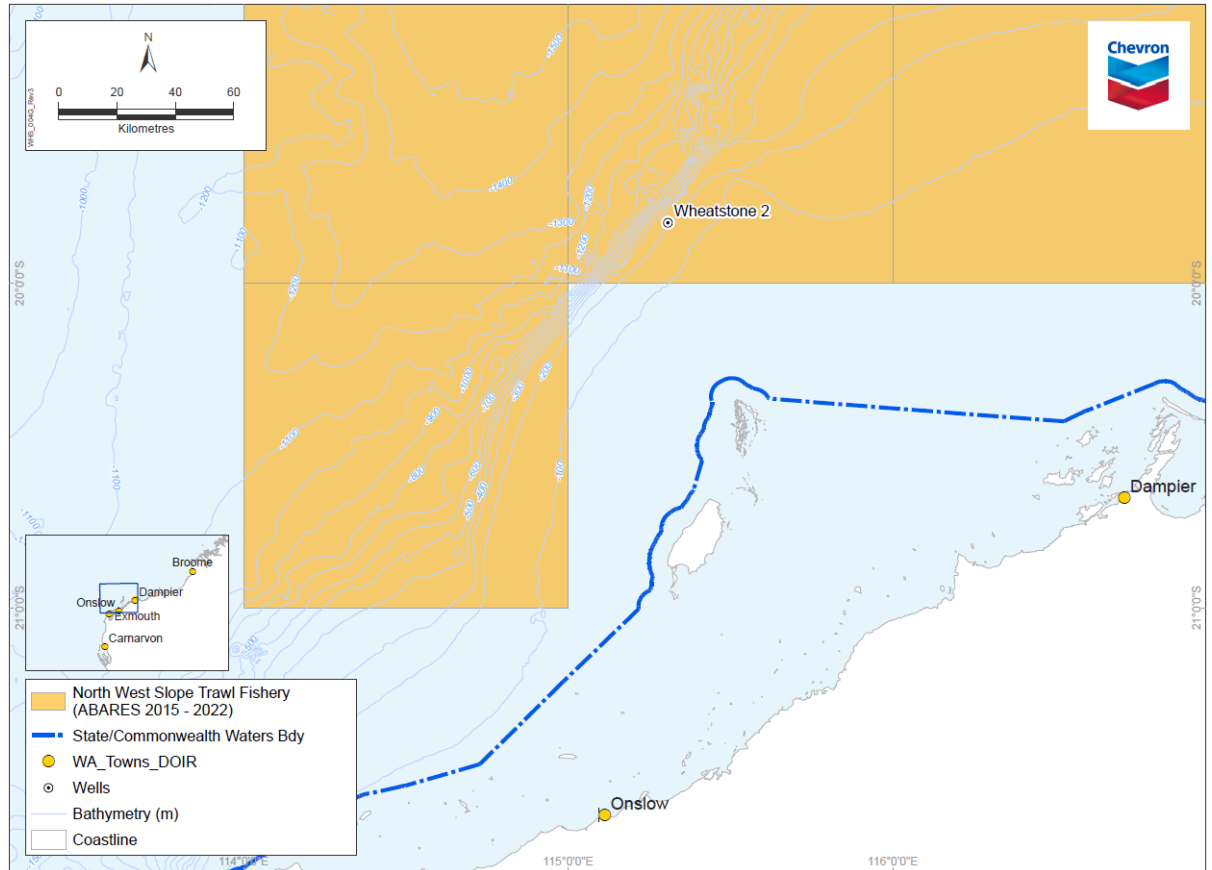
**Table 5-8: Presence of fishing effort recorded over the 2015–2022 period within Commonwealth-managed commercial fisheries**

| Fishery                        | EMBA |
|--------------------------------|------|
| North-west Slope Trawl Fishery | ✓    |

The North West Slope Trawl Fishery use bottom (or demersal) trawl methods to target deep-water prawn and scampi typically in depths of 350–600 m. The primary species landed in the North West Slope Trawl Fishery is the Australian scampi (*Metanephrops australiensis*), with smaller quantities of velvet scampi (*M. velutinus*) and Boschma’s scampi (*M. boschmai*). A quantity of prawns is also harvested each season, and squids are becoming an increasingly significant component of the catch. Mixed snappers (*Lutjanidae*) and redspot emperor (*Lethrinus lentjan*) have historically been an important component of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery catch. Fishing for scampi occurs over soft, muddy sediments or sandy habitats, using demersal trawl gear on the continental slope.

While the North West Slope Trawl Fishery was active within its management area and did not record any fishing effort during years 2015-2022 (ABARES, 2021). Relative fishing intensity data is not available for this fishery due to low vessel numbers and confidentiality. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery use bottom (or demersal) trawl methods to target deep-water prawn and scampi that live on or near the seafloor.

The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery is active within waters in the Great Australian Bight and south-eastern Australia (i.e. not within the EMBA); however, the spawning grounds for Southern Bluefin Tuna are located in the north-east Indian Ocean (ABARES, 2021). This indicative spawning area is approximately 2.5 km north of the EMBA.



**Figure 5-2: Recorded fishing effort (2015–2022) for the North-west Slope Trawl Fishery within the vicinity of the EMBA**

### 5.3.1.2 State-managed fisheries

The State-managed commercial fisheries with fishery management areas that intersect the EMBA, and that have fishing effort recorded over a 10-year period (2012–2021) (DPIRD, 2022) are listed in Table 5-9 and shown in Figure 5-4.

**Table 5-9: Presence of fishing effort recorded over the 2012–2021 period within State-managed commercial fisheries**

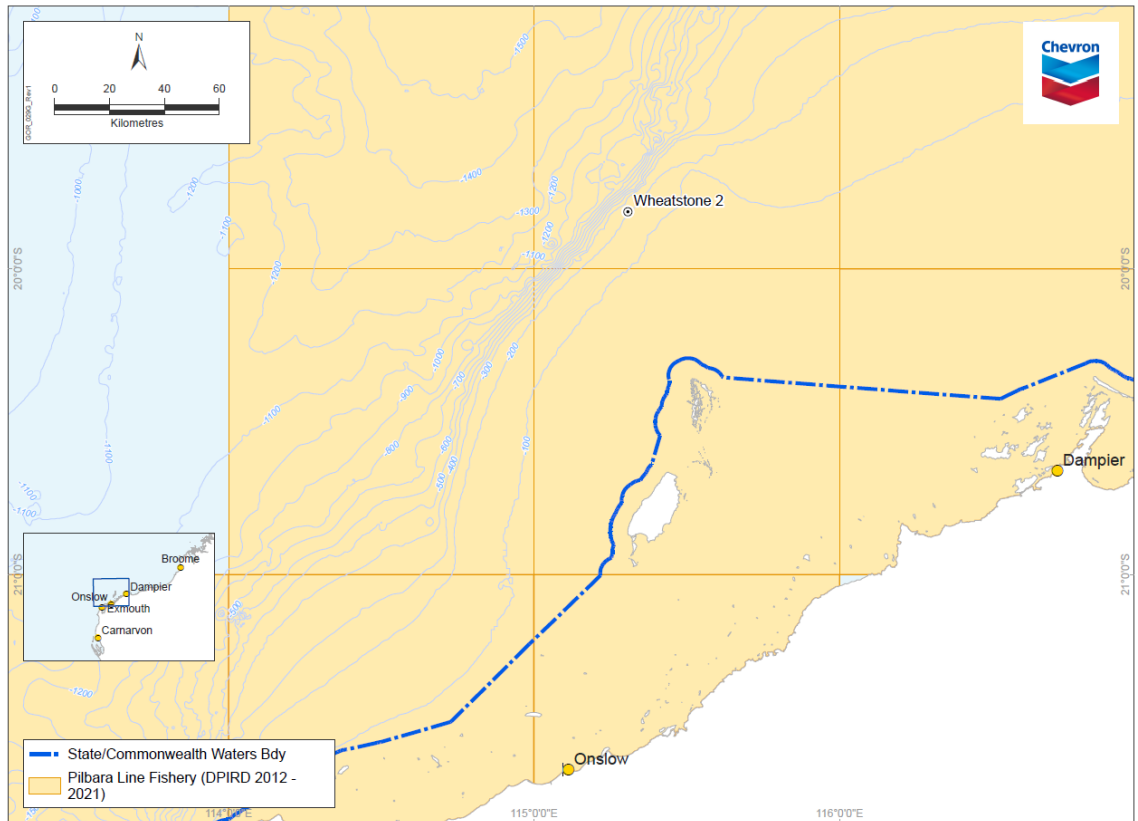
| Fishery                      | EMBA |
|------------------------------|------|
| <b>North coast bioregion</b> |      |
| Pilbara Line Fishery         | ✓    |
| Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery | ✓    |

Two state-managed fisheries were identified with activity within the vicinity of the EMBA. The Pilbara Line and Pilbara Trap fisheries are part of the Pilbara Demersal Scalefish Fishery.

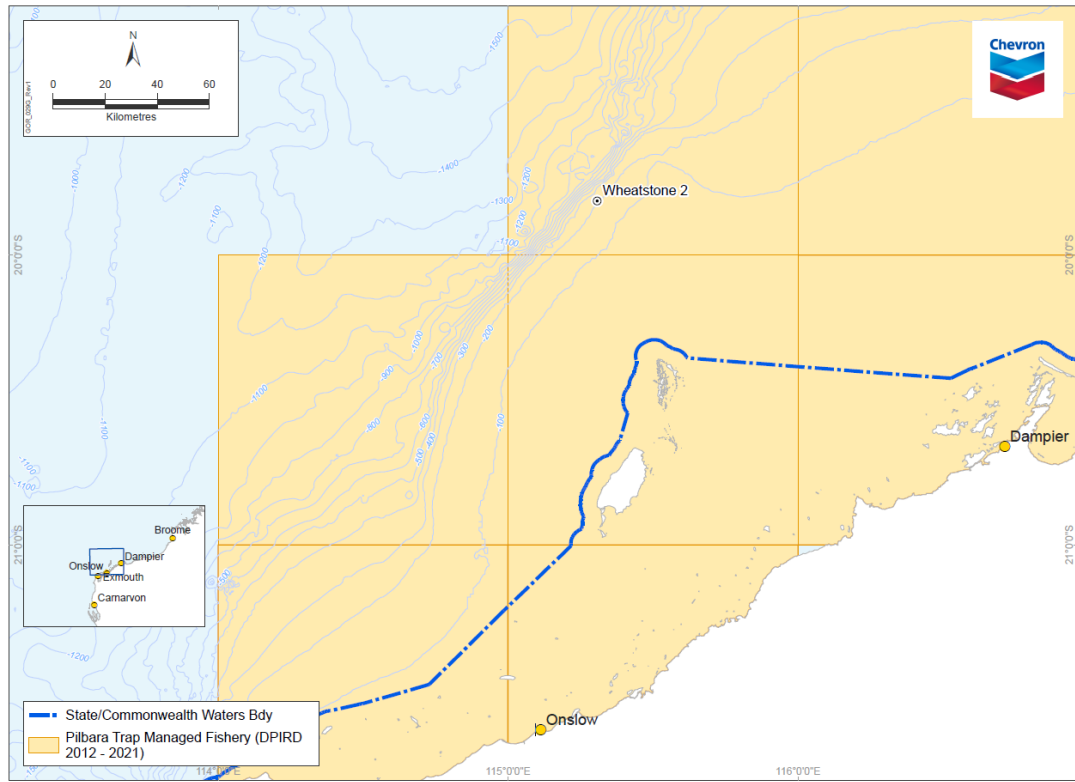
The Pilbara Line Fishery (line fishing methods) operates on an exemption basis which restricts vessels to operating within a nominated 5-month block period each year (typically May- September). The Pilbara Line Managed Fishery catch is made up around 45-50 different fish species. The main species targeted by the fisheries are bluespotted emperor (*Lethrinus punctulatus*), red emperor (*Lutjanus sebae*) and rankin cod (*Epinephelus multinotatus*), as well as some deeper offshore

species such as ruby snapper and eightbar grouper. The total catch of the Fishery in 2020/2021 was 167 t, increasing in ~6% of the total catch during the last years.

The Pilbara Trap Fishery (trap methods) is managed through area closures and effort allocations (Newman, Wise, Santoro, & Gaughan, 2021). The main species targeted by the Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery are bluespotted emperor (*Lethrinus punctulatus*), red emperor (*Lutjanus sebae*) and rankin cod (*Epinephelus multinotatus*). The total catch of the Fishery in 2020/2021 was 584 t, increasing in ~20% of the total catch by the Pilbara Demersal Scale Fishery (Newman, Wise, Santoro, & Gaughan, 2021).



**Figure 5-3: Recorded fishing effort (2012–2021) for the Pilbara Line within the vicinity of the EMBA**



**Figure 5-4: Recorded fishing effort (2012–2021) for the Pilbara Trap Fishery within the vicinity of the EMBA**

### 5.3.2 Recreational fisheries

Recreational fishing is one of the most popular activities in WA with an estimated third of the population fishing recreationally (DPIRD, 2020). The WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) conducts state-wide recreational fishing surveys every two years, with the first survey completed in 2011. The 2020–2021 survey report (Ryan, Lai, & Smallwood, 2022) identified that most boat-based recreational fishing effort occurred in nearshore habitat (46%) for North-Coast, followed by inshore demersal habitats (32% for North Coast). Most fishing effort was attributed to line fishing (87% for North-Coast).

No Tour Operator fishing efforts recorded over a 2010-year period (2012–2021) (DPIRD, 2022) were identified within the EMBA.

As such, no recreational fishing is expected to occur within the EMBA.

### 5.3.3 Traditional fisheries

Customary fishing applies to person who has a traditional connection with the area being fished, and is fishing for personal, domestic, ceremonial, educational or non-commercial needs (DPIRD, 2015). A Customary Fishing Policy has been incorporated into the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (WA), which allows for customary fishing by applicable persons to occur within a sustainable fisheries management framework. Customary fishing does not apply to other species of marine fauna (e.g. crocodile, turtle, or dugong).

Under amendments made in 2012 to the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) Aboriginal people can undertake customary activities which includes



hunting (except in marine sanctuary zones or marine nature reserves) for dugong, turtle, or crocodiles in WA.

As described in Section 5.2.4.1.1, ongoing use of marine and coastal resources, including fish, is expected to occur in NWMR and adjacent coastal waters. However, it is expected that much of this activity will occur within shallow coastal waters and therefore would not intersect with the EMBA.

The EMBA does not intersect with the MoU Box that allows for traditional Indonesian fishers within Australian waters. The MoU Box is managed via a bilateral agreement between Australian and Indonesian governments.

### 5.3.4 Commercial shipping

AMSA collects vessel traffic data from a variety of sources, including satellite shipborne automated identification system (AIS) data, across Australia's Search and Rescue region. This data has been used to develop Figure 5-5, which shows recent vessel traffic within the vicinity of the EMBA.

The EMBA is located outside of the nearest North West Shelf shipping fairways (Figure 5-5). Commercial vessels transiting the North West Shelf are expected to remain within the fairways and therefore will not typically coincide with the EMBA.

The only vessel traffic expected within the direct vicinity of the EMBA is likely to comprise offshore support vessels associated with the Wheatstone Project.

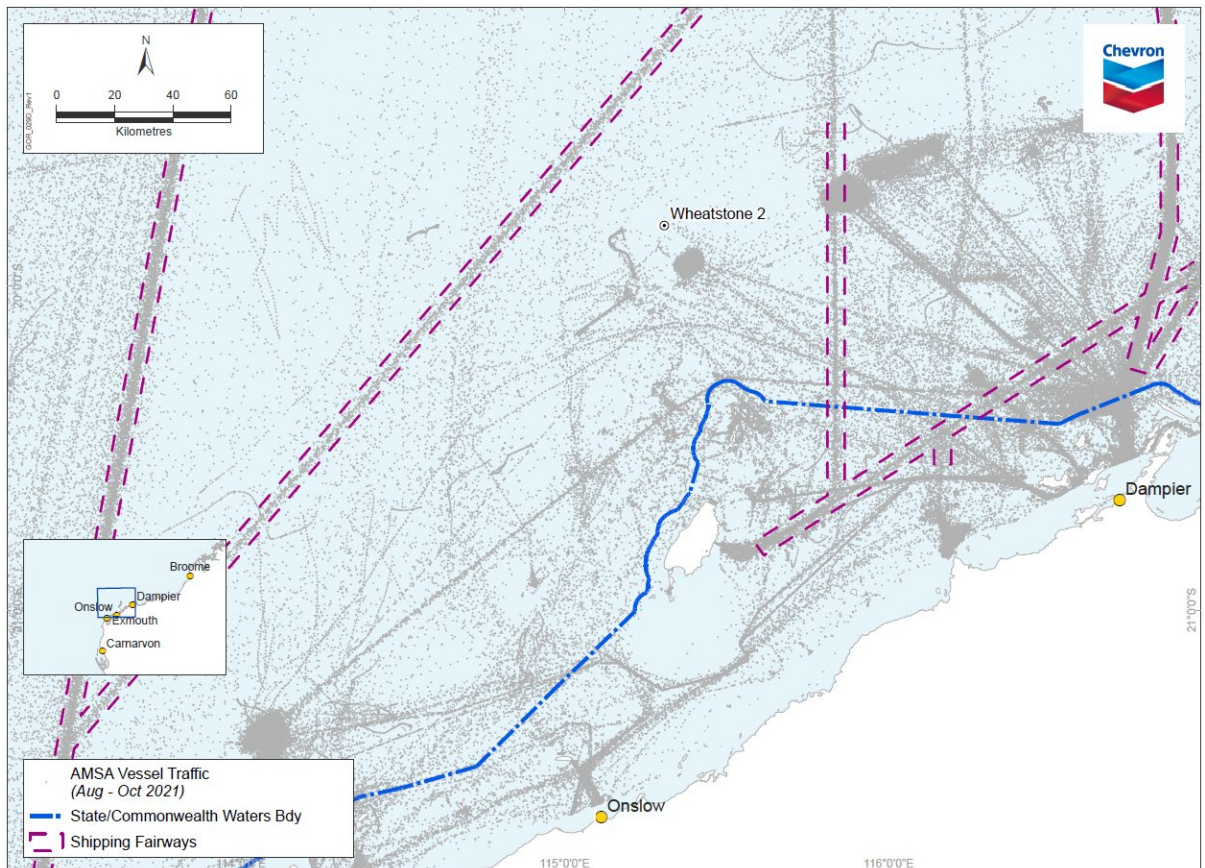


Figure 5-5: Vessel traffic within the vicinity of the EMBA

### 5.3.5 Tourism and recreation

Tourism is an important industry for WA, directly employing 56,300 people and indirectly employing a further 22,100 (Tourism Research Australia, 2022). Charter fishing, diving, snorkeling, wildlife watching, and cruising are some of the commercial tourism activities in and adjacent to the NWMR (DSEWPC, 2012). With the exception of offshore charter fishing (Section 5.3.2), most marine tourism activities occur in the shallower State waters (DSEWPC, 2012).

The EMBA occurs offshore and does not have any interface with nearshore waters or the coast, and as such any tourism or recreational activities that are expected to occur within the EMBA will be limited.

### 5.3.6 Other marine and coastal industries

The Northern Carnarvon Basin is one of the most heavily explored and developed petroleum basins in Australia. The Northern Carnarvon, Browse and Bonaparte basins together comprise most of Australia's natural gas reserves (DEWHA, 2008). The Carnarvon Basin supports >95% of WA's oil and gas production, and accounts for ~63% of Australia's total production of crude oil, condensate, and natural gas (DEWHA, 2008).

The WA-47-L petroleum titles are associated with the Wheatstone Gas Development. As described in Section 2.3, Wheatstone-2 is located ~1 km south-southeast of the nearest development wells within the Wheatstone gas field.

## 5.4 Qualities and characteristics of locations, places, and areas

The qualities and characteristics of the protected places present within the EMBA are described in the following sections.

### 5.4.1 Australian Marine Parks

There are currently no Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) within the EMBA, with the nearest AMP being the Montebello Reserve located ~20.5 km to the east of the Wheatstone-2.

### 5.4.2 State marine protected areas

There are no state marine protected areas within the EMBA, the nearest marine protected area is the Barrow Island Marine Management Area located ~72 km to the south-east of the Wheatstone-2 well.

## 5.5 Heritage value of places

Listed World Heritage properties, and National Heritage places, are MNES under the EPBC Act, and a particular value and sensitivity under the OPGGS(E)R. There are no World Heritage properties, National Heritage places, or Commonwealth Heritage places within the EMBA.

Historic shipwrecks and sunken aircrafts (>75 years old) and other underwater heritage artefacts and sites are protected under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth). The Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database (DCCEEW, 2021) does not identify any historic shipwrecks or sunken aircrafts within the EMBA.

## 6 environmental impact and risk assessment methodology

This section provides a description of the methods used to identify and evaluate the environmental impacts and risks associated with the petroleum activity (as described in Section 4), noting that the activity is an inactivity in the sense that field activities are not to occur and noting that there are no potential emergency conditions associated with the petroleum activity. These methods support the environmental impact and risk assessment as required under regulation 13(5) of the OPGGS(E)R.

The impact and risk assessment for this EP was undertaken in accordance with the CAPL's *ABU Operational Excellence (OE) Risk Management Process* (CAPL, 2020) and using Chevron Corporation's Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix (Table 6-1). This approach generally aligns with the processes outlined in ISO 31000:2018 *Risk management – Principles and guidelines* (AS/NZS, 2018) and the HB 203:2012 *Managing environment-related risk* (AS/NZS, 2012).

The impact and risk assessment process and evaluation involved consulting with environmental, health, safety, wells, and engineering personnel. The impacts and risks considered and covered in this EP were identified and informed by:

- expertise and experience of CAPL personnel
- relevant persons consultation (Section 7).

### 6.1 Identification and description of the petroleum activity

All components of the petroleum activity and potential emergency conditions relevant to the scope of this EP are described and evaluated during the impact and risk assessment. The petroleum activity is described in detail in Section 4.

### 6.2 Identification of particular values and sensitivities

The presence of environmental values and sensitivities within the EMBA is documented in Section 5. In accordance with regulation 13(3) of the OPGGS(E)R, the particular values and sensitivities include the following:

- the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act
- the national heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of the EPBC Act
- the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of the EPBC Act
- the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of the EPBC Act
- the presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of the EPBC Act
- any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of:
  - a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of the EPBC Act
  - Commonwealth land within the meaning of the EPBC Act.

Because many protected, rare, or endangered fauna have the potential to transit through the EMBA, CAPL considers that the habitat and/or temporal area that supports protected and endangered fauna (including areas defined as BIAs for these species) is considered part of the particular value or sensitivity.

Environmental values and sensitivities are also considered to be associated with each of the receptor groups identified and described throughout Section 5 (i.e. in addition to those particular values and sensitivities as identified under the OPGGS(E)R). All relevant environmental values and sensitivities have been taken into consideration during consultation process (and identification in functions, interests, or activities; Section 7), and the impact and risk assessment (Section 8).

### **6.3 Identification of relevant aspects**

CAPL defines an aspect as an element of CAPL's activities, products, or services related to an operation that has the potential to interact with the environment at present or later (e.g., wastewater discharge, greenhouse gas emissions, legacy environmental obligations).

After describing the petroleum activity, an assessment was carried out to identify potential interactions between the petroleum activity and the receiving environment. The outcomes of relevant persons consultation also contributed to this scoping process.

Environmental aspects categorised for use in the impact and risk assessment of this petroleum activity include:

- physical presence
- seabed disturbance
- indirect discharges.

### **6.4 Identification of relevant environmental impacts and risks**

Potential impacts and risks arising from the aspects were then identified during a scoping exercise and then evaluated in detail.

### **6.5 Evaluation of impacts and risks**

#### **6.5.1 Consequence**

After identifying the aspects, and associated potential impacts and risks, the potential consequences were evaluated using the Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix (Table 6-1). The consequence level is determined by considering:

- the spatial scale or extent of potential interactions within the receiving environment
- the nature of the receiving environment (within the spatial extent), including proximity to sensitive receptors, relative importance, and sensitivity or resilience to change
- the impact mechanisms (cause and effect) of the aspect within the receiving environment (e.g., persistence, toxicity, mobility, bioaccumulation potential)
- the duration and frequency of potential effects and time for recovery
- the potential degree of change relative to the existing environment or to acceptability criteria.

For aspects that have the potential to cause both impacts and risks, the highest level consequence was carried through the remainder of the assessment to ensure the most conservative analysis is presented.

**Table 6-1: Chevron Corporation’s Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix**

|                                 |  |            |   |                              |  |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|---|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Likelihood Descriptions</b>  | Expected to occur                          | Likely     | 1 | 6                            | 5  | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
|                                 | Conditions may allow to occur              | Occasional | 2 | 7                            | 6  | 5   | 4   | 3   | 2   |
|                                 | Exceptional conditions may allow to occur  | Seldom     | 3 | 8                            | 7  | 6   | 5   | 4   | 3   |
|                                 | Reasonable to expect will not occur        | Unlikely   | 4 | 9                            | 8  | 7   | 6   | 5   | 4   |
|                                 | Has occurred once or twice in the industry | Remote     | 5 | 10                           | 9  | 8   | 7   | 6   | 5   |
|                                 | Rare or unheard of                         | Rare       | 6 | 10                           | 10   | 9   | 8   | 7   | 6   |
| <b>Consequence Descriptions</b> |  |            |   | 6                            | 5  | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
|                                 |  |            |   | Incidental                   | Minor                                      | Moderate                                  | Major                                       | Severe                                    | Catastrophic                                    |
|                                 |  |            |   | Limited environmental impact | Localised, short-term environmental impact | Localised, long-term environmental impact | Short-term, widespread environmental impact | Long-term widespread environmental impact | Persistent landscape-scale environmental impact |

## 6.5.2 Control measures and ALARP

The process for identifying control measures depends on the 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) decision context set for that particular aspect. Regardless of the process, control measures are assigned in accordance with the defined environmental performance outcomes, with the objective to eliminate, prevent, reduce, or mitigate consequences associated with each identified environmental impact and risk.

The OPGGS(E)R defines a control measure as a system, an item of equipment, a person or a procedure, that is used as a basis for managing environmental impacts and risk.

### 6.5.2.1 ALARP decision context

In alignment with NOPSEMA's ALARP guidance note (NOPSEMA, 2022), CAPL 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 impacts and risks are ALARP. Specifically, the framework considers the magnitude of impacts and risks along with these guiding factors:

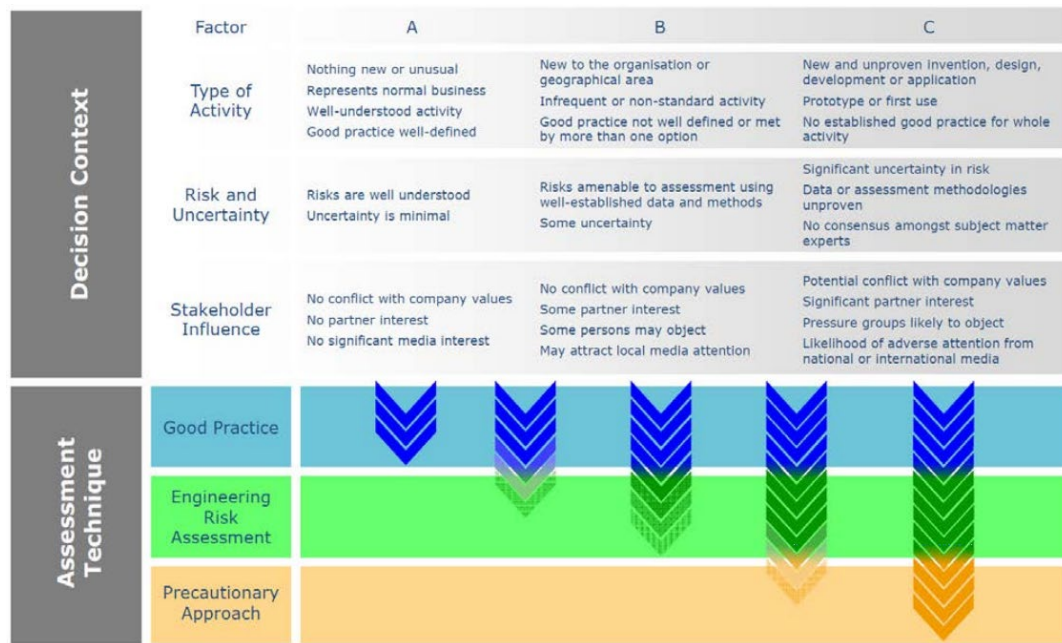
- activity type
- risk and uncertainty
- stakeholder influence.

A Type A decision (Figure 6-1) is made for lower-order impacts and risks (Table 6-3) where they are relatively well understood, activities are well-practised, and there is no significant stakeholder interest. However, if good practice is not sufficiently well defined, additional assessment may be required. In addition, where an aspect associated with the activity is listed as either a key threat to a protected matter under a document made or implemented under the EPBC Act (such as recovery plans, conservation management plans, or a conservation advice), or identified as an aspect of concern to a listed conservation value under an EPBC Act marine bioregional plan, and can result in a credible impact or risk to these sensitivities, additional control consideration will be undertaken.

A Type B decision (Figure 6-1) is made for higher-order impacts and risks (Table 6-3) if there is greater uncertainty or complexity around the activity, and there are relevant concerns from stakeholders. In this instance, established good practice is not considered sufficient and further assessment is required to support the decision and ensure the risk is ALARP.

A Type C decision (Figure 6-1) typically involves sufficient complexity, higher-order impact and risks (Table 6-3), uncertainty, or stakeholder interest to require a precautionary approach. In this case, relevant good practice still has to be met, additional assessment is required, and the precautionary approach must be considered for those controls that only have a marginal cost benefit.





Source: (OGUK, 2014)

**Figure 6-1: ALARP decision support framework**

In accordance with the regulatory requirement to demonstrate that environmental impacts and risks are ALARP, CAPL has considered the above decision context in determining the level of assessment required. This is applied to each aspect described in Section 8. The assessment techniques considered include:

- good practice
- engineering risk assessment
- precautionary approach.

### 6.5.2.2 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 Commonwealth government policies
- relevant Commonwealth government guidance
- relevant industry standards
- relevant international conventions.

If the ALARP technique is determined to be good practice, further assessment (an engineering risk assessment) is not required to identify additional controls. However, additional controls that provide a suitable environmental benefit for an insignificant cost have been identified.

### **6.5.2.3 Engineering risk assessment**

All impacts and risks that require further assessment are subject to an engineering risk assessment. Based on the various approaches recommended by OGUK (2014), CAPL believes the methodology most suited to this activity is a comparative assessment of risks, costs, and environmental benefit. A cost–benefit analysis should show the balance between the risk benefit (or environmental benefit) and the cost of implementing the identified measure, with differentiation required such that the benefit of the risk-reduction measure can be seen and the reason for the benefit understood.

### **6.5.2.4 Precautionary approach**

After considering all available engineering and scientific evidence, OGUK (2014) state that if the assessment is insufficient, inconclusive, or uncertain, then a precautionary approach to hazard management is needed. A precautionary approach will mean that uncertain analysis is replaced by conservative assumptions that will result in control measures being more likely to be implemented.

That is, environmental considerations are expected to take precedence over economic considerations, meaning that a control measure that may reduce environmental impact is more likely to be implemented. In this decision context, the decision could have significant economic consequences to an organisation.

### **6.5.3 Likelihood**

For environmental impacts (where there is a planned emission or discharge resulting in a known change to the environment) likelihood is not considered.

For risks where the aspect or event may lead to environmental impacts under certain circumstances, the likelihood (probability) of the defined consequence occurring is determined. The likelihood is considered on the assumption that all control measures are in place. The likelihood of a consequence occurring was identified using one of the six likelihood categories shown in Table 6-1.

### **6.5.4 Quantification of the level of risk**

The Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix (Table 6-1) was applied during an environmental risk assessment workshop. This matrix uses consequence and likelihood rankings of 1 to 6, which when combined, result in a risk level between 1 (highest risk) and 10 (lowest risk). Risk assessment outcomes are based solely on assessment of risk to the environment (as defined under the OPGGS(E)R).

## **6.6 Impact and risk acceptance criteria**

NOPSEMA provides guidance on demonstrating that impacts and risks will be of an ‘acceptable level’ (NOPSEMA, 2021). This guidance indicates that an acceptable level is the level of impact or risk to the environment that may be considered broadly acceptable with regard to all relevant considerations, including:

- principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD)
- legislative and other requirements (including laws, policies, standards, conventions)



- matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act, consistent with relevant policies, guidelines, threatened species recovery plans, management plans, management principles etc.
- internal context (titleholder policy, culture, processes, standards and systems)
- external context (existing environment, relevant persons consultation).

### 6.6.1 Principles of ESD and precautionary principle

The principles of ESD are considered in Table 6-2 in relation to acceptability evaluations.

Under the EPBC Act, the Minister must also take into account the precautionary principle in determining whether or not to approve the taking of an action. The precautionary principle (section 391(2) of the EPBC Act) is that lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing a measure to prevent degradation of the environment where there may be threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage.

**Table 6-2: Principles of ESD in relation to petroleum activity acceptability evaluations**

| Principles of ESD  | How they have been applied   |
|--|--|
| (a) decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social, and equitable considerations   | CAPL's impact and risk assessment process integrates long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social, and equitable considerations. This is demonstrated through the Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix (Table 6-1), which includes provision for understanding the long-term and short-term impacts associated with its activities, and the ALARP process, which balances the economic cost against environmental benefit.<br><br>As this principle is inherently met by applying the EP assessment process, it is not considered separately for each evaluation. |
| (b) 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                    | Consider if there is serious or irreversible environmental damage (i.e. consequence level between Major [3] and Catastrophic [1]).<br><br>If so, assess whether there is significant uncertainty associated with the aspect.   |
| (c) 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 | The risk assessment methodology ensures that impacts and risks are reduced to levels that are considered ALARP. If the impacts and risk are determined to be serious or irreversible, the precautionary principle is implemented to ensure that risks are managed to ensure that the environment is maintained for the benefit of future generations.  |
| (d) the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision-making   | Evaluate if there is the potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.  |
| (e) improved valuation, pricing, and incentive mechanisms should be promoted   | Not considered relevant for petroleum activity acceptability demonstrations.   |

### 6.6.2 Defining an acceptable level of impact and risk

In alignment with NOPSEMA’s ALARP guidance note (NOPSEMA, 2022), CAPL has applied the approach that lower-order environmental impacts or risks (Table 6-3) assessed as Decision Context A are ‘broadly acceptable’, while higher-order environmental impacts or risks determined to be Decision Context B or C require further evaluation against a defined acceptable level because they are not inherently ‘broadly acceptable’. However, in alignment with NOPSEMA’s decision making guidance (NOPSEMA, 2021) even where the impact or risk is evaluated as being a lower-order impact or risk, but the aspect associated with the activity is listed as a threat to a protected matter under a document made or implemented under the EPBC Act, or identified as an aspect of concern to a listed conservation value under an EPBC Act Marine Bioregional Plans, and can result in a credible impact or risk, CAPL will define an acceptable level of impact and risk in accordance with a document made or implemented under the EPBC Act.

**Table 6-3: CAPL definition of lower-order and higher-order impacts and risks**

| Magnitude    | Impact                 | Risk             | Decision context |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Lower-order  | Consequence Level: 4–6 | Risk Level: 7–10 | A                |
| Higher-order | Consequence Level: 1–3 | Risk Level: 1–6  | B or C           |

CAPL will consider these types of documents when defining the acceptable level of impact or risk:

- bioregional plans
- AMP plans
- conservation advice
- recovery plans
- government guidelines.

The objectives of the documents are identified and, having regard for the described activity, CAPL will set an acceptable level of impact that aligns with these objectives. Where the impact arising from the activity is inconsistent with the defined level (or objectives of the relevant documents), it is unacceptable.

### 6.6.3 Summary of acceptance criteria

Table 6-4 outlines the criteria that CAPL used to demonstrate that impacts and risks from each identified aspect are acceptable.

**Table 6-4: Acceptability criteria**

| Criteria          | Test   |
|-------------------|--|
| Principles of ESD | Is there the potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity?  |
|                   | Do activities have the potential to result in permanent/irreversible, medium-large scale, and/or moderate-high intensity environmental damage? |
|                   | If yes: Is there significant scientific uncertainty associated with the aspect?  |
|                   | If yes: Are there additional measures to prevent degradation of the environment from this aspect?  |

| Criteria  | Test  |
|---|---|
| Relevant environmental legislation and other requirements | Confirm that impact and risk management is consistent with relevant Australian environmental management laws and other regulatory / statutory requirements.   |
| Internal context  | Confirm that all good practice control measures were identified for this aspect through CAPL's management systems, and that impact and risk management is consistent with company policy, culture, and standards. |
| External context  | What objections and claims regarding this aspect were made, and how were they considered / addressed?   |
| Defined acceptable level                                  | Is the impact and risk broadly acceptable (i.e. Decision Context A)?  |
|   | If no: For higher-order environmental impacts and risks (Decision Context B or C), what is the defined level of impact, and does the activity meet this level?  |

## 6.7 Environmental performance outcomes, standards, and measurement criteria

Environmental performance outcomes, performance standards, and measurement criteria were defined to address the environmental impacts and risks identified during the risk assessment.

CAPL is committed to conducting activities associated with the petroleum activity in an environmentally responsible manner and aims to implement best practice environmental management as part of a program of continual improvement to reduce impacts and risks to ALARP. CAPL defines environmental performance outcomes, standards, and measurement criteria that relate to the management of the identified environmental risks as:

- **Environmental performance outcomes**—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
- **Environmental performance standards**—a statement of the performance required of a control measure
  - These statements will consider the effectiveness of the control measures, and, in accordance with NOPSEMA's decision making guidance (NOPSEMA, 2021), effectiveness will be considered with regards to the controls' functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence, and compatibility with other control measures
- **Measurement criteria**—compliance and assurance statement or records that detail how CAPL enacts the outlined performance standard; these are used to determine whether the environmental performance outcomes and standards were met and whether the implementation strategy was complied with. If no practicable quantitative target exists, a qualitative criterion is set.

## 7 relevant persons consultation

This section provides a description of the methods used, and outcomes of, consultation with relevant authorities, persons, or organisations (a *relevant person*) undertaken during the preparation of this EP, as required under regulation 11A of the OPGGS(E)R.

Ongoing consultation, as required under regulation 14(9) of the OPGGS(E)R, is described in Section 9.3.1.1.

### 7.1 Purpose

Regulation 11A of the OPGGS(E)R enables the titleholder to properly understand all the environmental impacts and risks of the petroleum activity, and to refine or change the control measures by taking into account the information acquired from relevant persons through consultations. Recent judicial consideration of regulation 11A assists in understanding the purpose of the consultation required under the provision:

*“Regulation 11A, like most statutory consultation provisions, imposes an obligation that must be capable of practicable and reasonable discharge by the person upon whom it is imposed. Consultation is a “real world” activity, with specific purposes. Here, its purpose is to ensure that the titleholder has ascertained, understood and addressed all the environmental impacts and risks that might arise from its proposed activity. Consultation facilitates this outcome because it gives the titleholder an opportunity to receive information that it might not otherwise have received from others affected by its proposed activity. Consultation enables the titleholder to better understand how others with an objective stake in the environment in which it proposes to pursue the activity perceive those environmental impacts and risks. As the Regulations expressly contemplate, it enables the titleholder to refine or change the measures it proposes to address those impacts and risks by taking into account the information acquired through the consultations. Objectively, the scheme intends that this is likely to improve the minimisation of environmental impacts and risks from the activity.”<sup>2</sup>*

The consultation process should also inform the titleholder’s understanding of the environment, including (amongst other things) people and communities, the heritage value of places, and their social and cultural features which may be affected by a titleholder’s proposed activities (NOPSEMA 2022).

Regulation 11A establishes a duty on titleholders to carry out consultation in the course of preparing an EP, and this obligation must be discharged completed prior to submitting an EP to NOPSEMA (NOPSEMA, 2022). The purpose of consultation is also to:

- identify the social and cultural features of communities within the ecosystem
- inform the control measures to eliminate, reduce and mitigate impacts and risks to those socio-cultural values and sensitivities in response to relevant persons concerns
- to inform NOPSEMA of relevant persons’ identities, the nature of the consultation, and the control measures adopted ( (Federal Court of Australia, 2022) at paragraphs 55–57).

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 89 of *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022)

## 7.2 Consultation design

The consultation design for preparation of this EP was undertaken in accordance with CAPL's *Stakeholder Engagement and Issues Management Process: ABU Standardised OE Process* (CAPL 2019) and further guided by:

- NOPSEMA's *Environment plan decision making guideline* (NOPSEMA 2021)
- NOPSEMA's *Environment plan content requirements guidance note* (NOPSEMA 2020)
- NOPSEMA's *Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan guideline* (NOPSEMA 2022).
- NOPSEMA's *Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area guideline* (NOPSEMA 2022)
- NOPSEMA's *Petroleum activities and Australian Marine Parks guidance note* (NOPSEMA 2020) and Park Australia's draft *Petroleum Activities - Director of National Parks consultation guide* (Parks Australia 2023)
- Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia's decision in *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022)
- Commonwealth of Australia's *Engage Early—Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* (DoE 2016)
- Government of Western Australia's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021—Consultation Guidelines* (Government of Western Australia, 2023)
- Relevant requirements under Part 6 (managing activities that may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage) of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021* (WA), including section 101 (consultation about proposed activities) and section 113 (notice of intention to carry out tier 2 activity)
- WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) *Guideline for the Development of Petroleum, Geothermal and Pipeline Environment Plans in Western Australia* (DMIRS 2022)
- Australian Fisheries Management Authority's (AFMA) *Petroleum industry consultation with the commercial fishing industry* (AFMA 2023)
- Western Australian Fishing Industry Council's (WAFIC) *Oil & Gas Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events* (WAFIC 2023)
- DPIRDs *Guidance statement for oil and gas industry consultation with the Department of Fisheries* (DoF 2013)
- WA Department of Transport's (DoT) *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements* (DoT 2020).

The consultation design is reviewed on a case-by-case basis to incorporate any feedback from relevant persons regarding the type of information or method of engagement that is preferred to ensure that the purpose of the consultation is achieved.

## 7.2.1 Relevant person

In accordance with regulation 11A(1) of the OPGGS(E)R, a relevant person is defined as:

- regulation 11A(1)(a)—each department or agency of the Commonwealth to which the activities to be carried out under the EP, or the revision of the EP, may be relevant
- regulation 11A(1)(b)—each department or agency of a State or the Northern Territory to which the activities to be carried out under the EP, or the revision of the EP, may be relevant
- regulation 11A(1)(c)—the department of the responsible State Minister, or the responsible Northern Territory Minister
- regulation 11A(1)(d)—a person or organisation whose functions, interests, or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP, or the revision of the EP
- regulation 11A(1)(e)—any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant.

Following the direction given by the Full Court of the Federal Court in *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022), and subsequent NOPSEMA guidance (NOPSEMA 2020), it is clear that the phrase “functions, interests or activities” stated in regulation 11A(1)(d) should be broadly construed<sup>3</sup> on the basis that a broad construction best promotes the objects of the OPGGS(E)R. In *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa*, the Court construed the following terms used in regulation 11A(1)(d) as follows:

- **functions**—a power or duty to do something<sup>4</sup>
- **interests**—in accordance with the accepted concept of “interest” in other areas of public administrative law, and including “any interest possessed by an individual whether or not the interest amounts to a legal right or is a proprietary or financial interest or relates to reputation”<sup>5</sup>
- **activities**—broadly and is broader than the definition of ‘activity’ in regulation 4 of the OPGGS(E)R and is likely directed to what the relevant person is already doing<sup>6</sup>.

Persons or organisations are considered relevant persons under regulation 11(1)(d) of the OPGGS(E)R if their functions, interests or activities may be affected by the petroleum activity to be carried out under the EP. CAPL’s approach has been to take a broad interpretation of “function, interest, and activity” and screen in relevant persons.

Where interests are held communally, CAPL has made a decisional choice to consult with representative bodies ( (Federal Court of Australia 2022) at paragraphs 96–102) and has sought to do so through meetings ( (Federal Court of Australia 2022) at paragraph 104). CAPL has sought to provide sufficient information to individuals who are relevant persons by providing information to

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<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 51 of *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022).

<sup>4</sup> Paragraph 60 of *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022).

<sup>5</sup> Paragraphs 63 and 65 of *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Paragraphs 58 and 59 of *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa* [2022] FCAFC 193 (Federal Court of Australia 2022).

representative bodies for dissemination with members and by attending meetings with group members ( (Federal Court of Australia 2022) at paragraph 47) and CAPL has also sought to identify those representative body organisations themselves as relevant persons ( (Federal Court of Australia 2022) at paragraph 48). As documented in the summary of consultation (Appendix d), CAPL has asked these representative bodies if there are persons or knowledge holders outside of the individuals they represent who may be relevant persons for the purposes of consultation to endeavour to make all necessary efforts to identify relevant persons.

## 7.2.2 Sufficient information

Under regulation 11A(2) of the OPGGS(E)R and NOPSEMA's guidelines (NOPSEMA 2021, NOPSEMA 2022), for the purpose of consultation, the titleholder must provide each relevant person with sufficient information to enable them to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the petroleum activity on their functions, interests, or activities.

The base level of information provided to all relevant persons includes:

- maps of the proposed petroleum activity location and the associated EMBA
- a summary of the petroleum activity, including indicative schedule and duration
- a summary of the potential impacts and risks as identified by CAPL
- a preliminary assessment of how the potential impacts and risks may impact the environmental and socio-cultural values and sensitivities
- a summary of the proposed control measures that CAPL has adopted to reduce the predicted consequence and/or likelihood of the potential impact or risk.

This base level of information is the minimum required for relevant persons to make an informed assessment of the potential consequences to the persons' functions, interest, or activity because it informs the relevant person of:

- the activity (including spatial and timing information that may intersect with their function, interest, or activity)
- the impacts and risks of the petroleum activity (including the spatial extent of the EMBA and intersection with BIAs) to allow an assessment of how that may impact or create a risk to the relevant persons' functions, interests, or activities
- the control measures to reduce the impacts or risks of the petroleum activity to environmental and socio-cultural values and sensitivities.

Additional information may be provided to reflect the information requested through co-design of consultation, to better enable them to provide feedback related to potential interactions with their function, interest, or activity, or in response to their objection or claim. This includes verbal information and answers to questions during consultation discussions.

The Following is a summary of materials released as part of the consultation for this EP:

- CAPL issued an initial factsheet to identified relevant persons in May 2022 and again between February to March 2023, this factsheet included information

about the proposed petroleum activity, potential impacts and risks, control measures, and included maps showing EMBA

- CAPL released information regarding the wheatstone-2 wellhead decommissioning to the Online Consultation Hub (<https://australia.chevron.com/our-businesses/upcoming-activities>) on 3 February 2023 and emailed the link to relevant persons; the Online Consultation Hub contains all the base level of information as described above
- CAPL published notices in The Australian and The West Australian on 3 February 2023 in the Pilbara News, Mid-West Times, and Northwest Telegraph on 8 February 2023, in Business News on 13 February 2023,, and National Indigenous Times on 23 February 2023
- CAPL published a LinkedIn post on 24 February 2023 with a link to the Online Consultation Hub that has information regarding wheatstone-2 wellhead decommissioning CAPL developed posters, presentation materials, and handouts for use and distribution in face-to-face meetings
- CAPL attended various face-to-face meetings with relevant persons (see appendix d).
- CAPL held an information session in the town of Onslow outlining its planned activities, including wheatstone-2 wellhead decommissioning, on 14 March 2023.

A copy of the consultation material is included in appendix d. A summary of the consultation strategy and information provided to each category of relevant persons is included in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1 Consultation strategy and information provided to relevant persons**

| Category of persons or organisations                            | Consultation strategy and information provided   |
|---|--|
| Commercial fishery licence holders and/or representative bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• initial correspondence with WAFIC to provide base level information on the petroleum activity and link to the CAPL Online Consultation Hub</li> <li>• follow up correspondence with WAFIC to confirm the commercial fishery licence holders to be consulted</li> <li>• in consultation with WAFIC, determine the level of consultation required and whether tailored consultation material needs to be developed</li> <li>• provision of consultation material to WAFIC for distribution to relevant commercial fishery licence holders</li> <li>• WAFIC provides any input received to CAPL, and CAPL provides information to respond to commercial fishery licence holders; any input received is considered in the development of the EP</li> <li>• where a commercial fishery that is not represented by WAFIC has been determined as relevant, the representative body is provided consultation material and feedback is requested</li> <li>• after a reasonable period has been provided to consider the consultation information (as outlined in Section 7.2.3), CAPL will confirm with WAFIC or the relevant industry body (as required) whether further consultation is required</li> <li>• ongoing consultation with follow up correspondence, phone calls and meetings as required.</li> </ul> |



| Category of persons or organisations                 | Consultation strategy and information provided   |
|--|--|
| First Nations people and/or representative bodies    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• initial correspondence with relevant First Nations representative bodies to request a meeting with the board, Elders, and other relevant persons</li> <li>• provision of base level information on the petroleum activity and link to the CAPL Online Consultation Hub as a precursor to face-to-face meetings</li> <li>• initial face-to-face meeting held using bespoke consultation material, including posters, presentations and verbal discussions. CAPL attendees include Senior Management, Subject Matter Experts and Community Engagement and Partnerships Advisors. Key objectives of the initial meeting include:</li> <li>• purpose of consultation is to enhance Environment Plans through relevant person input               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– co-design of the consultation strategy going forward</li> <li>– determine if there are additional relevant persons or knowledge holders not present at the meeting who should be informed and consulted with</li> <li>– provide an explanation of the proposed activity</li> <li>– ensure relevant persons are aware of the potential impacts and risks associated with the activity (including the EMBA)</li> <li>– explain the process for providing input</li> <li>– determine the adequacy of consultation material provided and confirm if any additional information is required for relevant persons to provide input</li> <li>– confirmation of CAPL's commitment to ongoing consultation and relationship building</li> </ul> </li> <li>• follow up emails, phone calls and meetings, as required, to ensure the functions, interests and activities of First Nations peoples' have been identified and to gain an understanding of cultural values and sensitivities in the EMBA; any input received is considered in the development of the EP</li> <li>• site visits on country with First Nations people may be conducted as required</li> <li>• after a reasonable period has been provided to consider the consultation information (as outlined in Section 7.2.3), CAPL provides the First Nations people and/or representative bodies a summary of consultation undertaken to date and requests agreement on the summary</li> <li>• ongoing consultation with follow up correspondence, phone calls and meetings as required.</li> </ul> |
| ENGOs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provision of base level information on the petroleum activity and link to the CAPL Online Consultation Hub via email with a request for input and an offer to meet face-to-face</li> </ul>  |
| Government departments or agencies                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where consultation guidance material is available (as outlined in Section 7.2.2), CAPL tailors its consultation to meet the requirements of the guidance material</li> </ul>  |
| Other petroleum titleholders / commercial industries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local community / town meetings may be held using presentations, posters and verbal discussions as required</li> </ul>  |
| Tourism and recreation operators                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any input received is responded to and considered in the development of the EP</li> </ul>   |
| WA World Heritage advisory committees                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after a reasonable period has been provided to consider the consultation information (as outlined in Section 7.2.3), CAPL will determine whether further consultation is required</li> </ul>  |
| Self-identified and other relevant persons           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ongoing consultation with follow up correspondence, phone calls and meetings as required.</li> </ul>  |

### 7.2.3 Reasonable period

Under regulation 11A(3) of the OPGGS(E)R and NOPSEMA's guidelines (NOPSEMA 2021, NOPSEMA 2022), relevant persons must be provided with a reasonable period for the consultation to occur, allowing the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed petroleum activity on their functions, interests, or activities and respond to the titleholder. "Reasonable period" was not defined by the Full Federal Court in *Tipakalippa* (Federal Court of Australia 2022), however, consistent with the Court's analysis in the "NTA authorities" section of the judgment, CAPL has sought to identify existing guidelines and practices to help inform what a "reasonable period" may constitute for the relevant person.

Guidance on consultation with Commonwealth departments or agencies indicates that agencies will provide an initial response to consultation requests within 10 business days (NOPSEMA 2023) or up to eight weeks (NOPSEMA 2023).

Available guidance regarding consultation with State departments or agencies indicates a reasonable period for standard activities is no less than 20 business days (DoF 2013), and up to six weeks (DoT 2020).

Guidance taken from the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021—Consultation Guidelines* (Government of Western Australia, 2023) suggests that up to 12 weeks may be a reasonable period of time to allow identification, contact, and response, from First Nations peoples (subject to any alternative timeframe being agreed through co-design of consultation).

CAPL provided all relevant persons an initial period following the issue of consultation materials to respond. Where no response was received, CAPL followed up with each relevant person (via phone, email, or in person) to enquire if there was any clarifications or additional information required to aid their assessment of any interactions with their functions, interests, or activities.

### 7.2.4 Sensitive information

Regulation 11(A)(3) of the OPGGS(E)R requires that "[t]he titleholder must tell each relevant person the titleholder consults that:

- a) the relevant person may request that particular information the relevant person provides in the consultation not be published; and
- b) information subject to such a request is not to be published under this Part".

Under regulation 9(8) of the OPGGS(E)R "[a]ll sensitive information (if any) in an environment plan, and the full text of any response by a relevant person to consultation under regulation 11A in the course of preparation of the plan, must be contained in the sensitive information part of the plan and not anywhere else in the plan".

In accordance with regulations 9(8) of the OPGGS(E)R, the full text of all responses received from relevant persons, as well as sensitive information, are included in the sensitive information report provided separately to NOPSEMA to preserve the privacy of those persons or organisations consulted. Specifically, the sensitive information includes records and responses considered to contain personal information (as defined by the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth)) or information given by a relevant person in consultation under regulation 11A of the

OPGGs(E)R in the course of preparing this EP that relevant persons requested not to be published.

### 7.2.5 Identification of Relevant Persons

In accordance with NOPSEMA's guideline for consultation: (NOPSEMA, 2023), titleholders must identify who is a relevant person and the rationale used to determine that identification as a relevant person.

Identifying relevant persons requires an assessment of:

- the petroleum activity (Section 4)
- the environment in which the petroleum activity is being undertaken, including:
  - environmental, socio-economic, and cultural values and sensitivities of the environment
  - the spatial extent of the EMBA
  - any intersection between the EMBA and BIAs
- the possible environmental impacts and risks of the petroleum activity and the possible consequences on the functions, interests, activities of relevant persons.

The process undertaken by CAPL for the identification of relevant persons:

- identified what types of authorities, persons, or organisations may be relevant to the values and sensitivities present within the EMBA
- reviewed the functions, interests, or activities of the types of organisations or individuals identified, and determined if the functions, interests, or activities of organisations or individuals may be affected by the petroleum activity through multiple lines of evidence:
- existing industry guidance e.g. (NOPSEMA, 2023; NOPSEMA, 2023; AFMA, 2023; WAFIC, 2023; DoF, 2013; DoT, 2020)
- CAPL's previous consultation history for activities on the NWS
- advice from representative industry and/or community bodies
- online searches
- review of publicly available databases or registers (e.g. access and use authorisations within AMPs, DPIRD's register of fishery licence holders).

The outcomes of this process are detailed in Table 7-2, which lists the relevant persons that were identified for this EP, and CAPL's reasoning for determining their inclusion.

**Table 7-2 Potential authority, persons, or organisations that have functions, interests, or activities that are associated with environmental values or sensitivities present within the EMBA**

| Environmental aspect (and aspect source)  | Values and sensitivities                                       | Function, interest, or activity   | Potential impact or risk  | Intersection   | Category of persons or organisations   |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Physical presence – other marine users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical presence of wellhead on the seabed</li> </ul> | Commercial fishing   | Interest and activity – Commercial fishing  | <p>Potential for unplanned interactions with other marine users may result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption of fishing activities or entanglement of trawl fishing gear on subsea infrastructure or equipment</li> </ul> | <p>The potential for unplanned interactions between other marine users and the in-situ wellhead is limited to where these users interact with the seabed. One Commonwealth managed commercial trawl fishery (North West Slope Trawl Fishery) has a management area that overlaps with the EMBA. The entire fishery has a small number of active permits and vessels and does not regularly record fishing effort within the EMBA.</p> <p>The wellhead has been in place within the EMBA since 2007, and to date, no incidences of commercial fishing activities interacting with the infrastructure has been communicated to CAPL.</p> | <p>Commercial fishing industry</p> <p>Government departments or agencies</p>                                     |
| <p>Seabed disturbance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical presence of wellhead on the seabed.</li> </ul>                    | <p>Benthic habitats and communities</p> <p>Cultural values</p> | <p>interest and activity – Environmental conservation</p> <p>Cultural connections</p> | <p>Seabed disturbance may result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alternation of marine habitats</li> <li>changes to cultural heritage values</li> </ul>  | <p>The continued presence of the wellhead may cause localised alteration of natural sediment movements but is not expected to affect ecosystem function or connectivity of communities. The continued presence of infrastructure may maintain a localised benthic community.</p> <p>No protected underwater cultural heritage sites or artefacts have been identified within the EMBA. Notwithstanding it is acknowledged</p>  | <p>Government departments and agencies</p> <p>First Nations people and/or representative bodies</p> <p>ENGOS</p> |

| Environmental aspect (and aspect source)  | Values and sensitivities   | Function, interest, or activity                    | Potential impact or risk  | Intersection  | Category of persons or organisations   |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
|   |  |  |   | that that relevant persons may hold interests relating to marine environmental quality, benthic habitats and communities and cultural values, in particular with respect to the protection of sea country.  |  |
| Indirect Discharges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrosion of the wellhead</li> </ul> | Marine environmental quality<br>Marine fauna<br>Benthic habitats and communities | Interest and activity – Environmental conservation | Leaving the wellhead in situ has the potential to result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release of contaminants (mostly iron) to the water and sediment surrounding the wellhead</li> <li>Release of contaminants leading to toxicity effects on marine habitats and fauna</li> </ul> | The wellhead is predominantly comprised of iron which will corrode over time, releasing trace amounts of metals to the water surrounding the wellhead. Over long time scales, corrosion of wellhead structures may contribute to an increase in breakdown products (mostly iron compounds) in the sediments surrounding the wellhead.<br><br>Breakdown and release of corrosion products will result in localised and negligible impacts to marine sediment, benthic habitats and water quality given the low toxicity of iron, the slow release rate of the corrosion, low quantities of surface coatings, plastic and rubber, and that dilution will occur due to the open ocean environment. No impacts or lasting effects are expected to the values and sensitivities identified in Section 4.<br><br>The functions and activities of relevant persons are not expected to be impacted by indirect discharges. | Government departments or agencies<br>First nations people and/or representative bodies<br>ENGOs<br>Commercial fishery licence holders and/or representative bodies<br>Other petroleum holders<br>Research organisations<br>Tourism and recreation operators |

### 7.2.5.1 Self Identification

As part of the consultation process (Figure 7-1) CAPL publicly advertised upcoming petroleum activities (refer to Section 7.2.2), to allow for any authorities, persons, or organisations that have not already been identified through the identification process to review information about the petroleum activity, self-identify as a relevant person, and register as a relevant person with CAPL.

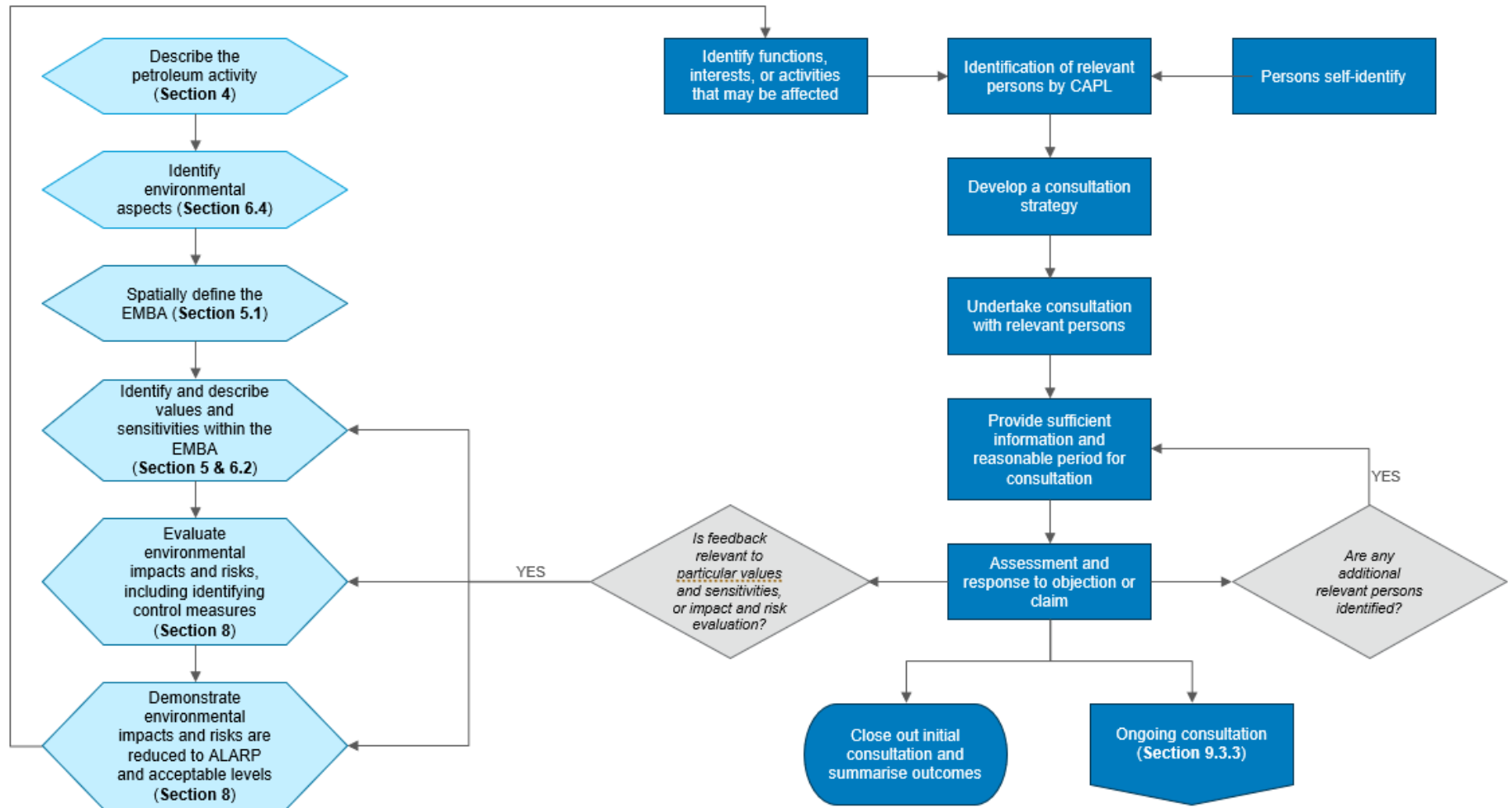
This self-identification pathway was included in the consultation process to facilitate a sufficiently broad capture of ascertainable persons and allow for feedback that CAPL may not have otherwise received.

Where an authority, person, or organisation does self-identify, CAPL conducted an assessment of the merits and claims and a response was progressed (as per the process in Section 7.3.6).

## 7.3 Consultation Process

The consultation undertaken during the preparation of this EP used the following process (Figure 7-1):

- described the petroleum activity
- identified environmental aspects
- defined the EMBA and identified environmental values and sensitivities
- evaluated environmental impacts and risks and demonstrated these are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels
- identified functions, interests, or activities that may be affected
- identified relevant persons
- undertook consultation, including provision of sufficient information to enable relevant persons to understand how this activity may affect their functions, interests, or activities
- requested input from all relevant persons with the intent of identifying opportunities to better manage the activity and enhance the EP for the activity
- considered all input provided and assessed the merit of any objections or claims raised by the relevant persons
- provided a response to the objection or claim, and ensured the response was captured in the EP.



**Figure 7-1: Relevant persons consultation process**

### 7.3.1 Relevant persons under regulation 11A(a) and (b)

In accordance with the OPGGS(E)R, relevant persons include the Commonwealth and State departments or agencies to which activities under this EP may be relevant (Section 7.2.1).

CAPL determined relevant persons under these regulations by considering:

- the spatial extent of the EMBA
- the environmental aspects, and potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the petroleum activity
- the responsibilities of the Commonwealth or State department or agency, which was determined by:
  - CAPL’s previous consultation history for petroleum activities on the NWS
  - online searches
  - published guidance, including NOPSEMA’s *Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area* guideline (NOPSEMA 2023).

The Commonwealth and State departments or agencies that were identified as a relevant person for consultation during the preparation of this EP are presented in Table 7-4.

### 7.3.2 Relevant persons under regulation 11A(c)

In accordance with the OPGGS(E)R, the department or agency of the responsible State Minister is a relevant person (Section 7.2.1).

The petroleum activity within scope of this EP occurs in Commonwealth waters, off the coast of WA. As such, the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) has been identified as a relevant person for consultation during the preparation of this EP (Table 7-4).

### 7.3.3 Relevant persons under regulation 11A(d)

In accordance with the OPGGS(E)R, relevant persons include a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under this EP (Section 7.2.1).

The persons or organisations that were identified as a relevant person for consultation during the preparation of this EP are presented in Table 7-4.

**Table 7-3: Considerations for determining relevance of a person or organisation**

| Category of persons or organisations                            | Considerations for identifying a relevant person   |
|---|--|
| Commercial fishery licence holders and/or representative bodies | <p>Commonwealth commercial fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fishery management area intersects with the EMBA, and a record of recent active fishing effort (based on annual ABARES data) occurring within the EMBA</li> <li>• fishing method, preferred locations or water depths, fishing season</li> <li>• key target species, distribution, and behaviour</li> <li>• potential for temporal and/or spatial interaction between petroleum activity and the commercial fishery</li> </ul> <p>State commercial fisheries:</p> |



| Category of persons or organisations              | Considerations for identifying a relevant person  |
|---|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guidance from WAFIC (WAFIC 2023) regarding separate consultation strategies for unplanned events such as oil spills, where the titleholder can demonstrate likelihood of an event is “extremely low”</li> <li>fishery management area intersects with the EMBA, and a record of recent active fishing effort (based on DPIRD FishCube data) occurring within the EMBA</li> <li>fishing method, preferred locations or water depths, fishing season</li> <li>key target species, distribution, and behaviour</li> <li>potential for temporal and/or spatial interaction between petroleum activity and the commercial fishery</li> </ul> <p>Peak industry bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>where a fishery has been determined as relevant, the representative body is also considered relevant.</li> </ul>   |
| ENGOS   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAPL’s operating experience in the NWS and pre-existing knowledge of local ENGOS</li> <li>intersection between the spatial extent of the EMBA and/or values and sensitivities of the environment and the ENGO’s interests</li> </ul>   |
| First Nations people and/or representative bodies | <p>First Nations people utilise the coast and marine areas for their cultural identity, health and wellbeing, and their domestic and commercial economies. Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to First Nations people who have an enduring cultural and spiritual connection to the sea.</p> <p>First Nations people or groups were identified through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native Title claims or determinations intersecting with, or within the vicinity of the EMBA</li> <li>where an AMP is present within the EMBA, a review of any identified First Nations people or groups</li> <li>review of Native Title determinations to determine cultural and/or spiritual link with BIAs</li> </ul> <p>Representative bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAPL’s operating experience in the NWS and previous interactions with First Nations representative bodies</li> <li>where a group has been determined as relevant, the representative body is also considered relevant.</li> </ul> |
| Local government departments or agencies          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local government boundary intersects with the EMBA</li> </ul>  |
| Other petroleum titleholders                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAPL’s operating experience in the NWS and pre-existing knowledge of other petroleum operators</li> <li>other Commonwealth (based on spatial data from NOPTA) petroleum titles that intersect with the EMBA, and with current or proposed activities occurring (based on publicly available EPs from NOPSEMA’s EP submission website) within the EMBA</li> <li>other State (based on spatial data from DMIRS) petroleum titles that intersect with the EMBA, and with current or proposed activities occurring (based on publicly available EP summaries from DMIRS EARS database) within the EMBA</li> <li>potential for temporal and/or spatial interaction between petroleum activity and the operator of another petroleum title</li> </ul>  |
| Tourism and recreation operators                  | <p>Tourism and recreation operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAPL’s operating experience in the NWS and pre-existing knowledge of local tour and recreational operators</li> </ul>   |

| Category of persons or organisations  | Considerations for identifying a relevant person  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a record of recent active tour operator fishing effort (based on DPIRD FishCube data) occurring within the EMBA</li> <li>where an AMP is present within the EMBA, a review of the 'authorisations issued' from Parks Australia (Parks Australia 2023)</li> <li>potential for temporal and/or spatial interaction between petroleum activity and the tourism/recreational operator</li> </ul> <p>Peak industry bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>where a tourism or recreational operator has been determined as relevant, the representative body is also considered relevant.</li> </ul> |
| WA World Heritage advisory committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage area intersects with the EMBA, and an Australian World Heritage advisory committee exists</li> </ul>  |

### 7.3.4 Relevant persons under regulation 11A(e)

In accordance with the OPGGS(E)R, relevant persons may include any other person or organisation that CAPL considers relevant.

Where a person or organisation on this list does not already become a relevant person under regulation 11(A)(d) (using the process as described in Section 7.3.3), CAPL may voluntarily opt to include them in the consultation for the petroleum activity as part of wider and ongoing engagement with their broad stakeholder base.

### 7.3.5 Conclusion on relevant persons identified

As a result of application of the methodology and identification, the relevant persons identified for the purposes of regulation 11A of the OPGGS(E)R are listed in Table 7-4. CAPL is confident that it has used multiple lines of evidence to identify all relevant persons.

**Table 7-4: Relevant persons identified for consultation during preparation of this Wheatstone-2 Wellhead Decommissioning EP**

| Relevant person  | Rationale   |
|--|---|
| <b>Commonwealth department or agencies (regulation 11A(1)(a))</b>                                |   |
| Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)   | As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) AFMA is a relevant agency for consultation where an activity can impact or has the potential to impact on fisheries resources in AFMA managed fisheries. Commonwealth fishery management areas have been identified as overlapping with the EMBA (Section 4.1.1). Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to the AFMA.   |
| Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)   | As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) AHO is a relevant agency for consultation when nautical products or other maritime safety information is required to be updated. This EP seeks acceptance to decommission infrastructure on the seabed in situ and the interaction of this infrastructure with other marine users is an identified risk. Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to the AHO.   |
| Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)   | As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) DAFF is a relevant agency for consultation where an activity has the potential to impact on fishing operations and/or fishing habitats in Commonwealth waters. Commonwealth and State managed fisheries have been identified as overlapping with the EMBA (Section ). Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to DAFF.   |
| Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW)                             | As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) DCCEEW is a relevant agency for consultation where an activity proposes to leave infrastructure partially or wholly in situ in Australian waters. This EP seeks acceptance to decommission infrastructure on the seabed in situ, therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to DCCEEW.<br>As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) DCCEEW is a relevant agency for consultation where an activity has the potential to directly or indirectly adversely impact on protected underwater cultural heritage. Although the EMBA for this EP does not overlap with underwater cultural heritage sites (shipwrecks) (Section 5.3.2) the activities under the EP may be relevant to the DCCEEW. |
| <b>State or Northern Territory departments or agencies (regulation 11A(1)(b))</b>                |   |
| Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)                                | DPIRD's responsibility is to conserve, sustainably develop and share the use of WA's aquatic resources and their ecosystems. As identified in their Regulatory Compliance Approach (DPIRD, 2022), DPIRD considers that it is a relevant person where a petroleum activity may potentially affect commercially and recreationally important fish species, their prey and habitats, and the business activities of the fishers who harvest these resources in State or Commonwealth waters. State managed fisheries have been identified as overlapping with the EMBA (Section 5.3.1). Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to DPIRD.   |
| Department of Water and Environment (DWER)   | DWER supports Western Australia's community, economy and environment by managing and regulating the state's environment and water resources on behalf of the Minister for the Environment. Therefore, the activities under this EP may be relevant to DWER.   |
| <b>Department of the responsible State or Northern Territory Minister (regulation 11A(1)(c))</b> |   |

| Relevant person  | Rationale   |
|--|---|
| Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)   | DMIRS is the department of the responsible State Minister. Therefore, they are considered a relevant person as per Regulation 11A(1)(c) of the OPGGS(E)R.   |
| <b>Person or organisation whose functions, interests, or activities may be affected by the petroleum activity (regulation 11A(1)(d))</b> |   |
| <b>First Nations people and/or representative bodies</b>   |   |
| Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation   | The Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC) was registered in 2019 to represent, protect and support the interests of the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda People. The Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda People's functions, interests and activities extend to offshore areas including the EMBA. Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to this PBC and the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda People. |
| Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate   | Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC was registered in 2018 to hold and manage the native title rights and interests for the Mardudhunera and Yaburara people. The Mardudhunera and Yaburara People's functions, interests and activities extend to offshore areas including the EMBA. Therefore, the activities under the EP may be relevant to this PBC and the Mardudhunera and Yaburara people.                                    |
| Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)   | The Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation was registered in 2008 to represent, protect and support the interests of the Thalanyji People. The Thalanyji and People's functions, interests and activities extend to offshore areas including the EMBA Note that CAPL has consulted NTGAC which also represents the Thalanyji People.   |
| <b>Commercial fishery licence holders and/or representative bodies</b>   |   |
| Commonwealth Fisheries Association   | These organisations are peak bodies representing the commercial fishers within Commonwealth or State-managed commercial fisheries. Commonwealth and State managed fisheries have been identified within the EMBA (Section 5.3.1). As such, these organisations have functions, interests, or activities, that may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP.   |
| Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)  |   |
| <b>ENGOS</b>   |   |
| Australian Marine Conservation Society   | ENGOS are organisations concerned about public welfare, people and the environment. Several environmental receptors intersect with the EMBA (Section 5). Therefore, NGOs may be considered relevant persons under regulation 11A(1)(d) of the OPGGS(E)R.  |
| Cape Conservation Group  |   |
| Protect Ningaloo   |   |
| <b>Other</b>   |   |

| Relevant person  | Rationale  |
|--|--|
| <b>Any other person or organisation that the titleholder considers relevant (regulation 11A(1)(e))</b> |  |
| <b>Commonwealth department or agencies</b>   |  |
| Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)  | As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) AMSA is a relevant agency for consultation where a proposed activity may impact on the safe navigation of commercial shipping in Australian waters. Although the EMBA for this EP intersects with shipping routes (Section 5.3.6) interaction with the wellheads and commercial shipping is not expected given the depth of the wellheads. Under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the AMSA in consultation.   |
| Department of Defence (DoD)  | As identified in NOPSEMA's consultation guideline (NOPSEMA, 2023) DoD is a relevant agency for consultation where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a proposed activity may impact DoD training and operational requirements;</li> <li>• a proposed activity encroaches on known training areas and/or restricted airspace</li> <li>• there is a risk of unexploded ordnance in the area where the activity is taking place.</li> </ul> The activity associated with this EP is an inactivity with no in field operations occurring. Under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the DoD in consultation.  |
| <b>State department or agencies</b>  |  |
| Department of Transport (DoT) - Maritime Environmental Emergency Response (MEER) - Marine Pollution    | DoT (MEER) is the hazard management agency for marine oil pollution and maritime transport emergencies in Western Australian waters. The MEER's role is to develop marine oil spill response capabilities, provide resources and support during response operations, training programs, assist in the development of oil spill contingency plans and raise community awareness about the impact of oil spills. MEER considers that it is a relevant person if activities have the potential to cause a marine oil pollution incident in State waters (DoT, 2020). Although there is no credible risk of unplanned hydrocarbon release associated with this EP, under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the DoT MEER in consultation. |
| Department of Transport (DoT) – Navigational Safety / Maritime   | DoT Navigational Safety are responsible for delivering services to ensure Western Australian waterways can be used safely and to grow the State economy with the development and management of coastal infrastructure. Responsibilities include maritime planning. Although the activity associated with this EP is not in State Waters, under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the DoT Navigational Safety in consultation.  |
| Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)  | The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage is the department of the Government of Western Australia responsible for planning and managing all land use and heritage considerations within the State of Western Australia. Under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the DPLH in consultation.  |
| <b>First Nations people and/or representative bodies</b>   |  |
| Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation (BAC)  | The Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation was registered to represent, protect and support the interests of the Baiyungu People. No Native Title determination currently exists within the EMBA however, under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL   |

| Relevant person  | Rationale   |
|--|---|
|  | selected to include the BAC in consultation. Note that CAPL has consulted NTGAC which also represents the Baiyungu People.  |
| Ngarluma Registered Native Title Body Corporate (NRNTBC)               | The Ngarluma Registered Native Title Body Corporate was registered in 2005 to represent, protect and support the interests of the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi People. No Native Title determination currently exists within the EMBA however, under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the NRNTBC in consultation.   |
| Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)                            | The Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd. Is the Traditional Owner organisation that delivers social and economic outcomes for its members and broader community. No Native Title determination currently exists within the EMBA, however, under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the NYFL in consultation.  |
| <b>Commercial fishery licence holders and/or representative bodies</b> |   |
| Australian Council of Prawn Fisheries                                  | Australian Council of Prawn Fisheries is made up of industry bodies and companies that deal with wild prawns or the prawn industry. Commercial prawn fisheries operate outside the boundary of EMBA, however under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the council in consultation.   |
| Northern Prawn Fishery   | Northern Prawn Fishery targets prawns in northern Australian waters. The Northern Prawn Fishery operates outside the boundary the EMBA, however under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the fishery in consultation.  |
| <b>Tourism and recreation operators</b>                                |   |
| Recfishwest  | This organisation is the peak body representing the State-managed recreational fisheries. No recreational fishing is expected to occur within the EMBA (Section 5.3.2) however under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the Recfishwest in consultation.   |
| <b>Local government departments or agencies</b>                        |   |
| Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry                                | The Onslow Chamber of Commerce, Shire of Ashburton and Shire of Exmouth provide local government and related services within the Pilbara and Gascoyne regions. The EMBA for this EP is located in the NWMR. Under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include these organisations in consultation.  |
| Shire of Ashburton   |   |
| Shire of Exmouth   |   |
| <b>WA World Heritage advisory committees</b>                           |   |
| Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC)              | The NCWHAC provides advice to the Commonwealth and State Environment Ministers on the protection, conservation and management specific to Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area. The EMBA for this EP does not intersect with Ningaloo Coast World and National heritage area, however under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include the NCWHAC in consultation. |
| <b>Other petroleum titleholders</b>                                    |   |

| Relevant person                                      | Rationale   |
|--|---|
| Santos   | Petroleum operations have been identified to occur outside of the spatial extent of the EMBA. Under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include other petroleum titleholders in consultation.   |
| Woodside   |   |
| <b>Other</b>   |   |
| Member for Pilbara                                   | The EMBA for this EP intersects Commonwealth waters in the NWMR, and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.   |
| Member of Legislative Authority – North West Central |   |
| Member of Mining and Pastoral Region                 |   |
| Minister for Environment WA                          | The Minister of the Environment is tasked with the protecting the natural environment and promoting conservation. The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth waters therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.   |
| Exmouth Gulf Taskforce                               | The Exmouth Gulf Taskforce provides high level advice to the Minister for Environment on the environmental management of the Exmouth Gulf and its surrounds, to help preserve the region's unique environmental, cultural and social values. The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth waters in the NWMR, and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation. |
| Gascoyne Junction Community Resource Centre          | The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth in the NWMR waters in the NWMR, and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.  |
| WA Coastal and Marine Community Network              | The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth waters in the NWMR, and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.  |
| WA Marine Science Institute                          | The Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) is a collaboration of state and federal government and academic science organisations working together to provide independent marine research for the benefit of the  |

| Relevant person                               | Rationale  |
|---|--|
|   | environment, the community and the Blue Economy. The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth waters in the NWMR, and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.  |
| Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) | AIMS is a marine science agency that undertakes offshore research which supports the sustainable use and protection of the ocean. Under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.   |
| Western Australian Museum                     | The Western Australian Museum is the State's premier cultural organisation, housing WA's scientific and cultural collection. The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth waters in the NWMR and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation. |
| Wilderness Society                            | ENGOS are organisations concerned about public welfare, people and the environment. The EMBA for this EP is located in Commonwealth waters in the NWMR, and therefore under regulation 11(A)(1)(e) CAPL selected to include this organization in consultation.   |
| Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society        |  |
| International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)  |  |
| Greenpeace                                    |  |
| Conservation Council of Western Australia     |  |
| Australian Conservation Foundation            |  |



### 7.3.6 Assessment and response

CAPL has assessed the merits of all objections and claims regarding the consequences of the petroleum activity on a relevant persons functions, interests, or activities received during the consultation period that relate to the petroleum activity, consistent with regulation 16(b)(ii) of the OPGGS(E)R. This was done by evaluating appropriate evidence, including evidence provided by the relevant person submitting the objection or claim, and identifying potential impacts or risks on the totality of the values and sensitivities that could be affected by the petroleum activity. Potentially adverse impacts of the petroleum activity may need to be mitigated through the application of appropriate control measures. CAPL considers all input received from relevant persons with the intent of identifying opportunities to better manage its activities and enhance its EPs.

Claims or objections not directly related to the petroleum activity (such as statements of fundamental objection to the oil and gas industry) are not considered to have merit under the OPGGS(E)R because they are not relevant to the petroleum activity itself, or the impacts and risks of the petroleum activity. However, the consultation report summarises these statements and explains why they have not been considered in preparing the EP.

A summary of the outcomes of consultation undertaken with relevant persons during the preparation of this EP is provided in appendix d. The table provides a description of the matters, objections or claims, assessment of the merits of the objection or claim, how CAPL responded to the relevant person, and where or how any changes resulting from the consultation were incorporated into the EP.

A record of all consultation undertaken specifically for this petroleum activity is included in the engagement log, which is provided to NOPSEMA in the sensitive information report.

### 7.3.7 Summary information

Regulation 16 of the OPGGS(E)R requires that an EP contain:

- a report on all consultations under regulation 11A of any relevant person by the titleholder, that contains:
  - a summary of each response made by a relevant person
  - an assessment of the merits of any objection or claim about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates
  - a statement of the titleholder’s response, or proposed response, if any, to each objection or claim
  - a copy of the full text of any response by a relevant person.

Regulation 10A(g)(ii) of the OPGGS(E)R requires that the EP demonstrates that “the measures (if any) that the titleholder has adopted, or proposes to adopt, because of the consultations are appropriate”.

A summary of each response, CAPL’s assessment of the merits of any objection or claim, and CAPL’s response to each objection or claim is provided within the EP in Section 7.3.6. The consultation summary also describes what (if any) changes to the EP, including control measures, were made in response to each objection or claim.

### **7.3.8 Conclusion on consultation**

CAPL has provided sufficient information and reasonable time to enable these relevant persons to make an informed assessment of the possible impacts and risks of the petroleum activity on their functions, interests or activities, and sufficient time to provide relevant feedback for CAPL to assess relevant persons claims and action the assessment and response. CAPL commits to ongoing consultation with relevant persons as outlined in Section 9.3.3.1.

## 8 environmental impact and risk assessment and management strategy

This section provides an evaluation of the impacts and risks associated with the petroleum activity appropriate to the nature and scale of each impact and risk, details the control measures that are used to reduce the risks to ALARP and to an acceptable level, and identifies the associated environmental performance outcomes, performance standards, and measurement criteria, as required under regulations 13(5), 13(6) and 13(7) of the OPGGS(E)R.

Table 8-1 summarises the impacts and risks that were identified and evaluated for this activity.

**Table 8-1: Summary of impact and risk evaluation**

| Section | Aspect                               | Impact         | Risk           |   |    | Decision context | ALARP | Acceptable |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----|------------------|-------|------------|
|         |                                      | C <sup>^</sup> | C <sup>^</sup> | L | R  |                  |       |            |
| 8.1     | Physical presence—other marine users | –              | 6              | 4 | 9  | A                | Yes   | Yes        |
| 8.2     | Seabed disturbance                   | 6              | 5              | 4 | 10 | A                | Yes   | Yes        |
| 8.3     | Indirect Discharges                  | -              | 6              | 4 | 9  | A                | Yes   | Yes        |
| 8.4     | Unplanned Release                    | –              | –              | – | –  | –                | –     | –          |

C = consequence, L = likelihood, R = risk

<sup>^</sup> For aspects identified causing both impacts and risks, the highest-level consequence was evaluated in detail to ensure that justification is provided to support the highest consequence level for the aspect.

### 8.1 Physical presence—other marine users

| Source  |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Activities identified as having the potential to result in an interaction with marine users are:  |   |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical presence of wellhead on the seabed.</li> </ul>  |   |  |   |
| Potential impacts and risks   |   |  |   |
| Impacts   | C | Risks  | C |
| N/A   | – | Unplanned interactions with other marine users may result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disruption of fishing activities</li> <li>entanglement of trawl fishing gear on subsea infrastructure or equipment</li> </ul> | 6 |
| Consequence evaluation  |   |  |   |
| The EMBA consists of a 500 m radius buffer around the well, with actual infrastructure contained within an approximately ~ 3 m x 3 m centered on the wellhead. There are currently no exclusion zones around the Wheatstone-2 wellhead, and this is not intended to change. <sup>7</sup>          |   |  |   |
| The potential for unplanned interactions between other marine users with the in situ wellhead is limited to where these users interact with the seabed. Marine users that have the potential to interact with the subsea infrastructure are limited to commercial fisheries that utilise trawling |   |  |   |

<sup>7</sup> Previous consultation with WAFIC has specifically requested that an exclusion zone or petroleum safety zone (PSZ) not be put in place around the wellhead to ensure that commercial fishers are able to access the area (CAPL, 2021).

| Source   |             |
|--|-------------|
| <p>fishing methods. The potential risks to trawling vessels from subsea infrastructure includes disruption to fishing efforts caused by the need for vessels to avoid the infrastructure and physical damage to trawling gear that contacts the subsea infrastructure.</p> <p>As identified in Section 5.3.1.1, one Commonwealth managed commercial trawl fishery (North West Slope Trawl Fishery) has a management area that overlaps with the EMBA. The extent to which the wellhead and associated subsea infrastructure overlaps this trawl fishery management area is &lt;1%. The water depth of the wellhead, at 213m, is shallower than the typical depth trawled by the North West Slope Trawl Fishery which is between 350-600m. Relative fishing intensity data is not available for this fishery due to low vessel numbers and confidentiality (Section 5.3.1.1), however, there has been no recently recorded fishing effort (2015-2021) within the EMBA specifically. Additionally, no complaints have been received from Commonwealth trawl fishers the entire time the well has remained in situ.</p> <p>The wellhead has been in place within the EMBA since 2007, and to date, no incidences of commercial fishing activities interacting with the infrastructure has been communicated to CAPL. Consequently, the continued presence of the wellhead and subsea infrastructure is not expected to result in an impact to commercial trawl fishing operations (via loss of catches or damage to fishing equipment). Any deviation required by trawling vessels around the subsea infrastructure is not expected to impact on the functions, interests, or activities of other marine users. No feedback or objections were received from the commercial fishing industry during relevant persons consultation.</p> <p>Trawl vessels are equipped with navigational equipment such as echo sounders and GPS plotters which detect seabed obstacles and show the vessels position relative to marked seabed infrastructure and allow trawlers to plan their routes to safely avoid the obstacle. A review of the historical fishing vessel incident data from AMSA Monthly Domestic Vessel Incident Reporting Database (two year data set) (AMSA, n.d.) and Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) Marine Safety Investigations Reports (1982-2021) (ATSB, n.d.) indicates that there are no reported fishing vessel incidents confirmed as related to offshore oil and gas infrastructure in Australia.</p> <p>Outside of Australia, historically, wellheads are recorded to have caused fewer snag incidents in commercial fisheries, compared to pipelines and marine debris from oil and gas operations, which accounted for more than 50% of incidents in the UK between 1989 and 2016 (Rouse, Hayes, &amp; Wilding, 2020). In comparison, production infrastructure, which includes wellheads, were involved in 4% of incidents over the same period (Rouse, Hayes, &amp; Wilding, 2020). Overall, the likelihood of interactions between trawl equipment and oil and gas infrastructure is reducing over time, as a result of an increase in communication between the oil and gas industry and improvement in fishery GPS equipment (Rouse, Hayes, &amp; Wilding, 2020).</p> <p>An independent study by the Australian Maritime College undertaken for Woodside associated with a wellhead proposed to be decommissioned in situ detailed that with mitigation measures in place the possibility of interaction occurring through poor navigation is considered to be negligible (AMC, 2022). These mitigation measures included marking wellheads on navigational charts (including those used on global positioning system (GPS) plotters for fishing/navigation), and the electric equipment and associated training present onboard a trawl vessel.</p> <p>The physical presence of the wellhead permanently left in situ on the seabed is expected to cause limited impacts to other marine users. Therefore, CAPL has ranked the potential consequence to other marine users from physical presence as Incidental (6).</p> |             |
| ALARP decision context justification   |             |
| <p>The presence of subsea infrastructure is commonplace nationally and internationally. The wellhead has been abandoned for over 10 years and comprises a relatively small (~9 m<sup>2</sup>) footprint. The control measures to manage the risks associated with unplanned interactions with other marine users are well defined and understood by the industry.</p> <p>During relevant persons consultation, no objections or claims were raised regarding disruption to other marine users arising from the petroleum activity.</p> <p>The risks arising from the physical presence of the wellhead to other marine users are considered lower-order risks in accordance with Table 6-3. As such, CAPL applied ALARP Decision Context A for this aspect.</p>  |             |
| Good practice control measures   |             |
| Control measure  | Description |

| Source  |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Maritime safety information                               | Under the Navigation Act 2012, AHS is responsible for maintaining and disseminating hydrographic and other nautical information and nautical publications. Specifically, subsea infrastructure is identified as a potential subsea hazard to commercial shipping activities (such as fisheries) and thus locations are included on appropriate marine charts.  |   |
| Sea dumping permit  | Consultation with DCCEEW has confirmed that a sea dumping permit will be required for the wellhead to remain in situ on the seabed. CAPL will fulfil all obligations under the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> by applying for a sea dumping permit(s) for the wellhead and will be subject to comply with all conditions of the permit.  |   |
| Likelihood and risk level summary                         |  |   |
| Likelihood  | Due to the limited trawl fishing effort within the EMBA, standard use of GPS equipment on trawl fishing vessels, and that there have been no known incidents in the during the period the wellhead has already been in place, the likelihood of interaction with other marine users is considered low. As such, CAPL consider the likelihood of the consequence occurring is Unlikely (4)  |   |
| Risk level  | Very low (9)   |   |
| Determination of acceptability                            |  |   |
| Principles of ESD   | The options assessment undertaken is aligned with the Offshore Petroleum Decommissioning Guideline (DISER 2022), and considered environmental, social and safety criteria both short and long-term to evaluate each decommissioning alternative. This approach is consistent with the ESD principle 'a' which requires that 'decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social, and equitable considerations' The risks associated with this aspect are assessed as incidental and highly localised, which is not considered to have the potential to affect intergenerational equity. Unplanned interactions with other marine users from leaving the wellhead in situ will not result in impacts to the "health, diversity and productivity of the environment" over generational timeframes. |   |
| Relevant environmental legislation and other requirements | Legislation and other requirements considered relevant for this aspect include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Navigation Act 2012</i> (Cth)</li> <li>• <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> (Cth)</li> <li>• Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning (DISER, 2022).</li> </ul>   |   |
| Internal context  | No CAPL management processes or procedures were deemed relevant for this aspect.   |   |
| External context  | During relevant persons consultation, no objections or claims were raised regarding interaction with other marine users arising from the activity.   |   |
| Defined acceptable level                                  | These risks are inherently acceptable as they are considered lower-order risks in accordance with Table 6-3. In addition, the potential risks evaluated for this aspect are not inconsistent with any relevant recovery or conservation management plan, conservation advice, or bioregional plan.   |   |
| Environmental performance outcome                         | Environmental performance standard   | Measurement criteria  |
| Reduce disruption to other marine users from              | Maritime safety information  | Records confirm coordinates for the wellhead provided to AHS. |

| Source   |   |
|--|---|
| the permanent presence of the wellhead in situ on the seabed | Coordinates for the wellhead provided to the Australian Hydrographical Service (AHS)  |
|  | <p><b>Sea dumping permit</b></p> <p>As sea dumping permits are a regulatory requirement managed under the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> (Cth), no EPS has been developed for this requirement.</p> |

## 8.2 Seabed disturbance

| Source   |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Activities identified as having the potential to result in seabed disturbance are:   |   |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>physical presence of wellhead on the seabed.</li> </ul>   |   |  |   |
| Potential impacts and risks  |   |  |   |
| Impacts  | C | Risks  | C |
| Seabed disturbance may result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alternation of marine habitats.</li> </ul>  | 6 | Seabed disturbance may result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>changes to cultural heritage values.</li> </ul> | 5 |
| Consequence evaluation   |   |  |   |
| <p><b>Alteration of marine habitats</b></p> <p>The EMBA consists of a 500 m radius buffer around the Wheatstone-2 well, with actual infrastructure contained within an approximately 3 m x 3 m area centered on the wellhead. This indicative seabed disturbance area represents ~0.001% of the EMBA.</p> <p>As described in Section 5.2.1, marine habitats in the vicinity of the Wheatstone-2 well are considered to be soft sediments. Natural sediment movements (erosion / accretion) may be altered by the presence of the wellhead. Studies of erosion/accretion around subsea structures (e.g. shipwrecks, artificial reefs) indicate indirect impacts may be limited to within 20 m of the structure (Smiley 2006; Lewis and Pagano 2016). Given the small size of the wellhead, this is considered a reasonable, if not conservative, potentially affected area. Given the limited spatial extent and that the marine habitats primarily consist of homogeneous soft sediments that are featureless, no lasting effects to environmental receptors are expected.</p> <p>Physical presence of anthropogenic structures on the seabed is known to provide hard substrate that becomes colonised with fouling organisms and may support increased fish communities (Van Der Stap, Coolen, &amp; Lindeboom, 2016). In some circumstances, these areas may in turn also support foraging by marine megafauna (Arnould, Monk, Ierodiaconou, Hindell, &amp; Semmens, 2015).</p> <p>Analysis of habitats on the wellhead and associated infrastructure in water depths of 78–825 m on the North West Shelf indicates that the presence of fish assemblages and colonising invertebrate habitats were strongly influenced by depth, age, and height of the structures (McLean, et al., 2018). Wellheads at water depths between 135–175 m showed an abundance of reef dependent and transient pelagic species, while the number of species declined markedly in water depths of &gt;350 m (McLean, et al., 2018). A similar decline in the abundance of invertebrates (e.g., ascidians, black/octocorals, sponges) was also observed with increasing water depths (McLean, et al., 2018).</p> <p>Given the water depth at Wheatstone-2 (~213 m), the wellhead may provide a limited area of hard substrate for colonisation by benthic invertebrates, however, it is unlikely to provide suitable complexity of habitat at a depth suitable to support fish assemblages of any significance.</p> <p>The continued presence of the wellheads is not expected to affect ecosystem function or connectivity of communities. However, it is noted that this continued presence of infrastructure may maintain a localised benthic community. Therefore, CAPL has ranked the potential consequence to the alteration of marine habitats as Incidental (6).</p> |   |  |   |
| <p><b>Changes to cultural heritage values</b></p> <p>There are no World, National, or Commonwealth heritage listed places or sites within the EMBA (Section 5.5) and no protected underwater cultural heritage sites or artefacts have been identified within the EMBA (Section 5.5). At the time of writing, CAPL understands, through consultation with the relevant First Nations groups, that there are no known artefacts or specific sites of</p>  |   |  |   |

| Source  |   |
|---|---|
| <p>cultural value associated with the seabed within the EMBA. CAPL consider that there is a potential for artefacts and/or places of cultural value to be associated with areas of previously emergent land and/or coast to be present, such as the seabed within (and landward of) the ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF. As the EMBA occurs in waters seaward of this ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour KEF, it is not expected that any sites of cultural value associated with the seabed exist within the EMBA. Therefore, no impacts to seabed-based cultural heritage (e.g. shipwrecks or archaeology) are expected and no further evaluation has been undertaken.</p> <p>Indirect impacts to intangible cultural values are not expected to occur. Given the relatively small footprint associated with the EMBA (500 m radius around the well), a significant adverse change to cultural values attributed to the offshore marine area is not predicted to occur. As such, CAPL has ranked the consequence as Minor (5).</p> |   |
| ALARP decision context justification  |   |
| <p>The presence of subsea infrastructure is commonplace nationally and internationally. The wellhead has been abandoned for over 15 years and comprises a relatively small (~9 m<sup>2</sup>) footprint.</p> <p>During relevant persons consultation, no objections or claims were raised regarding seabed disturbance arising from the petroleum activity.</p> <p>The impacts and risks arising from seabed disturbance due to the wellhead are considered lower-order impacts and risks in accordance with Table 6-3. As such, CAPL applied ALARP Decision Context A for this aspect.</p>   |   |
| Good practice control measures  |   |
| Control measure   | Description   |
| Sea dumping permit  | Consultation with DCCEEW has confirmed that a sea dumping permit will be required for the wellhead to remain in situ on the seabed. CAPL will fulfil all obligations under the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 by applying for a sea dumping permit(s) for the wellhead and will be subject to comply with all conditions of the permit.  |
| Likelihood and risk level summary   |   |
| <b>Likelihood</b>   | <p>Although no heritage values have been identified within the EMBA, there is the potential for unknown or un-discovered cultural heritage artefacts or values to be present. Their presence is unlikely, given the small footprint of the EMBA and distance from the ancient coastline that is located within shallower waters. The inactivity will not result in any direct disturbance to the EMBA, thus the likelihood of indirect impacts that area will be low.</p> <p>As such, CAPL consider the likelihood of changes to cultural heritage values associated with the inactivity occurring is Rare (6).</p> |
| <b>Risk level</b>   | Very low (10)   |
| Determination of acceptability  |   |
| <b>Principles of ESD</b>  | <p>The potential impact associated with this aspect is incidental and highly localised short-term effects that are not expected to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity long-term.</p> <p>The consequence associated with this aspect is Minor (5).</p> <p>Therefore, no further evaluation against the Principles of ESD is required.</p>  |
| <b>Relevant environmental legislation and other requirements</b>  | <p>Legislation and other requirements considered relevant for this aspect include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> (Cth)</li> <li>• Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning (DISER, 2022).</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Internal context</b>   | No CAPL management processes or procedures were deemed relevant for this aspect.  |

| Source  |  |                             |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>External context</b>   | During relevant persons consultation, no objections or claims were raised regarding seabed disturbance arising from the activity.  |                             |
| <b>Defined acceptable level</b>   | These impacts and risks are inherently acceptable as they are considered lower-order impacts and risks in accordance with Table 6-3. In addition, the potential risks evaluated for this aspect are not inconsistent with any relevant recovery or conservation management plan, conservation advice, or bioregional plan. |                             |
| <b>Environmental performance outcome</b>  | <b>Environmental performance standard</b>  | <b>Measurement criteria</b> |
| No long-term impacts to marine habitats from the permanent presence of the wellhead in situ on the seabed | <b>Sea dumping permit</b><br>As sea dumping permits are a regulatory requirement managed under the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> (Cth), no EPS has been developed for this requirement.   |                             |

### 8.3 Indirect Discharges

| Source  |          |   |          |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| Activities identified as having the potential to result in water quality impacts and seabed disturbance via contamination are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>corrosion of the wellhead</li> </ul>  |          |   |          |
| Potential impacts and risks   |          |   |          |
| <b>Impacts</b>  | <b>C</b> | <b>Risks</b>  | <b>C</b> |
| N/A   |          | Leaving the wellhead in situ has the potential to result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release of contaminants (mostly iron) to the water and sediment surrounding the wellhead</li> <li>release of contaminants leading to toxicity effects on marine habitats and fauna</li> </ul> | 6        |
| Consequence evaluation  |          |   |          |
| <p>As the wellhead will remain in situ, over time, they will corrode and result in the release of trace amounts of contaminants to the water column and surrounding sediment. The release has the potential to adversely impact water quality and marine sediment in a localised area.</p> <p>The wellhead is ~2.2 m high and comprise of up to ~8,500 kg of mild steel. Mild steel is mainly comprised of iron (~98%) and also contains small amounts of other elements as per Table 3-2. A small volume of surface coatings, plastic and rubber componentry will also degrade and may be released over time.</p> <p>Deterioration of the wellhead will result in a much smaller footprint than the EMBA due to the passive nature of corrosion of the structure. Marine corrosion studies have shown that for metal structures such as wellheads, corrosion is likely to be a slow process. Melchers (2005) describes a rate of ~0.2 mm/year where there is exposure to strong water currents. More recently, Melchers and Tan (2022) describe that for long-term marine immersion, corrosion of steel in nominally unpolluted seawater at 20°C and 10°C average seawater temperatures occurs at a rate of 0.06-0.07 mm/y for approximately the first 100 years and after 100 years the rate declines. Corrosion of the wellhead is anticipated to occur at a similar, slow rate resulting in the gradual release of trace amounts of metals.</p> <p>It is expected that the speed of seafloor currents at the water depth of the wellhead are similar to other sites of similar water depths and with similar benthic habitat characteristics and are therefore expected to be typically low speed in the range from 0.05 to 0.45 m/s (Chevron, 2014). Over an extended timeframe where slow corrosion occurs, the well infrastructure is likely to collapse in place, resting on the seabed and particles of material may fall to the seafloor in the immediate vicinity. Based on the rate of corrosion anticipated, it is estimated that the structure will fully degrade and become incorporated into and covered by seabed sediments over time. A</p> |          |   |          |



radius of ~20 m around the wellhead has been conservatively estimated as the likely limit of area of the seabed that may be impacted by deterioration of the wellhead.

Over long-time scales, corrosion of the wellhead may contribute to an increase in breakdown products (mostly iron compounds) in the water column and surrounding sediments. The rust products in marine corrosion are, in the main, oxides and hydroxides of iron, with the corrosion process returning metal to its original mineral state (Melchers & Tan, 2022). Iron compounds, the main constituent of the wellhead, generally have no to very low toxicity to marine organisms (Svobodova, Lloyd, Machova, & Vykusova, 1993). Iron is not considered a significant contaminant in the marine environment and is only toxic to marine organisms at extremely high concentrations (Grimwood & Dixon, 1997). Small amounts of alloying elements in steels, including carbon, manganese, molybdenum, phosphorous, sulfur and chromium oxidize slowly in seawater (Melchers & Tan, 2022). Any potential toxicity of these small amounts dissolved in large volumes of seawater over the very long time periods involved in their dissolution can be considered to render any potential effect essentially negligible (Melchers & Tan, 2022).

There is insufficient data to define a trigger level for iron in Australian marine waters (ANZG, 2018). As an interim indicative working level, the Canadian guideline trigger level for iron is 300 µg/L in marine water (CCREM, 1987). The increase in metal concentrations in water around the wellhead resulting from corrosion is not expected to exceed marine water environmental level of concern trigger levels due to high water exchange from ocean currents diluting potential suspended metals and dissolved metal concentrations surrounding the wellhead. Any build up in the sediments surrounding the structures through ongoing deposition would be counteracted by gradual dissipation as a result of local sediment movements preventing long-term high concentration metal exposure to potential receptors. As such, any impacts to marine sediments, benthic habitats, and water quality will be localised and negligible. No impacts are expected to protected species that may occur at the depth of the wellhead.

Surface coatings on the well infrastructure, which are likely to be zinc-oxide based paints will also break down. Zinc-oxide component of protective coatings can be up to 90% and therefore up to ~ 3 to 5 kg may be released from the wellhead. As the structure degrades, the zinc coating is likely to break down over time and become mixed with the seabed sediments. The paints and surface coatings currently exist as a dried, insoluble layer on the external surfaces of the wellhead. This significantly limits the bioavailability of the paints/surface coatings and their constituents, as uptake of soluble chemicals through the gill is the primary method of uptake for toxicants of concern in marine environments. Leaching of metals from the protective coating over a long time period into the water column is anticipated to be negligible and would be rapidly dispersed by ocean currents. In shallower waters, such as those at the Wheatstone-2 well (213 m water depth), marine growth which has likely colonised the wellhead creates encrusting calcium carbonate exoskeletons, or secrete hard adhesive layers. This layer of marine growth acts as an additional barrier which insulates the paint and its components from the external marine environment. The low rate of degradation, combined with the relatively small volumes of surface coatings remaining in situ, means the concentrations in the EMBA are expected to be low with negligible localised impacts.

Up to 750 g of Viton or Teflon (a fluoropolymer elastomer and synthetic rubber compound) may also be present in the wellhead. Degradation of the steel wellhead over time may expose these components and result in the gradual, progressive release of the Viton or Teflon as these materials slowly become exposed to seawater. Plastics are generally known to break down in seawater over long periods of time (hundreds to thousands of years); therefore, these components are also expected to slowly break down into various particle sizes. Leaching of contaminants from these components over a long time period into the water column is anticipated to be negligible and would be rapidly dispersed by ocean currents. The low rate of degradation, combined with the very small volumes of Viton or Teflon remaining in situ, means the concentrations of plastics in the EMBA are expected to be low with negligible localised impacts.

The Threat Abatement Plan for the Impacts of Marine Debris on the Vertebrate Wildlife of Australia's Coasts and Oceans (Commonwealth of Australia 2018) includes an objective to understand the scale of impacts from marine plastic and microplastic on key species, ecological communities and locations. The discharge of negligible quantities of plastic is therefore an applicable discharge under this plan. Given the quantity of plastic material potentially released is very small, the contribution of material from the wellhead as a threat to marine turtles and other vertebrate wildlife is considered to be insignificant in the context of other sources of microplastics in the ocean. The small volume present will release at a slow rate which will occur over a long-term timeframe reducing the concentration of plastics in the EMBA at any particular time. It is determined that leaving the wellhead in situ is not inconsistent with the objectives and actions within this plan.

Given the low toxicity of iron, small quantities of other materials, the slow release rate which will occur over a long-term timeframe, rapid dilution in the open ocean environment, that the wellhead

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>will eventually collapse and in time be buried in sediment and that any potential for exposure is limited to the immediate vicinity of the wellhead, impacts to water quality, marine sediment and benthic habitats will be localised with no impacts or lasting effects expected to the values and sensitivities identified in Section 4. Therefore, Chevron has ranked the potential consequence as <b>Incidental (6)</b>.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>ALARP decision context justification</b></p>  |  |
| <p>The presence of subsea infrastructure is commonplace nationally and internationally. The wellhead has been abandoned for over 15 years and comprises a relatively small (~9 m<sup>2</sup>) footprint.</p> <p>During relevant persons consultation, no objections or claims were raised regarding seabed disturbance arising from the petroleum activity.</p> <p>The impacts and risks arising from seabed disturbance due to the wellhead are considered lower-order impacts and risks in accordance with Table 6-3. As such, CAPL applied ALARP Decision Context A for this aspect.</p> |  |
| <p><b>Good practice control measures</b></p>  |  |
| <p><b>Control measure</b></p>   | <p><b>Description</b></p>  |
| <p>None identified</p>  | <p>No controls have been applied for these risks as indirect discharges from the breakdown of steel and other products is a lower-order risk; with any exposure from corrosion being confined to the immediate vicinity of the wellhead.</p>   |
| <p><b>Likelihood and risk level summary</b></p>   |  |
| <p><b>Likelihood</b></p>  | <p>Due to the slow corrosion, resulting in only trace amounts of materials being released over an extended timeframe, low toxicity of the majority of breakdown products, and the rapid dispersion that will occur in open water, the likelihood of corrosion of the wellhead resulting in indirect effects to marine habitats and fauna is considered low. As such, CAPL consider the likelihood of the consequence occurring is Unlikely (4).</p>  |
| <p><b>Risk level</b></p>  | <p>Very low (9)</p>  |
| <p><b>Determination of acceptability</b></p>  |  |
| <p><b>Principles of ESD</b></p>   | <p>The potential risks associated with this aspect are limited to a highly localised change in water and sediment quality, which is not considered as having the potential to affect biological diversity and ecological integrity.</p> <p>Accordingly, the consequence associated with this aspect is Incidental (6).</p> <p>Therefore, no further evaluation against the Principles of ESD is required.</p>  |
| <p><b>Relevant environmental legislation and other requirements</b></p>   | <p>Legislation and other requirements considered relevant for this aspect include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> (Cth)</li> <li>• Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning (DISER 2022)</li> <li>• Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (Commonwealth of Australia 2018).</li> <li>• With the exception of a sea dumping permit which is captured as an EPS, no additional specific actions have been identified relevant to these activities.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Internal context</b></p>  | <p>No CAPL management processes or procedures were deemed relevant for this aspect.</p>  |
| <p><b>External context</b></p>  | <p>During relevant persons consultation, no objections or claims were raised regarding seabed disturbance arising from the activity.</p>   |
| <p><b>Defined acceptable level</b></p>  | <p>These impacts and risks are inherently acceptable as they are considered lower-order impacts and risks in accordance with Table 6-3. In addition, the potential risks evaluated for this aspect are not</p>   |

|   | inconsistent with any relevant recovery or conservation management plan, conservation advice, or bioregional plan.  |                      |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Environmental performance outcome   | Environmental performance standard  | Measurement criteria |
| No long-term impacts to marine habitats from the permanent presence of the wellhead in situ on the seabed | <p><b>Sea dumping permit</b></p> <p>As sea dumping permits are a regulatory requirement managed under the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981</i> (Cth), no EPS has been developed for this requirement.</p> |                      |

#### 8.4 Unplanned Release

An evaluation of all unplanned release scenarios associated with leaving the wellhead in situ identified two potential types of events:

- loss of well control
- release of fluid contained in wellbore.

As shown in Table 8-2, the evaluation determined that there is no credible unplanned release scenario associated with the activities under this EP.

**Table 8-2: Unplanned release evaluation**

| Event type                             | Evaluation   |
|--|--|
| Loss of well control                   | <p>As described in Section 4.2.1, the Wheatstone-2 well has been accepted as abandoned by the designated authority.</p> <p>Figure 4-1 shows the abandonment schematics, including the well barriers. Wheatstone-2 has separate internal cement plugs within the wellbore, as well as annular cement barriers, thus effectively isolating reservoir sands. These barriers were designed and installed to prevent any unplanned release associated with flow of hydrocarbons to the environment.</p> <p>The lateral force exerted by trawling activities would not be sufficient to cause well control issues. In addition, the well has been abandoned for over 15 years with no incidents to date.</p> <p>Therefore, regardless of if trawl fishers operate in the area, it is not considered credible that interaction with the wellhead from trawling would exert enough force to affect well integrity and result in a loss of containment.</p> |
| Release of fluid contained in wellbore | <p>As described in Section 4.2.1, the well has been accepted as abandoned by the designated authority.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.2, no chemicals or hazardous materials remain within the well or casing annulus above the permanent cement barriers. The fluids in the well above the cement plugs is seawater (or inhibited seawater). The fluids in the casing annulus above the cement plugs is freshwater.</p> <p>Therefore, there is no credible risk of fluids below these plugs being released to the marine environment.</p>   |

## 9 implementation strategy

This section provides a description of the implementation strategy as required under regulation 14 of the OPGGS(E)R. The implementation strategy identifies the systems, practices, and procedures used to ensure the environmental impacts and risks of the petroleum activity are continuously reduced to ALARP and the environmental performance outcomes and standards detailed in Section 8 are achieved.

Some aspects of this implementation strategy may not be relevant because of the inactivity based nature of this EP, however the decommissioning end state is managed consistently with the CAPL's OEMS.

### 9.1 Operational Excellence Management System

CAPL's operations are managed in accordance with Chevron Corporation's OEMS, which is a comprehensive management framework that supports the corporate commitment to protect the safety and health of people and the environment. The OEMS aligns with ISO 14001:2015 *Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use* (AS/NZS, 2015) and meets the requirements of the OPGGS(E)R.

OE systematically manages workforce safety and health, process safety, reliability, and integrity, environment, efficiency, security, and stakeholders to meet the OE objectives and ensure safe operations of CAPL facilities and projects. The OEMS comprises the following key components (Figure 9-1):

- **leadership and OE culture**—through the OEMS, CAPL leaders engage employees and contractors to build and sustain the OE culture and deliver OE performance
- **management system cycle (MSC)**—by applying the MSC, CAPL leaders make risk-based and data-driven decisions, prioritise activities, and direct improvements
- **focus areas and OE expectations** (including common expectations)—focus areas are categories of OE risks and include workforce safety and health, process safety reliability and integrity, environment, efficiency, security, and stakeholder engagement; OE expectations guide the design, management, and assurance of the presence and effectiveness of safeguards.

The OEMS outlines the process for identifying, establishing, and maintaining safeguards and to provide assurance that they are in place, functioning as intended, and are in accordance with legal and OE requirements. The risk management process (Figure 9-1) assesses and identifies safeguards, which are the hardware and human actions designed to directly prevent or mitigate an incident or impact associated with the project, personnel, and the environment. The assurance process (Figure 9-1) provides the verification and validation that the safeguards are in place and functioning as intended.



**Figure 9-1: Overview of Chevron Corporation’s OEMS**

**9.2 Leadership and OE culture**

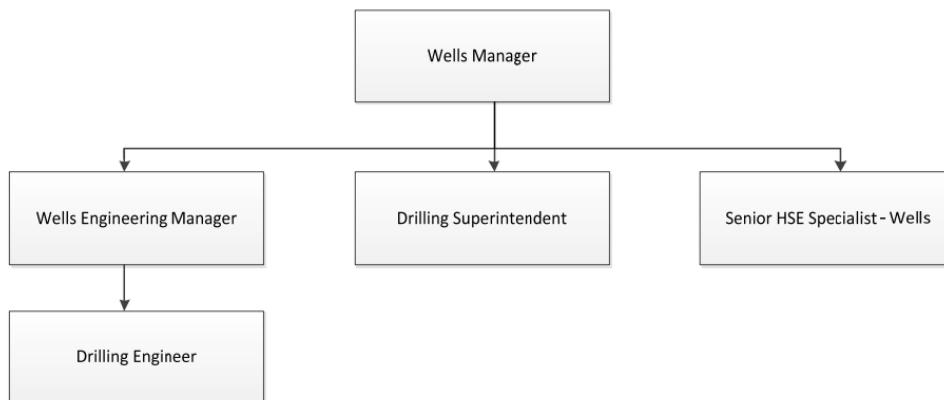
CAPL leaders demonstrate and are accountable for the consistent and rigorous application of the OEMS to drive performance and manage risks. The actions and visibility of leaders reinforce CAPL’s commitment to place the highest priority on the safety and health of its workforce, and on the protection of communities, the environment, and its assets.

**9.2.1 Roles and accountability**

CAPL leaders have the overall accountability for the implementation of the OEMS.

**9.2.1.1 Chain of command (petroleum activity)**

As required under regulation 14(4) of the OPGGS(E)R, a clear chain of command for implementing the petroleum activity is outlined in Figure 9-2.



**Figure 9-2: Chain of command—petroleum activity**

**9.2.1.2 Roles and responsibilities (petroleum activity)**

The roles and responsibilities of key CAPL and contractor personnel for implementing task-specific control measures as detailed in Section 8, and are summarised in Table 9-1.

**Table 9-1: Key roles and responsibilities—petroleum activity**

| Role                    | Responsibilities  |
|-------------------------|---|
| Wells Manager           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overall responsibility for implementing, managing, and reviewing this EP.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• environmental incident reporting is completed in accordance with Section 9.4.2</li> <li>• routine environmental reporting is undertaken in accordance with Section 9.4.3.</li> </ul>   |
| Drilling Superintendent | <p>Ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all personnel are made aware of their requirements under this EP</li> <li>• notifications are conducted in accordance with Section 9.3.3.1</li> <li>• impacts and risks are continually reduced to ALARP and an acceptable level by implementing this EP in accordance with Section 8</li> <li>• any management of change (MoC) is conducted in accordance with Section 9.3.1.2, and notify the Wells Manager and HSE Specialist of any scope changes where relevant</li> <li>• all incidents, including breaches of environmental performance standards, are reported to the Wells Manager</li> </ul>   |
| Senior HSE Specialist   | <p>Ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all personnel are made aware of their requirements under this EP</li> <li>• ongoing consultation is conducted in accordance with Section 9.3.3.1</li> <li>• impacts and risks are continually reduced to ALARP and an acceptable level by implementing this EP in accordance with Section 8</li> <li>• all changes to this EP are subject to a MoC assessment as described in Section 9.3.1.2</li> <li>• compliance with this EP is verified in accordance with Section 9.3.5</li> <li>• assist with review, investigation, and reporting of environmental incidents (as required)</li> <li>• environmental reporting is undertaken in accordance with Section 9.4.3</li> <li>• this EP is reviewed in accordance with Section 9.5.</li> </ul> |

**9.2.1.3 Training and competency (petroleum activity)**

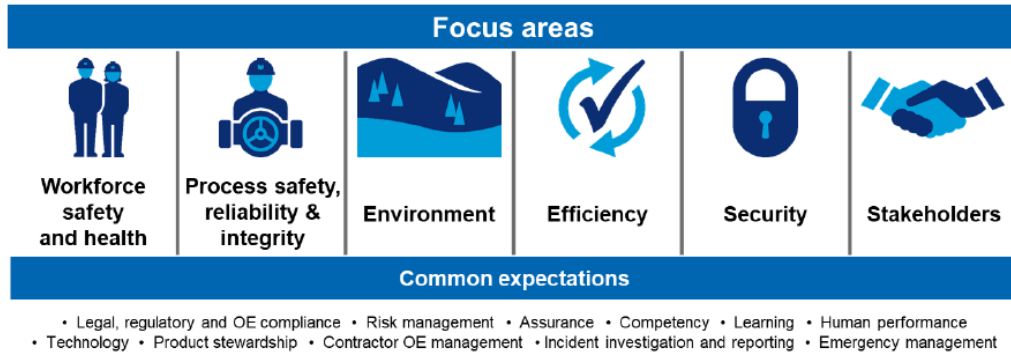
In accordance with regulation 14(5) of the OPGGS(E)R, each employee responsible for implementing task-specific control measures during operational activities must be aware of their specific responsibilities as detailed in this EP. People who hold responsibilities relating to implementing this EP are hired by CAPL on the basis of their particular qualifications, experience, and competency.

As there are no field activities (Section 4.2), there are no inductions or training requirements associated with the implementation of the petroleum activity.

**9.3 Focus areas and OE expectations**

The OE expectations are organised into six focus areas (Figure 9-3). The OE expectations provide guidance to design, operate, maintain, improve, and assure the presence and effectiveness of safeguards. Common expectations also apply and support the OE expectations and focus areas Figure 9-3.





**Figure 9-3: Focus areas and common expectations**

The focus areas and common expectations relevant to this EP, and their key processes that demonstrate how CAPL is effective in reducing environmental impacts and risks to ALARP and an acceptable level, are listed in Table 9-2. Each of these focus areas and common expectations are described in further detail in the following subsections.

**Table 9-2: Relevant focus areas and common expectations**

| Focus area or common expectation          | Key processes  |
|---|--|
| <b>Focus area</b>                         |  |
| Process safety, reliability and integrity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>OE Information Management: ABU Standardised OE Process</i> (CAPL, 2016)</li> <li>• <i>Management of Change for Facilities and Operations: ABU Standardised OE Process</i> (CAPL, 2015)</li> </ul>      |
| Environment                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Environmental Stewardship: ABU Standardised OE Process</i> (CAPL, 2015)</li> </ul>   |
| Stakeholders                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Stakeholder Engagement and Issues Management: ABU Standardised OE Process</i> (CAPL, 2019)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Common expectation</b>                 |  |
| Risk management                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ABU OE Risk Management Process</i> (CAPL, 2020)</li> </ul>   |
| Assurance                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>OE Assurance Corporate Process</i> (CAPL, 2018)</li> <li>• <i>OE Corporate Standard Incident Investigation</i> (Chevron, 2020)</li> <li>• <i>OE Data Reporting Standard</i> (Chevron, 2021)</li> </ul> |
| Incident investigation and reporting      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Incident Investigation and Reporting (II&amp;R) Execution Manual</i> (CAPL, 2021)</li> </ul>   |
| Emergency management                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Emergency Management OE Process</i> (CAPL, 2018)</li> </ul>  |

### 9.3.1 Process safety, reliability, and integrity

#### 9.3.1.1 OE information management

Under the OEMS, records (including compliance records to demonstrate environmental performance and compliance with commitments in this EP) will be retained in accordance with regulation 27 of the OPGGS(E)R.

The OE information management process (CAPL, 2016) explains how critical information related to HSE, reliability, efficiency, and process safety is to be identified, developed, assessed, and maintained so that the workforce has access

to, and is using, the most current information. This document describes key roles, responsibilities, and competencies associated with the process, and includes measurement and verification activities.

### 9.3.1.2 Management of change

MoC expectations are to manage proposed changes to design, equipment, operations and products before they are implemented. In conjunction with the risk management process (Section 9.3.4), the *Management of Change for Facilities and Operations* process (CAPL, 2015) is followed to document and assess the impact of changes to activities described in this EP. These changes will be addressed to determine if there is potential for any new or increased environmental impact or risk not already provided for in this EP. If these changes do not trigger the requirement for submission of a revised EP under the OPGGS(E)R, as detailed below, this EP will be revised, and changes recorded in the EP without resubmission.

In accordance with regulation 17 of the OPGGS(E)R this EP must be revised and resubmitted to NOPSEMA in the following circumstances:

- before commencing a new activity, or any significantly modification or new stage of the activity, not provided for in this EP
- if a change in the titleholder results in a change in the manner in which the impacts and risks of the activity are managed
- as soon as practicable after the occurrence of any significant new environmental impact or risk, or significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk, that is not provided for in this EP
- as soon as practicable after the occurrence of a series of new environmental impacts or risks, or a series of increases in existing environmental impacts or risks, occur which, taken together, amount to the occurrence of a significant new environmental impact or risk, or a significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk, not provided for in this EP.

### 9.3.2 Environment

The environment focus area provides CAPL's framework for the protection of the environment and community health using a risk-based approach that addresses potential environmental impacts.

The environmental stewardship process (CAPL, 2015) is designed to identify, assess, and manage potentially significant environmental impacts in a consistent manner and continually improve environmental performance. The objectives of the process are to:

- provide a consistent approach to environmental stewardship
- reduce the potential for environmental impacts
- support continual improvement in environmental performance throughout the lifecycle of Chevron's assets.

### 9.3.3 Stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement expectations are to manage social, political, and reputational risks to CAPL (and Chevron), address potential business impacts, and generate business value by:



- identifying, assessing, and prioritising issues
- building and maintaining relationships with external stakeholders, including governments and the communities where CAPL operates
- developing and executing issue management and stakeholder engagement plans, tracking engagements and issues, and validating the effectiveness of plans.

The *Stakeholder Engagement and Issues Management Process* (CAPL, 2019) details an integrated approach for engaging stakeholders and managing external stakeholder issues. This process describes key roles and responsibilities for stakeholder engagement, establishes measurement and verification activities designed to monitor the effectiveness of the stakeholder engagement process and to promote continual improvement.

### 9.3.3.1 Ongoing Consultation with Relevant Persons

In accordance with regulation 14(9) of the OPGGS(E)R, CAPL will undertake ongoing consultation for this petroleum activity with relevant authorities and other relevant interested persons or organisations for this petroleum activity as described in Table 9-3.

Through co-design of consultation, CAPL will agree processes for ongoing consultation with relevant persons. This may include consultation on the ongoing environmental performance of the petroleum activity and review of applicable control measures with the relevant persons. Engagement agreements, information on grants and social benefit investments (e.g. funding for ranger programs and training opportunities to support CAPL’s activities), and consultation plans with relevant persons are included in the sensitive information report. Records for ongoing consultation with relevant persons will be recorded and maintained in CAPL’s online tracking engagements system.

Any objections or claims arising from ongoing consultation that have merit and have the potential to result in changes to the description of environment, impact or risk assessment, or control measures, will be subject to CAPL’s Management of Change (MoC) process, in accordance with Section 9.3.1.2.

If a new relevant person is identified during the in-force period of the EP, CAPL will provide sufficient information to that relevant person (as described in Section 7.2.1) and will assess the merits of the objections or claims of that relevant person in accordance with Section 7.3.6 and CAPL’s MoC process (Section 9.3.1.2). Notifications and ongoing consultation is summarised in Table 9-3.

**Table 9-3: Notifications and ongoing consultation**

| Stakeholder          | Notification or ongoing consultation requirement  | Timing                             | Frequency |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Notifications</b> |   |                                    |           |
| AHO                  | Provide information to enable promulgation of Notice to Mariners<br>Notify AHO via <a href="mailto:datacentre@hydro.gov.au">datacentre@hydro.gov.au</a> | Post NOPSEMA acceptance of this EP | Once      |

### 9.3.4 Risk management

The risk management process (CAPL, 2020) assesses and identifies safeguards, which are the hardware and human actions designed to directly prevent or mitigate an incident or event and is designed to be consistent with the environmental risk management requirements of ISO 14001 *Environmental Management System* (AS/NZS, 2015) and ISO 31000:2018 *Risk management – Principles and guidelines* (AS/NZS, 2018).

This risk management process is summarised in Section 6 of this EP. Additional risk assessments must be undertaken if the MoC process (Section 9.3.1.2) is triggered. Risk assessments are undertaken in accordance with this process.

The *ABU OE Risk Management Process* (CAPL, 2020) and the *Management of Change for Facilities and Operations* process (CAPL, 2015) are the key systems CAPL use to ensure, that in accordance with regulation 14(3)(a) of the OPGGS(E)R, the impacts and risks of the petroleum activity continue to be identified and reduced to ALARP.

### 9.3.5 Assurance

Within the OEMS, assurance is a common expectation that supports the OE objective of each focus area. The *ABU OE Assurance Process* (CAPL, 2018) enables CAPL to deliver assurance that safeguards are established and functioning; it details:

- a framework for managing verification activities that assure that CAPL complies with applicable legal and OEMS requirements
- a process to identify, report and resolve noncompliance
- the minimum qualifications and organisational capability to execute this process.

To support the implementation of the *ABU OE Assurance Process* (CAPL, 2018), CAPL have developed an ABU integrated assurance system (Figure 9-4), which integrates and leverages assurance activities across the various levels of CAPL business through to the corporate level—to provide confidence that safeguards are in place and functioning as intended. This integrated assurance system includes:

- asset / facility / function assurance: ongoing, routine, planned verifications of safeguards specific for the asset / facility (e.g. HSE inspections, audits, asset integrity inspections, preventive maintenance, emergency drills and exercises, compliance reviews, performance reviews)
- ABU OEMS assurance: implemented through the established system-based assurances within the OEMS and ABU OE processes (e.g. assessments, reviews, audits, inspections, workshops, engagements) that support the CAPL assets and major capital project assurance plans and identify and respond to the systemic deterioration of safeguards and progress areas for improvement
- external assurance: assurance activities undertaken by third-party entities (e.g. regulatory inspections, joint venture partner reviews)
- corporate and functional assurance: assurance activities of CAPL functional groups (e.g. drilling and completions, HSE, FE) and OEMS focus areas to address OEMS requirements, safeguards and areas for improvement.

Environmental performance standards in the EP will undergo a compliance review and evidence will be gathered for each environmental performance standard to support the end of activity environmental report. Assurance related to the petroleum activity described in this EP will be summarised in the end of activity report submitted to NOPSEMA (Section 9.4.3).

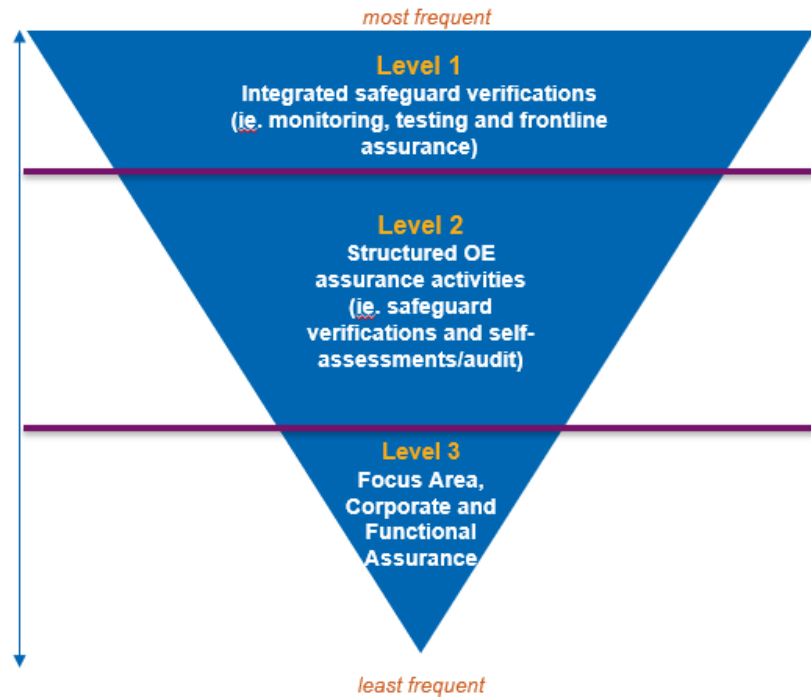


Figure 9-4: ABU integrated assurance system

### 9.3.5.1 Managing instances of potential non-conformance

The reporting, investigation, and tracking of non-conformances resulting in citation or enforcement are managed via Chevron's *OE Corporate Standard Incident Investigation* (Chevron, 2020) and *OE Data Reporting Standard* (Chevron, 2021).

EP audit findings and corrective actions are recorded and tracked in a CAPL compliance assurance database for timely closure of actions. Audit findings that identify a breach of an environmental performance outcome or environmental performance standard will be reported in accordance with Section 9.4.2.

Any suggested changes to activities or control measures arising from audit findings or instances of noncompliance will be subject to a MoC process in accordance with Section 9.3.1.2.

### 9.3.6 Incident investigation and reporting

Incident investigation and reporting (II&R) expectations are to identify, report, record and investigate incidents, analyse trends, correct deficiencies, and share and adopt relevant lessons learned.

The *Incident Investigation and Reporting (II&R) Execution Manual* (CAPL 2021) defines the requirements to report, classify, record, and investigate incidents and near misses, including but not limited to injury, occupational illness, environmental impact, reliability, business disruption, and community concern.

The II&R process includes these requirements:

- training for employees and contractors to recognise and report events
- internal and external notification of events
- investigating incidents at the probable level of consequence, with the rigor of investigation based upon learning opportunity and incident severity
- allocating an incident management sponsor for selected investigations
- sharing alerts, lessons learned, and bulletins
- tracking recommended actions to closure
- analysing event trends.

Events that meet the required criteria are recorded in the CAPL incident management system (IMS). The system holds records of the associated investigation results. The lessons learned from selected investigations are shared to reduce the likelihood of future comparable events.

Specific incident reporting requirements for this EP are detailed in Section 9.4.2.

### 9.3.7 Emergency management

The *Emergency Management OE Process* (CAPL, 2018) is CAPL's system for emergency management. The process ensures CAPL is prepared to respond immediately and effectively to all emergencies involving contractor- or CAPL-owned or -operated assets as defined in their scope of work.

The emergency management process (CAPL, 2018) comprises nine key elements.

- emergency scenarios, including worst case, have been identified; these scenarios are based on the findings from risk assessments of significant safety, health and environmental hazards and other sources (e.g. historical incidents)
- emergency response plans are developed and maintained to address emergency scenarios
- a reliability program is in place for inspection, testing and preventative maintenance of critical emergency response equipment and systems supporting emergency response plans
- an incident management system (IMS) is in place capable of immediately and effectively managing all emergencies
- a training and exercise program, including minimum training and exercise requirements, has been developed to establish and maintain emergency response capability
- crisis management plans have been developed to address a potential crisis or significant event
- business continuity plans have been developed in conformance with the *Business Continuity Planning Corporate OE Process* (CAPL, 2018).

Regulation 14(8) of the OPGGS(E)R requires that the implementation strategy for an EP must contain an OPEP. There are no credible hydrocarbon spill risks for the petroleum activity (Section 8.4), and therefore no OPEP is provided for this EP.

## 9.4 Environmental monitoring and reporting

### 9.4.1 Environmental monitoring

Regulation 14(7) of the OPGGS(E)R requires that the implementation strategy provides for sufficient monitoring of, and maintaining a quantitative record of, emissions and discharges such that this record can be used to assess whether the environmental performance outcomes and standards in the EP are being met.

There are no emissions of discharges associated with the petroleum activity, and therefore there is no environmental monitoring required.

### 9.4.2 Incident reporting

Environmental incidents will be reported by CAPL in accordance with Table 9-4.

**Table 9-4: Incident reporting**

| Recordable Incident reporting – regulation 26B  |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Legislative definition of ‘recordable incident’:<br/><i>‘Recordable incident, for an activity, means a breach of an environmental performance outcome or environmental performance standard, in the environment plan that applies to the activity, that is not a reportable incident’</i></p> <p>Recordable incidents are breaches of the environmental performance outcomes and standards described in Section 8.</p>   |  |
| Reporting requirements  | Report to / Timing   |
| <p>Written notification to NOPSEMA by the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month</p> <p>As a minimum, the written incident report must describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the incidents and all material facts and circumstances concerning the incidents</li> <li>• any actions taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts</li> <li>• any corrective actions already taken, or that may be taken, to prevent a repeat of similar incidents.</li> </ul> <p>If no recordable incidents occur during the reporting month, a ‘nil report’ will be submitted.</p>  | <p>Submit written report to NOPSEMA by the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month</p>   |
| Reportable Incident reporting – regulations 26, 26A, and 26AA   |  |
| <p>Legislative definition of ‘reportable incident’:<br/><i>‘Reportable incident, for an activity means an incident relating to an activity that has caused, or has the potential to cause, moderate to significant environmental damage’.</i></p> <p>Therefore, in alignment with Chevron Corporation’s Integrated Risk Prioritization Matrix (Table 6-1), ‘reportable incidents’ under this EP include those events (not planned activities) that have been risk assessed within Section 8 as having a consequence level between Moderate (4) and Catastrophic (1). In accordance with this definition, there are no reportable incidents with the potential to cause moderate to significant environmental damage identified under this EP.</p> <p>Incident reporting is assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine if they trigger a reportable incident as defined by the OPGGS(E)R and this EP.</p> |  |
| Reporting requirements  | Report to  |
| <p>Verbal or written notification must be undertaken within two hours of the incident or as soon as practicable. This information is required:</p>  | <p>Report verbally to NOPSEMA within two hours or as soon as practicable and provide written record of notification by email.</p> <p>Phone: (08) 6461 7090<br/>Email: <a href="mailto:submissions@nopsema.gov.au">submissions@nopsema.gov.au</a></p> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the incident and all material facts and circumstances known at the time</li> <li>any actions taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts.</li> </ul>   |  |
| <p>Verbal notifications must be followed by a written report as soon as practicable, and not later than three days following the incident.</p> <p>At a minimum, the written incident report will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the incident and all material facts and circumstances</li> <li>actions taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environmental impacts</li> <li>any corrective actions already taken, or that may be taken, to prevent a recurrence.</li> </ul> <p>If the initial notification of the reportable incident was verbal, this information must be included in the written report.</p> | <p>Written report to be provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NOPSEMA:<br/><a href="mailto:submissions@nopsema.gov.au">submissions@nopsema.gov.au</a></li> <li>National Offshore Petroleum Titles Authority: <a href="mailto:info@nopta.gov.au">info@nopta.gov.au</a></li> </ul> |

### 9.4.3 Routine environmental reporting

Regulation 26C of the OPGGS(E)R requires environmental performance reporting for the activity described in this EP, as summarised in Table 9-5. Routine notifications required by regulations 29 and 30 of the OPGGS(E)R are also included in Table 9-5.

**Table 9-5: Routine external reporting or notification requirements**

| Reporting requirement                  | Description  | Reporting to  | Timing  |
|--|--|---|---|
| Environmental performance reporting    | A report detailing environmental performance of the activity detailed in this EP                   | NOPSEMA<br><a href="mailto:submissions@nopsema.gov.au">submissions@nopsema.gov.au</a><br>Phone: +61 8 6461 7090   | Within three months of completion of activities |
| Notification of start of activity      | CAPL must complete Form FM1405 and submit to NOPSEMA at least 10 days before activity commencement | NOPSEMA<br><a href="mailto:submissions@nopsema.gov.au">submissions@nopsema.gov.au</a><br>or:<br><a href="https://securefile.nopsema.gov.au/filedrop/submissions">https://securefile.nopsema.gov.au/filedrop/submissions</a> | Once prior to activity commencement             |
| Notification of conclusion of activity | CAPL must complete Form FM1405 and submit to NOPSEMA within 10 days of activity completion         | NOPSEMA<br><a href="mailto:submissions@nopsema.gov.au">submissions@nopsema.gov.au</a><br>or:<br><a href="https://securefile.nopsema.gov.au/filedrop/submissions">https://securefile.nopsema.gov.au/filedrop/submissions</a> | Once following completion of activity           |

### 9.5 Environment Plan review

If required, any revisions and/or resubmission of this EP to NOPSEMA, in accordance with regulation 17 of the OPGGS(E)R, will be undertaken in accordance with the OEMS, and particularly the MoC process (Section 9.3.1.2).

## 10 abbreviations and definitions

Table 10-1 defines the acronyms and abbreviations used in this document.

**Table 10-1: Abbreviations and definitions**

| Acronym or abbreviation | Definition   |
|-------------------------|--|
| ABU                     | Australasian Business Unit   |
| ACN                     | Australian Company Number  |
| AHO                     | Australian Hydrographic Office   |
| AIS                     | Automated Identification System  |
| ALARP                   | As low as reasonably practicable   |
| AMP                     | Australian Marine Park   |
| AMSA                    | Australian Maritime Safety Authority   |
| APPEA                   | Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association                    |
| AS/NZS                  | Australian Standard / New Zealand Standard                                     |
| BIA                     | Biologically important areas   |
| CAPL                    | Chevron Australia Pty Ltd  |
| DMIRS                   | Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety         |
| DPIRD                   | Western Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development   |
| EIS/ERMP                | Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Review and Management Programme |
| EMBA                    | Environment that may be affected   |
| EP                      | Environmental Plan   |
| EPBC Act                | Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999     |
| EPO                     | Environmental Performance Outcome  |
| ERP                     | Emergency Response Time  |
| ESD                     | Ecologically sustainable development   |
| GPS                     | Global Positioning System  |
| HSE                     | Health, Safety Environment   |
| ID                      | Identification   |
| IIR                     | Incident investigation and reporting   |
| IMS                     | Incident management System / Invasive Marine Species                           |
| ISO                     | International Organization for Standardization                                 |
| KEF                     | Key ecological features  |
| LOC                     | Loss of containment  |
| MSL                     | Mean Sea Level   |
| MNES                    | Matters of National Environmental Significance                                 |
| MoC                     | Management of Change   |
| NEPM                    | National Environment Protection Measure  |

| Acronym or abbreviation | Definition  |
|-------------------------|---|
| NOPSEMA                 | National offshore Petroleum Safety and Environment Management Authority                   |
| NOPTA                   | National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator  |
| NWMR                    | North-west Marine Region  |
| NWS                     | North-west Shelf  |
| OE                      | Operational Excellence  |
| OEMS                    | Operational Excellence Management System  |
| OGUK                    | Oil and Gas UK  |
| OPEP                    | Oil Pollution Emergency Plan  |
| OPGGS Act               | Commonwealth Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006                       |
| OPGGS(E)R               | Commonwealth Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 |
| PLONOR                  | Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment   |
| RNTBC                   | registered native title bodies corporate  |
| ROV                     | Remote Operated Vehicle   |
| TECs                    | Threatened ecological communities   |
| WA                      | Western Australia   |
| WAFIC                   | West Australian Fishing Industry Council's  |
| WAPET                   | West Australian Petroleum   |



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## appendix a operational excellence—policy 530

# policy 530

## operational excellence: achieving world-class performance

It is the policy of Chevron Corporation to protect the safety and health of people and the environment, and to conduct our operations reliably and efficiently. The Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS) is the way Chevron systematically manages workforce safety and health, process safety, reliability and integrity, environment, efficiency, security, and stakeholder engagement and issues. OEMS puts into action our Chevron Way value of Protecting People and the Environment, which places the highest priority on the safety and health of our workforce and the protection of communities, the environment and our assets. Compliance with the law is a foundation for the OEMS.

Our OEMS is a risk-based system used to understand and mitigate risks and maintain and assure safeguards. OEMS consists of three parts:

### leadership and OE culture

Leadership is the largest single factor for success in OE. Leaders are accountable not only for achieving results, but achieving them in the right way. Leaders must demonstrate consistent and rigorous application of OE to drive performance and meet OE objectives.

### focus areas and OE expectations

Chevron manages risks to our employees, contractors, the communities where we operate, the environment and our assets through focus areas and OE expectations that guide the design, management and assurance of safeguards.

### management system cycle

Chevron takes a systematic approach to set and align objectives; identify, prioritize and close gaps; strengthen safeguards and improve OE results.

We will assess and take steps to manage OE risks within the following framework of focus areas and OE expectations:

**Workforce Safety and Health:** We provide a safe and healthy workplace for our employees and contractors. Our highest priorities are to eliminate fatalities and prevent serious injuries and illnesses.

**Process Safety, Reliability and Integrity:** We manage the integrity of operating systems through design principles and engineering and operating practices to prevent and mitigate process safety incidents. We execute reliability programs so that equipment, components and systems perform their required functions across the full asset lifecycle.

**Environment:** We protect the environment through responsible design, development, operations and asset retirement.

**Efficiency:** We use energy and resources efficiently to continually improve and drive value.

**Security:** We protect personnel, facilities, information, systems, business operations and our reputation. We proactively identify security risks, develop personnel and sustainable programs to mitigate those risks, and continually evaluate the effectiveness of these efforts.

**Stakeholders:** We engage stakeholders to foster trust, build relationships, and promote two-way dialogue to manage potential impacts and create business opportunities. We work with our stakeholders in a socially responsible and ethical manner, consistent with our respect for human rights, to create a safer, more inclusive business environment. We also work with our partners to responsibly manage Chevron's non-operated joint venture partnerships and third-party aviation and marine activities.

There are specific OE expectations which need to be met under each focus area. Additional expectations apply to all focus areas and address legal, regulatory and OE compliance; risk management; assurance; competency; learning; human performance; technology; product stewardship; contractor OE management; incident investigation and reporting; and emergency management.

Through disciplined application of the OEMS, we integrate OE processes, standards, procedures and behaviours into our daily operations. While leaders are responsible for managing the OEMS and enabling OE performance, every individual in Chevron's workforce is accountable for complying with the principles of 'Do it safely or not at all' and 'There is always time to do it right'.

Line management has the primary responsibility for complying with this policy and applicable legal requirements within their respective functions and authority limits. Line management will communicate this policy to their respective employees and will establish policies, processes, programs and standards consistent with expectations of the OEMS.

Employees are responsible for understanding the risks that they manage and the safeguards that need to be in place to mitigate those risks. Employees are responsible for taking action consistent with all Company policies, and laws applicable to their assigned duties and responsibilities. Accordingly, employees who are unsure of the legal or regulatory implications of their actions are responsible for seeking management or supervisory guidance.



**Mark Hatfield**  
Managing Director, Australasia Business Unit



## appendix b relevant persons consultation—fact sheets

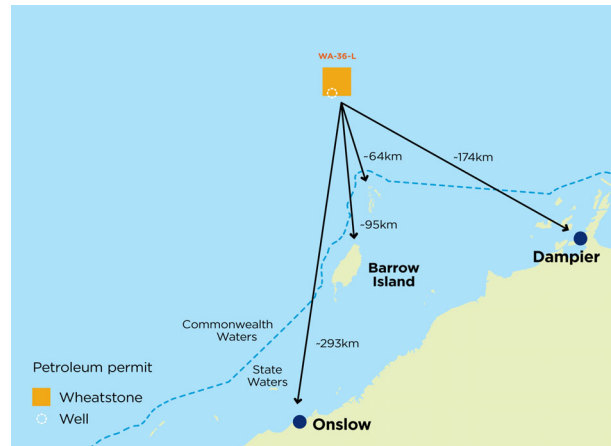


relevant persons information

# wheatstone-2 wellhead in situ decommissioning

In 2011 petroleum titles WA-46-L, WA-47-L, and WA-48-L were granted to the Wheatstone Joint Venturers, and Chevron Australia became the nominated titleholder. The title contains a single wellhead, Wheatstone-2. It was plugged and abandoned in 2008 and Chevron intends to leave the well infrastructure in place.

## location and water depth



Wheatstone-2 is located within production licence WA-47-L, approximately 174 kilometres northwest of

Dampier Port, and 64 kilometres north of the Montebello Islands, at -19.8137 degrees latitude and 115.3073 degrees longitude. It is at a depth of about 213 metres. The wellhead is about 76 centimetres in diameter and extends about 2.2 meters above the seabed.

Jump to [detailed maps](#) below

## activity summary

The Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 requires a titleholder to remove all property within the title area that is neither used nor to be used in

connection with the operations authorised by the title, or implement an approved alternative. Government policy and guidelines allow in situ decommissioning if it achieves equal or better environmental outcomes compared to complete removal, and if it meets requirements including well integrity and safety.

Chevron proposes leaving the well infrastructure in situ.

## EMBA – environment that may be affected

Leaving the wellhead in situ has the potential for environment interactions, known as ‘aspects’.

‘Aspects’ may present environmental risks within the operational area if left unmanaged. [Table 1](#) lists the potential environmental impacts, risks and control measures.

There is no emergency condition associated with leaving the wellhead in situ because it has been plugged and abandoned.

For the purpose of the Environment Plan, the environment that may be affected (EMBA) has been defined as a 500m radius around the wellhead. Corrosion of the wellhead is expected to result in a smaller footprint where seabed disturbance may occur due to the presence and breakdown of the wellhead and release of breakdown product (mostly iron).

## marine exclusion zone

There is no exclusion zone, and this is not intended to change.

## approvals process

Petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters are regulated by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA). Before petroleum activities can take place, Chevron Australia must develop an Environment Plan which will be assessed by NOPSEMA in accordance with the requirements of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations (2009). These regulations require Chevron Australia to consult with relevant persons whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by the petroleum activity.

The Environment Plan will describe the environment in which the petroleum activity takes place, provide an assessment of the potential environmental impacts and risks

arising from the activity, and identify control measures to manage environmental impacts and risks to acceptable levels that are as low as reasonably practicable.

The Environment Plan outline how Chevron Australia has engaged with 'relevant persons', whose interests, functions, and activities may be affected and how their feedback has been considered and addressed.

## impacts, risks and proposed controls

Summary of impacts/risks and key proposed controls – view [Table 1](#).

### your feedback

We are committed to engaging with Traditional Owners and Custodians, commercial fishers, recreational groups and other relevant individuals and organisations, as required by regulation.

We are seeking your feedback if you consider your **functions, interests** or **activities** may be affected based on the information outlined in Table 1.

Let us know if you consider there are any control measures we could implement to eliminate, reduce or avoid an effect.

You can contact us tollfree at **1800 225 195** or leave feedback online below.

If a relevant person asks that their feedback be treated as confidential, Chevron Australia will make this known to NOPSEMA and the information will be kept confidential.

To begin providing feedback for **Wheatstone-2 Wellhead in situ decommissioning**, select a feedback category.

## what's next

Your feedback during the consultation period will be considered and incorporated into the environment plan.

We commit to keeping you informed and providing responses to any relevant person who so requests.

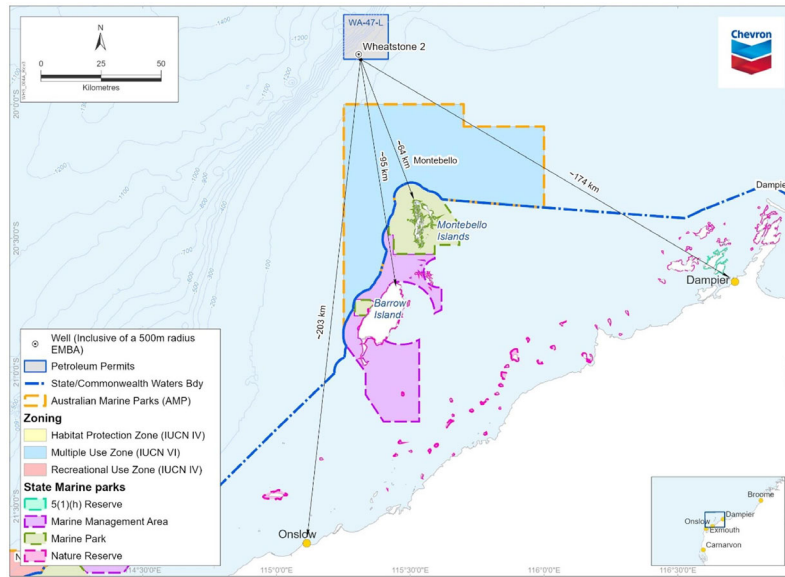
## privacy notice

If you choose to provide feedback on this proposal, Chevron Australia will collect your name and contact details, in addition to your comments, for the purposes of maintaining contact with you and inclusion of your feedback in our submission to NOPSEMA. Provision of this information is purely voluntary, however if you choose not to provide it, we may not be able to contact you in the future regarding your submission. Chevron may transfer your information to NOPSEMA, if required and if you do not identify it as sensitive, and to other Chevron affiliates including our head office

based in the United States. For further information regarding how we protect your personal information, and your rights, please refer to our [privacy notice](#).

## further information

### detailed maps and tables



**Figure 1.** Location of the wellhead.

**Table 1:** Summary of impacts/risks and key proposed controls – [view here](#).

## resources

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#">Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan - NOPSEMA</a> | <a href="#">Environment plan content requirements - NOPSEMA</a>                     |
| <a href="#">Environmental requirements - NOPSEMA</a>                                  | <a href="#">Offshore Petroleum Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations</a> |
| <a href="#">NOPSEMA Assessment Process Environment Plans</a>                          | <a href="#">Chevron Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS)</a>             |

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**Table 1: Summary of impacts/risks and key proposed controls**

| Aspect   | Potential Interaction (impacts/risks)   | Proposed control measures   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Physical presence of wellhead and associated infrastructure on the seabed</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of the wellhead and associated infrastructure on the seabed has the potential to interact and disrupt other marine users, for example the entanglement of trawl fishing gear.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location for the wellhead to remain in situ will be provided to the respective agencies</li> <li>• Chevron Australia will comply with the requirements of the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 (Cth)</i> in relation to leave in situ the wellhead and associated infrastructure.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Seabed disturbance from leaving the wellhead and associated infrastructure</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seabed disturbance may result in alteration of benthic marine habitats.</li> <li>• Corrosion of wellhead and associated infrastructure may result in the release of contaminants (mostly iron) to sediments surrounding the wellhead.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chevron Australia will comply with the requirements of the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 (Cth)</i> in relation to leave in situ the wellhead and associated infrastructure.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Water quality impacts from leaving the wellhead in situ</b></p>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corrosion of wellhead may result in the release of contaminants (mostly iron) to the water surrounding the wellhead causing a reduction in water quality leading to indirect effects on marine habitats and fauna.</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chevron Australia will comply with the requirements of the <i>Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 (Cth)</i> in relation to leave in situ the wellhead and associated infrastructure.</li> </ul>  |



## appendix c protected matters search reports



# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 29-Sep-2022

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

# Summary

## Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>                    | None |
| <a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>                     | None |
| <a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)</a> | None |
| <a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>               | None |
| <a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>                     | 1    |
| <a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>     | None |
| <a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>                    | 19   |
| <a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>                     | 33   |

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <a href="#">Commonwealth Lands:</a>                                 | None |
| <a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>                       | None |
| <a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>                              | 50   |
| <a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>                         | 23   |
| <a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>                                  | None |
| <a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>                  | None |
| <a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>                            | None |
| <a href="#">Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:</a> | 1    |

## Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>           | None |
| <a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>             | None |
| <a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>          | None |
| <a href="#">EPBC Act Referrals:</a>                     | 19   |
| <a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine):</a>       | 2    |
| <a href="#">Biologically Important Areas:</a>           | 5    |
| <a href="#">Bioregional Assessments:</a>                | None |
| <a href="#">Geological and Bioregional Assessments:</a> | None |

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

### Commonwealth Marine Area

[\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Approval is required for a proposed activity that is located within the Commonwealth Marine Area which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. Approval may be required for a proposed action taken outside a Commonwealth Marine Area but which has, may have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment in the Commonwealth Marine Area.

### Feature Name

EEZ and Territorial Sea

### Listed Threatened Species

[\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.  
Number is the current name ID.

### Scientific Name

### Threatened Category

### Presence Text

#### BIRD

#### [Calidris canutus](#)

Red Knot, Knot [855]

Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### [Numenius madagascariensis](#)

Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]

Critically Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### [Phaethon lepturus fulvus](#)

Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]

Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### [Sternula nereis nereis](#)

Australian Fairy Tern [82950]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### FISH

#### [Thunnus maccoyii](#)

Southern Bluefin Tuna [69402]

Conservation Dependent

Breeding known to occur within area

#### MAMMAL

#### [Balaenoptera borealis](#)

Sei Whale [34]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera musculus</a><br>Blue Whale [36]   | Endangered          | Migration route known to occur within area             |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera physalus</a><br>Fin Whale [37]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <b>REPTILE</b>   |                     |  |
| <a href="#">Caretta caretta</a><br>Loggerhead Turtle [1763]  | Endangered          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Chelonia mydas</a><br>Green Turtle [1765]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Dermochelys coriacea</a><br>Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]   | Endangered          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Eretmochelys imbricata</a><br>Hawksbill Turtle [1766]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Natator depressus</a><br>Flatback Turtle [59257]   | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat known to occur within area  |
| <b>SHARK</b>   |                     |  |
| <a href="#">Carcharias taurus (west coast population)</a><br>Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]                            | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Carcharodon carcharias</a><br>White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]   | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Pristis pristis</a><br>Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756] | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Pristis zijsron</a><br>Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat known to occur within area  |

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category    | Presence Text   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">Rhincodon typus</a><br>Whale Shark [66680]         | Vulnerable             | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Sphyrna lewini</a><br>Scalloped Hammerhead [85267] | Conservation Dependent | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area            |

Listed Migratory Species [ [Resource Information](#) ]

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>  |                     |  |
| <a href="#">Anous stolidus</a><br>Common Noddy [825]                           |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Calonectris leucomelas</a><br>Streaked Shearwater [1077]           |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Fregata ariel</a><br>Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]  |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Fregata minor</a><br>Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013] |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Phaethon lepturus</a><br>White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]            |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |

**Migratory Marine Species**

|  |            |  |
|--|------------|--|
| <a href="#">Anoxypristis cuspidata</a><br>Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448] |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera borealis</a><br>Sei Whale [34]                              | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera edeni</a><br>Bryde's Whale [35]                             |            | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera musculus</a><br>Blue Whale [36]                                 | Endangered          | Migration route known to occur within area             |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera physalus</a><br>Fin Whale [37]                                  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Carcharhinus longimanus</a><br>Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]                |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Carcharodon carcharias</a><br>White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]         | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Caretta caretta</a><br>Loggerhead Turtle [1763]                              | Endangered          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Chelonia mydas</a><br>Green Turtle [1765]                                    | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Dermochelys coriacea</a><br>Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768] | Endangered          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Eretmochelys imbricata</a><br>Hawksbill Turtle [1766]                        | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Isurus oxyrinchus</a><br>Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]                   |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Isurus paucus</a><br>Longfin Mako [82947]                                    |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Megaptera novaeangliae</a><br>Humpback Whale [38]                            |                     | Species or species habitat known to occur within area  |

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text   |
|--|---------------------|---|
| <a href="#">Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi</a><br>Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]   |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area            |
| <a href="#">Mobula birostris as Manta birostris</a><br>Giant Manta Ray [90034]   |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area            |
| <a href="#">Natator depressus</a><br>Flatback Turtle [59257]   | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat known to occur within area             |
| <a href="#">Orcinus orca</a><br>Killer Whale, Orca [46]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                  |
| <a href="#">Physeter macrocephalus</a><br>Sperm Whale [59]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                  |
| <a href="#">Pristis pristis</a><br>Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756] | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat may occur within area                  |
| <a href="#">Pristis zijsron</a><br>Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat known to occur within area             |
| <a href="#">Rhincodon typus</a><br>Whale Shark [66680]   | Vulnerable          | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)</a><br>Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                  |
| <b>Migratory Wetlands Species</b>  |                     |   |
| <a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a><br>Common Sandpiper [59309]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                  |
| <a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a><br>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                  |



| Scientific Name   | Threatened Category   | Presence Text                                    |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Calidris canutus</a><br>Red Knot, Knot [855]                              | Endangered            | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a><br>Pectoral Sandpiper [858]                        |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a><br>Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

| Listed Marine Species  |                     | [ Resource Information ]   |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text  |
| Bird   |                     |  |
| <a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a><br>Common Sandpiper [59309]       |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                     |
| <a href="#">Anous stolidus</a><br>Common Noddy [825]                 |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                     |
| <a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a><br>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area                     |
| <a href="#">Calidris canutus</a><br>Red Knot, Knot [855]             | Endangered          | Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area |
| <a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a><br>Pectoral Sandpiper [858]       |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area |
| <a href="#">Calonectris leucomelas</a><br>Streaked Shearwater [1077] |                     | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area               |

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category   | Presence Text  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Fregata ariel</a><br>Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird<br>[1012]                                       |                       | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Fregata minor</a><br>Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird<br>[1013]                                      |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a><br>Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew<br>[847]                               | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Phaethon lepturus</a><br>White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]  |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Phaethon lepturus fulvus</a><br>Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird,<br>Golden Bosunbird [26021]      | Endangered            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <b>Fish</b>  |                       |  |
| <a href="#">Campichthys tricarinatus</a><br>Three-keel Pipefish [66192]  |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Choeroichthys brachysoma</a><br>Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]               |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Choeroichthys suillus</a><br>Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]  |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Corythoichthys flavofasciatus</a><br>Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200] |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Cosmocampus banneri</a><br>Roughridge Pipefish [66206]   |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Doryrhamphus dactyliophorus</a><br>Banded Pipefish, Ringed Pipefish<br>[66210]                             |                       | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text                                    |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Doryrhamphus excisus</a><br>Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211] |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Doryrhamphus janssi</a><br>Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Filicampus tigris</a><br>Tiger Pipefish [66217]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Halicampus brocki</a><br>Brock's Pipefish [66219]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Halicampus grayi</a><br>Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Halicampus spinostris</a><br>Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Haliichthys taeniophorus</a><br>Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]                                     |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Hippichthys penicillus</a><br>Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Hippocampus angustus</a><br>Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]                                |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Hippocampus histrix</a><br>Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Hippocampus kuda</a><br>Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

| Scientific Name   | Threatened Category | Presence Text                                    |
|---|---------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Hippocampus planifrons</a><br>Flat-face Seahorse [66238]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Hippocampus spinosissimus</a><br>Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Micrognathus micronotopterus</a><br>Tidepool Pipefish [66255]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Solegnathus hardwickii</a><br>Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]                                    |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Solegnathus lettiensis</a><br>Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]                                  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Solenostomus cyanopterus</a><br>Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]                       |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Syngnathoides biaculeatus</a><br>Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]       |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus</a><br>Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]       |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Trachyrhamphus longirostris</a><br>Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281] |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <b>Reptile</b>  |                     |  |
| <a href="#">Aipysurus laevis</a><br>Olive Seasnake [1120]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| <a href="#">Aipysurus tenuis</a><br>Brown-lined Seasnake [1121]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

| Scientific Name  | Threatened Category | Presence Text  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <a href="#">Caretta caretta</a><br>Loggerhead Turtle [1763]  | Endangered          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Chelonia mydas</a><br>Green Turtle [1765]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Chitulia ornata as Hydrophis ornatus</a><br>Spotted Seasnake, Ornate Reef Seasnake [87377]               |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Dermochelys coriacea</a><br>Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]                             | Endangered          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Disteira kingii</a><br>Spectacled Seasnake [1123]  |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Disteira major</a><br>Olive-headed Seasnake [1124]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Eretmochelys imbricata</a><br>Hawksbill Turtle [1766]  | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Hydrophis elegans</a><br>Elegant Seasnake [1104]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Leioselasma czeblukovi as Hydrophis czeblukovi</a><br>Fine-spined Seasnake, Geometrical Seasnake [87374] |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Natator depressus</a><br>Flatback Turtle [59257]   | Vulnerable          | Species or species habitat known to occur within area  |
| <a href="#">Pelamis platurus</a><br>Yellow-bellied Seasnake [1091]   |                     | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |

## Whales and Other Cetaceans

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

| Current Scientific Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|

| Current Scientific Name  | Status     | Type of Presence                                       |
|--|------------|--|
| <b>Mammal</b>  |            |  |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera borealis</a><br>Sei Whale [34]                                  | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera edeni</a><br>Bryde's Whale [35]                                 |            | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera musculus</a><br>Blue Whale [36]                                 | Endangered | Migration route known to occur within area             |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera physalus</a><br>Fin Whale [37]                                  | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Delphinus delphis</a><br>Common Dolphin, Short-beaked<br>Common Dolphin [60] |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Feresa attenuata</a><br>Pygmy Killer Whale [61]                              |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Globicephala macrorhynchus</a><br>Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]              |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Grampus griseus</a><br>Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]                         |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Kogia breviceps</a><br>Pygmy Sperm Whale [57]                                |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Kogia sima as Kogia simus</a><br>Dwarf Sperm Whale [85043]                   |            | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Megaptera novaeangliae</a><br>Humpback Whale [38]                            |            | Species or species habitat known to occur within area  |

| Current Scientific Name  | Status | Type of Presence                                       |
|--|--------|--|
| <a href="#">Orcinus orca</a><br>Killer Whale, Orca [46]  |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Peponocephala electra</a><br>Melon-headed Whale [47]   |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Physeter macrocephalus</a><br>Sperm Whale [59]   |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Pseudorca crassidens</a><br>False Killer Whale [48]  |        | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| <a href="#">Stenella attenuata</a><br>Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]  |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Stenella coeruleoalba</a><br>Striped Dolphin, Euphrosyne Dolphin [52]  |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Stenella longirostris</a><br>Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin [29]   |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Steno bredanensis</a><br>Rough-toothed Dolphin [30]  |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Tursiops aduncus</a><br>Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]                                |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)</a><br>Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900] |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |
| <a href="#">Tursiops truncatus s. str.</a><br>Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]   |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area       |



| Current Scientific Name   | Status | Type of Presence                                 |
|---|--------|--|
| <a href="#">Ziphius cavirostris</a><br>Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale [56] |        | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

### Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles

| Scientific Name   | Behaviour | Presence       |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| Aug - Sep<br><a href="#">Natator depressus</a><br>Flatback Turtle [59257] | Nesting   | Known to occur |

### Extra Information

#### EPBC Act Referrals [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

| Title of referral   | Reference  | Referral Outcome | Assessment Status |
|---|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <a href="#">Project Highclere Cable Lay and Operation</a> | 2022/09203 |                  | Completed         |

#### Controlled action

|  |           |                   |               |
|--|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| <a href="#">Construct and operate LNG &amp; domestic gas plant including onshore and offshore facilities - Wheatston</a> | 2008/4469 | Controlled Action | Post-Approval |
| <a href="#">Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin</a>  | 2012/6301 | Controlled Action | Completed     |
| <a href="#">Pluto Gas Project</a>  | 2005/2258 | Controlled Action | Completed     |
| <a href="#">Pluto Gas Project Including Site B</a>   | 2006/2968 | Controlled Action | Post-Approval |

#### Not controlled action

|   |           |                       |           |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| <a href="#">Exploration of appraisal wells</a>                            | 2006/3065 | Not Controlled Action | Completed |
| <a href="#">Project Highclere Geophysical Survey</a>                      | 2021/9023 | Not Controlled Action | Completed |
| <a href="#">Wheatstone 3D seismic survey, 70km north of Barrow Island</a> | 2004/1761 | Not Controlled Action | Completed |

#### Not controlled action (particular manner)

|  |           |   |               |
|--|-----------|---|---------------|
| <a href="#">'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32</a> | 2005/2282 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval |
|--|-----------|---|---------------|



| Title of referral  | Reference | Referral Outcome                          | Assessment Status |
|--|-----------|---|-------------------|
| <b>Not controlled action (particular manner)</b>   |           |   |                   |
| <a href="#">Aperio 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA</a>  | 2012/6648 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">CGGVERITAS 2010 2D Seismic Survey</a>  | 2010/5714 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P</a>                    | 2007/3647 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey</a>                                 | 2007/3260 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey</a>                              | 2009/4703 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Harmony 3D Marine Seismic Survey</a>   | 2012/6699 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P &amp; WA-330-P</a> | 2011/6107 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA &amp; NT</a>                            | 2012/6463 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Wheatstone 3D MAZ Marine Seismic Survey</a>                                      | 2011/6058 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |
| <a href="#">Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling</a>                                      | 2008/4134 | Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner) | Post-Approval     |

## Key Ecological Features

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

Key Ecological Features are the parts of the marine ecosystem that are considered to be important for the biodiversity or ecosystem functioning and integrity of the Commonwealth Marine Area.

| Name | Region |
|------|--------|
|------|--------|

| Name  | Region              |                |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| <a href="#">Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour</a>    | North-west          |                |
| <a href="#">Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities</a> | North-west          |                |
| Biologically Important Areas                                |                     |                |
| Scientific Name   | Behaviour           | Presence       |
| Marine Turtles  |                     |                |
| <a href="#">Natator depressus</a>                           |                     |                |
| Flatback Turtle [59257]                                     | Internesting buffer | Known to occur |
| Seabirds  |                     |                |
| <a href="#">Ardena pacifica</a>                             |                     |                |
| Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]                             | Breeding            | Known to occur |
| Sharks  |                     |                |
| <a href="#">Rhincodon typus</a>                             |                     |                |
| Whale Shark [66680]   | Foraging            | Known to occur |
| Whales  |                     |                |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda</a>            |                     |                |
| Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]                                    | Distribution        | Known to occur |
| <a href="#">Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda</a>            |                     |                |
| Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]                                    | Migration           | Known to occur |

# Caveat

## 1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

## 2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

## 3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned 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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 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 methods are used to update these distributions

## 4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia 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, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which 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.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

# Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

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## appendix d Consultation

**Table D-1: Summary of relevant persons objections/claims and titleholder response**

| Relevant Person                                   | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|--|--|---|
| Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)          | 31/03/2023       | CN-000163 | Email  | CAPL used webform to request the contact email in order to supply Environment Plan information to the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF).<br>CAPL responded to the email sent by ACF and advised that the ACF had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified ACF that they welcome meaningful feedback. | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address ACF's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required.  |
| Australian Council of Prawn Fisheries (ACPF) Ltd. | 04/05/2023       | CN-000388 | Email  | CAPL advised the Australian Council of Prawn Fisheries (ACPF) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the ACPF that they welcome meaningful feedback.  | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address ACPF's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |
| Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)  | 24/11/2022       | CN-000499 | Email  | CAPL advised AFMA have been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised AFMA that they welcome meaningful feedback.<br>AFMA acknowledged receipt of email and had no specific comments regarding the activity. AFMA provided various links to consult with operators who have entitlements to fish within the proposed area.   | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, AFMA has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity<br>CAPL reached out to the additional contacts provided by AFMA.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation.                   | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address AFMA's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |

| Relevant Person                      | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|--|---|---|
|                                      | 15/02/2023       | CN-000214 | Email  | <p>CAPL sent a follow up email to AFMA advising they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified AFMA that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>AFMA provided other relevant industry associations CAPL should consult with, CAPL confirmed they have been engaging with WAFIC closely and subsequently have reach out to the Northern Prawn Fishery and Commonwealth Fishery Association (CFA).</p> | <p>CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (Section 8.3.4.1)</p>  |   |
| Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) | 24/11/2022       | CN-000498 | Email  | <p>CAPL AHO have been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised AHO that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>AHO acknowledged receipt of email.</p>   | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, AHO has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>As referenced in Section 8.1, CAPL will provide coordinates for any suspended wells to the AHO..</p> <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address AHO's functions, interests or activities. No additional EP controls are required.</p> |
|                                      | 08/05/2023       | CN-000416 | Email  | <p>CAPL sent a follow up email advising AHO that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the AHO that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>AHO acknowledged receipt of email and notified CAPL that the data supplied will now be registered, assessed, prioritised and validated in preparation for updating our Navigational Charting products.</p>                                       |   |   |



| Relevant Person                               | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|---|--|---|
| Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) | 04/05/2023       | CN-000387 | Email  | CAPL advised AIMS that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified AIMS that they welcome meaningful feedback.   | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)   | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address AIMS's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |
| Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) | 10/02/2023       | CN-000226 | Email  | CAPL advised the Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the AMCS that they welcome meaningful feedback.<br>CAPL followed up with AMCS to ensure they received the formal notification regarding CAPL's activity. | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, AMCS has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address AMCS's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |
|   | 27/03/2023       | OC-000160 | Phone  | CAPL called AMCS to confirm receipt of formal notifications for CAPL's Environment Plan and proposed activity.<br>AMCS confirmed they will reach out to CAPL if they have any comments or concerns.   |  |   |
| Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)   | 24/11/2022       | CN-000494 | Email  | CAPL advised AMSA they have been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised AMSA that they welcome meaningful feedback. AMSA acknowledge receipt of email and  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, AMSA has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity<br>CAPL provided the shapefiles of the operational area for the activity as per AMSA's request.  | As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will notify AMSA's JRCC at least 24–48 hours before commencement of activity.            |

| Relevant Person  | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|--|--|---|
|  |                  |           |        | confirmed the agency departments to contact.   |  |   |
|  | 15/02/2023       | CN-000537 | Email  | CAPL sent a follow up email to AMSA advising that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified AMSA that they welcome meaningful feedback. AMSA requested the ArcGIS shapefiles of the activity so AMSA GIS team can map the area and overlay their AIS data. CAPL provided the requested data.                              | CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)   | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address AMSA's functions, interests or activities. No additional EP controls are required.   |
| Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA) | 19/05/2022       | OC-000071 | Email  | CAPL requested information as to who the correct person is to send information to at Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Association (ASBTIA). ASBTIA requested they be removed from the ongoing consultation due to them not having a direct interest in the location of the activity. ASBTIA expect that all activities are done in a responsible manner so as to prevent accidental discharge of hydrocarbons or chemicals into the marine environment and that any potential oil spill or loss of well control be appropriately and rapidly dealt with. | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, ASBTIA has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity ASBTIA has requested to be removed from CAPL's ongoing consultation.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address ASBTIA's functions, interests or activities. No additional EP controls are required. |
|  | 10/03/2023       | CN-000404 | Email  | CAPL re-engaged ASBTIA with the updated and additional information regarding the activity and sought confirmation that ASBTIA would still like to be removed from the consultation list. No response was received.   |  |   |
| Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation                                | 09/02/2023       | CN-000321 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, BAC has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.  | As referenced in Section 7.1, CAPL will provide BAC ongoing consultation of the activity milestones as per their request. CAPL will also        |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|--|---|--|
|                 |                  |           |              | activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified BAC that they welcome meaningful feedback.   | BAC have requested to be included in ongoing consultation and in the event of an emergency they be included in the notification to relevant persons.  | notify BAC in the event of an emergency as per their request.  |
|                 | 22/02/2023       | OC-000323 | Email        | CAPL advised that they are interested in speaking to a representative of BAC about CAPL's activities.  |   | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address BAC's functions, interests or activities. |
|                 | 13/03/2023       | OC-000322 | Email        | CAPL engaged with BAC to express their gratitude for BAC's continued partnership. CAPL also confirmed attendance to present to the Directors of Baiyungu.  | CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation including working with traditional owners on a broader understanding of sea country and underwater cultural heritage. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | No additional EP controls are required.  |
|                 | 15/03/2023       | OC-000232 | Email        | CAPL and BAC organised a meeting for CAPL to present on the upcoming activities along with exploring possible opportunities for the Traditional Owners in regards to ranger programs, protection areas and other programs that may have impacts on country. A meeting was organised.   |   |  |
|                 | 30/03/2023       | OC-000245 | Face-to-face | <p>CAPL met with the BAC Board of Directors at Cardabia Station to present the details of CAPL's upcoming offshore activities and the identified risks and impacts.</p> <p>CAPL requested advice as to whether additional relevant persons not present at the meeting should be informed and consulted with.</p> <p>CAPL sought feedback on areas of significance and cultural values including sea country and underwater cultural heritage.</p> <p>Protecting land and sea country is a significant focus of the BAC and they are interested in collaborating with CAPL to protect it.</p> |   |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------|---|-------------------------------|--|
|                 | 04/04/2023       | OC-000242 | Phone  | BAC enquired if CAPL have engaged Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC), CAPL confirmed they have a meeting with NTGAC organised for September. CAPL reiterated their interest to meet with the Baiyungu board again and to maintain momentum on discussions.  |                               |  |
|                 | 02/05/2023       | OC-000357 | Email  | CAPL contacted BAC to confirm they have no specific objections and claims regarding the activity. CAPL reiterated with BAC that this has not just been a one-off engagement and CAPL are committed to ongoing consultation.   |                               |  |
|                 | 09/05/2023       | OC-000421 | Phone  | CAPL contacted BAC to confirm they have no specific objections and claims regarding the activity. BAC confirmed that there were no issues or objections with respect to the Environment Plan and look forward to ongoing consultations and discussions.   |                               |  |
|                 | 10/05/2023       | OC-000525 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised BAC of the completion of the consultation timeframe regarding CAPL Environment Plans, and provided the following summary:</p> <p>The Baiyungu coastal area, sea country, and adjacent islands are highly valuable to the Baiyungu people. Impact on these areas from a planned or unplanned event may cause harm to the cultural landscape, individuals, and the community.</p> <p>Based on the current activity proposal, BAC, as representatives for the Baiyungu people has not expressed objections to the planned activities discussed in the consultation process.</p> <p>BAC requests CAPL to formalise continued engagement and support in relation to the Environment Plans and related activities to assist in properly performing its duties in advocating for and protecting rights and</p> |                               |  |

| Relevant Person                                      | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|---|--|
|  |                  |           |                 | <p>interests on Baiyungu country, including to inform emergency response planning.</p> <p>CAPL sent through a summary of engagements with BAC for confirmation. BAC advised CAPL that it is not their role to provide a formal response and advised CAPL to engage with NTGAC.</p>  |   |  |
|  | 21/06/2023       | OC-000562 | Virtual Meeting | <p>CAPL met with BAC to discuss ongoing consulting and relationship. BAC advised that they support opportunities to continue to build the relationship between CAPL and BAC and were grateful for receipt of information on the Chevron Community Spirit Grant.</p> <p>BAC advised CAPL that it may wish to also engage with the DBCA who in partnership with Baiyungu people have joint management of the Ningaloo Coast. BAC supported CAPL approach of continuing to engage with NTGAC and BAC on the Engagement Plan.</p> |   |  |
| Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC) | 07/09/2022       | OC-000477 | Phone           | CAPL provided an initial conversation about the new Environment Plan consultation requirements. Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC) agreed to meet when CAPL had further information to share.   | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, BTAC has provided no further objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.              | <p>As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will provide BTAC ongoing consultation of the activity milestones as per their request. CAPL will also notify BTAC in the event of an emergency as per their request.</p> <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address BTAC's functions, interests or activities. No additional EP controls are required.</p> |
|  | 11/11/2022       | OC-000478 | Email           | CAPL emailed BTAC to request a meeting to discuss the upcoming activities CAPL have and the Environment Plan consultation requirement and develop a mutually agreed consultation process. A meeting was organised.  | BTAC have requested to be included in ongoing consultation and in the event of an emergency they be included in the notification to relevant persons. |  |
|  | 17/11/2022       | OC-000479 | Email           | CAPL sent a follow-up email to BTAC requesting a meeting to discuss the upcoming offshore activities and Environment Plan consultation requirements along with a request to map a path forward  | CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation including working with traditional owners on a broader understanding of sea country and underwater cultural |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|--|---|--|
|                 |                  |           |              | in regard to co-design consultation. A meeting was confirmed.  | heritage. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) |  |
|                 | 13/12/2022       | OC-000480 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with BTAC to discuss cultural heritage planning for 2023. During the meeting CAPL raised the need to meet and develop a consultation approach for Environment Plans. All parties agreed to meet in January 2023 to discuss further.   |   |  |
|                 | 13/01/2023       | OC-000249 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with the Chair of the BTAC to present an overview of the consultation process for CAPL's upcoming offshore activities. CAPL sought feedback on areas of significance and cultural values including sea country and underwater cultural heritage.<br><br>CAPL requested advice as to whether additional relevant persons not present at the meeting should be informed and consulted with. BTAC provided details of other relevant persons in neighbouring PBCs. |   |  |
|                 | 03/02/2023       | OC-000481 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with BTAC and provided an overview of the proposed activities and directed BTAC to CAPL's public website for detailed information, including project overviews, potential impacts, and risks. CAPL requested to work with BTAC to co-design the consultation process.   |   |  |
|                 |                  | CN-000484 | Email        | CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified BTAC that they welcome meaningful feedback. CAPL corresponded with RFF Australia (representing BTAC) in relation to the CAPL's Environment Plan consultation process. RFF and CAPL agreed to develop  |   |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
|                 |                  |           |              | a 'consultation agreement' and both parties began drafting the agreement in parallel. CAPL provided details on how they have been engaging with other PBCs by engaging with the CEO, then the board. CAPL reiterated they would like to organise a meeting with BTAC for CAPL to present an overview of the upcoming activity.   |                               |  |
|                 | 27/02/2023       | OB-000482 | Email        | Response from BTAC stating Thalanyji people consider themselves Relevant Persons in relation to CAPL's planned activities. The letter requests further engagement with CAPL to understand the projects in order to protect Thalanyji interests and in ongoing consultation through an agreed framework. BTAC also requests support from CAPL, to enable BTAC to work with its members and supporting anthropological / ethnographic team to define and articulate Thalanyji values on Sea Country in a manner that could be more clearly understood by the offshore sector, government, and the community. |                               |  |
|                 | 30/03/2023       | OC-000538 | Email        | RFF Australia reached out to CAPL to discuss CAPL's upcoming activities and to organise a meeting.   |                               |  |
|                 | 12/04/2023       | OC-000483 | Face-to-face | CAPL and RFF - representing BTAC's interests, met up to discuss the next steps in relation to BTAC providing feedback on CAPLs Environment Plan consultation. BTAC requested the draft statements or principles specifically tailored to BTAC or the Thalanyji people and for a summary of consultation.   |                               |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------|--|-------------------------------|--|
|                 | 13/04/2023       | OC-000486 | Email  | <p>Correspondence between CAPL and RFF Australia (representing BTAC) summarising the points of consultation and engagement between CAPL and BTAC, as well as feedback provided by BTAC, that CAPL propose to include in the Environment Plans submission to NOPSEMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPL first engaged BTAC in November 2022, on the new Commonwealth Environment Plan consultation requirements. CAPL shared the draft consultation process and timeline for feedback. CAPL had several subsequent conversations with BTAC staff and the BTAC Chair in January 2023, to understand their view on the new requirements, and requested the opportunity to co-design the consultation process.</li> <li>• On 3 February 2023, CAPL notified BTAC of the commencement of the consultation period and provided information on our upcoming offshore activities which may intersect with Thalanyji interests. The twelve-week consultation period is due to conclude on 5 May 2023.</li> <li>• A letter was sent to CAPL from BTAC on Monday 27 February confirming the Thalanyji community holds interests and values within the Environmental Area that might be affected (EMBA). The letter sought ongoing consultation with BTAC, and support by CAPL to that end, in relation to its Environment Plans and related activities – and requested formalisation of ongoing consultation under a framework to be jointly developed and agreed.</li> <li>• CAPL provided a written response on 10 March 2023 that provided in-principle support for a consultation framework with</li> </ul> |                               |  |



| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------|---|-------------------------------|--|
|                 |                  |           |        | <p>BTAC. CAPL's response recommended that ongoing consultation under a formalised framework occur in parallel with immediate consultation specific to approval of proposed Environment Plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the 3 March 2023, CAPL and BTAC met to further discuss the Commonwealth Environmental Plan consultation process. During the meeting, the parties discussed CAPL's approach to consultation where BTAC was again invited to provide input on the consultation method and timeline. CAPL representatives also provided an overview of where information can be found about the proposed activities, including the activities overview, risk, and impact assessments.</li> </ul> <p>Based on these discussions, CAPL understand that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Thalanyji coastal area, sea country, and adjacent islands are highly valuable to the Thalanyji people. Impact on these areas from a planned or unplanned event may cause harm to the cultural landscape, individuals, and the community.</li> <li>BTAC requests CAPL to formalise continued engagement and support in relation to the Environment Plans and related activities to assist it properly perform its duties in advocating for and protecting rights and interests in Thalanyji country, including so emergency response plans are well informed.</li> <li>BTAC expects that CAPL will provide an annual update, or as otherwise requested, to the BTAC board or common law holders of CAPL's activities in the EMBA.</li> </ul> |                               |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
|                 |                  |           |              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BTAC can at any time make direct representations to NOPSEMA about the nature of BTAC's interests and values and how they may be affected by CAPL's activities.</li> </ul>   |                               |  |
|                 | 24/05/2023       | OC-000555 | Face-to-Face | CAPL met with BTAC to finalise BTAC's formal response to consultation. BTAC agreed to suggested changes by CAPL and requested a final copy.  |                               |  |
|                 | 26/05/2023       | OC-000556 | Email        | CAPL sent an email to BTAC with the final copy of the engagement summary.  |                               |  |
|                 | 13/07/2023       | OC-000581 | Face-to-Face | CAPL met with BTAC to continue discussions around EP consultations and OPP, and progress latest version of the engagement plan.  |                               |  |
|                 | 13/07/2023       | OC-000582 | Email        | <p>BTAC followed up with CAPL by email following there morning meeting outlining the take away actions for BTAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BTAC to forward standard HPA</li> <li>- BTAC to forward negotiation protocol. We're currently settling a Costs Acceptance Letter internally and will forward this to you in near future.</li> <li>- BTAC to re-check with board re Elders for forthcoming trip to Barrow Island to discuss WA Oil decommissioning (ie it's for on-country engagement purposes, not a heritage survey).</li> <li>- BTAC to provide further comment on latest draft engagement plan received yesterday.</li> <li>- CAPL to forward schedule of proposed forward activities (2 year horizon) on country / seeking input or engagement.</li> </ul> <p>CAPL responded with their own actions and agreed outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- continue to work on engagement plan</li> </ul> |                               |  |

| Relevant Person                          | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|---|---|---|
|  |                  |           |        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural Heritage Agreement for Barrow Island</li> <li>- Underwater Cultural Heritage</li> <li>- Northern Seed initiative</li> <li>- Turtle Monitoring on BWI</li> </ul> <p>Both organisations were happy to discuss and continue engagement.</p>  |   |   |
| Cape Conservation Group                  | 10/02/2023       | CN-000158 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised the Cape Conservation Group had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Cape Conservation Group that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p>  | <p>Cape Conservation Group has expressed their views of not willing to participate in CAPL's consultation process regarding the activity.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Cape Conservation Group's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |
|  | 17/02/2023       | OC-000306 | Phone  | <p>CAPL spoke with Cape Conservation Group about CAPL's want to engage with them in Exmouth and discuss preferred methods of communication. Cape Conservation group confirmed they would share CAPL's details.</p>  |   |   |
|  | 11/05/2023       | OC-000527 | Email  | <p>CAPL reached out to the Cape Conservation Group to see if they had any feedback they may have on the activity and confirmed that the Cape Conservation Group has not expressed specific concerns or objections to the planned activity. The Cape Conservation Group advised CAPL of their views and informed CAPL of their decision not to participate in the consultation process. CAPL responded to Cape Conservation Group acknowledging their views and that CAPL will be happy to arrange a meeting to discuss CAPL's activities at any time.</p> |   |   |
| Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA) | 24/11/2022       | CN-000493 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and</p>  | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p>  | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address CFA's functions, interests or activities.</p>   |

| Relevant Person                   | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|---|--|---|
|                                   |                  |           |        | advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.  | CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)  | No changes required.  |
|                                   | 14/03/2023       | CN-000192 | Email  | CAPL sent a follow up email to CFA advising that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the CFA that they welcome meaningful feedback.  |  |   |
| Conservation Council of WA (CCWA) | 10/02/2023       | CN-000225 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the CCWA that they welcome meaningful feedback.  | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address CCWA's functions, interests or activities.<br><br>No changes required. |
|                                   | 27/03/2023       | CN-000159 | Phone  | CAPL contacted CCWA to confirm receipt of formal notification. CCWA confirmed that they would forward on to the appropriate representatives.  |  |   |
|                                   | 11/05/2023       | OC-000532 | Email  | CAPL reached out to the CCWA to provide any feedback they may have on the activity. CAPL confirmed that the CCWA has not expressed specific concerns or objections to the planned activity. CCWA advised CAPL of their intention and interest in providing feedback on the Environment Plans and activities. CAPL informed CCWA that consultation had been finalised but, if they could provide their feedback as soon as possible, CAPL would possibly be able to consider the feedback and include it in the Environment Plans. CAPL welcomed the opportunity to meet |  |   |

| Relevant Person  | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|--|--|--|
|  |                  |           |        | with CCWA to discuss ongoing consultation for future activities.<br>CAPL followed up with CCWA to see if they have any feedback they would like to provide. No response was received.  |  |  |
| Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)                 | 24/11/2022       | CN-000493 | Email  | CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.   | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required.                             |
|  | 15/02/2023       | CN-000215 | Email  | CAPL sent a follow up email to DAFF advising that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the DAFF that they welcome meaningful feedback. |  |  |
| Department of Climate Change, energy, the Environment and Water – DCCEEW | 08/05/2023       | CN-000547 | Email  | CAPL advised DCCEEW that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that they welcome meaningful feedback.<br><br>DCCEEW advised CAPL of the requirements regarding Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) and its importance to        | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, DCCEEW has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.<br>DCCEEW have requested to be included in ongoing consultation.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that  | As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will notify DCCEEW before commencing the activity.<br><br>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DCCEEW functions, interests or activities. |

| Relevant Person  | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|---|--|--|
|  |                  |           |        | Aboriginal Corporations and people. CAPL acknowledged the email and informed DCCEEW that they are aware and understand the importance of UCH and have been engaging accordingly to ensure they meet the requirements and engage with the appropriate corporations.  | further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)  | No additional EP controls are required.  |
| Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water - Sea Dumping Permit | 05/12/2022       | CN-000495 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) have been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised DCCEEW that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>DCCEEW responded confirming that CAPL will require a sea dumping permit for the activity.</p> <p>CAPL confirmed that they will comply with the requirements of the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 regarding the wellhead being left in situ.</p> | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p>  | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address the DCCEEW functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>   |
| Department of Defence (DoD)  | 14/02/2023       | CN-000220 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised that The Department of Defence (DoD) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the DoD that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p>   | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, DoD has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will notify the AHO no less than four weeks before commencing activity.</p> <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DoD's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No additional EP controls are required.</p> |
|  | 16/03/2023       | OC-000368 | Email  | <p>Department of Defence replied to CAPL's consultation that the activity areas are located in the North-West Exercise Area (NWXA) and restricted airspace. CAPL was</p>  |  |  |

| Relevant Person  | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|---|---|---|
|  |                  |           |        | <p>advised that unexploded ordnance (UXO) may be present on and in the seafloor. CAPL must, therefore, inform itself as to the risks associated with conducting activities in the area.</p> <p>The Department of Defence requested CAPL continue liaison with the Australian Hydrographic Service (AHS) for Notices to Mariners (NOTMAR) three weeks prior to the actual commencement of activities where applicable (not in situ wellheads).</p> <p>CAPL acknowledged receipt of DoD response. CAPL understands that the activity areas are located in the North-West Exercise Area (NWXA) and have checked where known unexploded ordnance (UXO) are using the UXO map UXO Map (<a href="http://whereisuxo.org.au">whereisuxo.org.au</a>) and there are no known UXOs present within the proposed operational area's for the activities consulted on, however CAPL note that there may be UXOs present on and in the sea floor. CAPL confirmed they will contact the Australian Hydrographic Service 3-weeks prior to any activities occurring. CAPL requested further clarification and understanding of where the restricted airspace is within the vicinity of the activity areas. DoD responded providing a map of restricted airspace.</p> |   |   |
| Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (WA DMIRS) | 24/11/2022       | CN-000493 | Email  | CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.  | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation</p> | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DMIRS functions, interests or activities. No changes required. |
|  | 09/05/2023       | CN-000510 | Email  | CAPL sent a follow up advising DMIRS that they have been identified as a relevant   |   |   |

| Relevant Person  | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|---|--|--|
|  |                  |           |        | person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised DMIRS that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.   | (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)  |  |
| Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage (DPLH)   | 24/11/2022       | CN-000493 | Email  | CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.  | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DPLH functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required.                    |
| Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (WA DPIRD): Fisheries  | 24/11/2022       | CN-00493  | Email  | CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.  | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DPIRD's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required.                 |
|  | 08/05/2023       | CN-000453 | Email  | CAPL sent a follow up advising DPIRD that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified DPIRD that they welcome meaningful feedback. | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, DoT - Maritime Environmental Emergency Response has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.  |  |
| Department of Transport (DoT) - Maritime Environmental Emergency Response (MEER) - Marine Pollution (formerly OSRC Unit) | 15/02/2023       | CN-000168 | Email  | CAPL advised DoT that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, DoT - Maritime Environmental Emergency Response has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.  | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DoT Maritime Environmental Emergency Response's functions, interests or activities. |



| Relevant Person                                     | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|---|---|--|
|   |                  |           |        | <p>Department of Transport that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>DoT notified CAPL that if there is a risk of a spill impacting State waters from the proposed activities (where applicable) that DoT Oil Spill Response Unit is consulted as outlined in the Department of Transport Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements (July 2020).</p>   | <p>Department of Transport (DoT) - Maritime Environmental Emergency Response have requested to be consulted in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | No additional EP controls are required.  |
| Department of Transport (DoT) - Navigational Safety | 24/11/2022       | CN-00493  | Email  | <p>CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.</p>   | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, DoT – Navigational Safety has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.</p>  | <p>As referenced in Section 8.3.4 and detailed in, CAPL will provide Department of Transport (DoT) - Navigational Safety ongoing consultation of the activity milestones as per their request.</p> |
|   | 23/03/2023       | CN-000127 | Email  | <p>CAPL sent a follow up email to DoT advising they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified DoT Navigational Safety that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>DoT acknowledged receipt of email and would like to be involved in consultation regarding the activity in State Waters.</p> | <p>Department of Transport (DoT) - Navigational Safety have requested to be included in ongoing consultation.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p>                             | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DoT Navigational Safety's functions, interests or activities. No additional EP controls are required.</p>                            |

| Relevant Person                                       | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|--|---|---|
| Department of Water & Environmental Regulation (DWER) | 15/02/2023       | CN-000210 | Email  | CAPL advised that DWER had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified DWER that they welcome meaningful feedback.   | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address DWER's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>                    |
| Environmental Protection Authority                    | 08/05/2023       | CN-000431 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the EPA that they welcome meaningful feedback.  | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address EPA's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>                     |
| Exmouth Gulf Task Force - DWER                        | 13/02/2023       | CN-000069 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Exmouth Gulf Task Force had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Exmouth Gulf Task Force that they welcome meaningful feedback. Exmouth Gulf Task Force acknowledged receipt of email and that the Exmouth Gulf Taskforce will consider this at the next meeting. | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Exmouth Gulf Task Force's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |

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| Greenpeace   | 10/02/2023       | CN-000224 | Email           | CAPL advised that Greenpeace had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Greenpeace that they welcome meaningful feedback.   | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p>                     | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Greenpeace's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>                            |
| International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) - Oceania | 10/02/2023       | CN-000377 | Email           | CAPL advised that the International Fund for Animal Welfare had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the International Fund for Animal Welfare that they welcome meaningful feedback. | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p>                     | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address International Fund for Animal Welfare's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |
| Member for Pilbara                                     | 08/02/2023       | CN-000122 | Email           | CAPL advised the Member for Pilbara had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Member for Pilbara that they welcome meaningful feedback. A meeting was organised.                   | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, the Member for Pilbara has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address the Member for Pilbara's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>                |
|  | 20/02/2023       | OC-000257 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL met with the Member of the Pilbara. The Member of the Pilbara showed support for CAPL's activities and a keen interest in employment opportunities in the Pilbara.  |   |   |

| Relevant Person                                      | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
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|  | 11/05/2023       | OC-000506 | Email  | CAPL thanked the Member of Pilbara for their engagement and support in 2023. CAPL asked if there had been any comments or feedback from the community with respect to CAPL activities and reiterated the opportunity to catch up in the near future to provide the Member of Pilbara with an overview of the extent of CAPL's consultations and how CAPL will continue to build relationships in the Pilbara. |  |   |
| Member of Legislative Authority - North West Central | 08/02/2023       | CN-000240 | Email  | CAPL advised that Member of Legislative Authority (MLA) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the MLA that they welcome meaningful feedback.                                    | No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.<br><br>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address the Member of Legislative Authority's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required.      |
|  | 10/05/2023       | OC-000513 | Email  | CAPL sent a follow up email to the MLA regarding CAPL's upcoming activities as a relevant person with interests and functions in the region. No response was received from the MLA, CAPL informed the MLA that if they have any input on the proposed activities to please contact CAPL.  |  |   |
| Member of Mining and Pastoral Region                 | 19/12/2022       | OC-000406 | Email  | CAPL advised the Representative from the Member for Mining and Pastoral Region had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL requested to organise a meeting to discuss the activity and agree on communication protocols for consultation.<br>A meeting was organised.   | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, the Member of Mining and Pastoral Region has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that   | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address the Member of Mining and Pastoral Region's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
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|                 | 08/02/2023       | CN-000408 | Email           | CAPL sent a follow up email advising that the Representative from the Member of Mining and Pastoral Region had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Representative from the Member of Mining and Pastoral Region that they welcome meaningful feedback. | further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) |  |
|                 | 09/02/2023       | OC-000298 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL met with a representative from the Members for Mining and Pastoral Region to provide an overview of CAPL's new approach to consultation along with an update on CAPL's Environment Plans. The Members for Mining and Pastoral Region provided advice on local relevant persons that CAPL should be engaging. CAPL reached out to the additional contacts advised by the representative from the Members for Mining and Pastoral Region.   |   |  |
|                 | 16/02/2023       | OC-000407 | Email           | CAPL thanked the representative from the Member for Mining and Pastoral Region for the opportunity to speak about CAPL's Environment Plans and to contact CAPL if they have additional questions about the information shared.   |   |  |
|                 | 11/05/2023       | OC-000507 | Email           | CAPL thanked the Member of Mining and Pastoral Region for their engagement and support in 2023. CAPL asked if there had been any comments or feedback from the community with respect to CAPL activities and reiterated the opportunity to catch up in the near future to provide the Member of Pilbara with an overview of the extent of CAPL's consultations and how CAPL will continue to build relationships in the Pilbara.   |   |  |

| Relevant Person                                  | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|--|------------------|-----------|--------|---|--|---|
| Member of the Public                             | 24/02/2023       | CN-000488 | Phone  | The member of the public called the CAPL 1800 phone number. CAPL returned the call in the afternoon of the 24 February 2023. The member of the public said the newspaper ad told her to call CAPL and the member of the public did not have any specific concerns related to CAPL's proposed activities.  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, the Member of the Public has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address the Member of the Public's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required.   |
| Minister for Environment (WA)                    | 13/02/2023       | CN-000511 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Minister for Environment had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Minister for Environment that they welcome meaningful feedback.  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Minister for Environment has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity. CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)        | As detailed in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will provide a pre-start and completion notification to the Department of Water, Environment and Regulation and also Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attraction as per the Minister of Environment's request.<br><br>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address the Minister for Environment's functions, interests or activities.<br>No additional EP controls are required. |
|  | 10/05/2023       | OC-000514 | Email  | CAPL reached out to the Minister of Environment to provide any feedback they may have on the activity. CAPL informed the Minister of Environment that if they have any questions or would like further details on how CAPL has engaged Traditional Owners, Community and Industry through the consultation process to please reach out. The Minister of Environment responded that they request future consultation of planned activities is copied to DWER and DBCA. |  |   |
| Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation | 03/02/2023       | CN-000319 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and   | NTGAC representative advised CAPL that the deadline date stated was not communicated to NTGAC and that it would be difficult to give a response on the Environment Plans in three days.  | As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will provide NTGAC ongoing consultation of the activity milestones as per their request. CAPL will also notify   |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|
|                 |                  |           |              | <p>provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified NTGAC that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>A representative for NTGAC contacted CAPL to identify prerequisites to consultation prior to the board meeting with NTGAC. CAPL responded to the request and outlined the overview of CAPL's goals for continued future consultation.</p>   | <p>NTGAC stated that they are currently under work pressures and deadlines that require substantial attention at this time. NTGAC informed CAPL of their intention to receive environmental advice on the plans for preparation of NTGACs consideration. This will take some time in order to make informed responses to CAPL.</p>  | <p>NTGAC in the event of an emergency as per their request.</p> <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address NTGAC's functions, interests or activities.<br/>                     No changes required.</p> |
|                 | 28/02/2023       | OC-000320 | Email        | <p>CAPL originally engaged NTGAC regarding the Gorgon and Jansz wellhead decommissioning activity. NTGAC contacted CAPL to request additional information. NTGAC offered CAPL to present an overview of their upcoming activities to their board. CAPL engaged with NTGAC with information responding to NTGACs queries and confirmed that they would present to the NTGAC board of Directors. A confirmation of meeting date and attendance ensued.</p>  | <p>NTGAC specified that this response does not mean that NTGAC does not have concerns or objections to the planned activities. NTGAC require further consultation regarding these plans.</p> <p>NTGAC provided CAPL with a proposed summary of consultation for CAPL's activity that has been agreed upon NTGAC's board "CAPL has made an initial presentation to NTGAC and informed it of a list of activities which CAPL requires feedback on. NTGAC is considering CAPL's information for the activities and will provide feedback in due course."</p> |   |
|                 | 09/03/2023       | OC-000563 | Face-to-face | <p>CAPL met with NTGAC Board in Carnarvon to present its Environment Plans and discuss unplanned risks and impacts and identify feedback on areas of significance and cultural values including sea country and underwater cultural heritage.</p> <p>CAPL spent considerable time explaining the approvals process and offered support to NTGAC to engage an independent environmental specialist to review the information sheets for our activities.</p> <p>CAPL requested advice as to whether additional relevant persons not present at the meeting should be informed and consulted with.</p> | <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation including working with traditional owners on a broader understanding of sea country and underwater cultural heritage and will continue to provide further information in consultation with NTGAC.</p>  |   |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
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|                 |                  |           |        | <p>CAPL requested advice from NTGAC Board on whether there were cultural values and sensitivities within the EMBA that could be impacted in the case of an event.</p> <p>CAPL also requested advice from NTGAC Board as to whether there were other Relevant Persons that CAPL should contact as part of this process.</p> <p>CAPL offered to spend more time with NTGAC Board if necessary to both help to build the relationship but to also understand values and sensitivities.</p> | <p>CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> |  |
|                 | 13/03/2023       | OC-000564 | Email  | <p>CAPL wrote to NTGAC thanking them for their time and opportunity to present at the NTGAC Board Meeting in Carnarvon on the 9th of March 2023.</p> <p>CAPL reiterated NOPSEMA process and key timeframes for submission, as well as information that CAPL required as part of the consultation process.</p>   |  |  |
|                 | 03/04/2023       | OC-000317 | Email  | <p>CAPL contacted NTGAC to discuss if any objections or claims were raised after their presentation to the Board. CAPL welcomed the opportunity to discuss any further queries and attend future board meetings. NTGAC advised that the board were agreeable to future consultation and meetings with CAPL.</p>   |  |  |
|                 |                  | OC-000318 | Email  | <p>NTGAC contacted CAPL to request further information about the Environment Plans and upcoming activities. CAPL responded and provided the requested information.</p>  |  |  |
|                 | 04/04/2023       | OC-000243 | Email  | <p>CAPL accepted invitation from the NTGAC board to meet with the board on September 5 in Exmouth.</p>  |  |  |



| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
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|                 | 09/05/2023       | OC-000419 | Phone  | CAPL attempted to call NTGAC. There was no answer so CAPL left a message to call back.  |                               |  |
|                 |                  | OB-000541 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised NTGAC that they had tried to contact them by phone and left a voicemail regarding their last communication in April. CAPL informed NTGAC that they are looking to finalise the Environment plans and noted that they had not received any feedback from NTGAC.</p> <p>CAPL acknowledged the heavy workload NTGAC is facing and wanted to reiterate their intentions to develop a communication protocol with NTGAC moving forward at NTGAC's convenience.</p> <p>CAPL acknowledged the importance of coastal areas, sea country and adjacent Islands as highly valuable to the NTGAC and other Aboriginal Corporations and understand the impact on these areas from planned or unplanned events which may cause harm to the cultural landscape, individuals, and community.</p> <p>CAPL informed NTGAC of their commitment to developing a relationship and participating in ongoing consultations with NTGAC about the activities that are completed offshore. CAPL informed NTGAC that no planned activities will impact the Native Title.</p> <p>CAPL confirmed their attendance for the Board meeting scheduled in September and reiterated their intentions to further discuss and update the Board on the status of the submitted Environment Plans and commencement of activities.</p> <p>CAPL offered to discuss any issues further at NTGACs convenience.</p> |                               |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------|---|-------------------------------|--|
|                 | 12/06/2023       | OC-000576 | Email  | <p>YMAC presented their draft consultation framework to CAPL.<br/>                     CAPL thanked YMAC/NTGAC for their time and acknowledged that CAPL are currently collaborating with a number of other PBC's to develop a plan around developing and managing our relationship and opportunities for collaboration so look forward to being able to do this with NTGAC as well. These plans are progressing well and we hope to finalise a number of them in the coming weeks.<br/>                     CAPL provided initial thoughts and feedback:<br/>                     - CAPL would like to build a relationship, we do not want to visit NTGAC when we need something. CAPL understand NTGAC are limited with time, however, CAPL would like to be able to discuss opportunities to meet NTGAC outside of consultations so that we can build and develop our relationship. The discussions with other PBC's are focused on creating what we are referring to as an "Engagement Plan" where we build events and activities in throughout the year.<br/>                     - CAPL's position on creating an Engagement Plan is that it is an opportunity for us to build a long term, enduring relationship based on trust and understanding. CAPL would like to be in a position where we can sit down with NTGAC to show our planned activities, i.e., occurring over the next 12-18 months, that require consultation, so that we can effectively plan future engagements with NTGAC. Through this process and as NTGAC's fluency for offshore activities increase, it might mean that there are other ways for us to engage, which could possibly take pressure off your board meetings or enable information to be more easily shared with members.</p> |                               |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
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|                 |                  |           |        | - CAPL understand that the draft is generalised in nature, hence it is meant for many different proponents, however our consultation framework will need to be developed on the basis that our planned activities are offshore and there are no proposed activities or operations on the NTGAC determination. From a consultation perspective, CAPL's focus is on sharing how we prevent and mitigate unplanned risks and impacts on the draft consultation guideline.   |                               |  |
|                 | 13/06/2023       | OC-000575 | Email  | CAPL reached out to NTGAC to confirm when they are expecting to engage an environmental specialist to review CAPL's offshore activity information sheet. NTGAC confirmed they have engaged an environmental specialist and YMAC confirmed the proposed consultation framework will be placed on hold pending the outcome of the review from the environmental specialist.<br>CAPL reiterated they would like to build a relationship with NTGAC based on co-design that shapes how CAPL present information to NTGAC going forward and would be grateful if the proceed with the environmental specialist could continue in parallel with CAPL's continued consultation. |                               |  |
|                 | 21/06/2023       | OC-000565 | Phone  | CAPL contacted NTGAC via YMAC Legal Representative, responding to correspondence received from YMAC in relation to the development of a framework for ongoing consultation.<br><br>YMAC requested CAPL provide initial feedback on the draft provided.<br><br>CAPL confirmed desire to meet with NTGAC and YMAC to develop a framework for consultation.   |                               |  |

| Relevant Person                       | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
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|                                       | 30/06/2023       | OC-000572 | Phone        | CAPL had phone discussion with NTGAC with respect to developing engagement framework for ongoing consultation and relationship development.  |   |  |
|                                       | 06/07/2023       | OC-000578 | Face-to-face | CAPL and NTGAC discussed the engagement plan for continued consultation. CAPL also requested to engage more broadly than just at the NTGAC board meeting.  |   |  |
| Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC | 14/12/2022       | OC-000342 | Email        | CAPL engaged with NAC as an opportunity to consult on upcoming activities as a relevant person. NAC and CAPL organised a meeting to discuss and gather a more in depth understanding of the activities.  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, NAC has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.   | As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will provide NAC in ongoing consultation of the activity milestones as per their request. CAPL will also notify NAC in the event of an emergency as per their request.<br><br>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address NAC's functions, interests or activities. No changes required. |
|                                       | 02/02/2023       | OC-000340 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with NAC as an identified relevant person and provided an overview of their activities. NAC suggested CAPL present to their board in February and to reconnect when they are next back in the region.   | CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation including working with traditional owners on a broader understanding of sea country and underwater cultural heritage. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) |  |
|                                       | 03/02/2023       | CN-000343 | Email        | CAPL advised that the NAC had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified NAC that they welcome meaningful feedback. |   |  |
|                                       | 10/02/2023       | OC-000345 | Email        | CAPL engaged with NAC to set up a meeting to present activities to the NAC board.  |   |  |
|                                       | 10/03/2023       | OC-000344 | Email        | CAPL attempted to contact NAC and receive feedback from previous meeting.  |   |  |
|                                       | 29/03/2023       | OC-000346 | Email        | CAPL informed NAC of their travel plans and presentation to the board. NAC confirmed time and date and gave CAPL   |   |  |

| Relevant Person                      | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
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|                                      |                  |           |              | additional information for CAPLs process and procedures.  |   |   |
|                                      | 04/04/2023       | OC-000241 | Phone        | CAPL contacted NAC to confirm attendance at the Board Meeting scheduled in April to discuss CAPL's upcoming activity. CAPL requested NAC to provide names of meeting attendees.   |   |   |
|                                      | 26/04/2023       | OC-000355 | Face-to-face | CAPL presented to NAC on upcoming EP development. CAPL sought feedback on areas of significance and cultural values including sea country and underwater cultural heritage.<br><br>CAPL requested advice as to whether additional relevant persons not present at the meeting should be informed and consulted with.  |   |   |
|                                      | 27/04/2023       | OC-000530 | Email        | CAPL contacted NAC regarding feedback following the board meeting. CAPL identified the importance of NAC values and sensitivities and thanked the board for the opportunity to engage. CAPL listed and outlined the important take aways from the meeting and informed NAC to identify any missing information.<br><br>CAPL requested another meeting to discuss other opportunities. |   |   |
| Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd | 12/12/2022       | OC-000331 | Email        | CAPL advised that the Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activities and NYFL was interested in connecting with CAPL and setting up a meeting.  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, NYFL has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation including working with traditional owners on a broader understanding of sea | As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will provide NYFL in ongoing consultation of the activity milestones as per their request. CAPL will also notify NYFL in the event of an emergency as per their request. |
|                                      | 11/01/2023       | OC-000333 | Email        | CAPL engaged with NYFL to organise a meeting with the board to discuss CAPL's   |   |   |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
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|                 |                  |           |                 | activities and answer any questions NYFL may have.   | country and underwater cultural heritage. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1) | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address NYFL's functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |
|                 | 25/01/2023       | OC-000422 | Phone           | CAPL attempted to call NYFL but received an automated message that the office is unattended.   |   |   |
|                 |                  | OC-000335 | Phone           | NYFL advised CAPL that they were interested in CAPL spending time in the region and experience what industry contributions and funding can achieve. NYFL requested or more basic information sheet outlining CAPLs activities for their board meeting.   |   |   |
|                 | 03/02/2023       | CN-000332 | Email           | CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified NYFL that they welcome meaningful feedback.   |   |   |
|                 | 15/02/2023       | OC-000334 | Email           | CAPL communicated their planned agenda for the meeting. NYFL responded with additional requests to be added to the agenda which were included.   |   |   |
|                 | 08/03/2023       | OC-000535 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL met with NYFL to discuss the upcoming activities and to further understand areas of significance and cultural values including sea country and underwater cultural heritage.<br><br>CAPL requested advice as to whether additional relevant persons not present at the meeting should be informed and consulted with.       |   |   |
|                 | 06/04/2023       | OC-000252 | Email           | NYFL is pleased to hear CAPL's appetite to strengthen the relationship and likewise NYFL sees the relationship with CAPL as an opportunity to set a new standard for consultation and stakeholder engagement, and in turn, create a more meaningful relationship between CAPL and the NYFL membership, and Ieramugadu community. |   |   |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
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|                 |                  |           |        | NYFL confirmed the below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NYFL Directors noted that “People from the land speak for and care about the marine animals”, even if they are far out to sea</li> <li>- Discussed the nature of many traditional narratives have origins and connection to the seascape, and that impacts to the seascape can have cultural repercussions.</li> <li>- Discussed that TO communities are rarely able to verify proponent management approaches to the seascape environment, including marine fauna, given it’s not an observable environment</li> <li>- Discussed the interconnectedness of the cultural landscape, whereby TOs from the western Pilbara are held to account by other Nyambali (Cultural bosses) when proponents impact land and sea. The cultural responsibilities transcend Native Title and other boundaries.</li> </ul> |                               |  |
|                 | 09/05/2023       | OC-000420 | Phone  | CAPL left as message for NYFL to call back in regard to CAPL’s Environment Plans.   |                               |  |
|                 | 12/05/2023       | OC-000429 | Phone  | NYFL confirmed that there were no further comments to add to their response to CAPL’s submission.   |                               |  |
|                 | 15/05/2023       | OC-000524 | Email  | CAPL thanked NYFL for their time and consultation and ensured their commitment to ongoing consultation.<br><br>CAPL summarised NYFL’s feedback that they have shared the last few months for NYFL’s information:  |                               |  |

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|                 |                  |           |        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional Owner organisations were being inundated with proponents and that many Traditional Owners and TO organisations are experiencing consultation fatigue. NYFL noted that resourcing is required to support consultation. NYFL's position is that it is required to be consulted on EP matters that relate to the relevant environment. NYFL, like other TO organisations, need to be resourced appropriately</li> <li>- Noted that "People from the land speak for and care about the marine animals", even if they are far out to sea</li> <li>- Confirmed the nature of many traditional narratives have origins and connection to the seascape, and that impacts to the seascape can have cultural repercussions.</li> <li>- TO communities are rarely able to verify proponent management approaches to the seascape environment, including marine fauna, given it's not an observable environment. As such, there is still a significant lack of understanding about the industry.</li> <li>- There is an interconnectedness of the cultural landscape, whereby TOs from the western Pilbara are held to account by other Nyambali (Cultural bosses) when proponents impact land and sea. The cultural responsibilities transcend Native Title and other boundaries.</li> </ul> <p>NYFL thanked CAPL for their time.</p> |                               |  |



| Relevant Person   | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method       | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|--|
|   | 30/06/2023       | OC-000573 | Face-to-face | <p>CAPL met with NYFL in Roebourne to discuss development of ongoing engagement and relationship. NYFL confirmed that Yindjibarndi Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation consented to direct engagement with CAPL and that this could be the case for Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation, however this was to be confirmed.</p> <p>NYFL made request that CAPL support NYFL with funding to employ a person to support with ongoing consultation as resourcing is their biggest challenge.</p>   |   |  |
| Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC) | 16/02/2023       | CN-000489 | Email        | <p>CAPL advised the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee that they had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity in a factsheet. CAPL notified the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee advised that the information would be shared with the Committee at a meeting in May 2023 and would revert back to CAPL with any feedback.</p> <p>CAPL contacted The Committee to see whether there was any feedback from the Committee meeting. No response was received.</p> | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address NCWHAC's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>                 |
| Northern Prawn Fishery                                    | 14/03/2023       | CN-000193 | Email        | <p>CAPL advised that the Northern Prawn Fishery (NPF) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity.</p>   | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation</p>   | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Northern Prawn Fishery's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |

| Relevant Person                                | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
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|  |                  |           |                 | CAPL notified the NPF that they welcome meaningful feedback.  | (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)   |  |
| Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry - OCCI | 17/01/2023       | OC-000092 | Email           | CAPL advised the Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OCCI) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL suggested they coordinate a phone call to discuss and agree on the communication protocols and to consult on the current Environment Plans. | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, OCCI has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address OCCI's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |
|  | 23/01/2023       | OC-000286 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL met with the OCCI to provide an overview of their new approach to consultation along with an update on their Environment Plans.  |   |  |
|  | 07/02/2023       | OC-000295 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL spoke with a representative from OCCI to provide an overview of their new approach to consultation along with an update on their Environment Plans. CAPL provided guidance on how to find information regarding risks associated with the activities in CAPL's online consultation hub for upcoming activities.                    |   |  |
|  | 08/02/2023       | CN-000093 | Email           | CAPL notified the OCCI that the Environment Plans site on CAPL's website was live and CAPL had published in local, state and national newspaper to help identify additional relevant persons. CAPL also requested that the Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry share the advert internally via their EDM to their members.          |   |  |
|  | 16/02/2023       | OC-000094 | Email           | CAPL reached out to the OCCI to see if there were any questions that came through after the presentation and requested that if there were any questions, CAPL would be happy to have a chat.  |   |  |

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|                  | 02/03/2023       | OC-000147 | Email  | OCCI advised their community of CAPL's information briefing on their proposed offshore activities.   |   |  |
|                  | 18/03/2023       | OC-000095 | Email  | OCCI sent through their newsletter that had an advert from CAPL seeking relevant persons engagement.   |   |  |
| Protect Ningaloo | 10/02/2023       | CN-000223 | Email  | CAPL advised that Protect Ningaloo had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Protect Ningaloo that they welcome meaningful feedback.   | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p>           | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Protect Ningaloo's functions, interests or activities. No changes required. |
| Recfishwest (WA) | 24/11/2022       | CN-000493 | Email  | CAPL advised the relevant persons, they have been identified as a relevant person that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and advised that CAPL welcome meaningful feedback.   | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Recfishwest had no objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Recfishwest's functions, interests or activities. No changes required.      |
|                  | 24/02/2023       | OC-000125 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised that Recfishwest had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Recfishwest that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>Recfishwest acknowledged receipt of email and requested to be included in consultations and advised the appropriate contact for all correspondence in the future.</p> |   |  |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
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|                 | 28/02/2023       | OC-000264 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL spoke with representatives from Recfishwest. CAPL provided an overview of their new online interaction hub and update on their Environment Plans. Recfishwest advised that continued consultation is encouraged. CAPL offered to present current activities to the board and provide an EDM for Recfishwest.   |   |  |
|                 | 10/03/2023       | OC-000185 | Email           | CAPL provided details of the activity and discussed the best method to circulate information about activities with Recfishwest and their members.   |   |  |
|                 | 23/03/2023       | OC-000165 | Phone           | CAPL contacted Recfishwest to request that CAPL's EP identification information be published in the Recfishwest EDM.<br><br>Recfishwest advised that the content is inappropriate for the newsletter.   |   |  |
|                 | 04/04/2023       | OC-000365 | Email           | Recfishwest noted that the wellhead is located 174 km northwest of Dampier Port and 64 km north of the Montebello Islands and recreational fishing is likely to be less frequent in the area. Nonetheless, it is well-documented that, after a number of years in the ocean, subsea structures such as wellheads develop productive fish habitats that can be beneficial to recreational fishing experiences. Therefore, Recfishwest supports the activity to leave the wellhead in situ. |   |  |
| Santos          | 20/03/2023       | CN-000186 | Email           | CAPL advised that Santos had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Santos that they welcome meaningful feedback.  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Santos has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Santos' functions, interests or activities.<br>No changes required. |

| Relevant Person              | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
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|                              | 10/05/2023       | OC-000432 | Email           | CAPL reached out to Santos to provide any feedback they may have on the activity. CAPL confirmed that Santos has not expressed specific concerns or objections to the planned activity.  | as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)  |  |
| Shire of Ashburton (Pilbara) | 17/01/2023       | OC-000096 | Email           | CAPL advised that the Shire of Ashburton had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL requested that at the next meeting to provide an overview of the activity. Shire of Ashburton advised that previously CAPL has firstly presented to council their activity and then to the community. | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Shire of Ashburton has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity. CAPL reached out to the additional contacts provided by the Shire of Ashburton.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Shire of Ashburton's functions, interests or activities. No changes required. |
|                              | 25/01/2023       | OC-000285 | Phone           | CAPL provided a follow up phone call regarding a email CAPL sent on the Environment Plan consultation process. CAPL provided an overview of their new approach to consultation along with an update on their Environment Plans.  |   |  |
|                              | 07/02/2023       | CN-000097 | Email           | CAPL advised that the Shire of Ashburton had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Shire of Ashburton that they welcome meaningful feedback. |   |  |
|                              |                  | OC-000293 | Virtual Meeting | The Shire of Ashburton shared their concerns regarding impacts on recreation and fishing and suggested CAPL present at an information session in Onslow.   |   |  |
|                              | 14/02/2023       | OC-000098 | Email           | Shire of Ashburton thanked CAPL for presenting on their upcoming activities. The Shire of Ashburton noted that other titleholders have spoken to them about risk   |   |  |

| Relevant Person             | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
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|                             |                  |           |                 | protocols in Commonwealth and State waters and possible contingencies in place for accidents in relation to a hydrocarbon incident.<br>The Shire of Ashburton provided contact names and details for people within the Shire of Ashburton that assist in emergency management.   |  |  |
|                             | 01/03/2023       | OC-000128 | Email           | Shire of Ashburton thanked CAPL for presenting on their upcoming activities.<br><br>CAPL provided the Shire of Ashburton with an overview of their new online consultation Hub and activities. The Shire of Ashburton was informed that if they had any further queries to contact CAPL.   |  |  |
|                             |                  | OC-000269 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL met with representatives from Shire of Ashburton. CAPL provided an overview of their new online interaction hub. CAPL answered and discussed relevant questions and queries from the Shire of Ashburton and defined contacts and procedures in the event an emergency occurs.<br>The Shire of Ashburton invited CAPL to attend the next oil spill response exercise at Wheatstone and local Emergency Management Committee in Onslow. |  |  |
|                             | 10/05/2023       | OC-000438 | Email           | CAPL reached out to the Shire of Ashburton to provide any feedback they may have on the activity. CAPL confirmed that the Shire of Ashburton has not expressed specific concerns or objections to the planned activity.  |  |  |
| Shire of Exmouth (Gascoyne) | 17/01/2023       | OC-000279 | Phone           | CAPL attempted to make first initial contact with the Shire of Exmouth.  | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Shire of Exmouth has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity. | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Shire of Exmouth's functions, interests or activities. No changes required. |
|                             | 18/01/2023       | OC-000107 | Email           | CAPL advised that the Shire of Exmouth had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL   |  |  |

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|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|---|--|
|                 |                  |           |                 | <p>suggested they coordinate a phone call to discuss and agree on the communication protocols and to consult on the current Environment Plans.</p> <p>Shire of Exmouth would be pleased to meet with CAPL and a meeting was organised.</p>  | <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> |  |
|                 | 24/01/2023       | OC-000284 | Face-to-face    | <p>CAPL met with representatives from Shire of Exmouth in Exmouth. The Shire of Exmouth provided advice on local relevant persons that we should be engaging. CAPL provided an overview of their new approach to consultation along with an update on their Environment Plans.</p> <p>The Shire of Exmouth invited CAPL to present at the Council meeting.</p>                |   |  |
|                 | 01/02/2023       | OC-000170 | Email           | <p>CAPL reached out to the Shire of Exmouth to understand who they should contact locally from an environment/conservation perspective. The Shire of Exmouth provided CAPL with relevant persons to contact who may be affected by their activities.</p>  |   |  |
|                 | 08/02/2023       | CN-000540 | Email           | <p>CAPL advised that the Shire of Exmouth had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Shire of Exmouth that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> |   |  |
|                 | 24/02/2023       | OC-000268 | Virtual Meeting | <p>CAPL met with representatives from the Shire of Exmouth. The Shire of Exmouth provided feedback from the Council and the current need for a waste management master plan due to high volumes of land fill or transport per week. CAPL provided possible alternatives and identified the Shire of Exmouth's main priorities.</p>  |   |  |

| Relevant Person                         | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary   | Assessment of Objection/Claim  | Changes made to EP in response to consultation   |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|--|--|
|   | 01/03/2023       | OC-000276 | Phone           | The Shire of Exmouth advised that it would be good for CAPL to become a member of the Chamber and get involved with the community reference groups that will be able to support CAPL's consultation process. The Shire of Exmouth spoke to various issues that they are currently dealing with.   |  |  |
|   | 02/05/2023       | OC-000356 | Email           | CAPL contacted Shire of Exmouth to confirm that there were no objections or further input required on our upcoming Offshore activities.   |  |  |
| WA Coastal and Marine Community Network | 10/02/2023       | CN-000222 | Email           | CAPL advised the WA Coastal and Marine Community Network had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified WA Coastal and Marine Community network that they welcome meaningful feedback. | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, WA Coastal and Marine Community Network has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address WA Coastal and Marine Community Network's functions, interests or activities. No changes required.</p> |
|   | 21/03/2023       | OC-000119 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL provided WA Coastal and Marine Community Network information on upcoming activities via the Interaction Hub during a Teams meeting.  |  |  |
|   | 22/03/2023       | OC-000120 | Email           | CAPL followed up with WA Coastal and Marine Community Network email after their Teams Meeting with links to CAPL's Interaction Hub.   |  |  |
| WA Marine Science Institute             | 01/03/2023       | CN-000196 | Email           | CAPL advised that WA Marine Science Institute (WAMSI) had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified WAMSI that they welcome meaningful feedback.                                      | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is</p>   | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address WA Marine Science Institute's functions, interests or activities. No changes required.</p>             |



| Relevant Person                                     | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim   | Changes made to EP in response to consultation  |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------|--|---|---|
|   |                  |           |        |  | committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)  |   |
| Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) | 30/11/2022       | CN-000497 | Email  | <p>CAPL engaged WAFIC to send out the Wheatstone-2 wellhead in-situ activity information to the below identified fishers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Northwest Slope Trawl</li> <li>▪ West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean</li> <li>▪ Pilbara Line Fishery</li> <li>▪ Mackerel Managed Fishery – Area 2</li> <li>▪ Pilbara Trawl Fishery</li> <li>▪ Pilbara Trap Fishery</li> </ul> <p>WAFIC confirmed they sent out the information sheet to the identified fishers on 30/11/2022</p> | <p>WAFIC had no objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks and WAFIC also confirmed that no feedback, objections or claims had been received from the fishers.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>As referenced in Section 8.3.4, CAPL will provide WAFIC ongoing consultation of the activity milestones or if there is a material change to the proposed activity. CAPL will also notify WAFIC in the event of an emergency as per their request.</p> <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address WAFIC's functions, interests or activities.<br/>No changes required.</p> |
|   | 10/01/2023       | OC-000085 | Email  | CAPL reached out to WAFIC and a meeting was organised to discuss and agree the communication protocols for consultation.   |   |   |
|   | 12/01/2023       | OC-000278 | Phone  | <p>CAPL established contact with WAFIC to organise a time to provide an overview of upcoming projects.</p> <p>WAFIC spoke to some concerns they are currently facing and would be very eager to come together and work out the best model to communicate to fishers.</p>   |   |   |
|   | 03/02/2023       | CN-000086 | Email  | <p>CAPL thanked WAFIC for their time and providing further information for CAPL to understand more about their challenges as an industry and organisation. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the WAFIC that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p>   |   |   |

| Relevant Person | Interaction Date | Record ID | Method          | Summary  | Assessment of Objection/Claim | Changes made to EP in response to consultation |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
|                 |                  |           |                 | CAPL noted down all of WAFICs challenges that they shared in respect to dealing with large volumes of proponent activity and the burdens that this places on them as an organisation. CAPL notified WAFIC that they will discuss some options internally with our leadership first and revert back. In the interim, if WAFIC have some ideas on how CAPL can engage directly with their industry CAPL requested WAFIC let us know.   |                               |  |
|                 |                  | OC-000087 | Email           | WAFIC thanked CAPL for meaningful discussions and provided a link to their consultation approach along with WAFIC included a post in their February newsletter advising their members of CAPL's new online interaction hub for feedback.   |                               |  |
|                 | 10/02/2023       | OC-000549 | Email           | Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) provided a link to CAPL's consultation hub in their monthly newsletter a summary of the upcoming activities that was sent out to WAFIC's email list including the below identified fishery groups where applicable (not in situ wellheads) within the Operational Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mackerel Managed Fishery</li> <li>- Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery</li> <li>- Pilbara Line Fishery</li> <li>- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery</li> <li>- Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery</li> <li>- Specimen Shell Managed Fishery</li> </ul> |                               |  |
|                 | 28/02/2023       | OC-000263 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL spoke with representative from WAFIC. WAFIC responded with positive feedback on CAPL's consultation process and advised relevant persons to contact in regard to Bluefin Tuna spawning area.  |                               |  |
|                 | 02/03/2023       | OC-000291 | Face-to-face    | CAPL met with WAFIC at their office to provide an overview of their new approach to consultation along with an update on their   |                               |  |

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|                 |                  |           |              | Environment Plans. WAFIC provided an overview of their current concerns and there was discussions on how CAPL could support/assist with these concerns.  |                               |  |
|                 | 01/05/2023       | OC-000358 | Email        | CAPL contacted WAFIC to confirm that there were no concerns or objections to the planned activities discussed in the consultation process.<br>CAPL acknowledged that they would like to develop a framework with WAFIC for ongoing consultation and engagement. CAPL confirmed they will advise of any material changes to the proposed activities and provide reasonable time for WAFIC to reassess potential impacts and risks on values and sensitivities.<br>CAPL look forward to our ongoing consultations and continuing to explore new opportunities with WAFIC.                        |                               |  |
|                 | 07/06/2023       | OC-000570 | Email        | CAPL and WAFIC organised a time to catch up to discuss their ongoing relationship and CAPL engaged early to discuss future approvals. WAFIC provided their draft Consultation Guideline and welcomed any feedback from CAPL.   |                               |  |
|                 | 19/06/2023       | OC-000560 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with WAFIC representatives to discuss their continued relationship and the development of OPP and the opportunity for WAFIC's involvement in the process. WAFIC appreciated the opportunity provided by CAPL to be involved in the early stages of development of the OPP so that it can best represent the WA Fishing Industry. WAFIC advised that they are a significant and important stakeholder given the growing demands on the industry, particularly the increase in expanse of the offshore renewables sector. WAFIC also provided CAPL with a draft consultation framework. |                               |  |

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| Western Australian Museum              | 24/04/2023       | CN-000382 | Email  | CAPL advised that the Western Australian Museum had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified the Western Australian Museum that they welcome meaningful feedback.                   | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Western Australian Museum's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>              |
| Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society | 10/03/2023       | CN-000221 | Email  | CAPL advised that Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society that they welcome meaningful feedback. | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |
|  | 27/03/2023       | OC-000161 | Phone  | CAPL contacted Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society to confirm receipt of EP information using the number listed on their website however the number was not connected.  |   |  |
| Wilderness Society                     | 10/02/2023       | CN-000197 | Email  | CAPL advised that Wilderness Society had been identified as a relevant person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Wilderness Society that they welcome meaningful feedback.   | <p>No objection or claim raised regarding the activity impacts or risks.</p> <p>CAPL has provided a reasonable period to receive feedback, which is consistent with CAPL's intended outcome of consultation (see Section 6). CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation and will consider any</p>  | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Wilderness Society's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>                     |

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|   |                  |           |                 |   | feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)  |  |
| Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC | 24/11/2022       | OC-000371 | Email           | CAPL contacted the Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) to provide an overview of their current approach to consultation and Environment Plans for upcoming activities. CAPL informed WAC of their commitment to consultation.   | In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.   | CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation functions, interests or activities. |
|   | 30/11/2022       | OC-000372 | Virtual Meeting | CAPL advised WAC of the new NOPSEMA consultation requirements, CAPL's Environment Plans and what the best course of action is to consult with the WAC members and community.<br><br>WAC suggested the best course of action was to focus on developing a communication plan between CAPL and WAC to commence rebuilding the relationship prior to discussions around CAPL's upcoming project activities (environmental plans). Both parties agreed to identify a suitable meeting date before the end of the year via email correspondence. | Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation have requested to be included in ongoing consultation and in the event of an emergency they be included in the notification to relevant persons.<br><br>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation including working with traditional owners on a broader understanding of sea country and underwater cultural heritage. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. | No changes required.   |
|   | 06/12/2022       | OC-000546 | Email           | CAPL engaged with WAC to confirm possible dates to meet the WAC board and elders and develop a relationship. CAPL presented WAC with some questions regarding expectations to discuss when CAPL meet with the WAC board and elders, including co-design, drafting up an agreement and the CAPL representation WAC would expect to see. WAC and CAPL organised to have an informal meeting prior to the Board meeting.   | CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)   |  |
|   | 22/12/2022       | OC-000476 | Face-to-face    | A CAPL representative and the WAC General Manager met to discuss the draft agenda for the upcoming meeting between CAPL and the WAC Board and Elders, scheduled in January 2023.  |   |  |

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|                 | 30/12/2022       | OC-000374 | Email        | CAPL and WAC exchanged Emails looking at a proposal from WAC on future partnership opportunities.  |                               |  |
|                 | 05/01/2023       | OC-000375 | Email        | CAPL and WAC exchanged emails discussing meeting quotes, agenda, and scheduling a meeting to socialise the agenda with the WAC Board prior to the meeting in January. The Board meeting did not go ahead as CAPL met with WAC Chair on the 10th of January instead.  |                               |  |
|                 | 10/01/2023       | OC-000376 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with WAC to discuss the upcoming WAC/CAPL meeting planned for the 17th and 18th of January. A discussion about the CAPL and WAC relationship, past, present and future was had; and the agenda for the upcoming WAC/CAPL meeting.   |                               |  |
|                 | 17/01/2023       | OC-000274 | Face-to-face | <p>CAPL met with the board of directors, elders' council and staff of WAC to present an overview of their upcoming offshore activities and to discuss the re-building of the relationship between CAPL and Wirrawandi. CAPL sought feedback on areas of significance and cultural values including sea country and underwater cultural heritage.</p> <p>The key items discussed; CAPL explained its facilities and projects, and activities covered by upcoming Environment Plans and answered questions from Wirriwandi regarding seismic, whales and environmental monitoring on Barrow Island.</p> <p>CAPL requested advice as to whether additional relevant persons not present at the meeting should be informed and consulted with.</p> |                               |  |
|                 | 03/02/2023       | CN-000426 | Email        | CAPL sent a follow up email advising that WAC had been identified as a relevant  |                               |  |

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|                 |                  |           |              | person with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified WAC that they welcome meaningful feedback.   |                               |  |
|                 | 15/02/2023       | OC-000338 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with WAC rangers. WAC informed CAPL of their connection and history to country and shared their history and story.  |                               |  |
|                 | 16/02/2023       | OC-000349 | Email        | CAPL informed WAC of their travel plans to Karratha and confirmed time and date to meet with CEO and Chair of the Board of Directors while in Karratha.  |                               |  |
|                 | 22/02/2023       | OC-000347 | Face-to-face | CAPL engaged with representatives from WAC and continued discussions from previous board meeting in January.   |                               |  |
|                 | 16/03/2023       | OC-000350 | Email        | <p>CAPL advised WAC of the proposed agenda for the board meeting in Perth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recap of the initial meeting between CAPL and WAC from January 2023.</li> <li>Feedback on CAPL projects, CAPL will provide an overview of the upcoming projects and using a map highlight significant area(s) of concerns for WAC that surrounds the EMBA.</li> <li>Re-build the relationship between WAC and CAPL by developing a guideline and structure for WAC and CAPL relationship and working group.</li> </ul> |                               |  |
|                 | 22/03/2023       | OC-000273 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with the board of directors, elders council and staff of the WAC to provide a follow up presentation of their upcoming offshore activities and to review draft terms  |                               |  |

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|                 |                  |           |        | of reference for joint working group to further develop governance of relationship.   |                               |  |
|                 | 06/04/2023       | OC-000351 | Email  | <p>CAPL sent through minutes of previous meeting with the WAC board of directors which occurred on the 22nd of March and additional documents requested during the meeting.</p> <p>The key discussions from the meeting was:<br/>           The drafted terms of reference were reviewed by the group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose of terms of reference to be edited based on discussions which included Heritage Agreement and Process for Negotiation</li> <li>• Terms of reference to be the same between WAC and BTAC</li> <li>• Minimum of 4 meetings to occur throughout the year and additional meeting will occur if needed.</li> <li>• Informal check in meetings to occur with the extended membership once or twice a year e.g. BBQ's</li> <li>• WAC staff member to be included in the working group.</li> <li>• Include a co-chair or vice-chair.</li> <li>• This working group is to be the lead communication group, when needed, guest or advisors to attend meetings to support initiatives.</li> <li>• Protocols for meeting discussion and engagement to be replaced with WAC code conduct.</li> </ul> <p>CAPL also requested permission of WAC members to display pictures in internal presentation for educational purposes.</p> |                               |  |



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|                 | 12/04/2023       | OC-000275 | Face-to-face | CAPL met with representative of WAC to discuss actions arising from the initial meeting in January with the board of directors and elders council of WAC.  |                               |  |
|                 | 26/04/2023       | OC-000354 | Face-to-face | CAPL met WAC representatives to discuss and agree on ongoing communications between CAPL and WAC and provide a summary of CAPL's consultations with WAC in respect to CAPL's current Environment Plans in development for WAC's approval.  |                               |  |
|                 | 01/05/2023       | OC-000348 | Email        | CAPL confirmed time and date of meeting with the CEO of WAC.   |                               |  |
|                 | 15/05/2023       | OC-000528 | Email        | <p>CAPL advised WAC of the draft documents they have prepared in preparation for the board meeting in the following week. CAPL informed WAC that they would be happy to discuss any of the documents.</p> <p>Draft Consultation Response and Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- captures the consultation and engagements with WAC over the last 6 months and summarises the information that CAPL will include in our upcoming EP's. WAC presented and discussed with the board.</li> </ul> <p>Draft Engagement Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capture all the possible engagement and interactions that may occur between CAPL and WAC going forward.</li> </ul> <p>From consultation with WA, CAPL understands that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The coastal area, sea country, and adjacent islands are highly valuable to the Yaburara &amp; Mardudhunera people. Impact on these areas from a planned or unplanned event may cause harm</li> </ul> |                               |  |

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|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------|--|---|--|
|                 |                  |           |        | <p>to the cultural landscape, individuals, and the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the current activity proposal, WAC, as representatives for the Yaburara and Mardudhunera people, has not expressed specific concerns or objections to the planned activities discussed in the consultation process. WAC has not advised CAPL of any individual Yaburara and Mardudhunera persons that has a function, interest or activity in the EMBA that we should consult with separately.</li> <li>- WAC requests CAPL continues engaging to gain a deeper understanding of the values and sensitivities, so emergency response plans are well informed.</li> </ul> <p>CAPL has committed to continue engagement with WAC and to ensure emergency response plans are well informed.</p> |   |  |
| Woodside        | 14/02/2023       | CN-000118 | Email  | <p>CAPL advised that Woodside had been identified as a relevant organisation with functions, interests or activities that may be affected by the activity. CAPL provided an overview of the activity and provided a link to their website for further information regarding the activity. CAPL notified Woodside that they welcome meaningful feedback.</p> <p>Woodside acknowledged receipt of email.</p>   | <p>In consultation in the course of preparing the EP, Woodside has provided no objection or claim in response to the proposed activity.</p> <p>CAPL is committed to ongoing consultation. CAPL notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. CAPL will consider any feedback if they provide in the future (see Section 8.3.4.1)</p> | <p>CAPL considers the measures and controls in the EP address Woodside's functions, interests or activities.</p> <p>No changes required.</p> |
|                 | 10/05/2023       | OC-000433 | Email  | <p>CAPL reached out to Woodside to provide any feedback they may have on the activity. CAPL confirmed that Woodside has not expressed specific concerns or objections to the planned activity.</p>   |   |  |

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|                 |                  |           |        | Woodside confirmed receipt of email and forwarded the email onto appropriate representatives that will reach out to CAPL if they have any feedback. Woodside responded stating they had no feedback regarding the activities. |                               |  |