Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Decommissioning

July 2026

Revision: 5

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside), as titleholder under the Commonwealth *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (referred to as the Environment Regulations), proposes to remove the Echo Yodel pipeline and associated infrastructure activities within pipeline licence WA-9-PL[1].

This includes, but is not limited to, a 23 km 12-inch diameter pipeline and associated ancillary equipment.

These activities will hereafter be collectively referred to as the Petroleum Activity and form the scope of this Environment Plan (EP). The activities are described in Section 3. This EP has been prepared as part of the requirements under the Environment Regulations, as administered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

1.2 Purpose of the Environment Plan

In accordance with the objectives of the Environment Regulations, the purpose of this EP is to demonstrate:

- the potential environmental impacts and risks – planned (routine and non-routine) and unplanned – that may result from the Petroleum Activity are identified
- appropriate management controls are implemented to reduce impacts and risks to a level that is 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) and acceptable
- the Petroleum Activity is carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) (as defined in section 3A of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act]).

1.3 Environment Plan summary

Table 1-1 summarises the content of this EP, as required by section 35(7).

Table 1-1: Environment Plan summary

EP summary material requirement	Relevant section of this EP containing EP summary material
The location of the activity	Section 3.3
A description of the receiving environment	Section 4
A description of the activity	Section 3
Details of the environmental impacts and risks	Section 6
The control measures for the activity	Section 6
The arrangements for ongoing monitoring of the titleholder's environmental performance	Section 7
Response arrangements in the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan	Appendix G
Consultation already undertaken and plans for ongoing consultation	Appendix F
Details of the titleholder's nominated liaison person for the activity	Section 1.5.1

1.4 Structure of the Environment Plan

The EP has been structured to reflect the process and requirements of the Environment Regulations, as outlined in Table 1-2.

[1] *WA-9-PL (pipeline licence) overlaps petroleum titles WA-23-L, WA-6-L and WA-5-L.*

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This EP has also been written to satisfy the relevant decommissioning requirements contained within the Commonwealth *Offshore Petroleum Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (OPGGS Act). Relevant requirements are in Table 1-3.

Table 1-2: Environment Plan process phases, applicable Environment Regulations and relevant section of this plan

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
Section 34(a): Is appropriate for the nature and scale of the activity	Section 21: • Environmental assessment Section 22: • Implementation strategy for EP Section 24: • Other information in EP	The principle of 'nature and scale' is applicable throughout the EP	Section 6 Section 7
Section 34(b): Demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP Section 34(c): Demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level	Sections 21(1) to 21(7): • 21(1) Description of the activity • 21(2) and (3) Description of the environment • 21(4) Requirements • 21(5) and (6) Evaluation of environmental impacts and risks • 21(7) Environmental performance outcomes and standards Sections 24(a) and 24(b): • a statement of the titleholder's corporate environmental policy • a report on all consultations under section 25 of any relevant person by the titleholder	Set the context (activity and existing environment) Define 'acceptable' (the requirements, the corporate policy, relevant persons) Detail the impacts and risks Evaluate the nature and scale Detail the control measures – ALARP and acceptable	Section 2 Section 3 Section 4 Section 5 Section 6 Appendix F
Section 34(d): Provides for appropriate environmental performance outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria	Section 21(7): • Environmental performance outcomes and standards	Environmental performance outcomes (EPOs) Environmental performance standards (EPSs) Measurement criteria (MC)	Section 6
Section 34(e): Includes an appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements	Section 22: • Implementation strategy for EP	Implementation strategy, including: • Environmental Management System • performance monitoring • Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP – per Appendix G) and scientific monitoring • ongoing consultation	Section 7

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Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
Section 34(f): Does not involve the activity or part of the activity, other than arrangements for environmental monitoring or for responding to an emergency, being undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act	Sections 21(1) to 21(3): • 21(1) Description of the activity • 21(2) Description of the environment • 21(3) Without limiting paragraph (2)(b), relevant values and sensitivities may include any of the following: – (a) the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act – (b) the national heritage values of a National Heritage place within the meaning of that Act – (c) the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland – (d) the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community – (e) the presence of a listed migratory species – (f) any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of: ▪ (i) a Commonwealth marine area, or ▪ (ii) Commonwealth land	No activity, or part of the activity, undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property	Section 4.8
Section 34(g): (i) the titleholder has carried out the consultations required by section 25 (ii) the measures (if any) that the titleholder has adopted, or proposes to adopt, because of the consultations are appropriate	Regulation 25: • Consultation with relevant authorities, persons and organisations, etc Section 24(b): • a report on all consultations under section 25 of any relevant person by the titleholder	Consultation undertaken in the preparation of this EP.	Section 5 Appendix F
Section 34(h): Complies with the Act, this instrument and any other regulations made under the Act	Section 21(4)(a): • describe the requirements, including legislative requirements, that apply to activity and are relevant to the environmental management of the activity Section 23: • Details of titleholder and nominated liaison Section 24(a): • a statement of the titleholder's corporate environmental policy Section 24(c): • details of all reportable incidents in relation to the proposed activity	All contents of the EP must comply with the OPGGS Act and the Environment Regulations	Section 2

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Table 1-3: Relevant decommissioning requirements of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*

Section number	Relevant requirement	Relevant section of the EP
Section 270(3)	The Joint Authority may consent to the surrender sought by the application only if the registered holder of the permit, lease or licence: • (c) has: – (i) to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, removed or caused to be removed from the surrender area (defined by subsection (7)) all property brought into the surrender area by any person engaged or concerned in the operations authorised by the permit, lease or licence, or – (ii) made arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA in relation to that property, and…	Section 3
Section 572(2)	A titleholder must maintain in good condition and repair all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is: • (a) in the title area, and • (b) used in connection with the operations authorised by the permit, lease, licence or authority.	N/A
Section 572(3)	A titleholder must remove from the title area all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is, neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations: • (a) in which the titleholder is or will be engaged, and • (b) that are authorised by the permit, lease, licence or authority.	Section 3
Section 572(7)	This section has effect subject to: • (a) any other provision of this Act, and • (b) the regulations, and • (c) a direction given by NOPSEMA or the responsible Commonwealth Minister under: – (i) Chapter 3, or – (ii) this Chapter; and – (d) any other law.	N/A

1.5 Description of the titleholder

Woodside is the titleholder for this activity, on behalf of the North West Shelf Joint Venture comprising Woodside Energy Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) (MIMI) Pty Ltd and Shell Australia Pty Ltd. CNOOC North West Shelf (NWS) Private Ltd is also a partner in the North West Shelf Joint Venture but does not have interests in WA-9-PL.

1.5.1 Details of titleholder and nominated liaison person

In accordance with section 23 of the Environment Regulations, details of the titleholder, liaison person and arrangements for notifying changes are described below.

1.5.1.1 Titleholder

Woodside Energy Ltd.

11 Mount Street

Perth, Western Australia

Telephone: 08 9348 4000

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Australian Company Number: 63 005 482 986

1.5.1.2 Nominated liaison person

Nicolas Wirtz

Corporate Affairs Manager

11 Mount Street

Perth, Western Australia

Telephone: 08 9348 4000

Email: feedback@woodside.com

1.5.2 Arrangements for notifying change

If the titleholder, titleholder's nominated liaison person, or the contact details for either change, NOPSEMA will be notified in writing within two weeks or as soon as practicable.

1.6 Woodside management system

The Woodside Management System (WMS) provides a structured framework of documentation to set common expectations governing how all employees and contractors at Woodside will work. Many of the standards presented in Section 6 are drawn from the WMS documentation, which comprises four elements:

- Our Values and Policies: Set the enterprise-wide direction for Woodside by governing our behaviours, actions and business decisions, and ensuring we meet our legal and other external obligations.
- Expectations: Set essential activities or deliverables required to achieve the objectives of the key business activities and provide the basis for developing processes and procedures.
- Processes and Procedures: Processes identify the set of interrelated or interacting activities that transforms inputs into outputs, to systematically achieve a purpose or specific objective. Procedures specify what steps, by whom, and when required to carry out an activity or a process.
- Guidelines: Provide recommended practice and advice about how to perform the steps defined in procedures, together with supporting information and associated tools. Guidelines provide advice about how activities or tasks may be performed, information that may be taken into consideration, or how to use tools and systems.

The WMS is organised within a business process hierarchy based on key business activities to ensure the system remains independent of organisation structure, is globally applicable, and is scalable wherever required. These key business activities are grouped into 'management', 'support' and 'value stream' activities. The value stream activities capture, generate and deliver value throughout the exploration and production lifecycle. The management activities influence all areas of the business, while support activities may influence one or more value stream activities.

1.6.1 Environment and Biodiversity Policy

In accordance with section 24(a) of the Environment Regulations, Woodside's Environment and Biodiversity Policy is provided in Appendix A of this EP.

The Environment and Biodiversity Policy is reviewed regularly and is updated as required. The policy is made available on our website: https://www.woodside.com/who-we-are/corporate-governance-and-policies. This EP will be implemented in accordance with the current Environment and Biodiversity Policy shown on Woodside's website.

1.7 Description of relevant requirements

In accordance with section 21(4) of the Environment Regulations, the requirements, including legislative, that apply to the Petroleum Activity and are relevant to managing the associated risks and impacts are detailed in Appendix B; key legislation is summarised in the next subsections.

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1.7.1 *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cth) (OPGGS Act)

The OPGGS Act legislates offshore petroleum activities beyond 3 nautical miles (NM) of the mainland (and islands) to the outer extent of the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone at 200 NM, except where a maritime delimitation agreement exists with another state.

Under the OPGGS Act, the Environment Regulations apply to petroleum activities in Commonwealth Waters and are administered by NOPSEMA. The objective of the Environment Regulations is to ensure petroleum activities are performed in a manner:

- consistent with the principles of ESD
- by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP
- by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level.

This EP has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the OPGGS Act and the Environment Regulations.

1.7.2 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act includes the objective to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places in Australia. These are defined under Part 3 of the EPBC Act as 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES). The EPBC Act establishes a regime that aims to ensure the actions taken on (or impacting upon) Commonwealth land or waters are consistent with the principles of ESD.

In relation to offshore petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters the requirements of the EPBC Act are administered by NOPSEMA. The Streamlining Offshore Petroleum Environmental Approvals Program Report (NOPSEMA, 2014) requires any offshore petroleum activities, authorised by the OPGGS Act, to be conducted in accordance with an accepted EP whereby the definition of 'environment' covers all matters protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act.

1.7.2.1 Recovery plans and threat abatement plans

Under section 139(1)(b) of the EPBC Act, the Environment Minister must not act inconsistently with a recovery plan for a listed threatened species or ecological community or a threat abatement plan for a species or community protected under the Act. Similarly, under section 268 of the EPBC Act:

> *A Commonwealth agency must not take any action that contravenes a recovery plan or a threat abatement plan.*

In respect to offshore petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters, these requirements are implemented by NOPSEMA. Specifically:

- NOPSEMA will not accept an EP that proposes activities that will result in unacceptable impacts to a listed threatened species or ecological community.
- NOPSEMA will not accept an EP that is inconsistent with a recovery plan or threat abatement plan for a listed threatened species or ecological community.
- NOPSEMA will have regard to any approved conservation advice in relation to a threatened species or ecological community before accepting an EP.

Recovery plans and threat abatement plans relevant to this EP have been identified as described in Section 2.6 and assessed in Section 6.10.

1.7.2.2 Australian marine parks

Under the EPBC Act, Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) are recognised for conserving marine habitats and the species that live and rely on these habitats. The Director of National Parks (DNP) is responsible for managing AMPs (supported by Parks Australia) and is required to publish management plans for them. Under section 362 of the EPBC Act, other parts of the Commonwealth Government must not perform

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functions or exercise powers in relation to these parks that are inconsistent with management plans. Therefore, NOPSEMA must consider potential impacts from petroleum activities on AMPs.

Conservation objectives have been allocated to specific zones within AMPs, based on the Australian International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reserve management principles outlined in Schedule 8 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2025* (Cth) (EPBC Regulations). The principles for each zone determine what activities are acceptable within a protected area under the EPBC Act. Section 4 describes the AMPs that are overlapped by the Operational Area and environment that may be affected (EMBA) and the relevant zones the Petroleum Activity is likely to interact with.

1.7.2.3 World Heritage properties

Australian World Heritage properties (WHPs) are listed as MNES under the EPBC Act and must be assessed accordingly in EPs.

Schedule 5 of the EPBC Act establishes the Australian World Heritage management principles, which are designed to ensure WHPs within Australia are managed in a way that maintains their values. Table 1-4 outlines the principles that are relevant to assessing impacts from the Petroleum Activity on WHPs within the EMBA, which are identified in Section 4.

Table 1-4: Relevant principles under Schedule 5 – Australian World Heritage management principles of the EPBC Act

Number	Principle	Relevant section of the EP
3	***Environmental impact assessment and approval*** 3.01 This principle applies to the assessment of an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a property (whether the action is to occur inside the property or not).	3.01 and 3.02: One WHP is relevant to the Petroleum Activity (Ningaloo Coast). The Petroleum Activity does not involve an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of the WHP identified above. This EP includes an assessment of risks and impacts to the WHP outlined in Section 4. These principles are met by the submitted EP.
	3.02 Before the action is taken, the likely impact of the action on the World Heritage values of the property should be assessed under a statutory environmental impact assessment and approval process.	
	3.03 The assessment process should: • (a) identify the World Heritage values of the property that are likely to be affected by the action, and • (b) examine how the World Heritage values of the property might be affected, and • (c) provide for adequate opportunity for public consultation.	World Heritage values are identified in the Master Existing Environment document (Ningaloo Coast). 3.03 (b): The World Heritage values that may be affected are considered in Section 4 and in the assessment of impacts and risks for the Petroleum Activity, specifically: • Unplanned risks applicable to WHP are assessed in Section 6.9. 3.03 (c): Relevant persons consultation and feedback received in relation to impacts and risks to the WHP is included in Section 4.9.1.5. Woodside also facilitates ongoing consultation for the duration of the EP approval and life of the EP, as outlined in Section 7.9. Principles are met by the accepted EP.

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Number	Principle	Relevant section of the EP
	3.04 An action should not be approved if it would be inconsistent with the protection, conservation, presentation or transmission to future generations of the World Heritage values of the property.	3.04, 3.05 and 3.06: The management plans and objectives relevant to the Ningaloo Coast give effect to the duties and obligations of Australia under the World Heritage Convention and facilitate the protection, conservation, presentation or transmission to future generations of the World Heritage values of the properties identified. For further consideration of the above management plans, their objectives, where relevant to the Petroleum Activity, including a demonstration of how this EP's activities are not inconsistent with the protection, conservation, presentation or transmission to future generations associated with these plans, refer to Section 6.10. Unplanned risks applicable to the WHP are assessed in Section 6.9. Principles are met by acceptance and implementation of the EP.
	3.05 Approval of the action should be subject to conditions that are necessary to ensure protection, conservation, presentation or transmission to future generations of the World Heritage values of the property.	
	3.06 The action should be monitored by the authority responsible for giving the approval (or another appropriate authority) and, if necessary, enforcement action should be taken to ensure compliance with the conditions of the approval.	

Note: Sections 1 – General Principles and 2 – Management Planning of Schedule 5 are not considered relevant to the scope of this EP and, therefore, have not been included.

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2. ENVIRONMENT PLAN PROCESS

2.1 Overview

This section outlines the process Woodside follows to prepare the EP once an activity has been defined as a Petroleum Activity. This includes a description of the environmental risk management methodology that is used to identify, analyse and evaluate risks to meet ALARP and acceptability requirements, and to develop EPOs and EPSs. This section also describes Woodside's risk management methodologies applicable to implementation strategies applied during the Petroleum Activity. The process outlined in this section is repeated when submitting a revised EP, regarding changes to operational processes and confirming the environmental management practices applied remain consistent with good industry practice.

2.2 Environment risk management methodology

2.2.1 Woodside risk management process

Woodside recognises risk is inherent to its business and effectively managing risk is vital to delivering on company objectives, success and continued growth. Woodside is committed to managing risk proactively and effectively. The objective of Woodside's risk management system is to provide a consistent process for recognising and managing risks across Woodside's business. Achieving this objective includes ensuring risks consider impacts across these key areas of exposure: health and safety, environment, finance, reputation and brand, legal and compliance, and social and cultural.

The environmental risk management methodology used in this EP is based on Woodside's Risk Management Procedure. This procedure aligns to industry standards, such as international standard ISO 31000. WMS risk management procedures, guidelines and tools provide guidance about specific techniques for managing risk, tailored for specific areas of risk within certain business processes. Procedures applied for environmental risk management include:

- Health, Safety and Environment Management Procedure
- Impact Assessment Procedure.

The risk management methodology provides a framework to demonstrate risks and impacts are continually identified, reduced to ALARP and assessed to be at an acceptable level, as required by the Environment Regulations. The key steps of Woodside's Risk Management Procedure are shown in Figure 2-1.

2.2.2 Health, safety and environment management procedure

The Health, Safety and Environment Management Procedure provides the structure for managing health, safety and environment (HSE) risks and impacts across Woodside, defines the decision authorities for company-wide HSE management activities and deliverables, and supports continuous improvement in HSE management.

2.2.3 Impact assessment procedure

To support effective environmental risk assessment, Woodside's Impact Assessment Procedure (Figure 2-2) provides the steps to meet the required environment, health and social standards by ensuring impact assessments are undertaken appropriate to the nature and scale of the activity, the regulatory context, the receiving environment, interests, concerns and rights of relevant persons, and the applicable framework of standards and practices.

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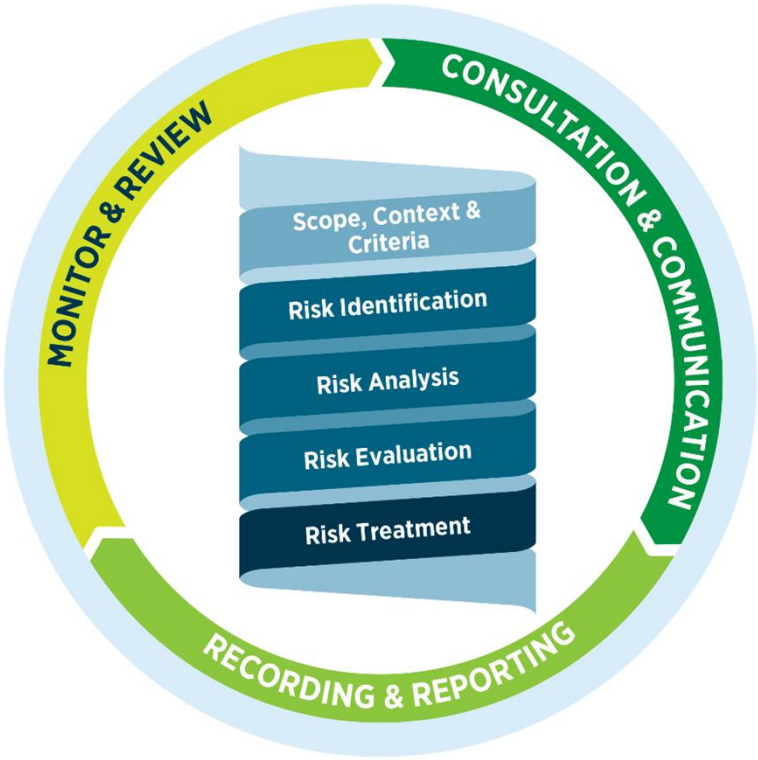

Figure 2-1: Woodside risk management process

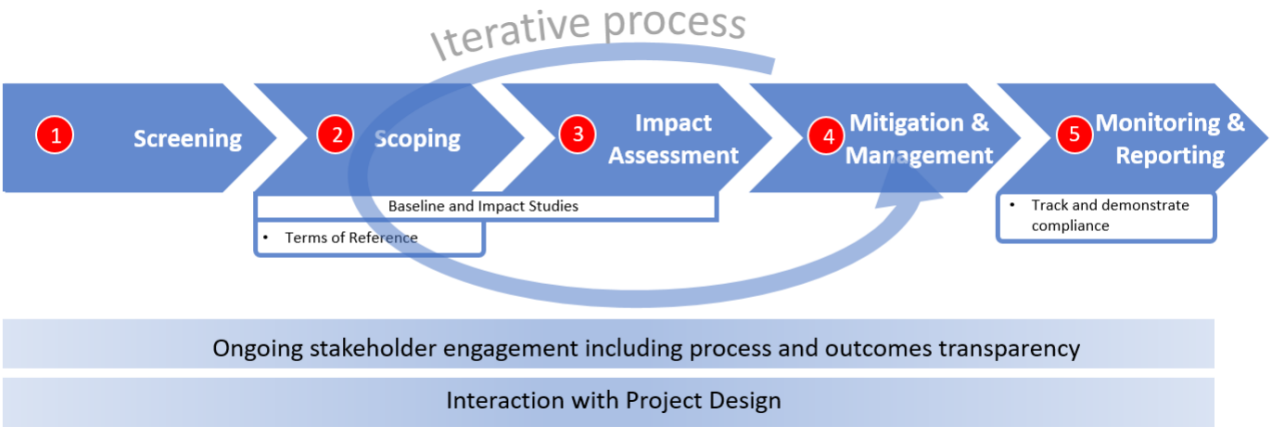

Figure 2-2: Woodside's impact assessment process

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2.3 Environment Plan process

Figure 2-3 illustrates the EP development process. Each element is discussed further in the next sections.

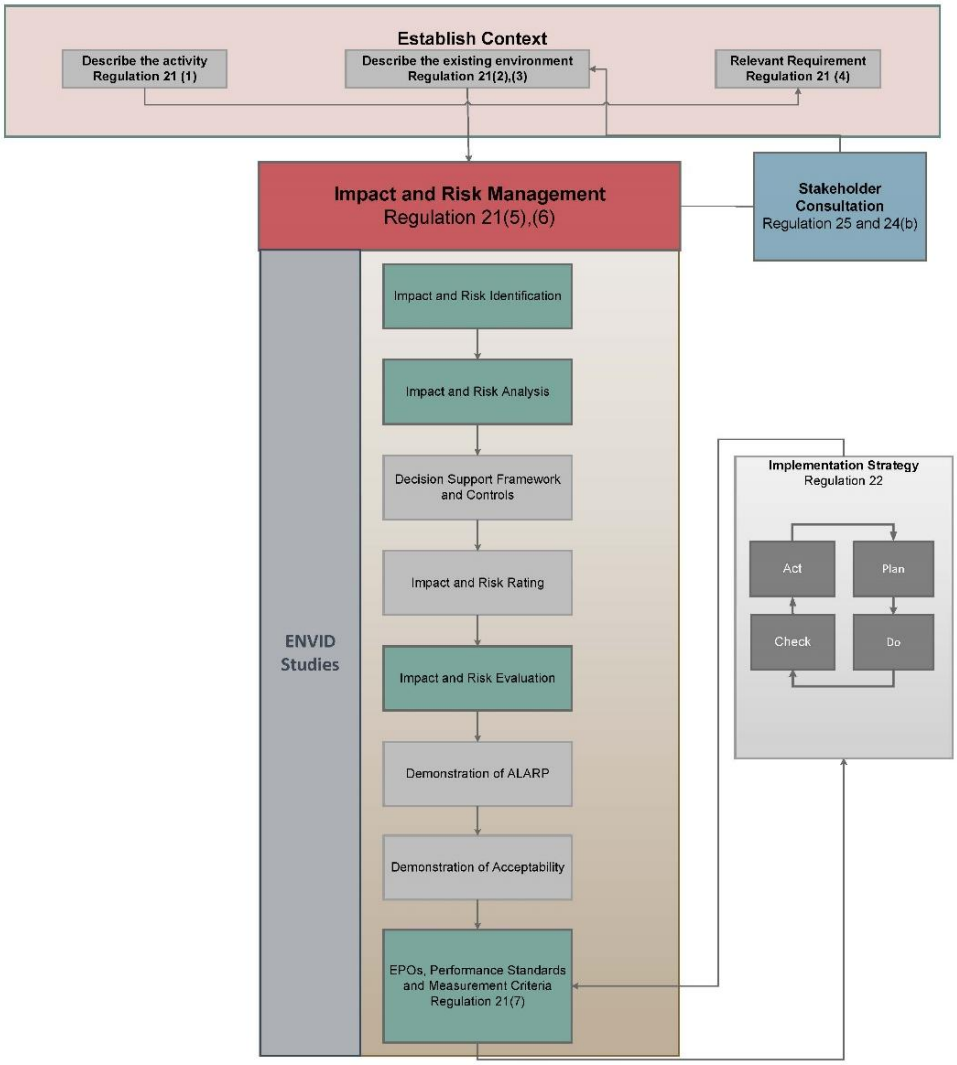

Figure 2-3: Environment Plan development process

2.4 Establish the context

Context is established by considering the proposed activities associated with the Petroleum Activity, and the environment in which the activities are planned to take place.

Describing the activity involves evaluating whether the activity meets the definition of a ‘Petroleum Activity’ as defined in the Environment Regulations. The activity is then described in relation to the location, what is to be undertaken and how, allowing Woodside to identify environmental aspects for each activity.

2.4.1 Activity description

The EP describes the activity, including:

- the location or locations of the activity
- general details of the construction and layout of the facility used in undertaking the activity
- an outline of the operational details of the activity and proposed timetables for undertaking the activity
- extra information relevant to considering environmental impacts and risks of the activity.

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The 'what' and 'how' are described in the context of 'environmental aspects' to inform the risk and impact assessment for planned (routine and non-routine) and unplanned (accidents, incidents, emergency conditions) activities.

This activity is described in Section 3 and is referred to as the Petroleum Activity

2.4.2 Existing environment description

The values and sensitivities relevant to the environment where the Petroleum Activity is proposed to be undertaken are identified in Section 4, to the extent required to assess impacts and risks to environmental receptors from the Petroleum Activity.

The values and sensitivities relevant to the Petroleum Activity are fully described within the Master Existing Environment document. In accordance with section 56(1) of the Environment Regulations, references to the Master Existing Environment within this EP refer to Appendix C of the accepted Julimar Operations EP, which is available on NOPSEMA's website using the following link: https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A1225379.

2.4.3 Environmental legislation and other requirements

Relevant legislation and other requirements that apply to the Petroleum Activity are presented in Section 1.7 and Appendix B. These requirements have been considered when developing this EP.

2.4.4 Impact and risk management

2.4.4.1 Impact and risk identification and analysis

The first step in managing environmental impacts and risks is to identify all credible sources, including those directly and indirectly associated with the Petroleum Activity and potential emergency and accidental events. This may include environment impacts and risk that are a consequence of the proposed activity but are not within Woodside's control. In this EP:

- planned (routine and non-routine) activities, including contingent activities, that have the potential for inherent changes to the environment are termed environmental 'impacts'
- unplanned events, including potential emergency and accidental events, that have the potential to result in a change to the environment are termed environmental 'risks.'

An environmental impacts and risks identification and assessment workshop (ENVID) was undertaken by multidisciplinary teams comprising relevant operational, technical and environmental personnel with sufficient breadth of knowledge, training and experience to reasonably assure that risks and impacts were identified, and their potential environmental consequences assessed. Impacts and risks were identified during the workshop, for both planned (routine and non-routine) activities and unplanned events (accidents, incidents, emergency conditions). During this process, risks identified as not applicable (not credible) were removed from the assessment.

During the ENVID, environmental impacts and risks were assessed, and controls were assigned to manage the impact or risk. The ENVID was also used to identify relevant persons to consult when developing this EP (Section 6). The output of the ENVID, an environmental impacts and risk register, was then used as a basis to develop the risk and impact assessment section of this EP (Section 6).

The environmental impact and risk assessments presented in this EP have been informed by historic and more recent hazard and environmental risk identification studies (e.g. ENVID) and consequence modelling studies for high consequence, low probability environmental risks. These studies have been reviewed and revalidated, as required, when revising this EP or developing a new EP. In preparing this EP, Woodside also considered environmental performance and compliance information gathered during the implementation phase of the in-force EP. Further, feedback from NOPSEMA to Woodside across Woodside's portfolio of EPs has been considered and integrated, where relevant.

Impacts, risks and potential consequences were identified based on planned and potential interaction with the activity (based on the description in Section 3), the existing environment (Section 4) and the outcomes of Woodside's consultation engagement process (Section 5). The environment outputs of applicable risk and impact workshops and associated studies are referred to as ENVID in this EP.

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Impacts and risks were evaluated and tabulated for each planned activity and unplanned event, respectively. Environmental impacts and risks were recorded in an environmental impacts and risk register. The output of the workshop is used to present the risk assessment and form the basis of EPOs, EPSs and MC. This information is presented in Section 6, following the format presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Example of layout of identification of risks and impacts in relation to risk sources

Impact evaluation summary													
Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Summary of source of impact or risk													

2.4.4.2 Decision support framework

To support the impact and risk assessment process and Woodside's determination of acceptability, Woodside's HSE risk management procedures include using a decision support framework based on principles set out in the Guidance on Risk Related Decision Making (Oil and Gas UK, 2014). Application of the decision support framework confirms:

- activities do not pose an unacceptable environmental risk
- appropriate focus is placed on activities where the impact or risk is anticipated to be acceptable and demonstrated to be ALARP
- appropriate effort is applied to manage risks and impacts based on the uncertainty of the risk, the complexity and risk rating (as in, potential higher-order environmental impacts are subject to further evaluation and assessment).

The framework allows a decision type (A, B, or C) to be selected for each impact and risk, based on several criteria; the decision type is documented in the environmental impacts and risk register. Figure 2-4 summarises the framework, criteria and resulting level of assessment for decision types A, B and C, which are discussed further below.

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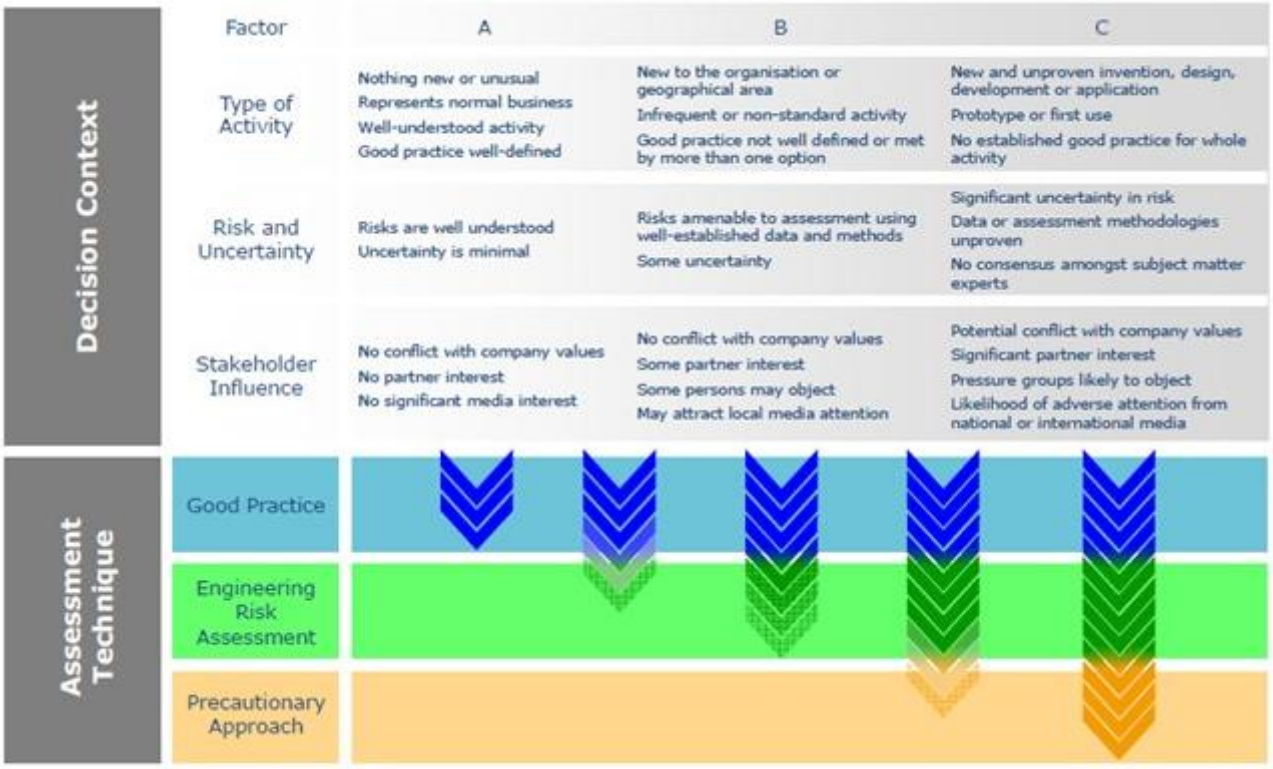

Figure 2-4: Risk-related decision-making framework

Source: Oil and Gas UK (2014)

2.4.4.2.1 Decision Type A

Decision Type A risks and impacts are well understood and established practice; they are generally recognised as good industry practice and are often embodied in legislation, codes and standards, and use professional judgement.

2.4.4.2.2 Decision Type B

Decision Type B risks and impacts typically involve greater uncertainty and complexity and are considered higher-order impacts and risks. These impacts and risks may deviate from established practice or have some lifecycle implications, requiring further engineering risk assessment to support the decision and ensure the risk is ALARP.

2.4.4.2.3 Decision Type C

Decision Type C risks and impacts typically have significant risks related to environmental performance. Such risks typically involve greater complexity and uncertainty, therefore requiring the precautionary approach. The risks may result in significant environmental impact, significant project risk or exposure, or may elicit negative concerns. For these risks or impacts, in addition to Decision Type A and B tools, company and societal values need to be considered by undertaking broader internal and external relevant persons consultation as part of the risk assessment process.

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2.4.4.3 Decision support framework tools

The below framework tools were applied, as appropriate, when assessing each impact and risk to help identify control measures based on the selected decision type described above.

- Legislation, codes and standards (LCS): identifies the requirements of legislation, codes and standards that must be complied with for the activity.
- Good industry practice (GP): identifies further engineering control standards and guidelines Woodside may apply.
- Professional judgement (PJ): uses relevant personnel with the knowledge and experience to identify alternative controls. Woodside applies the hierarchy of control as part of the risk assessment to identify any alternative measures to control the risk.
- Risk-based analysis (RBA): assesses the results of probabilistic analyses such as modelling, quantitative risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis to help select control measures identified during the risk assessment process.
- Company values (CV): identifies values in Woodside's code of conduct, policies and Our Values. Views, concerns and perceptions are to be considered from internal Woodside stakeholders directly affected by the planned impact or potential risk.
- Societal values (SV): identifies the views, concerns and perceptions of relevant persons and addresses relevant person views, concerns and perceptions.

2.4.4.4 Decision calibration

To determine that the decision type selected and the control measures applied are suitable, the following tools may be used for calibration (as in, checking) where required:

- LCS/verification of predictions: verification of compliance with applicable LCS and good industry practice
- peer review: independent peer review of PJs, supported by RBA, where appropriate
- benchmarking: where appropriate, benchmarking against a similar facility or activity type or situation that has been deemed to represent acceptable risk
- internal consultation: consultation undertaken within Woodside to inform the decision and verify company values are met
- external consultation: consultation undertaken to inform the decision and verify societal values are considered.

Where appropriate, extra calibration tools may be selected specific to the decision type and the activity.

2.4.5 Control measures

Once impacts and risks have been identified, the potentially impacted receptors have been identified and understood, and the decision type has been selected, impact and risk reduction measures (as in, controls) can be applied. Controls are prioritised and categorised in accordance with the hierarchy of controls listed below, where risk reduction measures at the top of the hierarchy take precedence over risk reduction measures further down:

- Eliminate the impact or risk by removing the hazard[2].
- Substitute a hazard with a less hazardous one.
- Use engineering controls, including design measures to prevent or reduce the frequency, or detect or control, the impact or risk event (limiting the magnitude, intensity and duration) such as:
  - prevention: design measures that reduce the likelihood of a hazardous event occurring

[2] *A hazard has the potential to cause harm to the environment.*

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  - detection: design measures that facilitate early detection of a hazardous event
  - control: design measures that limit the extent and escalation potential of a hazardous event
  - mitigation: design measures that protect the environment if a hazardous event occurs
  - response equipment: design measures or safeguards that enable clean-up and response after a hazardous event.
- Implement procedures and administration, including management systems and work instructions, to prevent or mitigate environmental exposure to hazards.
- Implement emergency response and contingency planning including methods to enable recovery from the impact of an event (e.g. protection barriers deployed near the sensitive receptor).

2.4.6 Impact and risk classification

Environmental impacts and risks are assessed to determine their potential impact consequence level or risk rating, which can then be evaluated, along with other criteria, against the ALARP and acceptability requirements under the Environment Regulations. The full process for classifying impacts and risks is described in the next subsections. Although this EP is a revision of an existing EP, a full impact and risk assessment was conducted as if it were a new Petroleum Activity. This allowed Woodside the opportunity to analyse whether previous risk and impact ratings and existing control measures needed to be modified.

2.4.6.1 Impact classification

Using the Woodside Environment Risk and Impact Rating Tool as a guide, environmental impacts are assessed to determine the potential consequence level. The process for determining the consequence levels is described in Section 2.4.6.1.1.

2.4.6.1.1 Assign the consequence level

The consequence level (Severe, Major, Moderate, Minor, Localised and Low-Level, and No Lasting Effect) is determined through a classification framework that incorporates:

- significance[3] of the feature of area
- scale of the impact on the feature (e.g. species, population, habitat) or area (size)
- recoverability, defined as the ability of the feature or area to naturally recover from the impact within a nominal period.

2.4.6.1.2 Consequence level descriptions

Table 2-2 describes the possible environment, community and culture consequence levels for each identified impact and risk, assuming all controls (preventative and mitigative) are absent or have failed. Where multiple receptors have the potential to be impacted, the worst-case consequence level is carried into the final impact and risk assessment and evaluation.

[3] *For the purposes of describing the Woodside Environment Risk and Impact Rating Tool, references to significance in impact and risk classification use significance as defined in the Woodside Environment Risk and Impact Rating Tool.*

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Table 2-2: Woodside impact and impact risk matrix (environment and community and culture) consequence descriptions

Environment	Social and cultural		Consequence level
Severe impact on a sensitive feature(s) or receiving environment, such as permanent impairment on a highly sensitive area or feature.	Severe, long-term impact to a community, social infrastructure or highly valued areas or items of international cultural and social significance.	**Severe**	**A**
Major impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s), such as impact on feature or area of national importance with limited ability to recover.	Major, long-term impact to a community, social infrastructure or highly valued areas or items of national cultural significance.	**Major**	**B**
Moderate impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s), such as impact on feature/area of heightened sensitivity with limited ability to recover.	Moderate, medium-term impact to a community, social infrastructure of highly valued areas or items of national cultural significance.	**Moderate**	**C**
Minor impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s), such as impact on feature of low significance with some ability to recover.	Minor, short-term impact to a community or areas or items of cultural significance.	**Minor**	**D**
Slight and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	Slight, short-term impact to a community or areas or items of cultural significance.	**Localised and Low Level**	**E**
No lasting effect, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors.	Temporary localised impact not significant to areas or items of cultural significance.	**No Lasting Effect**	**F**

2.4.6.2 Risk classification

The risk rating process is used to assign a level of risk to each risk event, measured in terms of consequence (Section 2.4.6.1.1) and likelihood (Section 2.4.6.2.1). The assigned risk rating is determined with controls in place; therefore, the risk rating is determined after identifying the decision type and appropriate control measures. The risk ratings are assigned using the Woodside risk matrix (Table 2-4).

2.4.6.2.1 Assign the likelihood level

Likelihood is determined based on the chance of the selected worst-case consequence occurring, assuming reasonable effectiveness of preventative and mitigative controls (Table 2-3).

Table 2-3: Woodside risk matrix likelihood levels

	Likelihood description					
	Remote	***Highly unlikely***	***Unlikely***	***Possible***	***Likely***	***Highly likely***
Frequency	1 in 100,000 to 1,000,000 years	1 in 10,000 to 100,000 years	1 in 1,000 to 10,000 years	1 in 100 to 1,000 years	1 in 10 to 100 years	More than 1 in 10 years
Experience	Unheard of in the industry	Has occurred once or twice in the industry	Has occurred many times in the industry but not in the company	Has occurred once or twice in the company	Has occurred frequently in the company	Has occurred frequently the location or activity
Likelihood level	0	1	2	3	4	5

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2.4.6.2.2 Calculate the risk rating

The risk rating is derived from the consequence and likelihood levels determined above, in accordance with the Woodside risk matrix summarised in Table 2-4.

This risk rating is used as an input into the risk evaluation process and ultimately for prioritising further risk reduction measures. Once each risk is treated to ALARP, the risk rating articulates the ALARP baseline risk in the environmental impacts and risk register for the EP.

Table 2-4: Woodside risk matrix determination of risk rating

Consequence level	Likelihood level					
	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
A	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
B	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
C	C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
D	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
E	E0	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
F	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5

Risk rating
Severe
Very High
High
Moderate
Low

Note: Very High and Severe risks based on HS&E impacts are intolerable – action required.

2.5 Impact and risk evaluation

In accordance with sections 34(a), 34(b), 34(c) and 21(5)(b) of the Environment Regulations, Woodside applies the following process to demonstrate ALARP and acceptability for environmental impacts and risks, appropriate to the nature and scale of each impact or risk.

2.5.1 Demonstration of 'as low as reasonably practicable'

The descriptions in Table 2-5 articulate how Woodside demonstrates that each impact and risk identified within this EP is ALARP.

Table 2-5: Summary of Woodside's criteria for 'as low as reasonably practicable' demonstration

Risk	Impact	Decision type
Low and Moderate (C, D, E or F level consequence)	***No Lasting Effect, Localised and Low Level, or Minor (D, E or F)***	***A***
Woodside demonstrates these impacts, risks and decision types are reduced to ALARP if: • identified controls meet legislative requirements, industry codes and standards, applicable company requirements and industry guidelines, or • further effort towards impact and risk reduction (beyond using opportunistic measures) is not reasonably practicable without sacrifices that are grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.		
High, Very High or Severe (A or B level consequence)	***Moderate and above (C, B or A)***	***B and C***
Woodside demonstrates these higher-order risks, impacts and decision types are reduced to ALARP where it can be shown good industry practice and RBA have been employed, if legislative requirements are met, societal concerns are accounted for, and the alternative control measures are grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.		

2.5.2 Demonstration of acceptability

The descriptions in Table 2-6 articulate how Woodside demonstrates that each impact and risk identified within this EP are acceptable.

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Table 2-6: Summary of Woodside's criteria for acceptability

Risk	Impact	Decision type
Low and Moderate (C, D, E or F level consequence)	***No Lasting Effect, Localised and Low Level, or Minor (D, E or F)***	***A***
Woodside demonstrates these lower-order impacts, risks and decision types are 'broadly acceptable' if they meet the ALARP requirements for lower-order risks and impacts described above (Table 2-5).		
High, Very High or Severe (A or B level consequence)	***Moderate and above (C, B or A)***	***B and C***
Woodside demonstrates these higher-order risks, impacts and decision types are 'acceptable if ALARP' if it can be demonstrated using good industry practice and RBA, if legislative requirements are met, societal concerns are accounted for, and the alternative control measures are grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained. In undertaking this process for moderate and high risks, Woodside evaluates: • the principles of ESD as defined under the EPBC Act • the internal context – the proposed controls and consequence or risk level are consistent with Woodside policies, procedures and standards • the external context – the environment consequence and relevant persons acceptability are considered • other requirements – the proposed controls and consequence or risk level are consistent with national and international industry standards, laws and policies, and applicable plans for management, conservation advice, conventions and significant impact guidelines (e.g. MNES) are considered. Additionally, very high and severe risks require 'escalated investigation' and mitigation. If after further investigation the risk remains in the very high or severe category, the risk requires appropriate business engagement with increasing involvement of senior management in accordance with Woodside's Risk Management Procedure to accept the risk. This includes due consideration of regulatory requirements.		

2.6 Recovery plan and threat abatement plan assessment

To support the demonstration of acceptability, a separate assessment is undertaken to demonstrate the EP is not inconsistent with any relevant recovery plans or threat abatement plans (refer to Section 1.7.2.1). This assessment follows this process:

1. Identify relevant listed threatened species and ecological communities (Section 4).
2. Identify relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans (Section 6.10).
3. List all objectives and relevant action areas of these plans and assess whether these objectives and action areas apply to government, the titleholder and the Petroleum Activity (Section 6.10).
4. For those objectives and action areas applicable to the Petroleum Activity, identify the relevant actions of each plan, and evaluate whether impacts and risks resulting from the activity are clearly not inconsistent with that action (Section 6.10).

2.7 Environmental performance objectives/outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

The Environment Regulations define EPOs as 'a measurable level of performance required for the management of environmental aspects of an activity to ensure that environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level'. As such, the process of defining an appropriate EPO has relied on the required levels of performance set in:

- legislation, such as the OPGGS Act
- regulator guidance notes such as the Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2013), or
- specific agreements with other relevant persons (e.g. fishers or other marine users).

For each evaluated impact and risk, controls adopted during the ENVID and through demonstrating ALARP are paired with activity-specific EPOs, EPSs and MC. EPOs, EPSs and MC form the basis for monitoring and auditing and allow Woodside's environmental performance to be measured by implementing this EP to

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ensure impacts and risks will be managed to a level that is ALARP and acceptable. EPOs, EPSs and MC are defined for each identified credible impact and risk in Section 6.

2.8 Implement, monitor, review and report

An implementation strategy describes the specific measures and arrangements to be implemented during the Petroleum Activity. The strategy is based on the requirements of the Environment Regulations, and demonstrates:

- control measures are effective in reducing the environmental impacts and risks of the Petroleum Activity to ALARP and acceptable levels
- EPOs and EPSs set out in the EP are met through monitoring, recording, auditing, managing non-conformance and reviewing
- all environmental impacts and risks of the Petroleum Activity are periodically reviewed in accordance with Woodside's risk management procedures
- roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, and personnel are competent and appropriately trained to implement the requirements set out in this EP, including in emergencies or potential emergencies
- arrangements are in place to respond to oil pollution emergencies and monitor the impacts
- environmental reporting requirements are met, including 'reportable incidents'
- appropriate consultation is undertaken throughout the activity.

The implementation strategy is presented in Section 7.

2.9 Consultation

Woodside consults relevant persons when preparing EPs. The consultation, along with the process for ongoing engagement and consultation throughout the activity, is presented in Section 5. A copy of the full text correspondence is provided in Appendix F.

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3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

3.1 Overview

This section has been prepared in accordance with section 21(1) of the Environment Regulations, and describes the activities to be performed as part of the Petroleum Activity under this EP.

3.2 Project overview

Woodside has been progressively decommissioning the Echo Yodel field and has completed these activities:

- The Echo Yodel pipeline was cleaned to remove hydrocarbons, and the pipeline put into a state of preservation in 2015/2016. The well tie-in spools were also removed between the pipeline and the wells.
- Around 25 m of the subsea isolation valve (SSIV) tie-in spool was removed in 2018, disconnecting the pipeline from the Goodwyn Alpha (GWA) platform.
- The Echo Yodel gas wells (EY-3, EY-4) have been plugged and abandoned, Xmas trees removed, flying leads removed and wellhead severance performed during campaigns between 2021 to 2025.
- The Echo Yodel electrohydraulic umbilical was removed (up to the splitter box) in November 2025.

Under this EP, Woodside proposes to undertake the following decommissioning activities in the Echo Yodel field, referred to as the Petroleum Activity:

- Remove the 12-inch Echo Yodel pipeline between the SSIV structure (located at GWA platform) and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, including associated ancillary equipment. The pipeline is stainless steel and coated with either polypropylene (main pipeline) or polyurethane (pipeline field joints).

A full list of Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure is provided in Table 3-1.

Infrastructure downstream of the SSIV that remains in the area at the completion of this Petroleum Activity will continue to be managed under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP until future reuse or decommissioning plans are finalised.

A generalised schematic of the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure is presented in Figure 3-1 and an overview of the Petroleum Activity is provided in Table 3-1.

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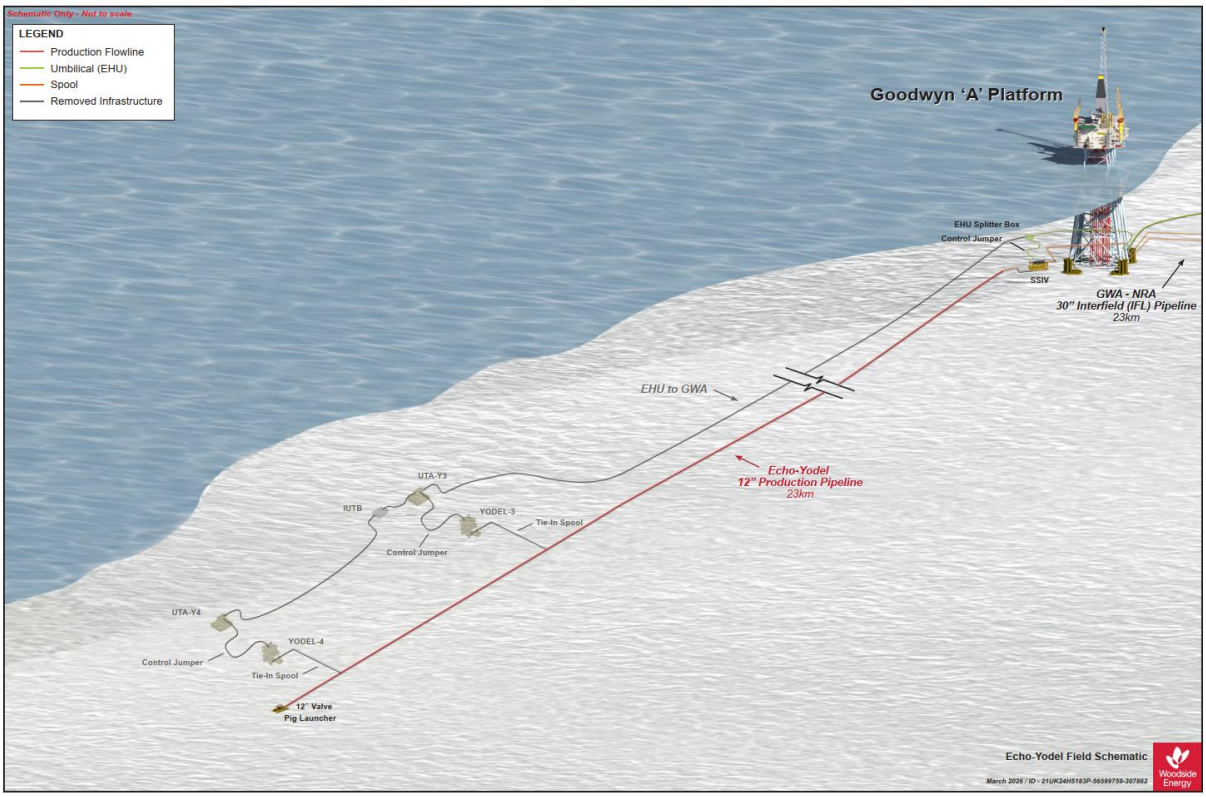

Figure 3-1: Generalised schematic of the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure

Table 3-1: Petroleum Activity overview

Item	Description
Petroleum title areas	WA-9-PL (which crosses WA-23-L, WA-6-L and WA-5-L)
Location	NWS Province
Water depth	130 m to 135 m
Subsea infrastructure	A 23 km, 12-inch diameter, 13% chromium stainless steel pipeline externally coated with polypropylene (along the pipeline) and polyurethane (at field joints) and associated ancillary equipment
Project vessels	Multipurpose construction vessel (MCV) General support vessel
Key activities	Remove the Echo Yodel pipeline and associated ancillary equipment

3.3 Location

The Petroleum Activity is in Commonwealth waters in the NWS Province, about 140 km north-west of Dampier on the coast of Western Australia (Figure 3-2). The closest landfall is the Montebello Islands, which are about 68 km south of the Operational Area.

The Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure is in water about 130 m to 135 m deep in pipeline licence WA-9-PL. The Echo Yodel pipeline extends across petroleum titles WA-23-L, WA-6-L and WA-5-L. Section 3.4 defines the Operational Area within which the Petroleum Activity will take place. The Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure runs from the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells to the GWA platform.

Approximate location details for the Petroleum Activity are provided in Table 3-2. The location of the Petroleum Activity is shown in Figure 3-2.

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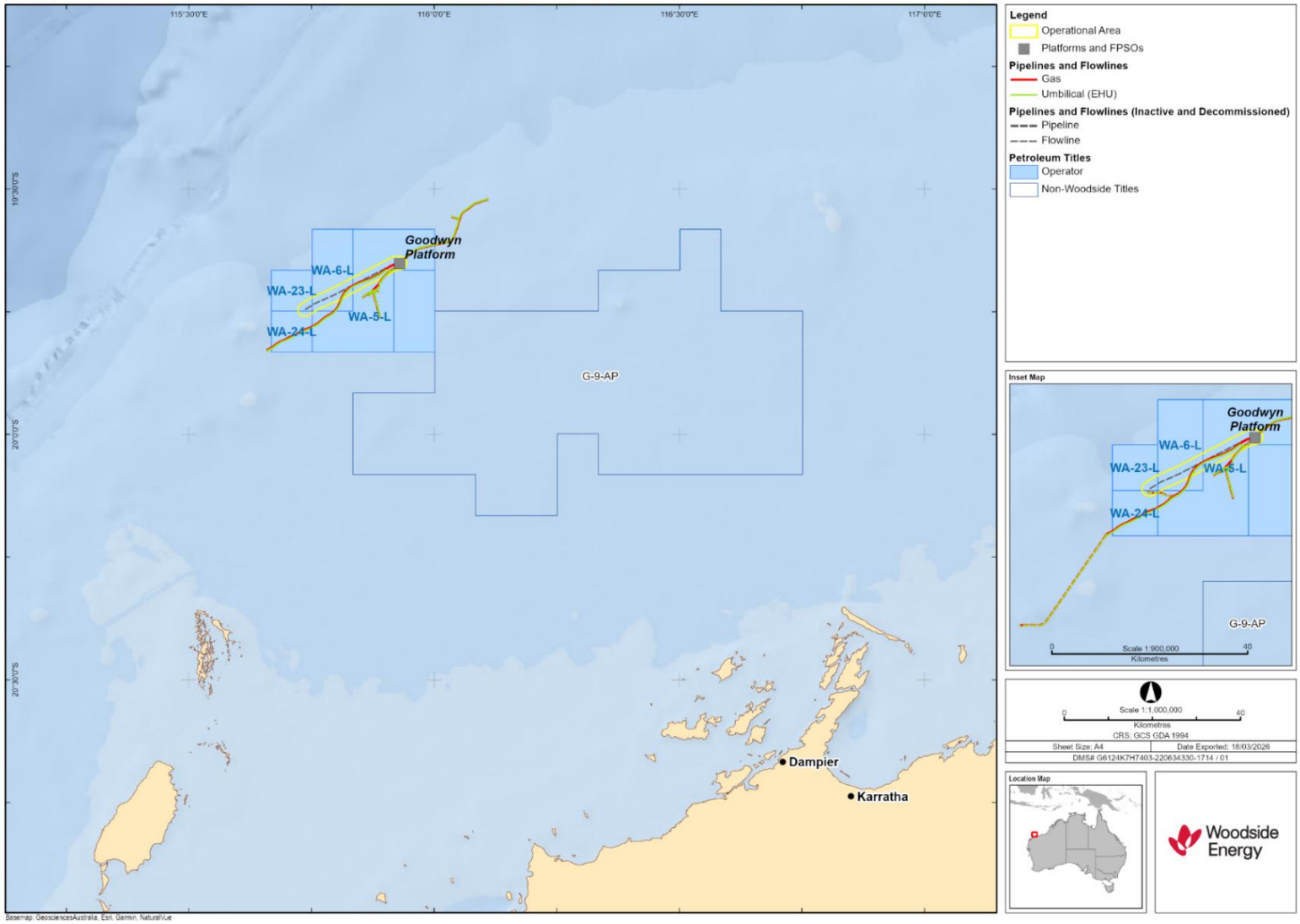

Figure 3-2: Location of the Petroleum Activity

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Table 3-2: Approximate location details for the Petroleum Activity, including relevant infrastructure

Activity	Water depth (approx. m LAT)	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)	Petroleum title(s)
Eastern end of pipeline (SSIV)	130	19° 39' 04.585" S	115° 55' 47.881" E	WA-9-PL / WA-23-L
Western end of pipeline (pig launcher)	134	19° 44' 44.342" S	115° 44' 12.229" E	WA-9-PL / WA-5-L

Refer to Table 3-6 for a complete list of Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure locations.

3.4 Operational Area

The Operational Area shown in Figure 3-2 defines the spatial boundary of the Petroleum Activity; the planned aspects of the Petroleum Activity will not extend beyond this Operational Area. The Operational Area is defined as a radius of 1,500 m around the pipeline, allowing for moving and positioning project vessels.

All planned activities within the Petroleum Activity will be limited to within the Operational Area. The activities of project vessels within the Operational Area will comply with this EP. Project vessels supporting the Petroleum Activity when outside the Operational Area must adhere to applicable Maritime Regulations and other legal requirements.

The Operational Area overlaps the GWA platform and the Operational Area defined in the Goodwyn Alpha Facility Operations Environment Plan (NOPSEMA reference: A825979).

The Operational Area also overlaps the operational area that is proposed for drilling the Greater Wester Flank 4 (GWF-4) wells, which is described in the GWF-4 Drilling and Installation Environment Plan (NOPSEMA reference: A1327727).

3.5 Timing

The approximate timing and duration of the Petroleum Activity are summarised in Table 3-3. The Petroleum Activity is currently planned to begin between 1 November 2026 and 31 January 2027, subject to project schedule requirements, approvals, vessel availability, weather and unforeseen circumstances.

Project vessels are expected to remain within the Operational Area for about six months, including mobilisation, demobilisation and contingency. The Petroleum Activity may be undertaken 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The timing and duration of these activities is subject to change due to project schedule requirements, approvals, vessel availability, weather and unforeseen circumstances.

Table 3-3: Summary of the timing of the Petroleum Activity

Activity	Approx. timing	Cumulative duration in the field
Removal of Echo Yodel subsea pipeline and associated ancillary equipment	The subsea infrastructure removal window is planned between Quarter (Q)4 2026 and Q3 2027 inclusive, but may continue into 2028	About 6 months, including weather contingency

To develop this EP, removal activities have been risk-assessed as being throughout the year (all seasons) to provide operational flexibility for schedule changes and vessel availability. The timeframes are therefore subject to change within the defined calendar years. As no time periods have been nominated for avoidance based on environmental sensitivities, including during consultation, changes to the above will not be interpreted as ‘new stages’ against section 39(1) of the Environment Regulations.

3.5.1 Simultaneous operations

There are currently no planned simultaneous operations (SIMOPS) between the Petroleum Activity and petroleum activities conducted by other titleholders.

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SIMOPS could occur between the Petroleum Activity and other Woodside activities planned to occur in the field:

- GWF-4 Drilling and Installation EP:
  - drilling activities: anticipated Q3 2026 to Q2 2028, about 90 days per well, up to a total of 450 days:
    - near-field wells ESA01 and YOD05: two wells (about 180 days), around 800 m from the Echo Yodel pipeline (refer Figure 3-3)
    - near-field well TPA04: one well (about 90 days), around 9 km from the Echo Yodel Petroleum Activity (Figure 3-3)
    - Wilcox field: two wells (about 180 days), around 38 km from the Echo Yodel Petroleum Activity
  - subsea installation:
    - near-field (ESA01, YOD05, TPA04): Q3 2027 to Q1 2028, about three months (around 800 m from the Echo Yodel pipeline)
    - Wilcox field: Q4 2027 to Q2 2028, about six months (12 to 38 km from the Echo Yodel Operational Area)
- geophysical and geotechnical survey activities defined in the Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Survey EP, which may take place periodically throughout the life the EP (2026 to 2031)
- integrated wellhead removal activities in the NWS and Julimar Exploration Wellhead Decommissioning EP (which includes wells in WA-1-L), which may take place from 2024 to 2028
- routine vessel inspection, maintenance, monitoring and repair (IMMR) operations under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP.

If SIMOPs were to occur, up to four vessels plus a mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) may be in the field at the same time:

- an MCV
- up to three general supply or support vessels, including a multi-use support vessel, anchor handling vessel and light intervention/construction vessel
- MODU (moored, dynamic positioning (DP) or hybrid).

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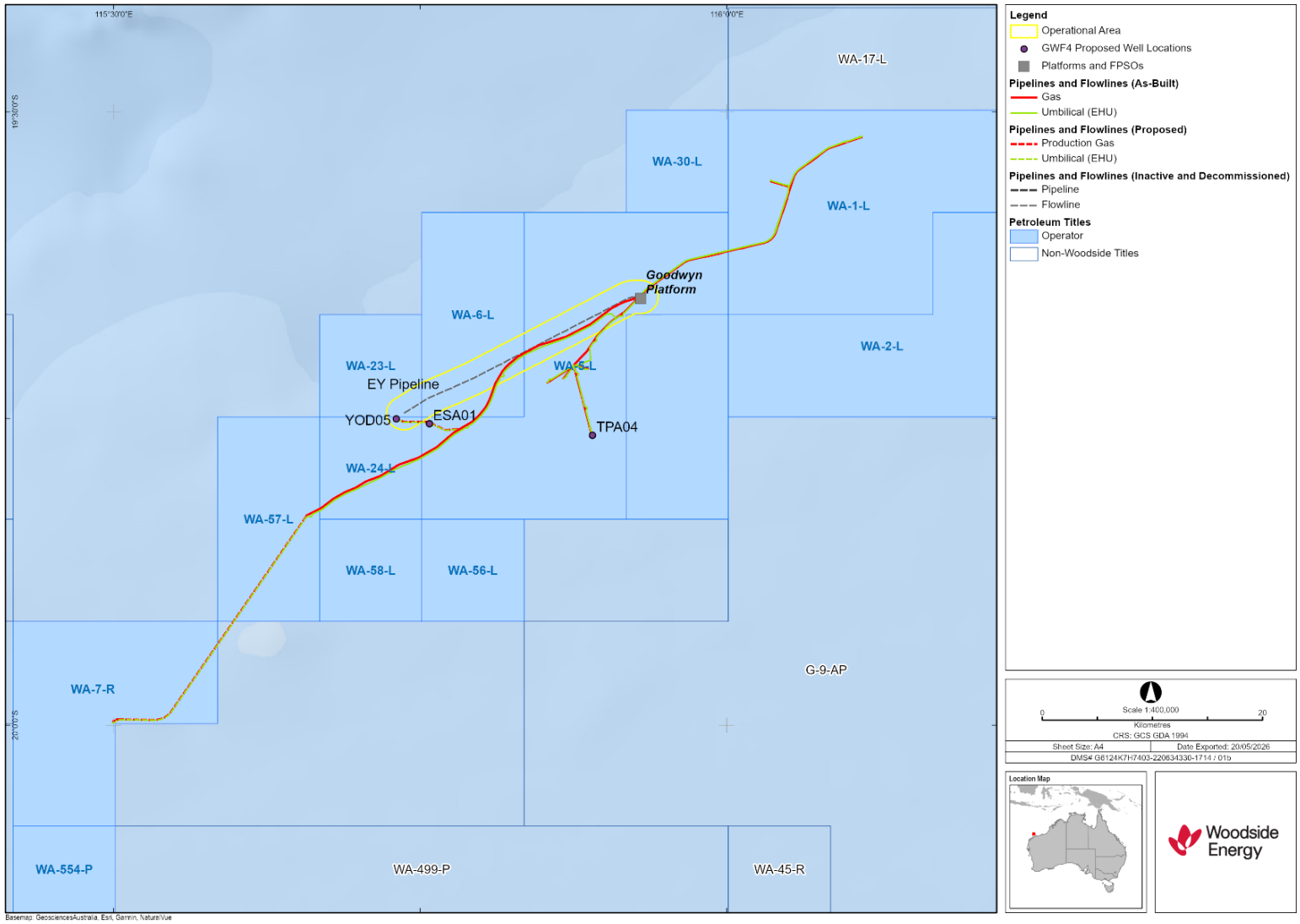

Figure 3-3: Location of the Petroleum Activity and near field wells for Greater Western Flank 4 drilling activities

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3.6 Project vessels and support vehicles

3.6.1 Vessel types and specifications

An MCV is expected to be the only vessel needed to remove the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure. MCV characteristics are summarised in Table 3-4. Ad hoc support may be provided by a small general support vessel. Support vessel visits to the MCV are expected to be infrequent and of short duration. The MCV will reprovision when returning recovered Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure to shore. Crew changes will be either during interim mobilisations or by helicopter.

All project vessels will have a suitable survey class for the activities they are performing.

Table 3-4: Indicative characteristics of project vessels

Vessel type	Maximum persons onboard	Typical length (m)	Typical draught (m)	Fuel type	Largest fuel tank volume (m^3)
MCV	120	120	8	Marine diesel oil	330
General support vessel	15	20	2	Marine diesel oil	3

3.6.2 Vessel operations

Project vessels will be subject to Woodside's Marine Management Procedure. All required audits and inspections will assess compliance with the laws of the international shipping industry, which include safety and environmental management requirements, and maritime legislation including International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1987 (MARPOL) and other International Maritime Organisation (IMO) standards.

Project vessels will display navigational lighting and external lighting required for safe operations. Lighting levels will be determined primarily by operational safety and navigational requirements under relevant legislation, specifically the Commonwealth *Navigation Act 2012*. The project vessels will be lit to maintain operational safety on a 24-hour basis. A temporary 500 m exclusion zone will be established around the MCV for the duration of the Petroleum Activity. The MCV will transport equipment and materials between the Operational Area and port during the Petroleum Activity.

The project vessels will produce routine discharges to the sea in accordance with relevant requirements, such as:

- utility discharges, such as sewage, grey water, cooling water, reverse osmosis brine and putrescible wastes
- deck drainage
- bilge water
- cooling water
- ballast water.

Project vessels will run on marine diesel oil; no intermediate or heavy fuel oils will be used. All project vessels will use diesel-powered generators for power. Bunkering of marine diesel oil to the MCV may occur in the Operational Area.

The MCV will not anchor in the Operational Area under normal operating conditions, instead using DP to maintain position.

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3.6.3 Remotely operated vehicles

Work-class remotely operated vehicles (ROVs) deployed from the MCV will be used throughout the Petroleum Activity. The ROVs will be maintained and operated by a specialised contractor aboard the MCV. ROVs may be used for activities such as:

- visual inspections and observations
- seabed and hazard survey
- marine growth removal and cleaning
- sediment relocation and localised sediment removal
- subsea rigging, handling and cutting
- tooling and cutting infrastructure
- recovery of dropped objects
- as-found/as-left seabed surveys
- placement of ROV tool baskets on the seabed
- open water tool observation and guidance
- water jetting.

3.6.4 Helicopters

Helicopters may be used during the Petroleum Activity for planned crew changes and unplanned transfers to or from the MCV (e.g. medical evacuation), as required. Helicopter operations within the Operational Area are limited to take-off and landing on the helideck.

3.7 Echo Yodel field decommissioning and timing

3.7.1 Decommissioning planning

The activities to decommission the Echo Yodel field are covered by the EPs listed in Table 3-5, which shows the scope of each EP.

Table 3-5: Summary of environment plans related to decommissioning the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure

EP	Scope	EP commencement	EP completion
Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP	Perform field management activities. Maintain subsea infrastructure, including IMMR.	In-force EP accepted by NOPSEMA on 3 March 2022.	EP in force – due for revision Q1 2027.
Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP (in-force EP)	Remove redundant Echo Yodel pipeline, umbilical and associated ancillary equipment by end of 2026.	In-force EP accepted by NOPSEMA on 24 March 2022.	Echo Yodel umbilical was removed in 2025 and NOPSEMA notified. Revision required for removing the Echo Yodel pipeline and associated ancillary items after 23 March 2027, which is when the current in-force EP requires renewal.
Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP (this EP)	Remove redundant Echo Yodel pipeline and associated ancillary equipment.	From acceptance of EP by NOPSEMA. The Petroleum Activity window is planned between Q4 2026 and Q3 2027 inclusive but may continue into 2028.	The EP will end when Woodside notifies NOPSEMA that the Petroleum Activity described in the EP is completed in accordance with section 46 of the Environment Regulations.

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3.7.2 Surveys and studies to support the Petroleum Activity

3.7.2.1 Pigging campaign and testing for contamination

The pipeline was tested for contaminants including hydrocarbons, naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) and mercury. Results concluded there are low concentrations of residual hydrocarbons and no contamination from NORM or mercury. As such, no environmental impacts from NORM or mercury are expected and risks from these materials have not been discussed in Section 6. The results from this testing are explained below.

Hydrocarbons

The pipeline was subject to an extensive pigging campaign in 2015/16 to clean and remove hydrocarbons, scale and debris and bring it into a state of preservation.

Water flushed during the pigging was monitored and tested for oil in water (OIW) content. OIW sampling was undertaken regularly as the treated seawater arrived at the GWA platform. A laboratory analysed the samples, with the residual hydrocarbon level of the treated seawater within the pipeline measured at 6 ppm.

Naturally occurring radioactive material

NORM is typically deposited within hydrocarbon production systems during production. The radionuclides are in solution at the temperatures and pressures used for extracting oil and gas. As temperatures and pressures reduce within infrastructure, the radioactive material may be deposited in scale on internal surfaces of pipes and other components. NORM in oil and gas extraction is a common phenomenon.

Scale and debris collected in the pig catcher when cleaning inside the Echo Yodel pipeline was tested for radiation and mercury before being handled and disposed. Testing using a hand-held radiation rate meter indicated no radioactive contamination. Spools recovered from upstream (well end) and downstream (platform end) of the pipeline were also tested for NORM. Readings showed no radiation contamination as levels were at or below background levels, and a qualified radiation inspector assessed the spools as ‘not NORM contaminated’.

The spools tested for NORM are considered appropriate and representative of the remaining Echo Yodel pipeline, as the samples are from both the upstream and downstream ends of the pipeline and the spools comprise the same materials as the pipeline.

In 2022, recovered Xmas trees were analysed for NORM. Testing using a hand-held radiation rate meter indicated no radioactive contamination.

Equipment exposed to production fluids will be sampled for NORM during the Petroleum Activity to classify then manage recovered materials.

Mercury

Mercury is common in oil and gas reservoirs and can pose a serious risk to health and the environment. Mercury may deposit onto the internal process infrastructure via mechanisms such as chemisorption, adsorption and precipitated scale deposits. Based on known patterns of mercury deposition in oil and gas infrastructure, metal surfaces exposed to gas-phase hydrocarbons were identified as being the most likely locations for depositing mercury scale (Kho, et al., 2022).

During pigging operations, mercury was detected in the scale removed from the pipeline. This concentrated scale and debris indicated there was a risk of residual mercury contamination in the remaining Echo Yodel pipeline, and further studies were undertaken. Mercury vapour testing, non-destructive and destructive testing for mercury contamination were subsequently conducted.

After recovery to deck, the spools were tested for mercury vapour using a Jerome meter, which has a detection limit of 50 ng/m³. No mercury vapour was detected. The inside surface was also tested using high-definition x-ray florescence. All readings were below detection limit (less than 0.5 µg/m²). Destructive testing was also undertaken. These results came back as below the detection limit of the instruments (less than 0.05 mg/kg).

Combined, the three methods were used to calculate that if a set of worst-case assumptions are made – for example, mercury content is at the limit of detection – the residual mercury is four orders of magnitude below the Western Australia (WA) Landfill Waste Class I threshold of 0.2 mg/kg for mercury -contaminated waste

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(Department of Water and Environment Regulation, 2019). The results show the pipeline is not contaminated with mercury.

The spools tested for mercury are considered appropriate and representative of the remaining Echo Yodel pipeline, as the samples are from both the upstream and downstream ends of the pipeline and the spools comprise the same materials as the pipeline.

In 2022, recovered Echo Yodel Xmas trees were also tested for mercury vapour. A Jerome meter was used. All results indicated amounts similar to the background levels that were measured before recovery.

3.7.2.2 Corrosion assessment

An engineering study was undertaken to determine whether external and internal corrosion has the potential to impact pipeline recovery operations (Atteris, 2021). The study found it was highly unlikely that a loss of wall thickness occurred during operations or during the suspended phase. The study concluded that pipeline integrity for recovery is sufficient until 2031, and the pipeline coating and cathodic protection system have enough life to protect the pipeline's external surface beyond 2031.

A subsea cut and recover method has been selected for the Echo Yodel pipeline, and this is the method outlined in this EP. Subsea cuts can be made either at the field joints or away from them to avoid areas of potential degradation, as described in Section 3.9.1.

3.8 Infrastructure overview

All subsea infrastructure within the Operational Area is presented in Table 3-6, along with the status and condition. The layout of the field infrastructure is presented in Figure 3-1. The recovery methods are detailed in Section 3.8.1.

The Echo Yodel pipeline is 23 km long and about 12 inches in diameter, comprising a 13-chrome stainless-steel inner pipeline coated by a four-layer polypropylene outer used for protection and insulation (also referred to as the parent coating). The field joints are coated with polyurethane for protection and insulation at the pipeline weld locations.

A stainless-steel pig launcher is connected to the south end of the pipeline (Table 3-7). Anode skids were retrofitted to some failed field joint locations and are connected to the pipeline via continuity cables.

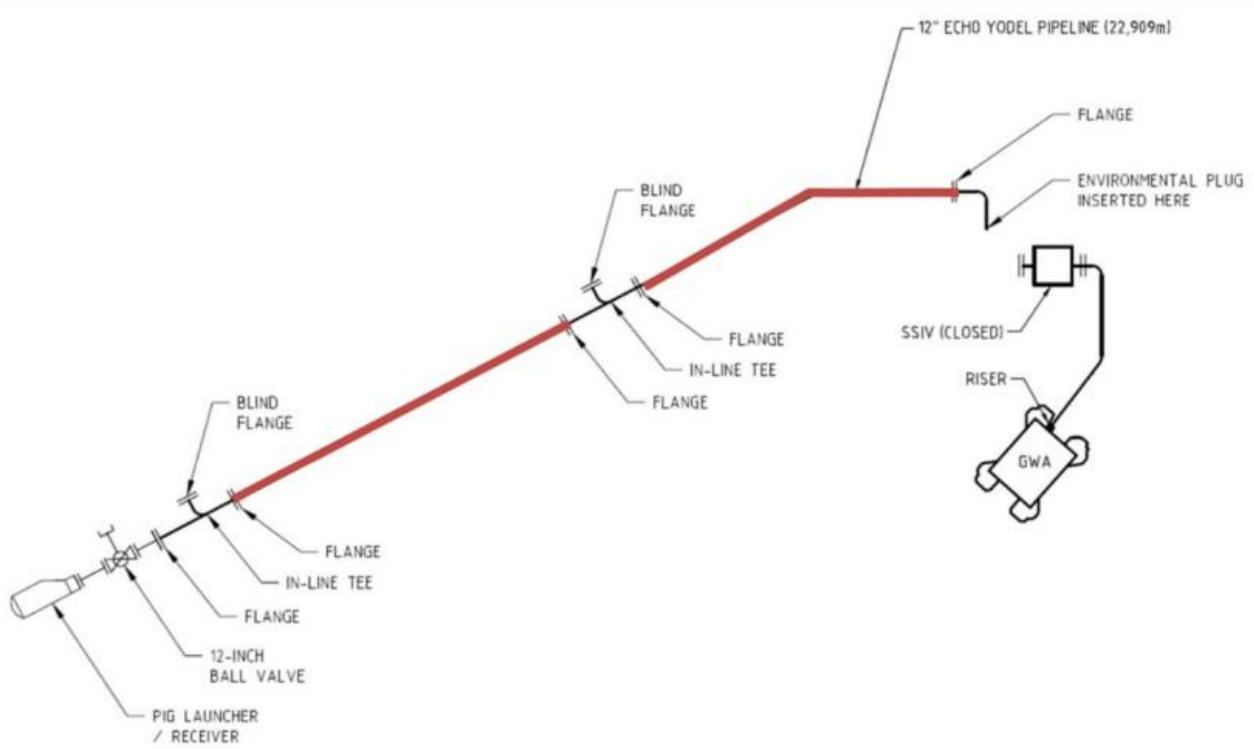

Figure 3-4: Echo Yodel pipeline schematic

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The pipeline was suspended at the end of operational field life in 2012. The pipeline was subject to an extensive pigging campaign in 2015/16 to clean and remove hydrocarbons and put it into a state of preservation. The pigging campaign is described in Section 3.7.2. Around 1,515 m³ of treated seawater remains in the pipeline with the ends capped. The seawater was treated with 1,000 ppm Hydrosure O-3670R, a biocide and oxygen scavenger cocktail chemical used to protect the pipeline material from internal corrosion. The pipeline was disconnected and outlets plugged at the completion of flushing activities.

The tie-in spools between the pipeline and the wells have been removed. The spool upstream of the SSIV was cut and a section removed. The spool remaining in the area at the completion of this Petroleum Activity was plugged.

The Echo Yodel gas wells (EY-3, EY-4) have been plugged and abandoned, Xmas trees removed, flying leads removed and wellhead severance performed during campaigns between 2021 and 2025.

The electrohydraulic umbilical was removed (up to the splitter box) in November 2025.

An ROV inspection survey undertaken in 2018 shows the pipeline in various states of burial.

Table 3-6: Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure locations

Asset description	Water depth	Status	Start location		End location	
			Latitude	***Longitude***	***Latitude***	***Longitude***
Yodel-3 well	136 m	Removed	19° 44' 17.062" S	115° 44' 53.85" E	-	-
Yodel-4 well	134 m	Removed	19° 44' 43.262" S	115° 44' 11.389" E	-	-
GWA platform	131 m	Operating facility	19° 39' 07.936" S	115° 55' 47.028" E	-	-
Echo Yodel umbilical	130 m to 140 m	Removed	19° 39' 04.585" S (platform)	115° 55' 47.881" E (platform)	19° 44' 44.342" S (well)	115° 44' 12.229" E (well)
Echo Yodel pipeline	130 m to 134 m	Disconnected from facility Flushed with treated seawater Depressurised	19° 39' 04.585" S (platform)	115° 55' 47.881" E (platform)	19° 44' 44.342" S (well)	115° 44' 12.229° E (well)

The subsea infrastructure is summarised in Table 3-7.

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Table 3-7: Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure decommissioning overview

Infrastructure	Materials/composition	Specifications	Possible residual chemicals/ hydrocarbons	Status	Last inspection date
Pipeline – line pipe (including inline tees EY4TI, EY3TI)	13% chromium weldable martensitic stainless steel	Length: 22.894 km Outside diameter: 324 mm Carbon steel wall thickness: 16.9 mm Total mass: 2,923.7 tonnes	Flushed with treated seawater (Hydrosure O-3670R 1,000 ppm) Total estimated discharge: 1,515 m³ of treated seawater Residual hydrocarbon <30 ppm	Above mudline, with some sections partially or fully buried	2018
	Pipeline – external polymer pipeline coating: four-layer polypropylene: • first layer – 0.25 mm thick fusion bonded epoxy • second layer – 0.25 mm thick adhesive • third layer – 10 mm thick foamed polypropylene • fourth layer – 3 mm thick solid polypropylene	Total coating wall thickness: 13.5 mm Total plastic coating mass: 239 tonnes			
	Pipeline – field joint coating: • injection moulded polyurethane • infill material – Hyperlast 2851239 solid polyurethane • Primer – Hyperlast 2874016 rigid cross-linked • Density – 1,130 kg/m³	Field joint cut back 200 ± 10 mm Total mass: 19.1 tonnes			
Pig launcher (including frame)	Carbon steel	5.1 m (L) × 1.5 m (W) × 0.8 m (H) Total mass: 3.18 tonnes		Above mudline	2018
Pipeline – spool piece	Duplex stainless steel	Total mass: 3.65 tonnes		Above mudline, capped with environmental plug	2018
Pipeline – sacrificial bracelet anodes	Aluminium	Total mass: 12 tonnes	N/A	Above mudline, with some sections partially or fully buried	2018

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Infrastructure	Materials/composition	Specifications	Possible residual chemicals/ hydrocarbons	Status	Last inspection date
Pipeline – anode skids	Aluminium	Total mass: 0.02 tonnes	N/A	Four anode skids were visible during the 2018 survey The remaining six anode skids are assumed buried and were not inspected during the 2018 survey	2018
Survey markers	Carbon steel, concrete	Total mass: 3.85 tonnes	N/A	Partially buried	2014
Stabilisation aids	Sandbags	Total mass: 0.4 tonnes	N/A	Supporting spool piece at cut end/plug location	2018
Other debris	Small items (e.g. rope, plastic crate) identified in 2018 survey. The presence of other debris will be confirmed during the as-found survey described in Section 3.9.6.				

3.8.1 Remaining infrastructure in title areas after Petroleum Activity

After decommissioning the Echo Yodel pipeline, some minor Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure will remain in WA-9-PL and will be managed under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP, specifically:

- production tie-in spool and riser between the SSIV structure and topsides
- topsides riser piping
- SSIV structure
- control jumper from splitter box.

As such, Woodside is not proposing to relinquish WA-9-PL at the end of decommissioning activities. Furthermore, the following Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure will remain in WA-5-L and also managed under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP:

- electrohydraulic unit from splitter box to topsides.

3.9 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities

3.9.1 Pipeline and tie-in spool recovery

The pipeline (including partial SSIV spool) will be removed by cutting it into sections on the seabed and recovering the sections. Sediment relocation may be needed to debury the pipeline (Section 3.9.3), which will be done using a mass flow excavator, pipeline retrieval tool or ROV jetting to remove the top cover of soil around buried sections of the pipeline to facilitate removal. Relocated sediment will be distributed around the pipeline.

Using a winch or crane, a cutting tool will be deployed to the seabed. An ROV will be used to help deploy and position the cutting tool on the pipeline. The cutting tool will cut the pipeline then reposition about 10 m to 16 m along the pipeline for the next cut location. An ROV will monitor and confirm positioning throughout the cutting process. This cutting process will be repeated along the length of the pipeline.

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The cutting tool is planned to be a hydraulic shear cutting tool (shears). Woodside has successfully used a hydraulic shear cutting tool to section the Griffin gas export pipeline for removal. Operational requirements may necessitate the use of alternative tools during the Petroleum Activity. In certain locations where the use of shears is not considered appropriate, other cutting tools – such as but not limited to a diamond wire saw or chop saw – may be used. The hydraulic shear cutting tool will not generate swarf but will generate plastic coating slivers or burrs inherent to the shearing process. A chop saw or diamond wire saw will generate steel and plastic swarf if used.

A grab will be deployed from the vessel using a crane or a winch to recover the pipeline sections. An ROV will monitor for engagement between the grab and the pipeline bundle section. The vessel crane will then lift the pipe section clear of the seabed and recover it through the water column. The contents of the pipeline will freely drain into the water column. The pipeline section will be recovered to the vessel and laid horizontally in a storage area on the deck. This operation will be repeated until all sections of pipeline are recovered to the vessel deck.

If required, marine growth cleaning may be performed either on the seabed or on the vessel using high pressure water jetting, in parallel with pipeline recovery steps. If required, citric acid may be applied to the pipelines on deck to control odour. The marine growth that is removed by high pressure water jetting will be either discharged to sea during the cleaning process (Section 3.9.4) or collected on deck and disposed of onshore.

Planned discharges during pipeline removal include:

- seawater treated with Hydrosure with oil-in-water content of 6 ppm (residual level as measured, Section 3.7.2) from within the pipeline
- small quantities of plastic slivers or burrs (if cut with shears)
- small quantities of plastic and steel swarf (if cut using chop saw or diamond wire saw)
- traces of scale dislodged from within the pipeline (if present)
- marine growth removed from the pipeline.

3.9.2 Inline tee, ball valve and pig launcher recovery

The following structures installed as part of the pipeline will be removed:

- two inline tees
- ball valve
- pig launcher/receiver (including frame).

The structures may be lifted from the seabed either directly or using a subsea basket to facilitate recovery. An ROV will be deployed to depth from the vessel to monitor recovery.

3.9.3 Pipeline deburial

As described in Section 3.8, an ROV survey in 2018 showed the pipeline in various states of burial (Table 3-8).

Table 3-8: Echo Yodel pipeline burial assessment from 2018 survey data

Burial percentage	Length	Percentage of total length
More than 100%	597 m	3%
50 to 100%	12,308.8 m	54%
0 to 50%	3,955.3 m	16%
Spanning	6,091.1 m	27%

Notes:

1. *Burial percentage considers total outside diameter (including coating) excluding marine growth thickness.*
2. *Percentage of total length is calculated based on data in the most recent full visual survey report (2018).*

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About 550 to 1,100 m³ of sediment has been estimated as needing relocation. This assumes between 50 and 100% of the pipeline is buried and another 50 to 100% of the pipeline diameter is covered by sediment, based on the 2018 survey burial data (Table 3-8), worst-case predicted continued burial over time, and deburial is performed using a mass flow excavator. A pipeline retrieval tool or ROV jetting will relocate smaller sediment volumes.

3.9.4 Marine growth removal

It is estimated 20 mm of hard marine growth and up to 180 mm of soft marine growth are present along the pipeline.

Table 3-9: Marine growth removal methods

Activity/equipment	Description
Water jetting	Uses high-pressure water to remove marine growth
Acid (citric or sulphamic acid)	Chemically dissolves calcium deposits

It is anticipated jetting will not remove 100% of the marine growth. If required, acid may be applied to the pipelines in the storage area on the deck to control odours. It is estimated up to 10,000 L of acid may be applied to the approximately 1,900 recovered pipeline sections joints. Some residual spray from the chemical application may enter the MCV's drainage system and be discharged to sea.

3.9.5 Sandbag, anode skid and debris recovery

Sandbags will be recovered by either an ROV and placed into a subsea basket, or recovered directly to deck using a grab from the vessel.

In locations where the anode skids are not visible, sediment relocation (by ROV water jetting or air lifting) will be required to locate buried anode skids. Sediment relocation will begin at the anode continuity clamp and on the continuity cable side of the pipeline. The continuity cable may be used to locate the anode skid. If the anode skid has been disconnected from the continuity cable, about 1.2 m³ of sediment will be relocated per anode skid site (2 m × 2 m square to depth of 300 mm below the mudline) to attempt to locate the anode skid. If after sediment relocation the anode skid cannot be found, a further attempt may be made to locate it using a grapple or grab. If both methods to find the anode skid are unsuccessful and the anode skid cannot be located, it will be left in situ.

Anode skids will be disconnected from the continuity cable using an ROV grinder. Either an ROV or grapple will be used to recover the anode skids into a debris basket on the seabed.

Other debris (e.g. soft rope) and survey markers already identified during ROV surveys, or during the as-found survey, will be recovered using an ROV and ROV basket or directly to deck using a grab from the vessel.

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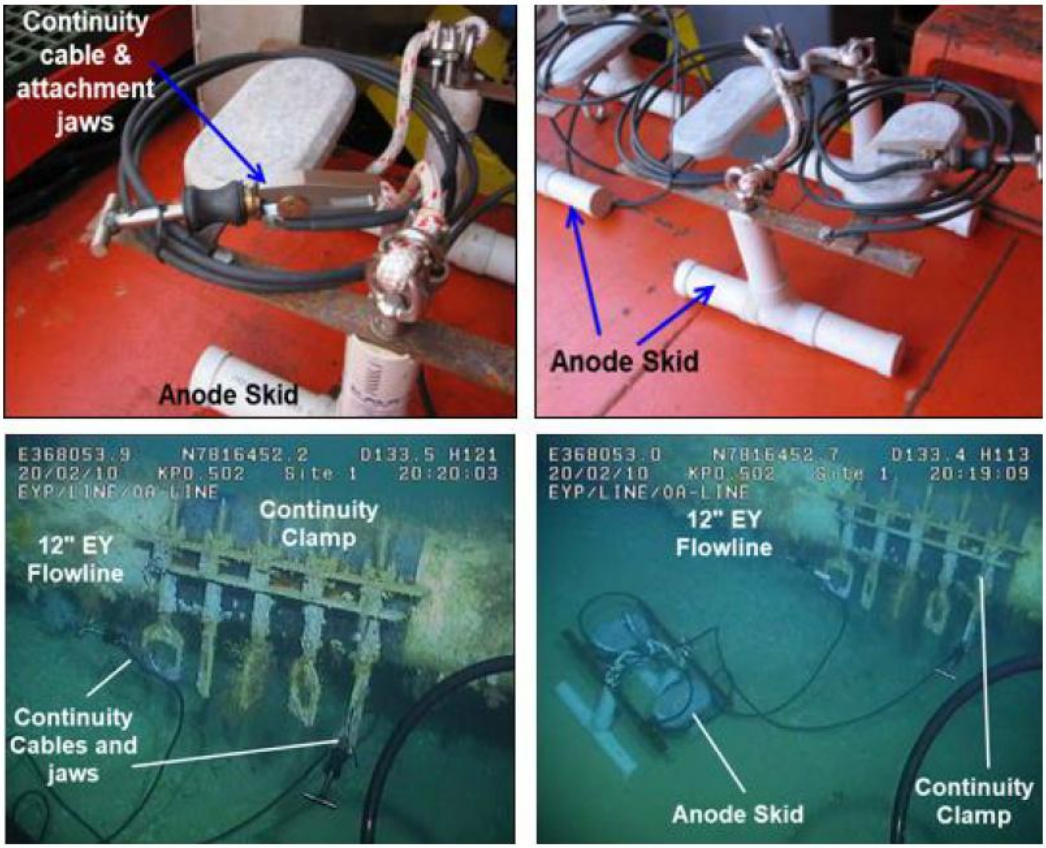

Figure 3-5: Echo Yodel pipeline anode skids

3.9.6 As-found and as-left surveys

An as-found and an as-left survey will be conducted along the Echo Yodel pipeline route.

An as-found survey is performed when the Petroleum Activity begins and is used to identify any issues with the condition of the infrastructure (i.e. burial status) that have the potential to affect the Petroleum Activity, and to identify suitable landing areas for equipment and work baskets. The as-found survey may also identify miscellaneous debris for recovery.

For the pipeline, an as-found survey may use an ROV or multibeam echo sounder (MBES) or a magnetometer (or similar) or side scan sonar (SSS), in addition to an ROV-mounted camera. MBES and SSS acoustic surveys emit high-frequency acoustic signals and are used to identify seabed features and any remaining infrastructure that requires removal.

An as-left survey will be undertaken after completing the Petroleum Activity, once the pipeline is recovered. An ROV and acoustic surveying (or similar) will be used to confirm all infrastructure has been recovered and to identify debris. Any identified debris will be recorded for recovery.

3.10 Project wastes

Generated wastes may be broadly classified into one of two categories:

- general non-hazardous solid wastes
- hazardous solid and liquid wastes.

Non-hazardous solid wastes produced on project vessels include cardboard, plastic, aluminium and paper.

Hazardous wastes are materials that are harmful to human health or the environment. They include waste prescribed in the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* (Cth) and *Environmental*

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Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 (WA). Hazardous wastes stored on project vessels may include:

- lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids, cleaning and cooling agents
- oil filters and batteries
- oily rags
- paint, aerosol cans
- medical wastes
- acids/caustics and solvents.

Key waste materials generated from infrastructure removal include:

- about 23 km of pipeline material of 13% chromium alloy
- pipeline four-layer polypropylene coating.

3.10.1 Management of wastes and recovered infrastructure

Non-hazardous waste materials will be stored onboard the project vessels in suitable containers (segregated from hazardous waste materials) for transport back to shore for disposal or recycling in accordance with applicable regulations.

All hazardous waste will be documented and tracked, segregated from other waste streams and stored in suitable containers. Recyclable hazardous wastes, such as oils and batteries, will be stored separately from non-recyclable materials. All these wastes will be disposed of onshore at a licenced facility.

All waste streams will be classified and managed in accordance with applicable legislative requirements, or in accordance with international guidance where applicable. For example:

- Commonwealth *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989*, which implements the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- WA Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- International Finance Corporation: Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines: Environmental Waste Management.

Recovered infrastructure will be managed through the project's contracting strategy, which will include an infrastructure disposal strategy where waste management solutions will be assessed against the principles of the waste management hierarchy.

While no NORM or mercury contamination is expected (Section 3.7.2.1), handling and disposal of the infrastructure includes contingency procedures for dealing with contaminants onshore and offshore, should any be detected (Section 6.9.5).

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4. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Overview

In accordance with sections 21(2) and 21(3) of the Environment Regulations, this section describes the existing environment that may be affected by the activity (planned and unplanned), as described in Section 3, including details of the relevant values and sensitivities of the environment that were used for the risk assessment.

The EMBA is the largest spatial extent where unplanned events could have an environmental or sociocultural consequence on the surrounding environment. For this EP, the EMBA is the potential spatial extent of surface and in-water hydrocarbons at concentrations above ecological impact thresholds, in the event of the worst-case credible spill. The ecological impact thresholds used to delineate the EMBA are defined in Section 6.9.1.2.

Woodside recognises that hydrocarbons may be visible at lower concentrations than the ecological impact thresholds defined in Table 4-1. These visible hydrocarbons have the potential to cause sociocultural impacts. In respect of this, the EMBA also includes hydrocarbon thresholds where sociocultural impact could occur. Receptors relevant to the sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds include cultural values and heritage, Commonwealth and State marine protected areas, National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places, areas of tourism and recreation, and commercial and traditional fisheries. For this EP, the sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds for surface hydrocarbons encompasses an area fully within the boundaries of the EMBA for ecological impacts. The EMBA and sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds are shown in Figure 4-1 and described in Table 4-1.

The EMBA does not represent the predicted coverage of any one hydrocarbon spill nor depict a slick or plume at any particular time. Rather, the EMBA represents a composite of many theoretical paths, integrated over the full duration of the simulations under various metocean conditions.

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Table 4-1: Hydrocarbon spill thresholds used to define environment that may be affected for surface and in-water hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbon type	Ecological hydrocarbon thresholds*	Sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds*	Planning area for operational and scientific monitoring
Surface (floating)	10 g/m² This represents the minimum oil thickness (0.01 mm) at which ecological impacts (e.g. to birds and marine mammals) are expected to occur.	1 g/m² This represents a wider area where a visible sheen may be present on the surface and, therefore, the concentration at which sociocultural impacts to the visual amenity of the marine environment may occur. However, it is below concentrations at which ecological impacts are expected to occur. This low exposure value also establishes the planning area for scientific monitoring.	
Dissolved	50 ppb This represents potential toxic effects, particularly sublethal effects to highly sensitive species. As dissolved hydrocarbons are within the water column and not visible, impacts to sociocultural receptors are associated with ecological impacts. Therefore, dissolved hydrocarbons at this threshold also represent the level at which sociocultural impacts may occur.		10 ppb This low exposure value establishes the planning area for scientific monitoring (based on potential for exceedance of water quality triggers) This area is described further in Appendix G. In the event of a spill, DNP will be notified of AMPs that may be contacted by hydrocarbons at this threshold.
Entrained	100 ppb This represents potential toxic effects, particularly sublethal effects to highly sensitive species. Entrained hydrocarbons have limited bioavailability, as toxic effects are driven by the small soluble fraction (typically less than 1% of the oil mass) that dissolves into the water column (French-MaCay, 2026). As entrained hydrocarbons are within the water column and not visible, impacts to sociocultural receptors are associated with ecological impacts. Therefore, entrained hydrocarbons at this threshold also represent the level at which sociocultural impacts may occur.		
Shoreline	100 g/m² This represents the threshold that could impact the survival and reproductive capacity of benthic epifaunal invertebrates living in intertidal habitat.	10 g/m² This represents the volume where hydrocarbons may be visible on the shoreline but is below concentrations at which ecological impacts are expected to occur.	N/A

** Further details, including the source of the thresholds used to define the EMBA in this table, are in Section 6.9.1.2.*

Woodside has considered the potential environmental and sociocultural consequences associated with dissolved hydrocarbons at a concentration of 10 ppb. Modelling indicates the 10 ppb concentration extends slightly to the south-west of the EMBA.

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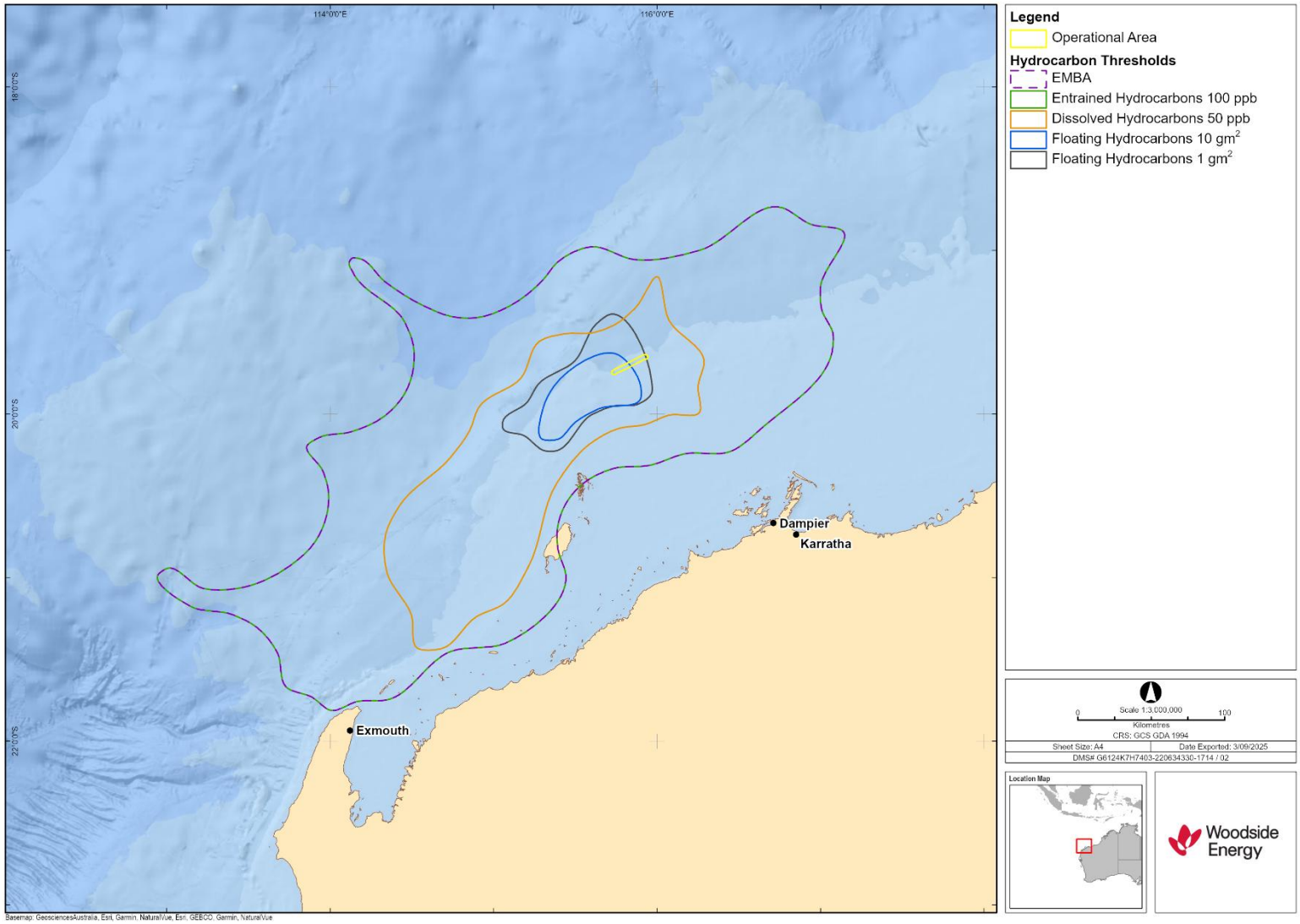

Figure 4-1: Environment that may be affected by the Petroleum Activity

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4.2 Regional context

The Operational Area is in Commonwealth waters within the North-west Marine Region (NWMR), as defined under the Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA v4.0) (DSEWPaC, 2012c), in water depths of around 130 m to 135 m. Within the NWMR, the Operational Area lies in the NWS Province (Figure 4-2). Woodside's Master Existing Environment summarises the characteristics for the relevant marine bioregions.

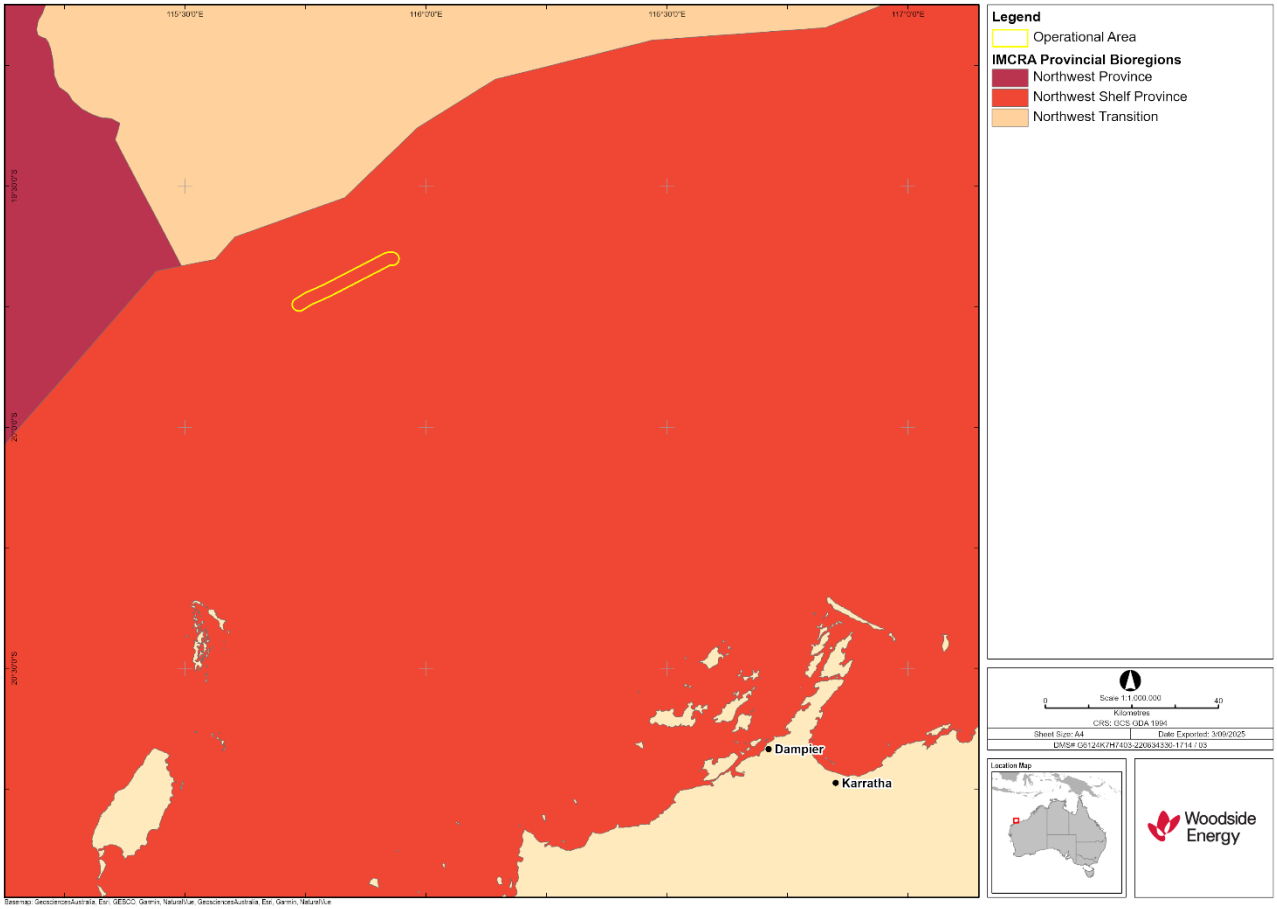

Figure 4-2: Location of the Operational Area and relevant marine bioregions

4.3 Matters of national environmental significance (EPBC Act)

Table 4-2 summarises the MNES overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA, according to Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) results (Appendix C). It should be noted the EPBC Act PMST is a general database that identifies areas in which protected species have the potential to occur. The PMST conducts searches to determine the presence or absence of MNES based on a conservative grid-based search function. Marine areas (more than 30 km) from the coast use 32 km × 32 km grid cells to determine the spatial overlap with listed MNES. Accordingly, the PMST report can indicate the presence of MNES that do not intersect with the Operational Area or EMBA. To accurately consider any impacts from the Petroleum Activity on MNES, shapefiles provided by Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) have been assessed using geographic information system software to determine the actual presence and distance to MNES.

More information about these MNES is provided in the next subsections and described in Appendix C.

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Table 4-2: Summary of relevant matters of national environmental significance identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool as potentially occurring within the Operational Area and EMBA

MNES	Number of MNES in Operational Area	Number of MNES in EMBA
World Heritage Properties	None	1
National Heritage Places	None	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	None	None
Commonwealth Marine Area	1	2
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	None	None
Listed Threatened Species	22	52
Listed Migratory Species	37	64

4.4 Physical environment

The Operational Area is in Commonwealth waters within the NWS Province with water depths of 130 m to 135 m. The NWS Province is located primarily on the continental shelf between North West Cape and Cape Bougainville. It varies in width from about 50 km at Exmouth Gulf to more than 250 km off Cape Leveque and covers an area of 238,759 km² (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2008). The bathymetry within the Operational Area is generally flat, which is consistent with the broader NWS Province shelf region (Baker, et al., 2008). The seabed in the NWS Province has a gentle (0.05º) seaward gradient, extending to a relatively steep outer slope about 200 km to 300 km offshore in water depths of around 200 m (Baker, et al., 2008). The continental slope then descends more rapidly from the shelf edge to deeper than 1,000 m to the north-west (James, et al., 2004).

The Master Existing Environment summarises the physical characteristics of the environment within the EMBA.

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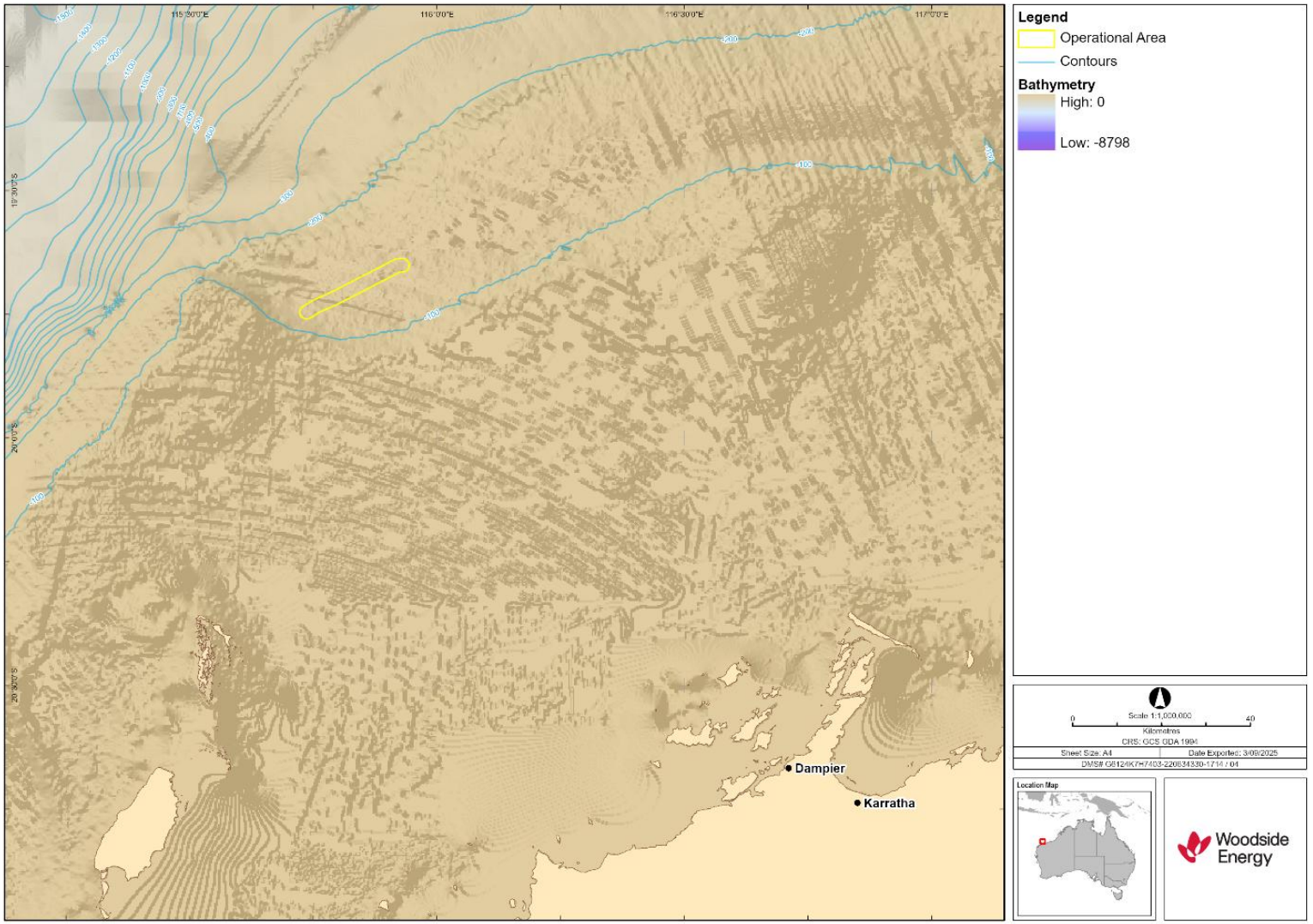

Figure 4-3: Bathymetry of the Operational Area

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4.5 Habitats and biological communities

Habitats and ecological communities within the EMBA are briefly described and identified in Table 4-3. They are fully described in the Master Existing Environment document.

Table 4-3: Habitats and communities within the environment that may be affected

Habitat/ community	Description	Key locations within the EMBA
Seabed characteristics		
NWS Province	The NWS Province is within the NWMR	• Overlapped by the Operational Area
Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour key ecological feature (KEF)	Unique seafloor feature with ecological properties of regional significance. Provides areas of hard substrate, and therefore may provide sites for higher diversity and enhanced species richness relative to surrounding areas of predominantly soft sediment.	• Overlapped by the Operational Area
Marine primary producers		
Coral	Coral reef habitats have a high diversity of corals, associated fish and other species of commercial and conservation importance. There are no coral reef habitats within the Operational Area. The nearest coral reef habitat is at Rankin Bank. Other coral reef habitats in the EMBA include those within the Montebello and Barrow Island protected areas, the Muiron Islands and Ningaloo Coast.	• Rankin Bank • Glomar Shoal • Rowley Shoal • Ningaloo Coast • Muiron Islands • Barrow Island • Montebello Islands
Seagrass beds and macroalgae	Seagrass beds and benthic macroalgae reefs are a main food source for many marine species and provide key habitats and nursery grounds (Heck Jr., et al., 2003; Wilson, et al., 2010). Given the water depth of the Operational Area and seabed habitat depth is beyond the phototrophic zone, ecologically sensitive primary producers do not occur. The nearest seagrass is at the Montebello and Barrow islands, south of the Operational Area, within the EMBA.	• Barrow Island • Montebello Islands • Lowendal Islands
Mangroves	Mangroves grow in intertidal mud and sand, with specially adapted aerial roots (pneumatophores) that provide for gas exchange during low tide (McClatchie, et al., 2006). Mangrove forests can help stabilise coastal sediments, provide a nursery ground for many species of fish and crustacean, and provide shelter or nesting areas for seabirds (McClatchie, et al., 2006). The closest mangrove habitats to the Operational Area are at the Montebello and Barrow islands and mangroves are confined to shoreline habitats in nearshore areas of the NWMR.	• Montebello Islands • Barrow Island • Lowendal Islands • Ningaloo Coast
Other communities and habitats		
Plankton	Internal tides along the NWS and Exmouth Plateau draw deeper, cooler waters into the photic zone, stirring up nutrients and triggering primary productivity. The greatest productivity within this subsystem is mainly found around the 200 m isobath associated with the shelf break. Plankton within the Operational Area and EMBA are expected to be representative of the wider NWMR.	• Throughout the EMBA

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Habitat/ community	Description	Key locations within the EMBA
Pelagic and demersal fish populations	Pelagic and demersal fishes occupy a range of habitats throughout each region, from coral reefs to open offshore waters, and are an extremely important component of ecosystems, providing a link between primary production and higher predators. Pelagic fish species may be within the Operational Area, although there are no habitats considered important to these species within the Operational Area.	• Throughout the EMBA
Epifauna and infauna	The soft sediments of the region are characterised by moderately abundant and diverse communities of infauna and mobile epifauna dominated by polychaetes, crustaceans, molluscs and echinoderms. The benthic infauna and epifauna found within the Operational Area are representative of the wider NWMR (and EMBA).	• Throughout the EMBA

4.6 Protected species

A total of 120 EPBC Act listed species considered to be MNES were identified as potentially occurring within the EMBA, of which a subset of 60 species was identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Area. The full list of marine species identified from the PMST report is provided in Appendix C. The PMST report is produced from a grid-based search, which can cause species outside of the search area to be detected, such as terrestrial. Species identified in the PMST that are not known to inhabit shorelines, nor rely on the marine environment for their diet, have not been assessed. One conservation-dependent species has also been identified with potential to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA.

Species identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Area and EMBA and biologically important areas (BIAs) or habitat critical to their survival (habitat critical) that overlap the Operational Area and EMBA are listed in Table 4-4 to Table 4-12. Figure 4-4 to Figure 4-11 show the spatial overlap between relevant BIAs and habitat critical and the Operational Area and EMBA. Key threatened and migratory species and associated biologically important behaviours in the EMBA are further described in the Master Existing Environment.

4.6.1 Fish, sharks and rays

A total of 16 EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory fish species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which 12 occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-4). A full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search is provided in Appendix C.

BIAs that overlap the EMBA are presented in Figure 4-4 and in Table 4-4. The Operational Area overlaps whale shark foraging BIAs (Figure 4-4, Table 4-4).

BIAs are further described in the Master Existing Environment.

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Table 4-4: Threatened and migratory fish, shark and ray species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Anoxypristis cuspidata	Narrow sawfish	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Carcharhinus longimanus	Oceanic whitetip shark	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Carcharias taurus	Grey nurse shark (west coast population)	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Congregation or aggregation known to occur in area
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Isurus paucus	Longfin mako	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Milyeringa justitia	Barrow cave gudgeon	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Milyeringa veritas	Cape Range cave gudgeon	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Mobula alfredi as *Manta alfredi*	Reef manta ray	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Mobula birostris as *Manta birostris*	Giant manta ray	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Ophisternon candidum	Blind cave eel	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Pristis clavata	Dwarf sawfish	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Pristis pristis	Largetooth sawfish	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Pristis zijsron	Green sawfish	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat known to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area

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Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Rhincodon typus	Whale shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Sphyrna lewini	Scalloped hammerhead	Conservation dependent	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area

Table 4-5: Fish, shark and ray biologically important areas (BIAs) within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction of BIA from Operational Area (km)
Whale shark	Foraging (northward from Ningaloo along 200 m isobath)	Overlaps
	Foraging (high prey density) (Ningaloo marine park and adjacent Commonwealth waters)	288 km south-west

Source: DCCEEW (2024c)

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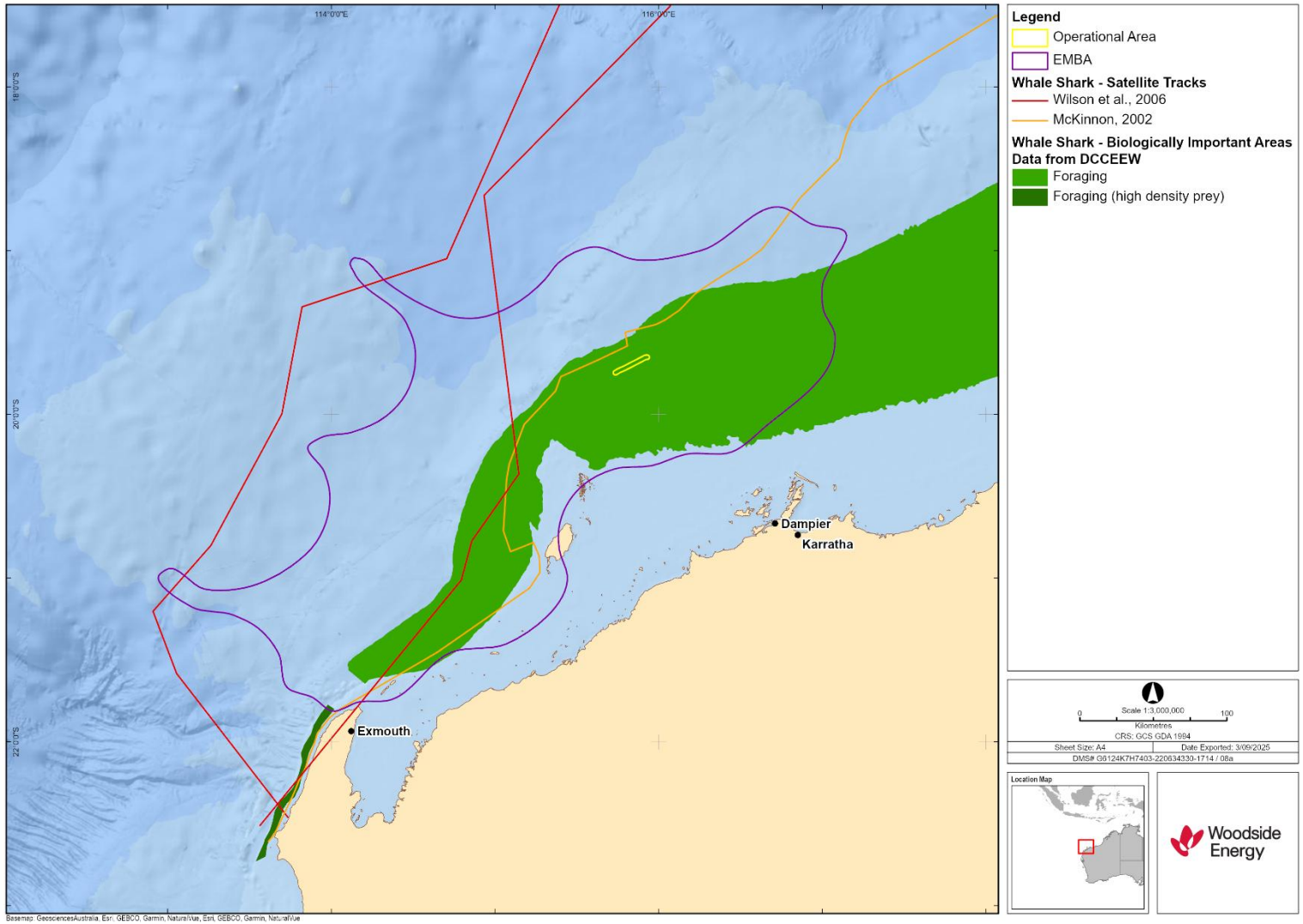

Figure 4-4: Whale shark BIAs overlapping the EMBA and tagged whale shark satellite tracks

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4.6.2 Marine reptiles

A total of seven EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory marine reptile species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, all of which occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-6). A full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search is provided in Appendix C.

BIAs that overlap the EMBA are presented in Figure 4-5 and Table 4-4. Habitat critical overlapping the EMBA is presented in Figure 4-6 and Table 4-8. The Operational Area overlaps an internesting buffer BIA for flatback turtles and habitat critical for flatback turtle nesting (Figure 4-5, Table 4-7; Figure 4-6, Table 4-8).

BIAs are further described in the Master Existing Environment.

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Table 4-6: Threatened and migratory marine reptile species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Short-nosed sea snake	Critically endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Aipysurus foliosquama	Leaf-scaled sea snake	Critically endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Chelonia mydas	Green turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Natator depressus	Flatback turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Congregation or aggregation known to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area

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Table 4-7: Marine turtle BIAs within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction of BIA from Operational Area (km)
Flatback turtle	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Montebello Islands)	Overlaps
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Dampier Archipelago)	38 km south-east
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Legendre Island)	52 km south-east
	Foraging, reproduction (mating), reproduction (nesting) (Montebello Islands)	68 km south-west
	Aggregation, reproduction (internesting) (Montebello Islands)	81 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting) (Montebello Islands)	81 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Delambre Island)	87 km south-east
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Thevenard Island – South Coast)	98 km south-west
	Foraging, reproduction (mating) (Barrow Island)	105 km south-west
Green turtle	Foraging, reproduction (internesting, mating, nesting) (Montebello Islands)	65 km south-west
	Aggregation (Montebello Islands)	81 km south-west
	Resting (basking) (Barrow Island)	103 km south-west
	Foraging, reproduction (internesting, mating, nesting) (Barrow Island)	103 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (North and South Muiron Island)	228 km south-west
	Reproduction (nesting) (North and South Muiron Island)	255 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (North West Cape)	253 km south-west
Hawksbill turtle	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Montebello Islands)	47 km south-west
	Reproduction (Internesting buffer) (Ah Chong and South East Island)	62 km south-west
	Foraging, reproduction (mating, nesting) (Montebello Islands)	69 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Lowendal Island)	84 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Barrow Island)	94 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Varanus Island)	102 km south-west
	Foraging, reproduction (mating, nesting) (Barrow Island)	105 km south-west

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Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction of BIA from Operational Area (km)
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Thevenard Island)	183 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Ningaloo coast and Jurabi coast)	258 km south-west
	Reproduction (nesting) (Ningaloo coast and Jurabi coast)	276 km south-west
Loggerhead turtle	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Montebello Islands)	58 km south-west
	Reproduction (nesting) (Montebello Islands)	77 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Lowenthal Islands)	77 km south-west
	Reproduction (nesting) (Muiron Islands)	251 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Muiron Islands)	255 km south-west
	Reproduction (internesting buffer) (Ningaloo coast and Jurabi coast)	260 km south-west
	Reproduction (nesting) (Ningaloo coast and Jurabi coast)	279 km south-west

Table 4-8: Habitat critical to the survival of the species predicted to occur within the EMBA

Species	Location of habitat critical to the survival of the species	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Flatback turtle	Barrow Island, Montebello Islands, coastal islands from Cape Preston to Locker Island	10 km south-west
	Dampier Archipelago, including Delambre Island and Hauy Island	52 km south-east
Loggerhead turtle	Exmouth Gulf and Ningaloo coast	260 km south-west
Hawksbill turtle	Cape Preston to mouth of Exmouth Gulf including Montebello Islands and Lowendal Islands	50 km south-west
Green turtle	Barrow Island, Montebello Islands, Serrurier Island and Thevenard Island	51 km south-west
	Exmouth Gulf and Ningaloo Coast	260 km south-west

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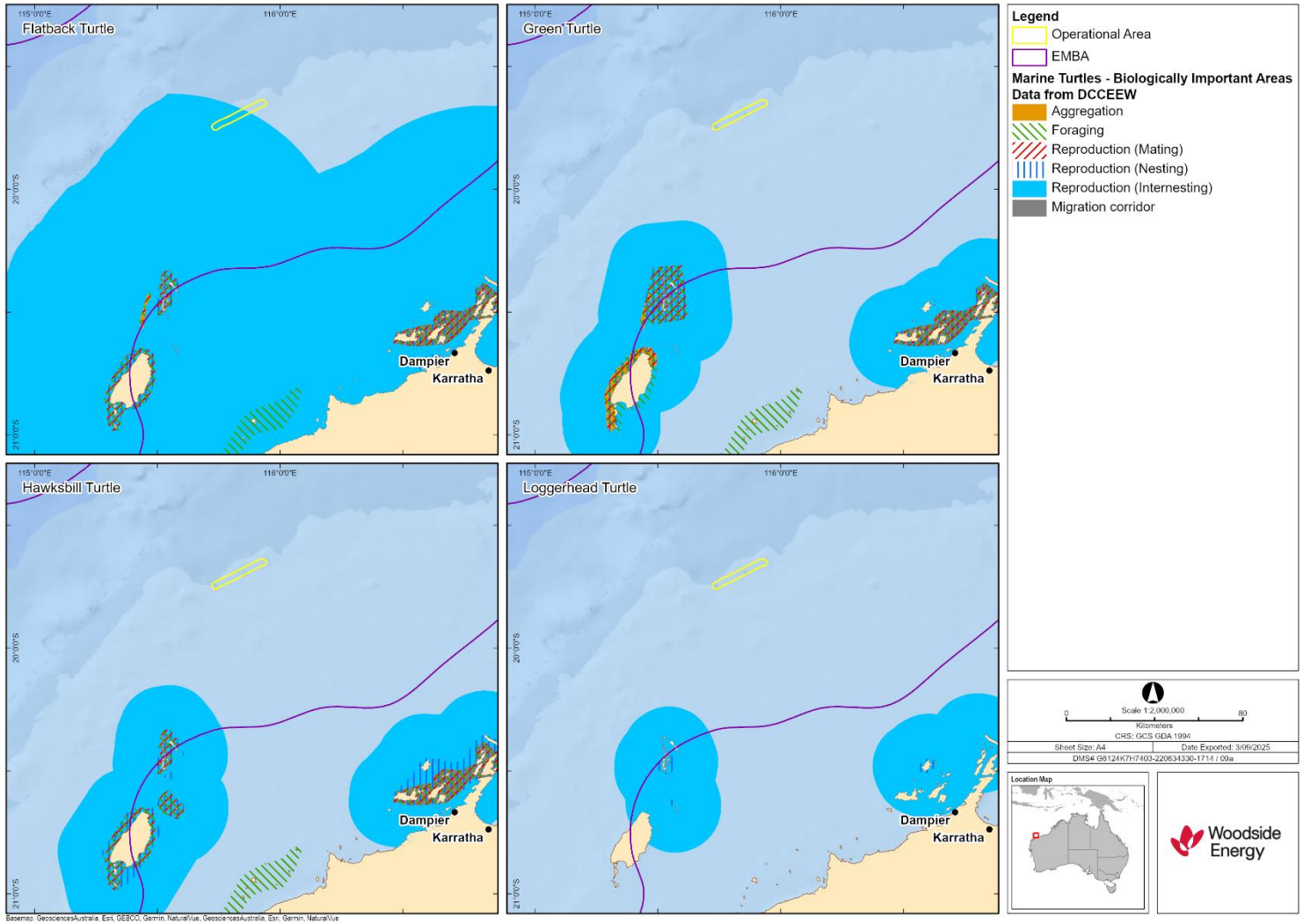

Figure 4-5: Marine reptile BIAs closest to the Operational Area

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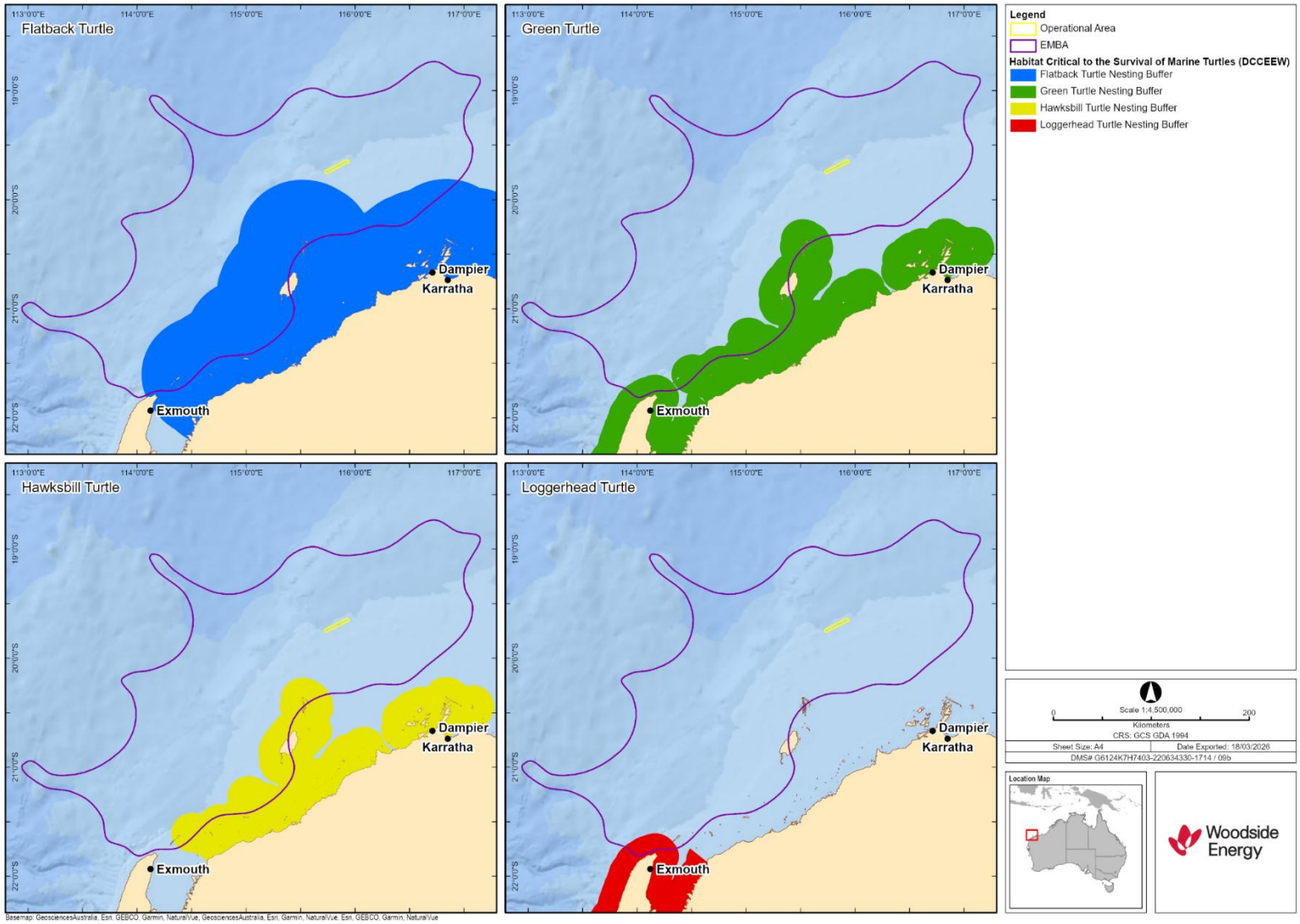

Figure 4-6: Habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles closest to the Operational Area

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4.6.3 Marine mammals

A total of 14 EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory marine mammal species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which nine occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-9). A full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search is provided in Appendix C.

BIAs that overlap the EMBA are presented in Table 4-10 and shown in Figure 4-7 to Figure 4-9. The Operational Area overlaps one BIA, which is the migration BIA of pygmy blue whale. Habitat critical to survival for the southern right whale overlaps the EMBA and is described in Table 4-10 and shown in Figure 4-10.

BIAs are further described in the Master Existing Environment.

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Table 4-9: Threatened and migratory marine mammal species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	Antarctic minke whale	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue whale	Endangered	Migratory	Migration route known to occur in area	Migration route known to occur in area
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Balaenoptera omurai	Omura's whale	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Dugong dugon	Dugong	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Eubalaena australis	Southern right whale	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	N/A	Migratory	Breeding known to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Orcinus orca	Killer whale, orca	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Orcaella heinsohni	Australian snubfin dolphin	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Sousa sahulensis	Australian humpback dolphin	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Tursiops aduncus	Spotted bottlenose dolphin	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area

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Table 4-10: Marine mammal BIAs within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Dugong	Foraging (high density seagrass beds), breeding, calving, nursing	265 km south-west
Pygmy blue whale	Migration	28 km south-west
	Foraging	295 km south-west
Humpback whale	Migration (north and south)	30 km north
Southern right whale	Migration, reproduction	273 km south-west

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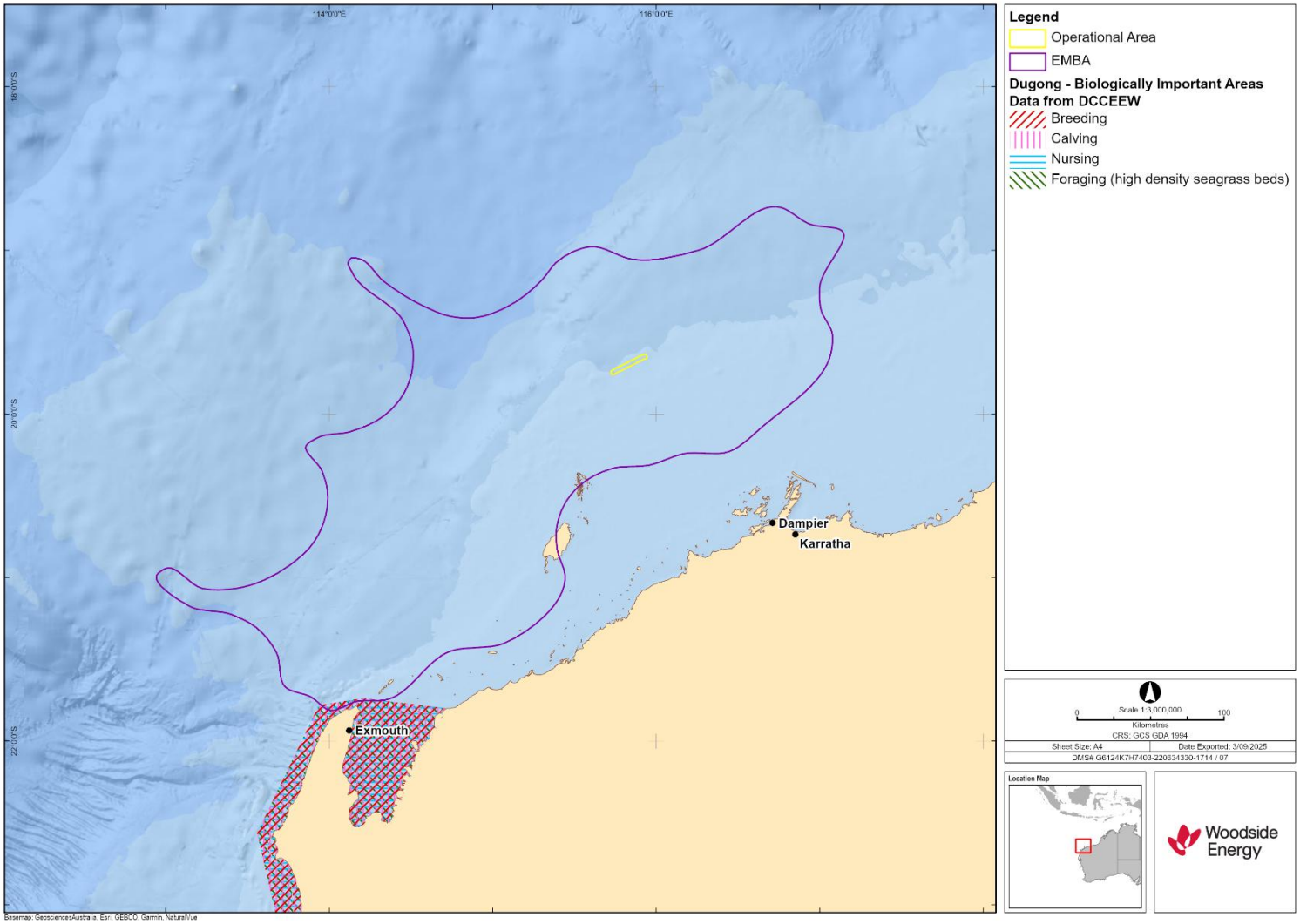

Source: DCCEEW (2024c)

Figure 4-7: Dugong BIAs overlapping the EMBA

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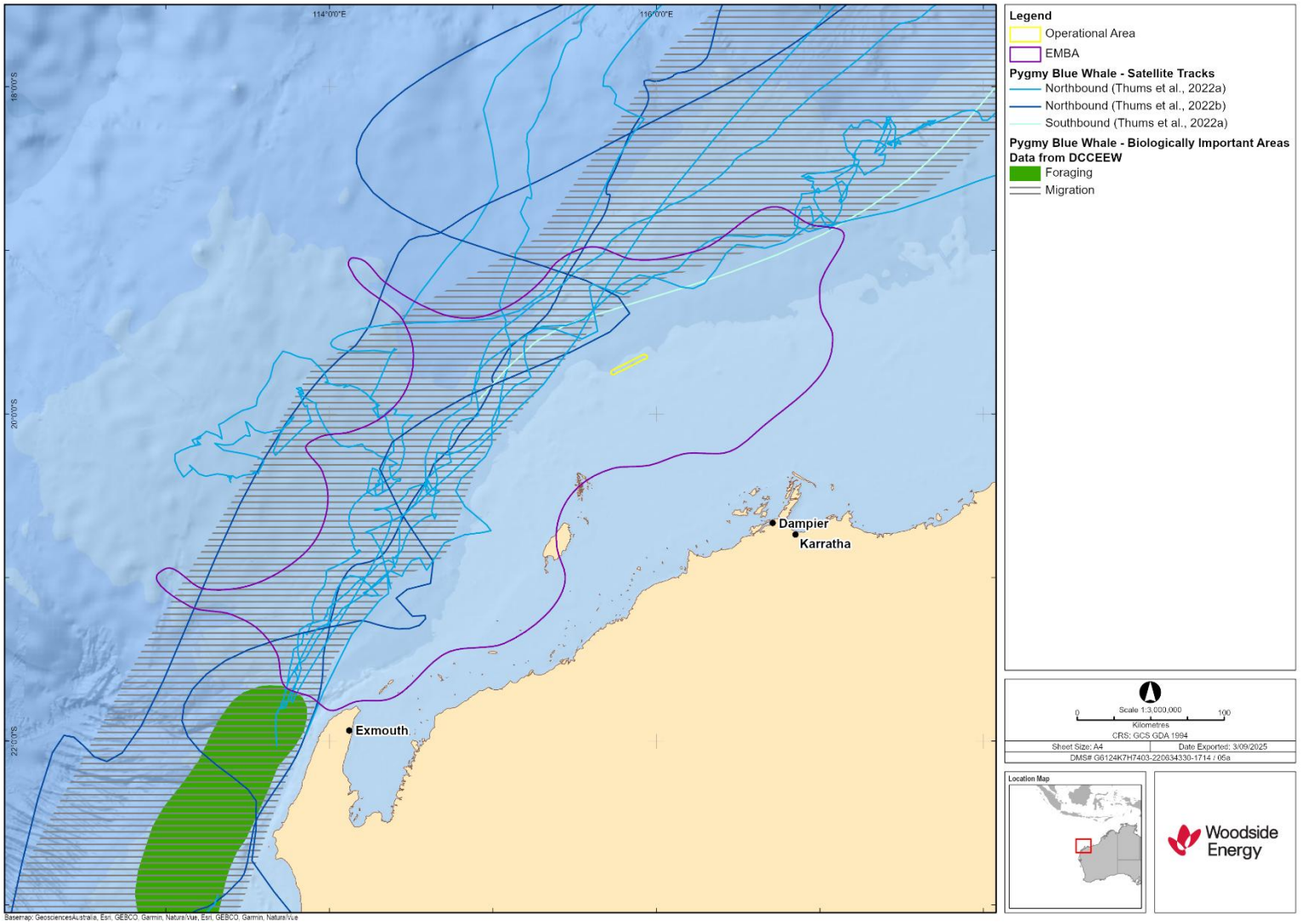

Figure 4-8: Pygmy blue whale BIAs overlapping the EMBA and tagged whale tracks for northbound migration

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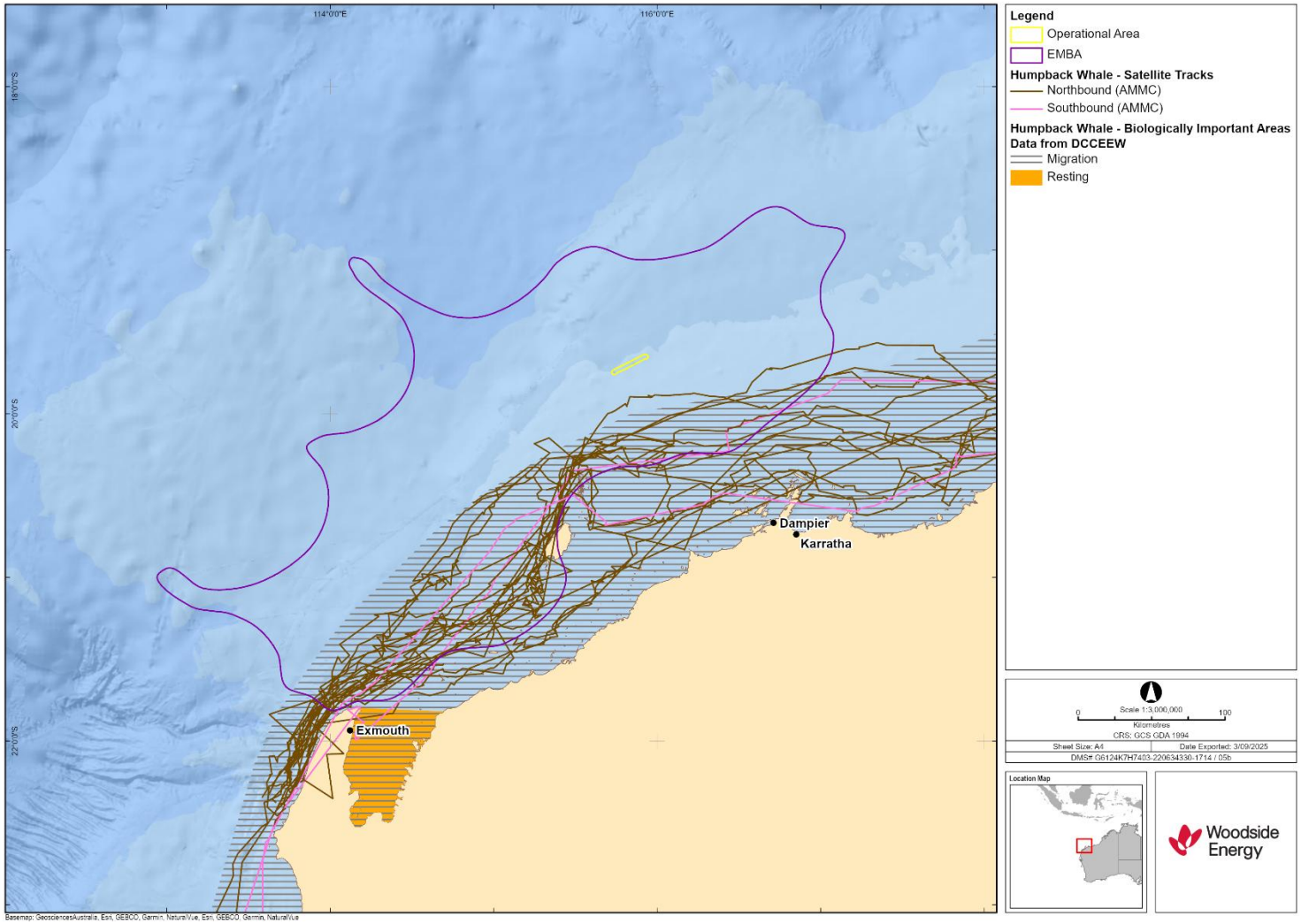

Source: DCCEEW (2024c)

Figure 4-9: Humpback whale BIAs and tagged tracks overlapping the EMBA

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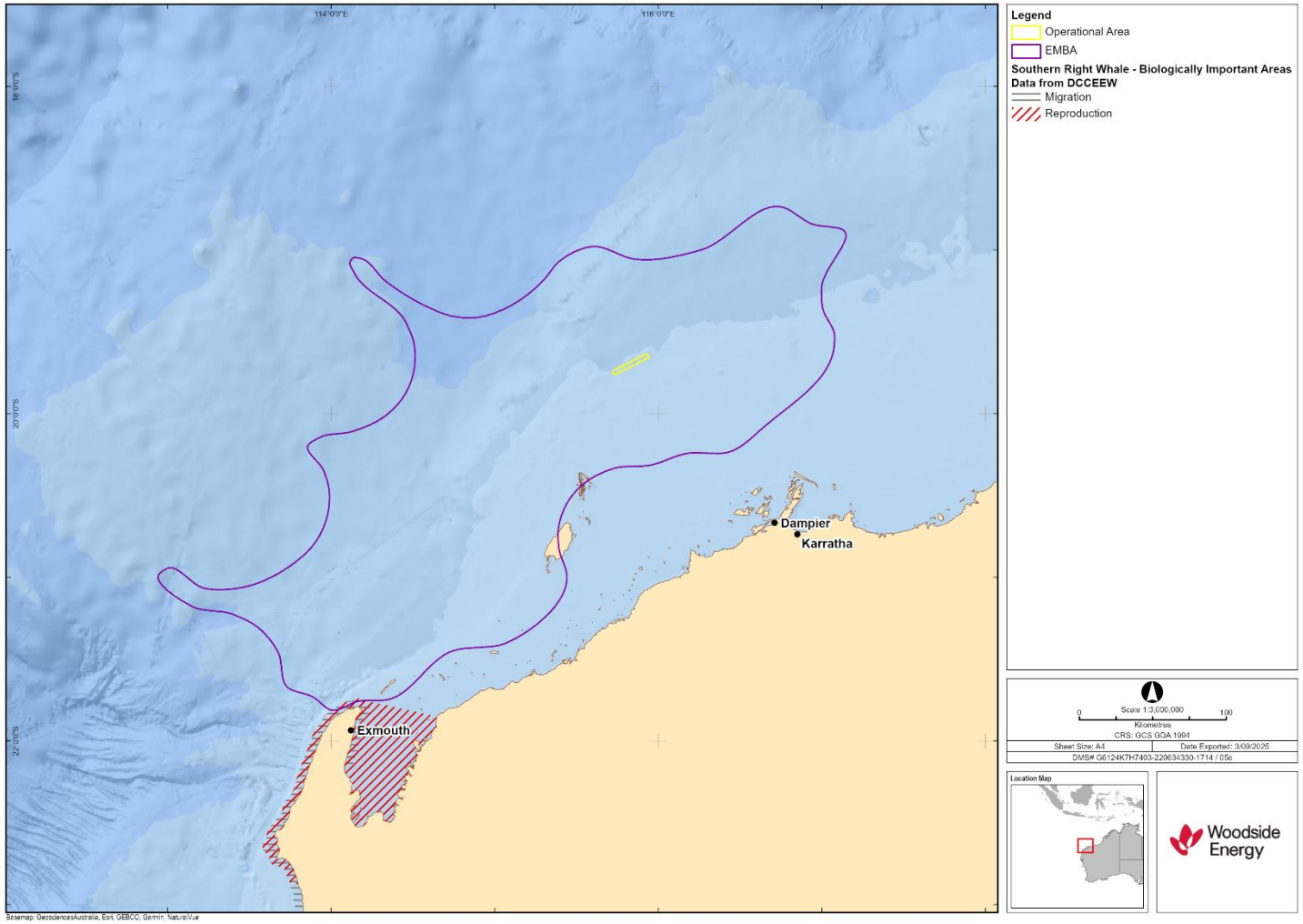

Source: DCCEEW (2024a)

Figure 4-10: Southern right whale BIAs overlapping the EMBA

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4.6.4 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds

A total of 33 EPBC Act listed threatened seabirds and migratory shorebird species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which 14 occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-11). A full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search is provided in Appendix C.

BIAs that overlap the EMBA are presented in Table 4-11 and Figure 4-11. The Operational Area overlaps reproduction BIAs for wedge-tailed shearwater (Table 4-11, Figure 4-11).

Detailed descriptions of seabirds and migratory shorebirds in the EMBA are provided in the Master Existing Environment.

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Table 4-11: Threatened and migratory seabird and migratory shorebird species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Actitis hypoleucos	Common sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Anous stolidus	Common noddy	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Calidris canutus	Red knot	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater sand plover	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red goshawk	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Fregata ariel	Lesser frigatebird	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area

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Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Fregata minor	Great frigatebird	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Northern Siberian bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian dowitcher	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Macronectes giganteus	Southern giant-petrel	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Malurus leucopterus edouardi	White-winged fairy-wren (Barrow Island)	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew	Critically endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus	Christmas Island white-tailed tropicbird	Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed tropicbird	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed tropicbird	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis	Red-tailed tropicbird (Indian Ocean)	Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Pterodroma mollis	Soft-plumaged petrel	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area

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Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (as per PMST report, Appendix C)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Sternula albifrons	Little tern	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Sterna dougallii	Roseate tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian fairy tern	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Thalassarche carteri	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Tringa nebularia	Common greenshank	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area

Table 4-12: Seabird and shorebird BIAs within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Wedge-tailed shearwater	Breeding (Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne coasts and islands including Ashmore Reef)	Overlaps
Roseate tern	Breeding (Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne coasts and islands including Ashmore Reef)	63 km south-west
Fairy tern	Breeding (Pilbara and Gascoyne coasts and islands)	61 km south-west
Lesser crested tern	Breeding (Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne coasts and islands including Ashmore Reef)	68 km south-west

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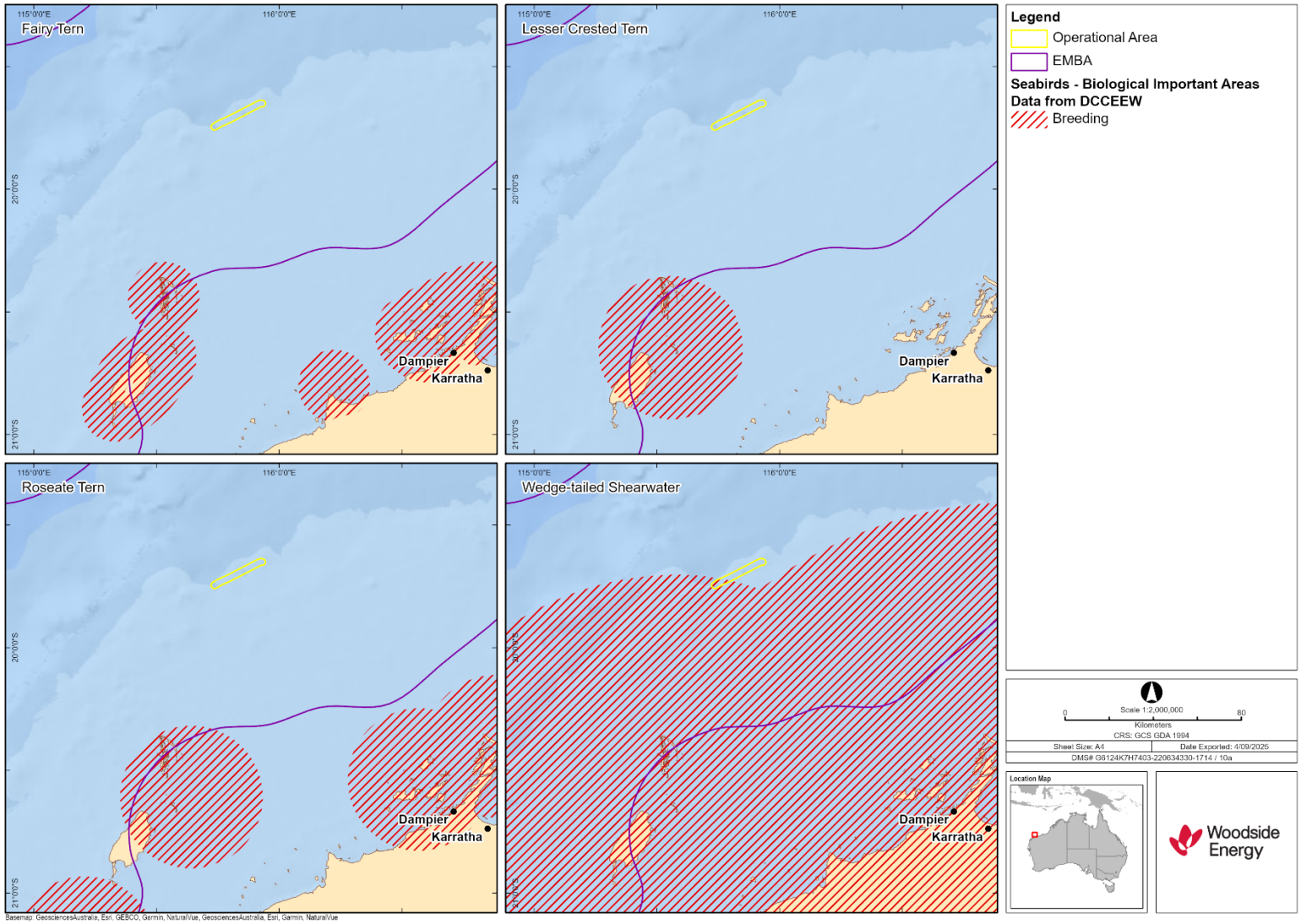

Figure 4-11: Seabird BIAs closest to the Operational Area

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4.6.5 Seasonal sensitivities for protected species

Seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species identified as potentially occurring in the Operational Area are identified in Table 4-13. Seasonal sensitivities for species in the wider NWMR are described in the Master Existing Environment.

Table 4-13: Key seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species identified as occurring in the Operational Area

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fish, sharks and rays												
Whale shark* – foraging/ aggregation near Ningaloo[6]												
Mammals												
Blue whale – northern migration (North West Cape, Montebello Islands)[1]												
Blue whale – southern migration (North West Cape, Montebello Islands)[2]												
Humpback whale – northern migration (Jurien Bay to Montebello Islands)[3]												
Humpback whale – southern migration (Montebello Islands to Jurien Bay)[4]												
Killer whale – foraging (Shark Bay)[5]												
Marine reptiles												
Green turtle – various nesting areas[8]												
Flatback turtle – various nesting[7]												
Loggerhead turtle – various nesting areas[7]												
Hawksbill turtles – various nesting areas[8]												
Seabirds and shorebirds												
Fairy tern – breeding (Ningaloo)[10]												
Wedge-tailed shearwater – various breeding sites[12]												
Osprey – breeding (Ningaloo)[11]												
Roseate tern – breeding (Ningaloo)[12]												
Lesser crested tern – various breeding sites[13]												
Migratory shorebirds (general peak presence non-breeding)												

Species may be present in the Operational Area

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Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak period. Presence of animals is reliable and predictable each year												

References for species seasonal sensitivities:

1. *Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC, 2012c; 2012b); McCauley & Jenner (2010); McCauley (2011)*
2. *DSEWPaC (2012c; 2012b); McCauley & Jenner (2010)*
3. *Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM, 2005); Commonwealth of Australia (2002); Jenner, et al. (2001); McCauley & Jenner (2001)*
4. *McCauley & Jenner (2001); Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2015)*
5. *McCauley (2011)*
6. *CALM (2005); DSEWPaC (2012c); Commonwealth of Australia (2002); Sleeman, et al. (2010)*
7. *Chevron (2015); CALM (2005); DSEWPaC (2012c)*
8. *Chevron (2015); DSEWPaC (2012c)*
9. *Commonwealth of Australia (2002)*
10. *CALM (2005); Commonwealth of Australia (2002)*
11. *Higgins (1996)*
12. *DSEWPaC (2012a); Commonwealth of Australia (2002)*
13. *Hamza (2014).*

**Periods of sensitivity include whale shark foraging northward from the Ningaloo Marine Park along the 200 m isobath (July to November).*

4.7 Key ecological features

The Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF overlaps the Operational Area. KEFs within the Operational Area and EMBA are identified in Table 4-14 and described in the Master Existing Environment. Figure 4-12 shows the spatial overlap with KEFs and the Operational Area and EMBA.

Table 4-14: Key ecological features within the Operational Area and EMBA

Key ecological feature	Distance and direction from Operational Area to KEF (km)
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	Overlaps
Continental slope demersal fish communities	27 km north-west
Glomar Shoal	67 km south-east
Exmouth Plateau	152 km north-west
Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula	218 km south-west
Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef	264 km south-west

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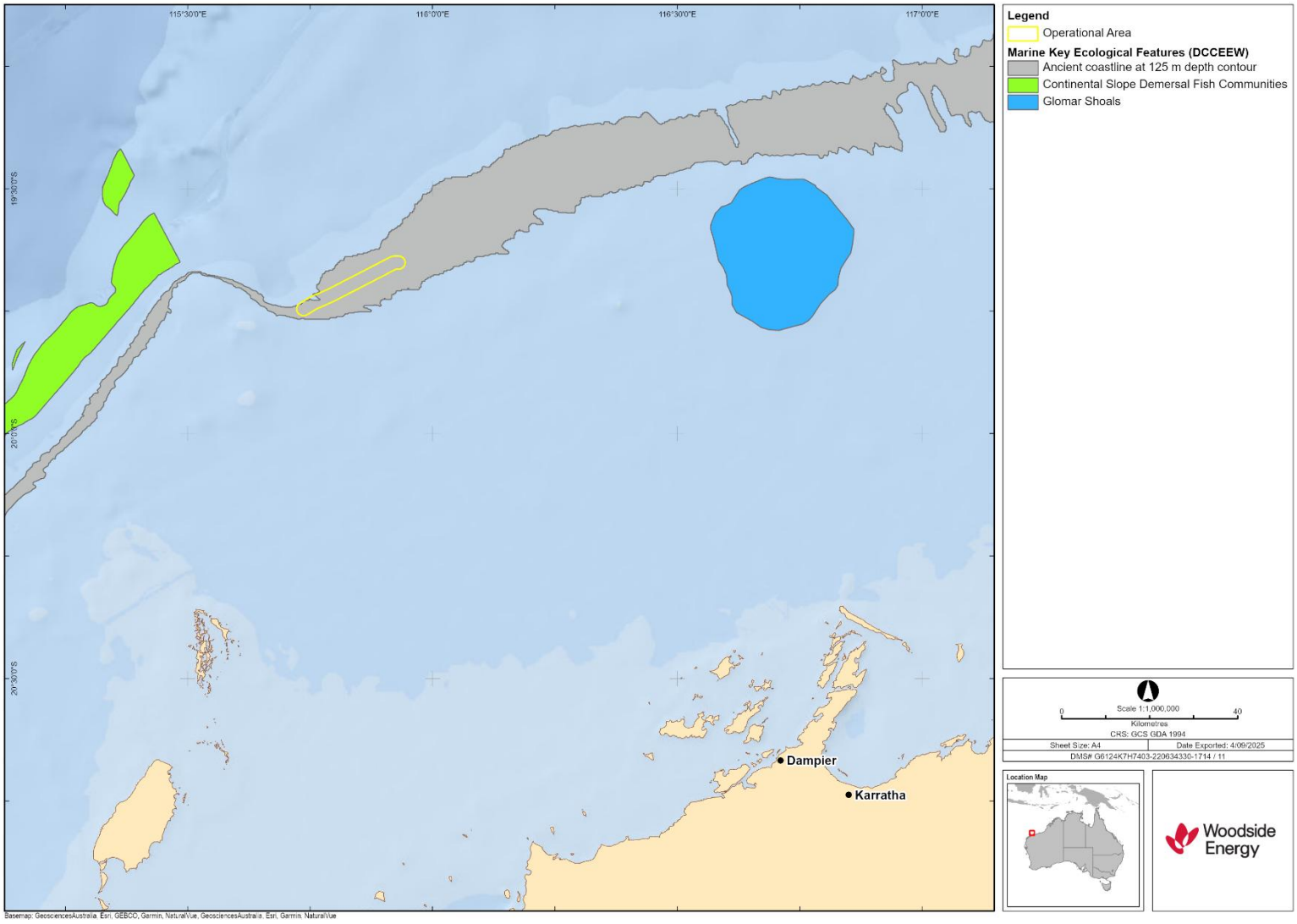

Figure 4-12: Key ecological features overlapping the Operational Area

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4.8 Protected places

No protected places overlap the Operational Area. Protected places within the Operational Area and EMBA are identified in Table 4-15 and presented in Figure 4-13. The Master Existing Environment outlines the values and sensitivities of protected places and other sensitive areas in the Operational Area and EMBA.

Table 4-15: Established protected places and other sensitive areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

	Distance and direction from Operational Area to protected place or sensitive area (km)	IUCN category* or relevant park zone overlapping the Operational Area and/or EMBA
AMPs		
NWMR		
Gascoyne AMP	244 km west	VI
Montebello AMP	25 km south-west	VI
Ningaloo AMP	260 km south-west	IV
State marine parks and nature reserves		
Marine parks		
Barrow Island	115 km south-west	N/A
Montebello Islands	64 km south-west	N/A
Ningaloo	265 km south-west	N/A
Marine management areas		
Barrow Island	81 km south-west	N/A
Muiron Islands	246 km south-west	N/A
Conservation parks		
Montebello Islands	71 km south-west	N/A
Nature reserves		
Airlie Island	184 km south-west	N/A
Barrow Island	104 km south-west	N/A
Boodie, Double, Middle islands	136 km south-west	N/A
Muiron Islands	250 km south-west	N/A

**Conservation objectives for IUCN categories include:*

Ia: Strict nature reserve

Ib: Wilderness area

II: National park

III: Natural monument or feature

IV: Habitat/species management area

V: Protected landscape

VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources – allows human use but prohibits large-scale development.

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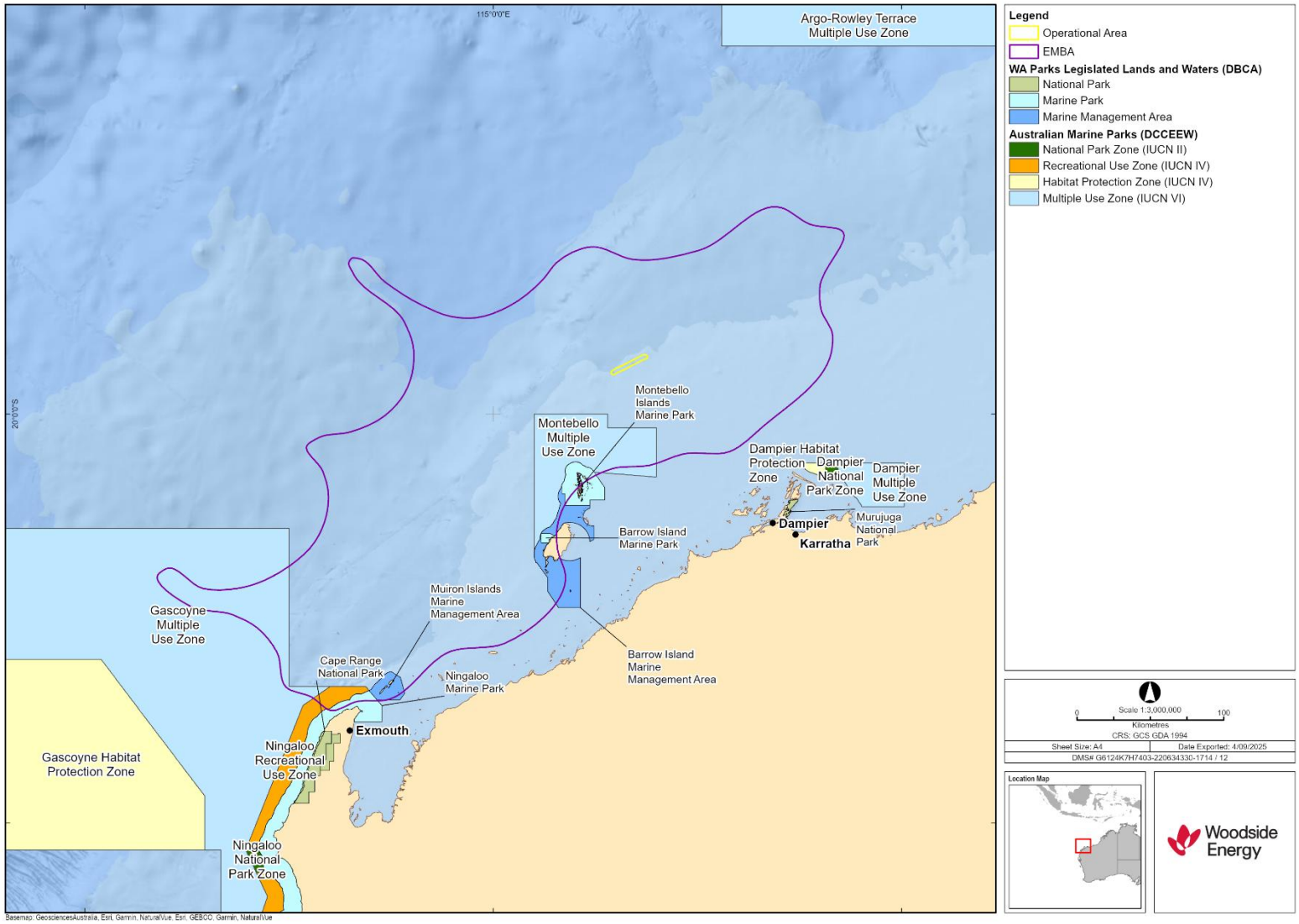

Figure 4-13: Protected areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

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4.9 Socioeconomic environment

4.9.1 Cultural values and heritage

Woodside recognises the 'environment' for the purpose of the evaluation required under the Environment Regulations includes:

- the heritage value of places
- the social, economic and cultural features of the broader environment.

The heritage value of places within the Operational Area and EMBA and the cultural features of these areas are described in this section. Cultural values and heritage as they relate to the wider NWMR are described in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.1.1 Native title

For the Petroleum Activity in this EP, two native title claims or determinations overlap the EMBA and five are coastally adjacent to the EMBA. Table 4-16 lists these. However, it does not differentiate between claims and determinations, as rights and interests may exist within either of these.

No Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUAs) overlap the EMBA but multiple ILUAs are coastally adjacent to the EMBA (Table 4-16).

Figure 4-14 shows the relevant native title claims or determinations and ILUAs relevant to the EMBA. How Woodside considers native title rights and interests is further described in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.1.2 Coastally adjacent Indigenous groups

To identify cultural features and heritage values that may exist outside of a native title claim, determination and ILUA area, Woodside considers native title claims, determinations and ILUAs coastally adjacent to the EMBA to be an instructive means of identifying potentially relevant Indigenous groups to consult (see Section 5).

How Woodside engages with coastally adjacent Indigenous groups is described in the Master Existing Environment.

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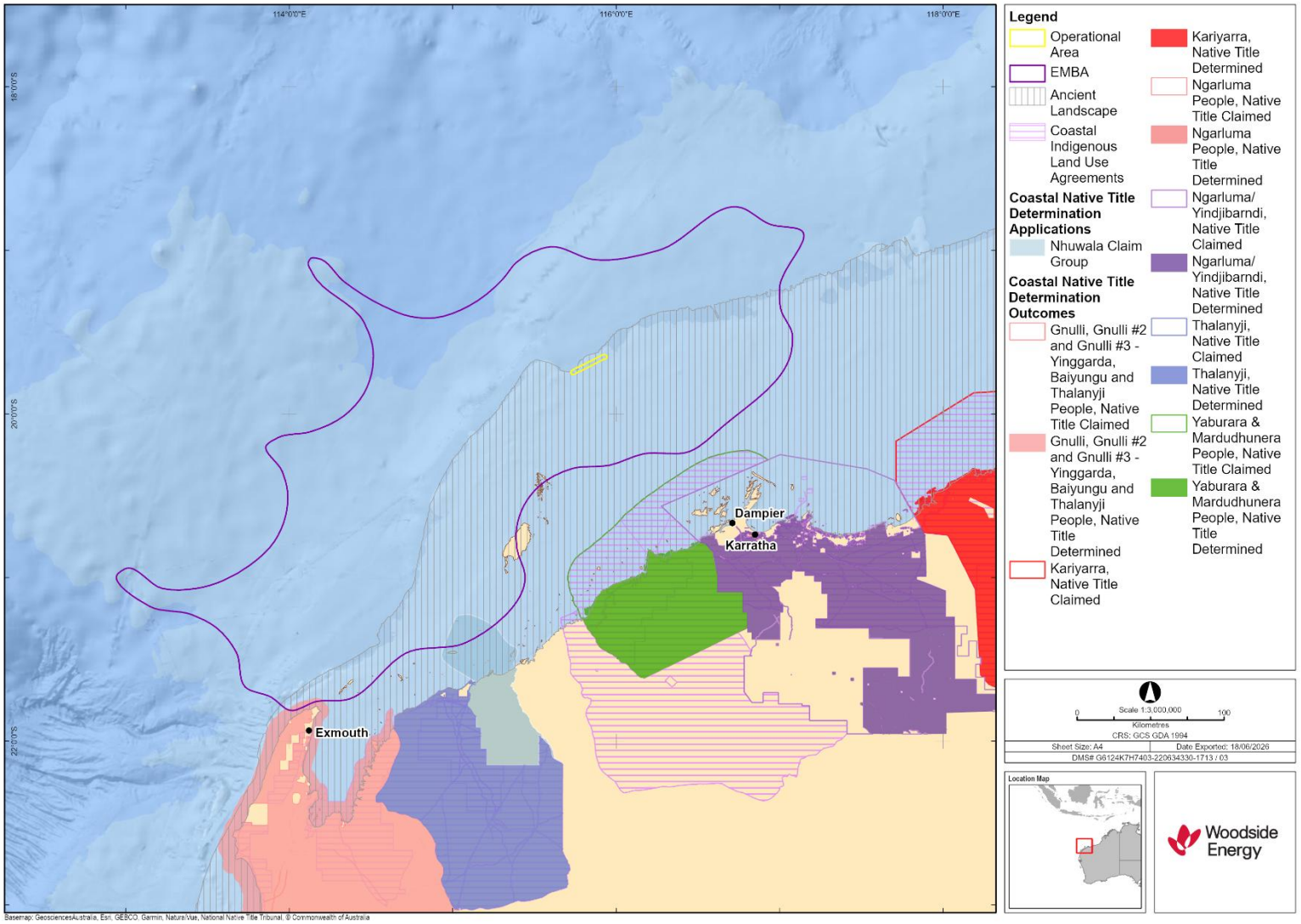

Figure 4-14: Operational Area and EMBA in relation to native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements

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Table 4-16: Summary of native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements that overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA

Claim, determination or ILUA	Registered Native Title Body Corporate	Overlaps with EMBA	Coastally adjacent to the EMBA
Claim or determination			
Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 – Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People	Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation, Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation	Yes	Yes
Nhuwala Claim Group	Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (Nominated Representative)	Yes	Yes
Thalanyji	Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Yaburara and Mardudhunera People	Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Ngarluma People	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi	Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation, Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Kariyarra	Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
ILUA			
Alinta-Kariyarra Electricity Infrastructure ILUA	Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Anketell Port Infrastructure Corridor and Industrial Estates Agreement	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Cape Preston Project Deed (YM Mardie Indigenous Land Use Agreement)	Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Cape Preston West Export Facility	Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
FMG – Kariyarra Land Access Indigenous Land Use Agreement	No Representative Body Specified	No	Yes
Kariyarra and State Indigenous Land Use Agreement	Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation, Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
KM and YM Indigenous Land Use Agreement 2018	Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation, Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Kuruma Marthudunera and Yaburara and Coastal Mardudhunera Indigenous Land Use Agreement	No representative body specified	No	Yes
Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation Conservation Estate ILUA	Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
Macedon ILUA	Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
RTIO Ngarluma Indigenous Land Use Agreement (PBC Agreement)	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes
RTIO Kuruma Martgudunera People Indigenous Land Use Agreement	Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation	No	Yes

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4.9.1.3 Marine parks

Woodside assesses cultural values within marine park management plans where the Operational Area or EMBA overlaps a marine park. Woodside considers these management plans to determine whether:

- cultural features and heritage values have been identified
- Traditional Custodians or representative bodies are specified to contact regarding potential cultural features and heritage values.

For completeness, Woodside considers cultural features and heritage values identified in the management plans where Traditional Custodians or representative bodies relevant to the EP are represented. These values are outlined in Table 4-18.

The Operational Area does not overlap any AMPs. The EMBA overlaps with features of the Ningaloo, Gascoyne and Montebello AMPs (Commonwealth) managed under the North-west Network Management Plan (DNP, 2018). The EMBA also overlaps three State marine parks. Where the corresponding management plans specify identifiable representative bodies who may hold knowledge of heritage values, these bodies are consulted (see Section 5 and Appendix F).

Table 4-17 identifies representative bodies that are specified for the marine parks overlapped by the EMBA.

Table 4-17: Summary of the Operational Area and EMBA overlap with Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plan areas

Marine Park Management Plan	Operational Area overlap	EMBA overlap	Specified bodies
AMP (Commonwealth) management plan			
Gascoyne AMP	No	Yes	Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
Montebello AMP	No	Yes	Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
Ningaloo AMP	No	Yes	Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
State marine park management plan			
Barrow Island Marine Park	No	Yes	No identifiable body specified
Barrow Island Marine Management Area	No	Yes	No identifiable body specified
Montebello Islands Marine Park	No	Yes	No identifiable body specified
Muiron Island Marine Management Area	No	Yes	Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
Ningaloo Marine Park	No	Yes	Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation

4.9.1.4 Indigenous protected areas

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) are areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for conserving biodiversity through voluntary agreements with the Australian Government. No IPAs overlap the Operational Area or EMBA.

4.9.1.5 Sea Country values

Sea Country values of marine ecosystems are further described in the Master Existing Environment. An impact to marine ecosystems has the potential to impact cultural values where the impact is detectable within Sea Country. Potential impacts to these cultural values are assessed in Section 5.

Woodside initiates consultation on cultural values of Sea Country where Traditional Custodians or representative institutions are identified, or self-identify, as relevant persons.

Cultural features or heritage values related to marine species within the Operational Area or EMBA raised by Traditional Custodians when preparing the EP are outlined in Table 4-19. Values identified in public literature are summarised in Table 4-18.

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4.9.1.5.1 Desktop assessment of Sea Country values

Publicly available sources were assessed for any records of previously identified Sea Country values or cultural features that may overlap with the EMBA or Operational Area. Where cultural features or Sea Country values were identified these are summarised in Table 4-18 according to the Indigenous groups (where identified or inferable) who hold these values.

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Table 4-18: Cultural features and heritage values identified in publicly available literature

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Kariyarra	Value: traditional knowledge recalls that a salt water serpent lives in the sea and brings fish to shore.	Zaunmayr (2016)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) representing Ngarda-Ngarli people (Mardudhunera, Ngarluma, Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo, Yaburara and Yindjibarndi)	Value: Mermaid Sound. Value: Murujuga (Dampier Peninsula).	Woodside (2023)	No	No
	The following fauna, communities and habitats were identified as being culturally important: • dolphins		Possible	Possible (all)
	• whales, particularly humpback whales		No	
	• dugongs		Possible	
	• fish		Possible	
	• sea snakes		Possible	
	• turtles		No	
	• squid		No	
	• corals		No	
	• seagrass		No	
	• mangroves		Possible	
	• microalgal communities		No	
	• subtidal soft-bottom communities		No	
	• intertidal sand and mudflat communities		No	
	• rocky shores.		Possible	
Ngarda-Ngarli (Mardudhunera, Ngarluma, Wong-Goo-Tt-	Value: traditional knowledge recalls that the sea is a source of creation for flying foxes.	Department of Environment and Conservation (2013)	Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)
	Value: petroglyphs are understood as permanent signs left by ancestral beings.		Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Oo, Yaburara and/or Yindjibarndi)	Value: petroglyphs depict the law.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: cultural obligations to look after places of special potency.		Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)
	Value: petroglyphs are important in initiation and education.		Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)
	Value: the sea is acknowledged a starting point for songlines, including the flying fox songline.	MAC (2023a)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: resources including fishes, turtles and dugong.	Water Corporation (2019)	Possible	Possible
	Value: traditional knowledge recalls a sea serpent which travelled from the coast to inland pools.		No	No
	Value: traditional knowledge recalls a water serpent from the ocean now lives in an inland pool. He created many sites and punishes law breakers.	Barber & Jackson (2011)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: in a separate account a sea serpent punishing people was driven back to the sea by a freshwater serpent.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: traditional knowledge recalls Manggan created the seas.	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (n.d.)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: traditional knowledge recalls Pannawonica Hill being carried from the sea near Barrow Island or Murujuga by a spirit bird.	Hook, et al. (2004)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: traditional knowledge recalls Murujuga is where ancestral beings emerged from the sea and brought the Law.	Australian Heritage Council (2012)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: submerged Indigenous archaeological sites in Cape Bruguieres channel.	Benjamin, et al. (2020)	No	No
	Feature: submerged Indigenous archaeological sites in Cape Flying Foam Passage.	Benjamin, et al. (2023)	No	No
	Value: traditional knowledge recalls Maarga (creation ancestors) lifted the land and sky out of the ocean.	Milroy & Revell (2013)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Feature: submerged waterholes related to the Kangaroo songline.	Kearney, et al. (2023)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value; traditional knowledge holds that songlines continue beyond the current coast and across the submerged landscape.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: songlines are captured through storytelling, rock art, songs and dance, and in the landmarks themselves.	Bainger (2021)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Murujuga is the start of many songlines, including the Seven Sisters.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: songlines at Murujuga date back to times when the sea-level was lower.	MAC (2023b)	Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)
	Feature: rock art.	Weerianna Street Media Production (2017)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: sacred sites.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: resources including fish and turtles.	Leach (2020)	Possible	Possible
	Feature: fish traps exist throughout the archipelago.		No	No
	Feature: shell middens exist on coastal margins.		No	No
	Feature: submerged archaeological sites.		Possible	Possible
	Value: Law emerged from the sea and travelled inland.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: resources including mangrove seeds, turtles, turtle eggs).	Smyth (2007)	Possible	Possible
	Value: it is recalled that ceremonies were conducted on islands.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: archaeological sites on Murujuga.	McDonald (2015)	No	No
	Feature: archaeological sites on Murujuga.	McDonald (2023)	No	No
	Feature: archaeological sites on Enderby Island.	McDonald, et al. (2022a)	No	No
	Feature: archaeological sites on Rosemary Island.	McDonald, et al. (2022b)	No	No

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Feature: petroglyph and other archaeological sites at Murujuga.	Dortch, et al. (2019)	No	No
	Feature: archaeological evidence of the use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins.		Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)
	Value: Murujuga.	MAC (2023b)	No	No
	Value: songlines. Feature: submerged landscapes.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: intergenerational knowledge.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: archaeological sites.		No	No
	Value: creation stories. Value: Murujuga	Leach (2020)	No (based on specific location)	No (based on specific location)
	Value: marine subsistence resources.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: Cape Bruguieres Island. Feature: submerged and terrestrial archaeological sites.		No (based on specific location)	No (based on specific location)
Ngarluma	Value: Manggan (creative beings) used supernatural force to shape the hills, rivers, seas and landforms.	DNP (2018)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi Yindjibarndi	Value: creation spirits.	Rijavec (2004)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: submerged landscape.	Ward, et al. (2022)	Possible	Possible
	Value: songlines. Features: rock art.	Weerianna Street Media Production (2017)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Mackerel Islands. Value: songlines.		Possible	Possible
	Value: built heritage.		No	No

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Value: Sea Country. Value: rights and responsibilities over Sea Country.	DNP (2018)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: songlines.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: submerged fish traps.	Leach (2020)	No	No
	Value: archaeological sites. Feature: shell midden sites on coast.		Possible (submerged)	Possible (submerged)
	Value: Barrow Island and Montebello Islands. Feature: submerged archaeological sites.	Dortch, et al. (2019)	No	Unlikely (submerged)
	Value: Murujuga Cultural Landscape.		No	No
	Value: archaeological sites and material. Feature: Cape Range and Montebello Islands	McDonald, et al. (2022c)	No	Possible
Gnulli (Baiyungu, Thalanyji, Yinggarda)	Feature: resources including marine animals.	Peck on behalf of the Gnulli Native Title Claim Group v State of Western Australia (FCA 2090) (2019)	Possible	Possible
	Value: traditional knowledge. Value: access to Country.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: archaeological sites.	DBCA (2020)	Possible (submerged)	Possible
	Feature: resources including • gajalbu (emu)		Possible (marine resources)	Possible
	• bundgurdi (kangaroo)			
	• bardurra (bush turkey)			
	• majun (marine turtles)			
	• turtle eggs			
	• fish			
	• shellfish			

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	• plants.			
	Feature: mudflats, mangroves and sand dunes provide a critical breeding ground for marine and terrestrial wildlife.		No	Possible
	Value: Ningaloo region. Value: ceremonial sites.		Possible (submerged)	Possible
	Value: connection to Country. Connection to Country is important to the Traditional Owners' spirituality and religion.		Possible	Possible
	Value: caring for Country. "*The southern coastal reserves along the Ningaloo Coast are jointly managed by Traditional Owners and the DBCA [Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions]. The Joint Management Body ensures that the Traditional Owners have an opportunity to make decisions about environmental management and land use*". This document also includes information that is marked that it cannot be copied, reproduced or used without consent.		No	Possible
	Feature: resources including: • mangrove crabs	Morse (1993)	Possible	Possible
	• gastropods			
	• shellfish			
	• turtle.			

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Thalanyji	Feature: resources including: • fish	Commonwealth of Australia (2002)	Possible	Possible
	• shellfish			
	• crabs			
	• crustaceans			
	• sea urchins			
	• turtles			
	• dugong		No	
	• flora and fauna associated with mangrove communities.		No	No
	Feature: archaeological sites on Barrow Island.		No	No
	Value: connection to Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: resources include turtles, eggs, fish, shellfish and plants.	DBCA, et al. (2002)	Unlikely	Unlikely
	Value: connection to Country.	DBCA (2022)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: transfer of knowledge.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: access to Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: access to Barrow Island and possibly Montebello Islands.	Hook, et al. (2004)	No	No
	Feature: artefact scatters are located in coastal sand dunes.	Hook (2020)	No	No
	Feature: burials are located in coastal sand dunes.		No	No
	Feature: archaeological sites are located on Barrow Island.	Ditchfield, et al. (2018)	No	No
	Feature: archaeological sites are located at Barrow and Montebello islands.	Dortch, et al. (2019)	No	No

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Feature: archaeological evidence of the use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins.		Unlikely (submerged)	Unlikely (submerged)
	Feature: thalu ceremonial sites for the increase of turtle, shark, ray, fish, squid, octopus, hill kangaroo and emu.	DBCA (2022)	Unlikely (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: ceremonies.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: connection to Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: transfer of knowledge.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: access to Country.		No (No access restrictions beyond of OA)	No (No access restrictions beyond of OA)
	Value: burial grounds, midden and mythological sites.	IUCN (2025)	No	No
	Value: connection to Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Unspecified	Feature: the ocean can include sacred sites and Songlines.	Smyth (2008)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Sea Country. *The terms 'Sea Country' or 'Saltwater Country' refer to coastal, island and marine environments that together make up the traditional estates of maritime Indigenous groups in Australia (Smyth 1997):* *The ocean, or saltwater country, is not additional to a clan estate on land, it is inseparable from it. As on land, saltwater country contains evidence of the Dreamtime events by which all geographic features, animals, plants and people were created. It contains sacred sites, often related to these creation events, and it contains tracks, or Songlines along which mythological beings travelled during the Dreamtime or creation period. The sea, like the land, is integral to the identity of each clan, and clan members have a kin relationship to the important marine animals, plants, tides and currents.*		Yes	Yes

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Value: people have kin relationships to important animals, plants tides and currents.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: archaeological sites in submerged landscapes.	Crabtree, et al. (2021)	Possible	Possible
	Value: Sea Country has customary law defining ownership and management rights and responsibilities.	Muller (2008)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: knowledge of Sea Country.	Kearney, et al. (2023)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: connection to Sea Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: care for Sea Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: the extent of Sea Country is determined by the travels of dreaming ancestors. This is recorded and conveyed through songlines.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature; archaeological sites indicate that islands were occupied prior to sea level rise.	DBCA (2020)	No	Possible (Submerged)
	Value: Sea Country includes values, places, resources, stories and cultural obligations.	Smyth (2007)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: activities relating to resources included: • dugong hunting		No (all)	Possible (all)
	• turtle hunting			
	• turtle egg collecting			
	• seabird egg collecting			
	• spearing fish			
	• reef trapping fish			
	• herding fish			
	• line fishing			

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	• collecting fish in stone fish traps			
	• poisoning fish			
	• gathering shellfish and other marine resources.			
	Value: people have kinship relationships with every plant and animal.	Juluwarlu Aboriginal Corporation (2004)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: certain species, including fish and seafood, must not be eaten during initiation rituals due to their sacredness to the creation being Barrimirndi. Breaking this Law may lead to cyclones.		No	Unlikely (unspecified)
	Feature: tangible and intangible heritage.	Macfarlane & McConnell (2017)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Feature: archaeological evidence of varied occupation and adaptation.		Unlikely (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: a distinct way of life centred around the use of limited water and coastal resources.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: responsibility for managing Sea Country.	DNP (2018)	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: management of Sea Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: traditional fishing and hunting.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: Sea Country.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: totemic species.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
	Value: access to Sea Country. Value: marine resources. Value: rights to hunt, fish and gather.		Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Value: Ashmore Reef. Traditional Indonesian fishers have also visited and used the northern coast of Australia and its islands and reefs since at least the early eighteenth century. Evidence of this, for example grave sites, is found within the Ashmore Reef Marine Park.		No	No
	Value: Wardan means 'the sea', so Wardan Boodjar means 'Sea Country' or the coast anywhere in the southwest. Wardan, or sea, is of great spiritual significance to the coastal Nyungar (people).	City of Cockburn (2012)	No (based on location)	No (based on location)

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4.9.1.5.2 Indigenous archaeological heritage assessment

Indigenous archaeological heritage relating to the NWMR is described in the Master Existing Environment.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry system was searched. It showed two Registered Aboriginal Sites and 23 Lodged Aboriginal Sites for the EMBA (Appendix D). The exact location, access and traditional practices for some of these sites may not be disclosed and if required, such as in the event of a major oil spill, would involve prioritising further consultation with key contacts within DPLH and relevant local Indigenous communities.

4.9.1.5.3 Underwater cultural heritage

More information regarding Indigenous archaeological heritage in relation to the Ancient Landscape in the NWMR is described in the Master Existing Environment.

All actions involving seabed contact, and most actions undertaken near the seabed, have potential to cause adverse impact to located or unlocated underwater cultural heritage (UCH) (DCCEEW, 2024b). Planned activities include seabed contact. Woodside engages a consultant to undertake a desktop review based on geophysical and bathymetric data, for the potential of submerged archaeological material, in any areas subject to new seabed disturbance. This approach is consistent with Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters (DCCEEW, 2024b). Management controls and further assessment of the potential impacts on archaeological material by the proposed activity are discussed in Section 6.

4.9.1.5.4 Feedback received via consultation to describe the existing environment

Indigenous cultural values are communally held. This is reflected in Vision 3 of Dhawura Ngilan that "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage is managed…according to community ownership" (Heritage Chairs of Australia and New Zealand, 2020). Dhawura Ngilan also specifically notes that "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander…intangible knowledge systems, which are held in songlines and language, are endangered. This knowledge is held by Elders and the community…" Consultation with relevant persons has identified or raised topics relating to environmental values of cultural interest. These include a broad interest in the marine fauna, including whales and turtles (Table 1 in Appendix F).

Feedback received on potential cultural features and heritage values during consultation are described in Table 4-19.

Woodside has committed to ongoing engagement to further understand these values. Should feedback be received (including any relevant new information on cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its management of change (MOC) process (see Section 7.7).

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Table 4-19: Summary of feedback received via consultation to inform the Existing Environment Description

Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Value: connection to Sea Country. Enduring deep connection to Sea Country north of Onslow, extending out to Islands off the Pilbara coast such as the Montebello islands, Barrow Island and the Mackerel Islands.	Possible	Possible
Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Value: turtles.	Possible	Possible
		Value: access to Sea Country. (1) Accessing Sea Country for fishing, trapping, crabbing catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears and collecting shellfish. (2) Visiting offshore islands at low tide.	No (no access restrictions beyond the Operational Area)	No (no access restrictions beyond the Operational Area)
		Value: marine species resources. Resource species of cultural interest to Kariyarra people include marine mammals, fish, molluscs including bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods.	Possible	Possible
		Value: the existence of intangible cultural heritage including the Yinta (associated with Sea Country). From Kariyarra Native Title documents it is clear that Yinta are significant cultural/spiritual sites, often a pool or water source but possibly a hill or other feature. These are, at least generally, associated with creation beings and are a core part of cultural rights to land in determining who can use or speak for an area.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: coastal landforms (cultural interest).	No	Possible
		Interest: coastal native vegetation (cultural interest).	No	Possible
		Feature: cultural interest in cultural heritage sites associated with the coast and the ocean.	Possible	Possible
		Value: traditional fishing and gathering rights in the ocean.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: cultural interest in intangible cultural heritage associated with the coast and the ocean. (1) Presence of mythic snakes.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Value: intergenerational knowledge.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: cultural obligations to care for Country, including Sea Country. Value: secret habitat totems associated with Sea Country.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Interest: assertion of sea rights in native title claim area. Interpreted as general connection to Country, assertion of rights to access Country and cultural obligation to care for environmental values of Sea Country.	No (based on Northern Territory determined area)	Possible
		Value: marine resources. Concern raised about the potential for diseases due to adverse event (hydrocarbon spill).	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: responsibility to care for Sea Country. Value: marine resources. Kariyarra explained the most important thing is the preservation of sea life and coastal areas. The ocean provides critical food sources to their community and Kariyarra Traditional Owners are coastal people, so they have a strong connection to the area and a responsibility to preserve the area for future generations.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: whales (connection to songlines). Impacts to whale migration.	Possible	Possible
		Value: sea turtle nesting.	No	No
		Value: food resources.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: nearshore islands. Islands off Port Hedland – Little Turtle, North Turtle and Bedout.	No	No
		Value: River systems are important to the food chain.	No	No
		Value: marine resources: • shellfish	Possible (all)	Possible (all)
		• cockles		

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		• oysters		
		• clam shells		
		• con shells		
		• mullets		
		• sea cow (dugong).	No	
Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Value: Mermaid Sound The ecosystem health of Mermaid Sound.	No	No
		Value: whales. (1) Whales and other species of totemic importance need to be protected, including their populations, biodiversity, and migration patterns. (2) A whale thalu is an increase at the totemic site that brings whales into the beach.	Possible (all)	Possible (all)
		Value: dolphins. There are cultural ceremonies associated with communicating with dolphins.	Possible	Possible
		Value: dugongs. Dugongs are a food source associated with seagrasses near Gidley Island.	No	Possible
		Value: fish. Specific mentions of fish included "*There are thalu ceremonies associated with increasing fish stocks*".	Possible	Possible
		Value: sea snakes. Sea snakes were specifically mentioned as culturally important species.	Possible	Possible

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Value: turtles. (1) Flatback, green, hawksbill, loggerhead and leatherback turtles; songline. The Songline associated with the turtle comes from Fortescue to Withnell Bay. This song is sung by four or five tribes for day and night without consuming food or water. (2) Flatback, green, hawksbill, loggerhead and leatherback turtles: They are culturally important species that moves through Mermaid Sound. Turtles are most often seen in shallower areas and where there are seagrasses. (3) Most beaches are nesting sites for turtles, including those on Gidley and Legendre Islands...which also identifies Rosemary Island as the most important hawksbill turtle nesting site in Western Australia.	Possible (1,2) No (3)	Possible (1,2) No (3)
		Feature: coral. Locations identified during consultation include Withnell Bay; Conzinc Bay; south west of Legendre Island.	No	Possible
		Feature: seagrass.	No	Possible
		Feature: mangroves. Locations identified during consultation include Conzinc Bay north end, Flying Foam Passage, Searipple Passage, and north-east bay of West Lewis Island.	No	Possible
		Feature: macroalgal communities.	No	Possible
		Feature: subtidal soft-bottom communities.	No	Possible
		Feature: intertidal sand and mudflat communities. Important primary production sites, support invertebrate diversity and provide food for shorebirds (not explicitly identified by Elders).	No	Possible
		Feature: rocky shores. Habitats for intertidal organisms and provide food for shorebirds (not explicitly identified by Elders).	No	Possible
		Feature: other areas of Mermaid Sound of importance (including Conzinc Bay). Fish traps: There are known fish traps in Conzinc Bay, and others would have or do exist in coastal areas of islands, such as Angel and Gidley Islands. People still use the Conzinc Bay fish traps regularly for catching mangrove jack, trevally and other fish.	No	No

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Value: squid. Squidding (harvesting of squid from the ocean) around Conzinc Bay	No (based on specific location)	No
		Value: appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga.	No	No
		Interest: management of onshore heritage sites	No	No
		Interest: submerged heritage.	Possible	Possible
		Value: songlines.	Possible	Possible
		Value: stingrays.	Possible	Possible
		Value: sharks.	Possible	Possible
		Value: crustaceans.	Possible	Possible
		Value: octopus.	Possible	Possible
		Value: sea stars.	Possible	Possible
		Value: sea urchins.	Possible	Possible
		Value: sponges.	Possible	Possible
		Value: molluscs.	Possible	Possible
		Value: submerged landscape. Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage, due to the submerged coastline at initial occupation of the region, landscape features that would have defined the first travel routes used to move through Country.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Murujuga seasonal calendar. Any change to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation representing Baiyungu and Thalanyji people	Raised during consultation for another EP	Value: whales and whale sharks.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: marine parks.	No	Possible

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Interest: management of onshore heritage sites.	No	No
		Interest: submerged heritage.	Possible	Possible
Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Feature: coastline.	No	Possible
		Feature: underwater heritage.	Possible	Possible
Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Value: whales (general interest around management of impacts to whales).	Possible	Possible
		Value: turtles (general interest around management).	Possible	Possible
		Feature: rock art. Wirrawandi asked whether air emissions from activities impact rock art and what Woodside does to minimise impacts to rock art. Wirrawandi also asked for more community information about rock art.	No	No (relevant on onshore emissions only)
		Interest: submerged heritage.	Possible	Possible
Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation	Raised during consultation for another EP	Value: coastal fishing.	No	Possible
		Value: ecosystem health.	Possible	Possible
		Value: dugongs.	No	Possible
		Feature: seagrass. Important food source for dugongs (Shark Bay).	No	Possible
		Value: whales.	Possible	Possible
Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation for this EP	*No values raised.*	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Native Title Representative Bodies				
Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation for this EP	*No values raised.*	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Kimberley Land Council	Consultation for this EP	*No values raised.*	-	-

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)	Consultation for this EP	*No values raised.*	-	-
Other Indigenous Groups				
Save Our Songlines	Consultation for this EP	*No values raised.*	-	-
	Raised in the context of Scarborough Project activities	Feature: songlines, Dreaming and energy lines (unspecified).	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Feature: whales – including migratory patterns.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: turtles – including migration patterns.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: dugongs – unspecified.	No	Possible
		Interest: plankton – unspecified.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: seagrass – unspecified.	No	Possible
		Interest: where saltwater and freshwater meet.	No	Possible
		Value: caring for Country.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Feature: whales. "*Whales carry important songlines, the whale Dreaming, and connection between land and sea.*" "*As the biggest animal on earth, the whale has the greatest heart connection to songlines, people and animals and carries the songlines around the ocean, connecting places.*" "*Whale Dreaming story has a strong connection to the heart centre in each person, this story helps people to open up and to realise, understand and raise awareness of the environment and everything humans are connected to.*" "In their own families, female whales have a caretaker or midwife role, and those who are connected to the Whale Dreaming and carry the women's lore also have obligations as caretakers of the earth."	Possible (whales) Possible (songlines, unspecified)	Possible (whales) Possible (songlines, unspecified)

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		"*Because each animal uses songlines for migration, breeding and feeding, the disruption or distortion to the songlines causes the animals to become disoriented, confused or lost.*"		
		Interest: whales. Interest: pygmy blue whales. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to* *"ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales* *"iii. whales' sonar communications systems, particularly between mothers and calves, from sound and vibrations emitted by the activity* *"v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)* *"vi. vehicle collision and/or entanglement with marine fauna.*"	Possible (whales)	Possible (whales)
		Interest: turtles. "*Other animals, such as turtles, dolphins, dugongs, and krill follow the whale's songlines, because they're all connected together – the whale creates a path for the other animals like 'grading a road'.*" "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales* *"v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)* *"vi. vehicle collision and/or entanglement with marine fauna*".	Possible (turtles)	Possible (turtles)

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Interest: dugongs. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)*".	No	Possible (dugong)
		Interest: pelagic fish. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales*".	Possible (fish)	Possible (fish)
		Interest: sharks. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"ii. behavioural changes (leaving or avoiding the area where the activity occurs) to turtles, pelagic fish (such as tuna and billfish), sharks, pygmy blue whales* *"v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)*".	Possible (sharks)	Possible (sharks)
		Interest: plankton. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"i. chronic mortality to some marine organisms, including zooplankton*".	Possible	Possible
		Interest: water quality. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"iv. potential operational discharges associated with the presence of ships in the area, including potential impacts to water quality* *"v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)*".	Yes	Yes

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Relevant Indigenous group or individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Interest: seabirds. "*Potential impacts on marine species and natural environment, relevant to the natural environment, relevant to the Applicant's interests, including but not limited to:* *"v. potential impacts on water quality and consequent potential impacts on marine fauna such as whales, dugongs, sharks, rays, and seabirds from the risk of unplanned chemical discharges (non-hydrocarbon)*".	Possible	Possible
		Interest: where saltwater and freshwater meet. "*The places where the saltwater from the sea and the freshwater from the land connect are where the biggest energy lines[4] are, and that connection is a core of creation relevant to a Dreaming story.*"	No	Possible
		Value: rock art. "*Rocks at Murujuga symbolise stories, the totems (the depicted artwork) - whether representing plants or animals - and tell a story of their history, and how long they've been there.*"	No	Possible (submerged)
		Value: bungarra, eagle, kangaroo. Identified totemic species.	No	No
		Feature: Murujuga. Interest: climate change. Potential damage to Murujuga rock art due to "*acid gas emissions from operations on the Burrup*" and climate change.	No	No

[4] *Although Raelene Cooper, Josie Alec and Save our Songlines referred to and described energy lines, these are understood to be the same as songlines and this document therefore refers to songlines.*

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4.9.1.6 Summary of cultural features and heritage values

By examining publicly available information, studies and consultation with relevant persons under section 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside has developed a robust understanding of cultural features and heritage values relevant to the Petroleum Activity.

The cultural features and heritage values identified in Sections 4.9.1.1 to 4.9.1.7 confirm whether there is any potential for these to exist within the Operational Area or EMBA. As previously described, topics that have been raised in the context of an interest linked to the natural environment are impact and risk assessed in Sections 6.8 and 6.9.

Cultural features and heritage values identified through consultation and desktop assessment are summarised in Table 4-20.

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Table 4-20 Summary of cultural features and heritage values

Identified cultural features and heritage values	Context	EP source		Potential for overlap	
		Consultation feedback	Desktop literature assessment	Operational Area	EMBA
Archaeological heritage and landscapes					
Coastal/island archaeological sites	Coastal archaeological sites include shell middens, artefact scatters, skeletal material/burial sites, camps, meeting places, hunting places and water sources	✓	✓	No	Possible (shoreline accumulation only)
Petroglyphs	Petroglyphs are a form of rock art; petroglyphs are a prominent feature particularly at Murujuga where it is found on hard, volcanic rock	✓	✓	No	Possible (submerged)
Fish traps	Stone arrangements constructed in intertidal areas which fill with fish at high tide and trap them at low tide	✓	✓	No	Possible (submerged)
Submerged archaeological sites	The Ancient Landscape extends between 125 m and 130 m below current sea level; ancient occupation of this area may have left traces through now submerged archaeological sites	✓	✓	No	Possible
Rivers, waterholes, tidal channels and seeps	Water sources on the Ancient Landscape that may be culturally significant or archeologically prospective	✓	✓	No	Possible
Submerged hills	Hills on the Ancient Landscape that may be culturally significant or archeologically prospective; as sea level rose, these hills would have become islands and eventually submerged	x	✓	No	Possible
Intangible values					
Songlines	Publicly available literature talks to songlines associated with ancestral beings that travelled Sea Country	✓	✓	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)

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Identified cultural features and heritage values	Context	EP source		Potential for overlap	
		Consultation feedback	Desktop literature assessment	Operational Area	EMBA
Creation/Dreaming sites, sacred sites and ancestral beings	Publicly available literature talks to creation/Dreaming and ancestral beings, including water serpents, connected to or originating from the sea generally	✓	✓	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Ceremonial sites	Places where ceremony (e.g. thalu ceremonies) are performed; all identified ceremonial sites are located onshore	✓	✓	No	Possible (unspecified)
Cultural obligations to care for Country	Cultural obligation to care for the environmental values of Sea Country Exclusion of Traditional Custodians from Sea Country or decision-making processes may inhibit ability to care for Country	✓	✓	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Knowledge of Country/ customary law and transfer of knowledge	The preservation and transmission of knowledge is dependent on the preservation of the environment generally Exclusion of Traditional Custodians from Sea Country may inhibit the transfer of knowledge	✓	✓	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Connection to Country	Connection to Country is described in publicly available literature as "*important to the Traditional Owners' spirituality and religion*" Connection to Country may be damaged where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g. during colonisation) or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge	✓	✓	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
Access to Country	Limitations on Traditional Custodians accessing or enjoying areas of Sea Country	✓	✓	No	No (No limitations on access beyond the operational area)
Kinship systems and totemic species	Traditional Custodians have connection to species through kinship and totemic systems An individual may have obligation to care for or not consume a species to which they are kin	✓	✓	Possible	Possible

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Identified cultural features and heritage values	Context	EP source		Potential for overlap	
		Consultation feedback	Desktop literature assessment	Operational Area	EMBA
Resource collection	Fishing, hunting, gathering of marine species including marine mammals, marine reptiles, fish and invertebrates	✓	✓	No	Possible
Marine ecosystems and species					
Water quality	Interest only, raised as a natural environment interest	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine species	Generally raised in consultation and literature as an interest	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine mammals: whales	Generally raised in consultation and identified in publicly available literature Thalu species of totemic importance Linked to songlines and Dreaming stories Humpback whales in particular	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine mammals: dolphins	Cultural ceremonies associated with dolphins Culturally important species	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine mammals: dugongs	Culturally important species Used as a resource	✓	✓	No	Possible
Marine reptiles: marine turtles	Culturally important species and migration There are thalu ceremonies associated with turtles Turtles and turtle eggs as a resource	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Fish: fish, whale sharks, sharks and rays	Culturally important species	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Cephalopods: squid and octopus	Thalu species of totemic importance Resource	✓	✓	Possible	Possible

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Identified cultural features and heritage values	Context	EP source		Potential for overlap	
		Consultation feedback	Desktop literature assessment	Operational Area	EMBA
Intertidal communities: bivalves, gastropods, echinoderms (sea urchins), crustaceans	Resource	✓	✓	No	Possible
Seabirds	Culturally important species Birds (including shags, seagulls and osprey) and bird eggs as a resource	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Benthic habitats: macroalgal communities	Interest only, raised as a natural environment interest	✓	✓	No	Possible
Shoreline habitats: mangroves	Critical breeding ground for marine and terrestrial wildlife Mangroves would have provided shelter, crabbing, digging for shellfish, could be turtle nurseries Mangrove seeds as resource	✓	✓	No	Possible
Shoreline habitats: intertidal sand/ mudflat communities	Interest only, raised as a natural environment interest	✓	✓	No	Possible
Shorelines	Interest only, raised as a natural environment interest	✓	✓	No	Possible
Marine Park/coastal reserves	Interest and responsibility	✓	✓	No	Possible

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4.9.1.7 Historic sites of significance

There are no sites of historic cultural heritage significance within the Operational Area or the EMBA.

4.9.1.8 Historic underwater cultural heritage

The protection of historic UCH under Commonwealth and State legislation is described in the Master Existing Environment.

The Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database records all known Maritime Cultural Heritage (shipwrecks, aircraft, relics and other UCH in Australian waters. The Australian National Shipwreck Database lists all known shipwrecks in Australian waters. A search of these databases indicated there are no sites within the Operational Area; however, some sites (shipwrecks) exist within the EMBA.

4.9.1.9 World, National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places

No Heritage listed places overlap the Operational Area. World, National and Commonwealth Heritage places within the EMBA are identified in Table 4-21. The Master Existing Environment outlines the values and sensitivities of these places.

Table 4-21: World, National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places within the EMBA

Listed place	Distance and direction from Operational Area to listed place (km)
World Heritage places	
The Ningaloo Coast	Around 250 km south-west
National Heritage places	
The Ningaloo Coast	Around 250 km south-west
Commonwealth Heritage places	
Ningaloo Marine Area – Commonwealth Waters	Around 265 km south-west

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4.9.2 Commercial fisheries

Commonwealth and State fishery management areas are in the Operational Area and EMBA.

To identify if they have fished within and their potential to interact with the Operational Area and EMBA, the most recently available five-year period of catch and effort data were used. The data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) and from the WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) FishCube. Five years was deemed an appropriate period to represent potential future fishing effort over the lifecycle of this EP. This information was used to determine relevant fisheries for consultation who may be impacted by the proposed Petroleum Activity. Table 4-22 provides an assessment of the potential interaction and Appendix F provides further detail on the fisheries that were identified through desk-based assessment and consultation.

No Commonwealth managed fisheries were identified as having potential to interact with the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area, but two were identified in the EMBA. Three State managed fisheries were identified as having potential to interact with the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area and 12 within the EMBA.

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Table 4-22: Commonwealth and State commercial fishery management areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (x = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Commonwealth managed fisheries			
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	✓	✓	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery spans the Australian Fishing Zone; however, since 1992, most Australian catch has been concentrated in south-eastern Australia (Patterson, et al., 2025b). Fishing mainly occurs in the Great Australian Bight during summer months, and off the New South Wales coastline during winter months (Australian Fisheries Management Authority, 2025). The fishery has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the last five years. Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.
Western Skipjack Fishery	✓	✓	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. However, the fishery is not active, and no fishing has occurred since 2009 (Patterson & Dylewski, 2025). Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery	✓	✓	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. However, fishing effort in the last five years has been concentrated in southwest Western Australia (typically as far north as Carnarvon) and occasionally off South Australia (Patterson, et al., 2025a). Fishing effort has not been reported within the Operational Area or EMBA in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.
North-West Slope Trawl Fishery	×	✓	The North-West Slope Trawl Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA only. Between one and six vessels have been active in the fishery since 2005, with three vessels operating in the 2023–24 season (Keller, et al., 2025b). Fishery status reports indicate most recent activity inside the EMBA occurred in the 2023–24 season (Keller, et al., 2025b). Fishing effort has been reported within the EMBA in the last five years; however, no fishing effort has been reported within the Operational Area in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (x = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery	x	✓	The Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA only. Fishery Status Reports indicate most recent activity overlapping the EMBA occurred in the 2023–24 season (Keller, et al., 2025a). The fishery operates in the Gascoyne region between the North West Cape and Shark Bay (Keller, et al., 2025a). Fishing effort has been reported within the EMBA in the last five years; however, no fishing effort has been reported within the Operational Area in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
State managed fisheries			
Western Australian Abalone Managed Fishery	✓	✓	This fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. However, no commercial fishing has occurred north of Moore River since the 2011 to 2012 season (Strain, et al., 2024a). No fishing effort has been reported within the Catch and Effort System (CAES) blocks overlapping the Operational Area or EMBA in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.
Mackerel Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Mackerel Managed Fishery management area overlaps both the Operational Area (Area 2) and EMBA (Areas 2 and 3), with catch data showing the fishery has been active in these areas within the last five years. There were 15 vessels operating in the fishery in the 2023 season, with 242 t catch recorded, predominantly from the Kimberley region (Area 1) (Lewis & Rynvis, 2024). Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with the fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA and Operational Area.
Marine Aquarium Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Marine Aquarium Managed Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. This fishery is diver-based and typically restricted to relatively shallow waters (less than 30 m) (Newman, et al., 2024); therefore, it is unlikely it would be operating in the Operational Area, where waters depths are over 100 m. Fishing effort has been recorded in the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA in the last five years; however, was not reported in the Operational Area. Woodside considers there to be potential for interaction between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
North Coast Shark Fishery	✓	✓	The North Coast Shark Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA; however, no catch data was reported in either area. No fishing effort has been recorded for this fishery since 2009 (Braccini & Rynvis, 2023). Woodside considers there to be no potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (x = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Operational Area and EMBA overlap this fishery management area. One vessel was active within the Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery in 2023–24, with relatively low catch and effort (Koeford, et al., 2024b). Fishing is prohibited in all waters of the Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery between 30 October to 1 April from 2025 to 2030 (DPIRD, 2025). Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA, near Exmouth, in the last five years. No fishing effort has been recorded in the Operational Area in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery (Zone 1)	✓	✓	This fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. Fishing effort is diver-based, mostly focused within shallow coastal waters, primarily off the coast of Eighty Mile Beach and smaller catches from the Lacepede Islands (Strain, et al., 2024b). There has been no recorded fishing effort in the Operational Area or EMBA in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be no potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.
Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, with catch only reported in the EMBA. The fishery covers inshore waters from Onslow to Port Hedland, with most activity around Nickol Bay and Dampier (Harris, et al., 2024). Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Pilbara Fish Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery	✓	✓	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, with catch data reported in the EMBA. It is a high intensity fishery divided into two zones and an area governed by Schedule 5 (prohibited to trawling). In addition to the Prohibited Trawl Fishing area, no fish trawl areas are allocated in Zone 1 or Areas 3 and 6 of Zone 2 (which comprises six management areas) (Wakefield, et al., 2024). The Operational Area overlaps Zone 2, which is closed for trawling (allocated when the fishery began in 1998). Fishing effort has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA in the last five years; however, no fishing effort has been recorded within the Operational Area. Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (x = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery	✓	✓	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The fishery operates in Pilbara waters between North West Cape and Eighty Mile Beach, north of latitude 21°44' S and between longitudes 114°9.6' E and 120°.00' E, and offshore as far as the 200 m isobath (DPIRD, 2023). Fishing effort is typically focused in waters less than 50 m; however, through consultation, fishers have reported setting traps in waters deeper than 50 m. The total annual catch taken by the fishery has remained relatively consistent over the past decade, with an average catch of 549 t per year, with three vessels operating in the fishery in 2023 (Wakefield, et al., 2024). Fishing effort has been reported in the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA in the last five years. Woodside considers it is a possibility that interactions with the fishery may occur in the Operational Area and EMBA.
Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)	✓	✓	This fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The fishery's nine licensees are permitted to operate anywhere within Pilbara waters (north of 21°56' S latitude and west of 120°00' E) between the high water mark on the coast out to the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone border (excluding Area 3 and other closed waters) (Smith, et al., 2025). The total annual catch by the fishery has remained relatively consistent over the past decade throughout the NWS (average of 120 t per year) (Wakefield, et al., 2024). Between 2019 and 2023 the number of active vessels in the fishery has ranged between five and eight, with six vessels active in 2023 (Smith, et al., 2025). Fishing effort has been reported in the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA in the last five years. Woodside considers it is a possibility that interactions with the fishery may occur in the Operational Area and EMBA.
Specimen Shell Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The Operational Area and EMBA overlap this fishery management area. This fishery is diver-based and shells are typically collected in waters shallower than 30 m, (Bruce, et al., 2024) and is therefore unlikely it would be operating in the Operational Area, where water depths are over 100 m. Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
The South-West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The South-West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery management area overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA; however, no catch data have recently been reported within these areas. No fishing occurs north of the Perth metropolitan area, despite the managed fishery boundary extending to Cape Beaufort (WA/Northern Territory border), as advised by Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC). Woodside considers there to be no potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (x = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery	✓	✓	The West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery is permitted to fish in waters deeper than the 150 m isobath overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (Tuffley & Wiberg, 2024). Although no fishing effort was recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the Operational Area, effort was recorded overlapping the EMBA. Fishing effort is concentrated in water depths of 500 to 800 m (Tuffley & Wiberg, 2024), which is significantly deeper than the Operational Area (130 to 135 m water depths). Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Exmouth Gulf Prawn Fishery	×	✓	The Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery is a trawl fishery operating in Exmouth Gulf. Target species are generally in less than 50 m water depth. The fishery management area overlaps the EMBA, with catch limited to the spatial extent within the Exmouth Gulf and Muiron Islands in the southwest of the EMBA (Koeford, et al., 2024a). Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery	×	✓	The Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA only. Catch data has been reported in CAES blocks overlapping the eastern portion of the EMBA. The Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery operates in nearshore and offshore waters of the Pilbara region along the NWS (Koeford, et al., 2024b). Trawling has been reported at several locations along the Pilbara coast to the east of the Burrup Peninsula, including within the waters of Nickol Bay (Koeford, et al., 2024b). Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery	×	✓	The West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery overlaps the EMBA only. The fishery operates off the west coast of Western Australia between North West Cape and Cape Leeuwin (de Lestang & Walsh, 2024). However, no catch data within the EMBA has been recorded in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be no potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.

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Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (x = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery	x	✓	The Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery management area overlaps the EMBA. Fishing effort also typically occurs in water shallower than 30 m (DPIRD, 2018). The fishery is permitted to operate throughout all WA waters, and the target species typically inhabit nearshore waters (Strain, et al., 2024c). Fishing effort for this fishery has been recorded within the CAES blocks overlapping the EMBA only in the last five years. Woodside considers there to be potential for interactions between this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.

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4.9.3 Traditional and customary fishing

Traditional or customary fishing is typically carried out in shallow coastal waters and areas with structures such as reef. The WA Recreational Fishing Guide (2024) states that Indigenous people do not need a recreational fishing licence, in any waters, if it is in accordance with continuing tradition, for individual or familial consumption, and not for a commercial purpose.

Given the depths of the Operational Area, it is unlikely the area is used for traditional and customary fishing. However, as the EMBA overlaps shallower areas, there is potential for traditional and customary fishing to occur in those areas. Refer to Section 4.9.1.2 for coastally adjacent Indigenous that which may undertake traditional fishing within the EMBA.

Traditional fishing methods in the NWMR are further described in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.4 Tourism and recreation

Data suggest the Operational Area overlaps with ‘tour operators’, and it is acknowledged there are growing tourism and recreational sectors in Western Australia. Therefore, there could be recreational fishing and/ other tourism activities near the Operational Area. However, given the distance to the nearest access node from the Operational Area (more than 140 km to the Dampier boat ramp on the Burrup Peninsula), recreational fishing effort and other tourism activity is expected to be low.

Tourism and recreation in the context of the wider NWMR is described in the Master Existing Environment.

4.9.5 Commercial shipping

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) has introduced a network of shipping fairways across the NWMR to reduce the risk of vessels colliding with offshore infrastructure. One of these intersects with the Operational Area (Figure 4-15). Although not mandatory, AMSA recommends commercial vessels remain within the shipping fairway when transiting the region.

4.9.6 Oil and gas facilities, infrastructure and other industries

Table 4-23 details other facilities, assets and infrastructure located within 50 km of the Operational Area.

The Master Existing Environment describes current oil and gas development within the EMBA.

Table 4-23: Other oil and gas facilities within 50 km of the Operational Area

Facility or asset	Operator	Distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
GWA platform	Woodside	Overlaps
North Rankin Complex platforms	Woodside	22 north-east
Wheatstone platform	Chevron	40 south-west
Pluto platform	Woodside	46 south-west

4.9.7 Defence

The Operational Area does not overlap any defence areas; however, the EMBA overlaps a ‘defence area’ and a ‘practice area’. Figure 4-16 shows the relevant spatial overlaps.

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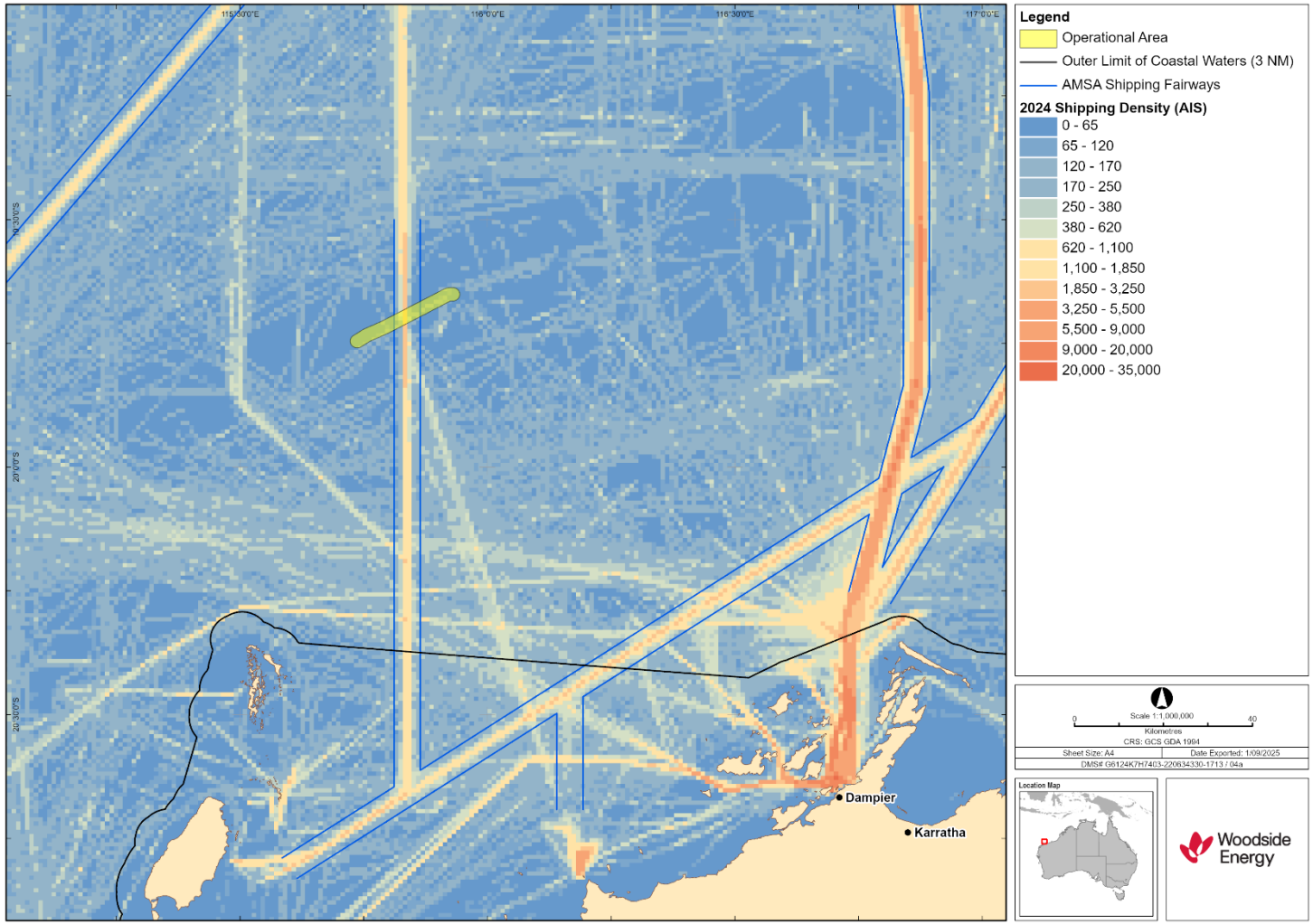

Figure 4-15: Vessel density map for the Operational Area and EMBA

Data derived from AMSA satellite tracking system data (vessels include cargo, LNG tanker, passenger vessels, support vessels, and others/unnamed vessels).

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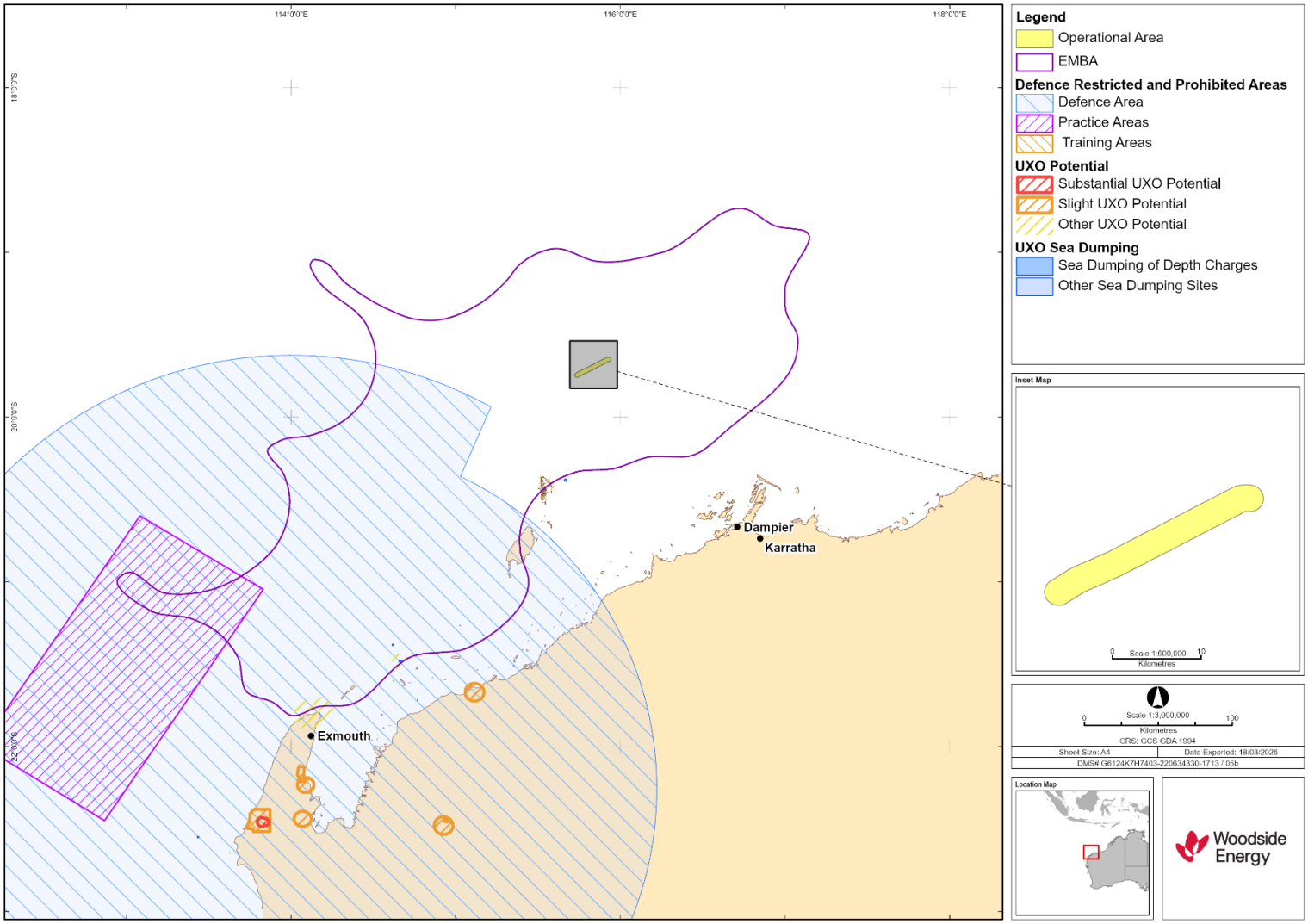

Figure 4-16: Defence areas within the Operational Area and EMBA

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5. CONSULTATION

5.1 Summary

Woodside consults relevant persons when preparing an EP in accordance with section 25 of the Environment Regulations (all other references to 'sections' herein are to the Environment Regulations, unless otherwise stated).

The consultation process is designed to identify relevant persons and provide them with enough information and a reasonable period to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities. This enables Woodside to assess the merits of objections or claims about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates that are received from relevant persons, and for Woodside to adopt appropriate measures (if any) in response to those objections or claims so the activity is carried out in a manner by which its environmental impacts and risks will be reduced to ALARP and will be of an acceptable level.

Consultation is informed by both the Environment Regulations and the findings of relevant Courts, including the Federal Court of Australia – Full Court (FCAFC) in the *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022*] FCAFC 193 *(Tipakalippa Appeal)* (see Section 5.2 and 5.5.1) and *Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024]* FCA 9 *(Munkara Case*).

For this EP, Woodside has considered both the Operational Area and the broader EMBA in undertaking consultation (see further discussion in Section 5.2). The broadest extent of the EMBA has been determined by reference to the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon release resulting from activities in the Operational Area (see Section 6).

Woodside's consultation methodology is divided into two parts:

- The first (Sections 5.2 to 5.5) provides an overview of Woodside's consultation methodology for its EPs, including how we apply section 25(1) to identify relevant persons.
- The second (Sections 5.6 and 5.7) details Woodside's approach to accepting feedback and assessing the merits of each objection or claim about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates, and engaging in ongoing consultation for this EP.

Woodside's consultation record is in Appendix F and includes a summary of the:

- assessment and identification of relevant persons
- consultation information provided to relevant persons, feedback received, Woodside's assessment of the merits of objections or claims, and Woodside's response to relevant persons and other stakeholders Woodside chose to consult
- engagement with persons or organisations Woodside chose to contact who are not 'relevant persons' for the purposes of section 25(1) (see Section 5.3.4)
- opportunities provided to persons or organisations to participate in consultation.

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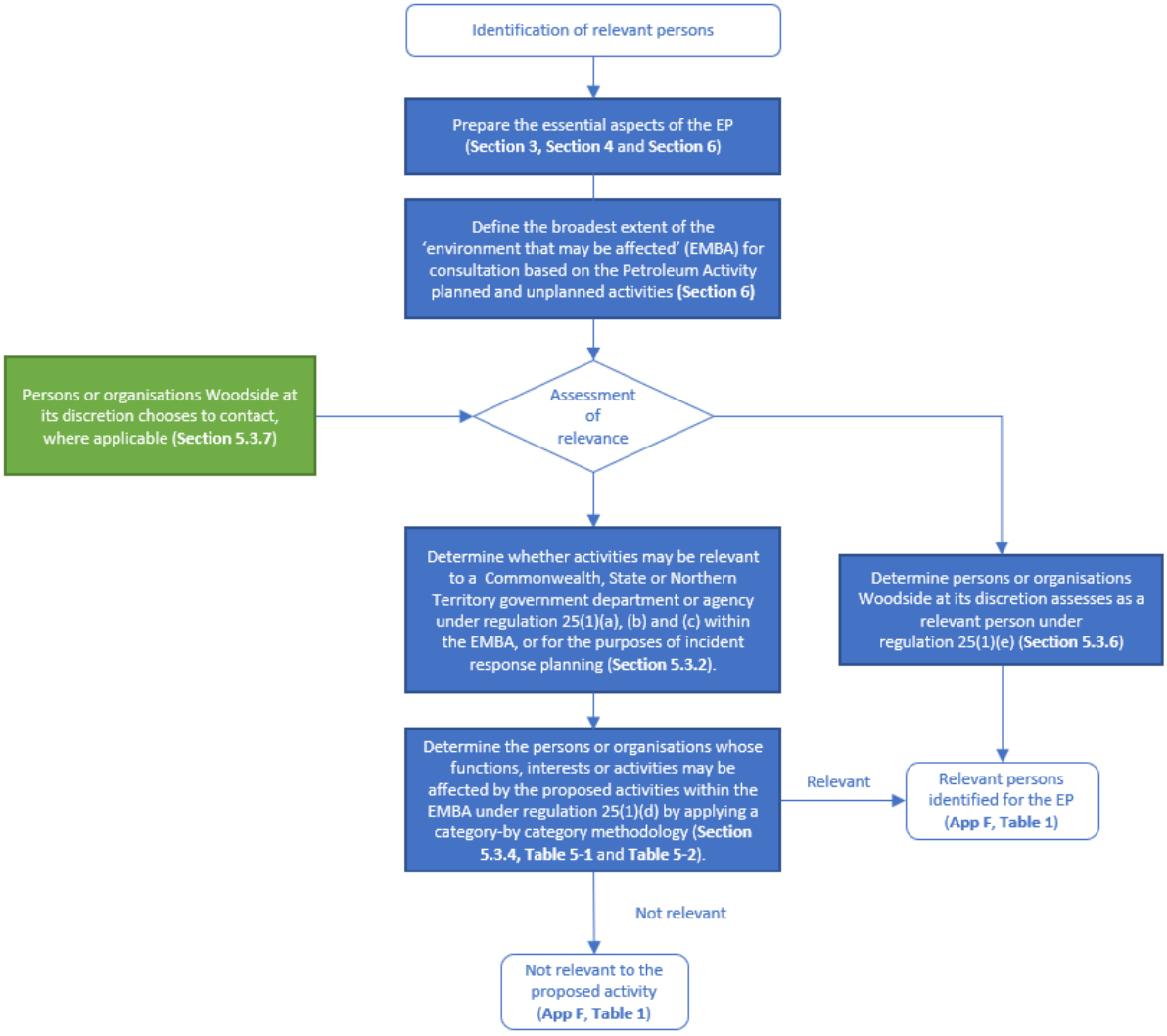

Figure 5-1: Overview of Woodside's methodology to identify relevant persons

5.2 Consultation – general context

Woodside has a portfolio of quality oil and gas assets and more than 40 years of operating experience. We have a strong history of working with local communities, the relevant regulators and a broad range of persons and organisations, to better understand the potential risks and impacts associated with our proposed activities and to develop appropriate measures to manage them.

The length of time we have operated in Commonwealth and State waters, and the history of continued engagement with a wide range of persons and organisations, enables Woodside to develop an extensive consultation list to inform its process. This consultation list is not used as a definitive list of persons to consult but, rather, assists Woodside to understand which relevant persons to consult about a petroleum activity. The information in the consultation list has been captured from years of experience; it contains insights relating to the type of information particular persons or organisations want to receive during consultation, the appropriate method of consultation for relevant persons and appropriate contact details, which are reviewed and updated periodically.

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Woodside acknowledges NOPSEMA's GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan guideline (May 2023) as well as judicial guidance in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* on the intent of consultation, as follows:

- At paragraph 54 of the appeal decision: …*provide a basis for NOPSEMA's considerations of the measures, if any, that a titleholder proposes to take or has taken to lessen or avoid the deleterious effect of its proposed activity on the environment, as expansively defined.*
- At paragraph 89 of the appeal decision: …*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.*

The *Tipakalippa Appeal* and *Munkara Case* have also been further considered in the context of specific methods for consultation with Indigenous relevant persons (Section 5.5.1).

To undertake consultation, Woodside has developed a methodology for identifying relevant persons in accordance with section 25(1) (Section 5.3). This methodology is consistent with NOPSEMA's Guideline and demonstrates that, to meet the requirements of section 34 (criteria for EP acceptance) when preparing the EP, Woodside understands:

- our planned activities in the Operational Area, being the area in which our planned activities are proposed to occur (see Section 3.4)
- the geographical extent to which the environment may be affected (EMBA) by risks and impacts from our activities (unplanned) (identified in Section 4.1 and assessed in Section 6.8).

Woodside has undertaken consultation when preparing this EP in compliance with section 25, which requires a titleholder to:

- consult with each of the following (a relevant person):
  - each Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory agency or authority to which the activities to be carried out under the EP may be relevant
  - if the plan relates to activities in the offshore area of a State – the department of the responsible State Minister
  - if the plan relates to activities in the Principal Northern Territory offshore area – the department of the responsible Northern Territory Minister
  - a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP
  - any other person or organisation the titleholder considers relevant (section 25(1)).
- give each relevant person sufficient information to allow the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities (section 25(2))
- allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation (section 25(3))
- tell each relevant person the titleholder consults with, that the relevant person may request that particular information it provides in the consultation not be published and any information subject to such a request is not to be published (section 25(4)).

Further, Woodside seeks to carry out consultation in a manner that:

- is consistent with the principles of ESD set out in section 3A of the EPBC Act – see Section 2

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- is intended to reduce the environmental impacts and risks from the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level (section 4)
- is intended to minimise harm to the relevant person and the environment from the proposed petroleum activities and to enable Woodside to consider measures that may be taken to mitigate the potential adverse environmental impacts from the petroleum activity
- provides opportunities for relevant persons to provide feedback throughout the life of the EP through its ongoing consultation process (refer to Section 5.7 and Section 7.9)
- is collaborative. Woodside respects that, for a relevant person, consultation is voluntary. Where the relevant person seeks to engage, Woodside engages with the relevant person with the aim of seeking genuine and meaningful two-way dialogue.

An overview of Woodside's consultation approach is outlined at Appendix F.

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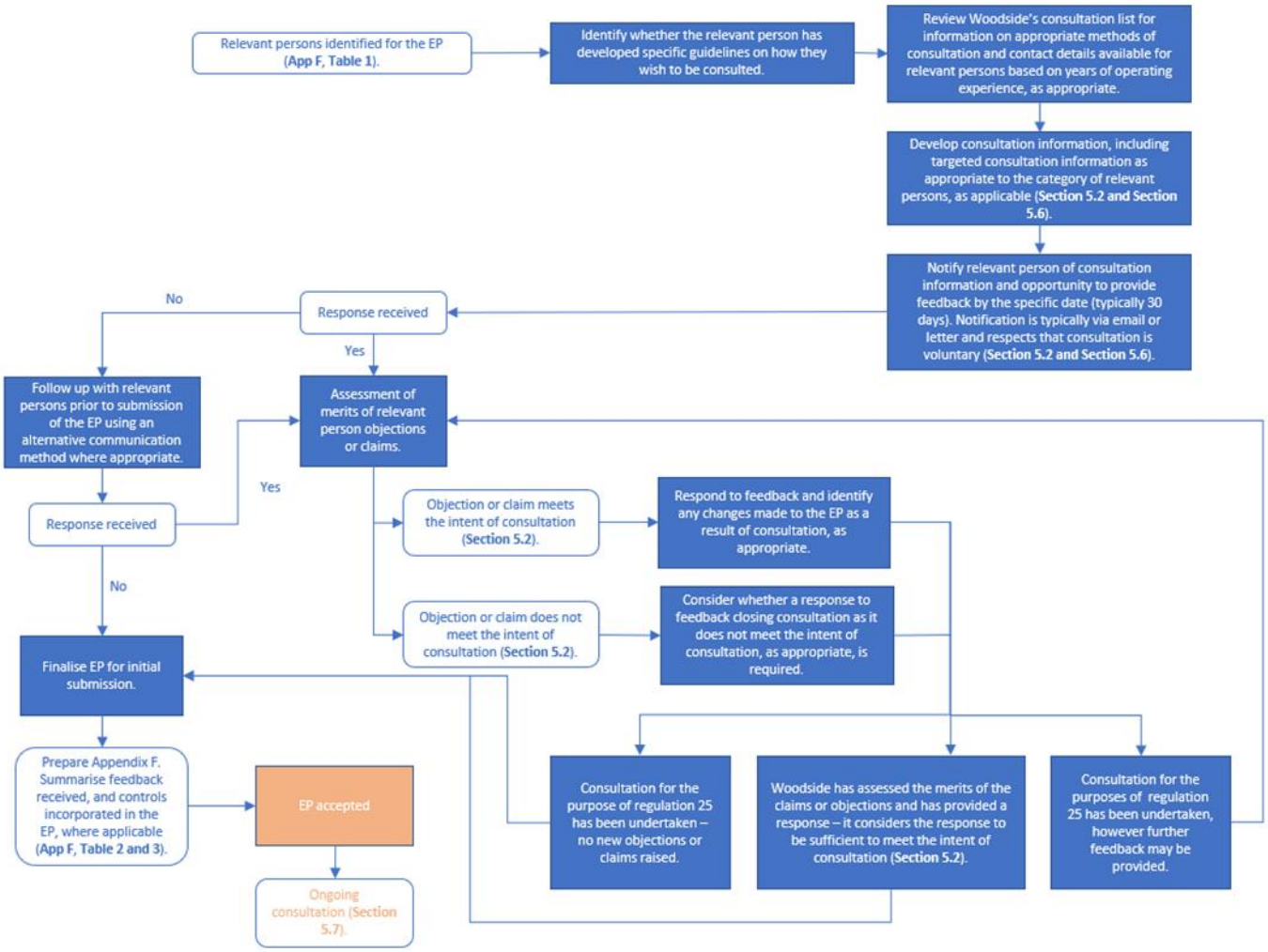

Figure 5-2: Overview of Woodside's consultation approach

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The methodology for consultation for this activity has been informed by various guidelines and relevant information for consultation on planned activities, including:

Federal Court:

- Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193
- Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9

NOPSEMA:

- GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan – May 2024
- GN1847 – Responding to public comment on environment plans – January 2024
- GN1344 - Environment plan content requirements - September 2020
- GL1721 – Environment Plan decision making – January 2024
- GN1488 - Oil pollution risk management - July 2021
- GN1785 – Petroleum activities and Australian Marine Parks – January 2024
- GL 1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – August 2024
- PL9028 Managing gender-restricted information – December 2023
- Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the community

Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE):

- Guideline for the development of Petroleum, Geothermal and Pipeline Environment Plans in Western Australia (November 2024)
- Guideline — Decommissioning of petroleum and geothermal energy property, equipment and infrastructure in Western Australian onshore areas and State coastal waters (March 2024)

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW):

- Sea Countries of the North-West; Literature review on Indigenous connection to and uses of the North West Marine Region

Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA):

- Petroleum industry consultation with the commercial fishing industry

Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF):

- Fisheries and the Environment – Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Act 2006
- Offshore Installations Biosecurity Guide

DPIRD:

- Guidance statement for oil and gas industry consultation with the Department of Fisheries

WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI):

- Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note

WAFIC:

- Oil and Gas Consultation Framework

Good practice consultation:

- IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum
- Interim Engaging with First Nations People and Communities on Assessments and Approvals under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*.

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5.3 Identification of relevant persons for consultation

5.3.1 Sections 25(1)(a), (b) and (c)

The relevant inquiry for determining relevant persons under sections 25(1)(a) and (b) is whether the activities to be performed under the EP may be relevant to one of the government departments or agencies in those sections. The government departments and agencies relevant to the EP are listed in Appendix F, Table 1. In accordance with section 25(1)(b), Woodside consults with the department of the relevant State Minister.

5.3.2 Identification of relevant persons under section 25(1)(a), (b) and (c)

Woodside's methodology for identifying relevant persons under sections 25(1)(a), (b) and (c) is as follows:

Woodside considers the defined responsibilities of each department and agency to which the activities to be carried out in the EMBA under the EP may be relevant. This list of relevant departments and agencies is formulated by reference to the responsibilities of the government departments, as set out on their websites, in NOPSEMA's GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area guideline (January 2024), which describes where the department is a relevant agency under the Environment Regulations, and the experience and knowledge Woodside has gained from years of operating. This list is revised periodically; for example, to accommodate government restructures, department renaming, shifting portfolios, and to account for new agencies that might arise.

Woodside has categorised government department or agency groups as shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Relevant government departments and agencies

Government departments / agencies – marine	Agencies with legislated responsibilities for use of the marine environment.
Government departments / agencies – environment	Agencies with legislated responsibilities for the protection of the environment.
Government departments / agencies – industry	The legislated Department of the responsible Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory Minister for Industry.
• ***Government departments/agencies – marine***	Agencies with legislated responsibilities for use of the marine environment
Government departments/agencies – environment	Agencies with legislated responsibilities for protecting the environment
Government departments/agencies – industry	The legislated department of the responsible Commonwealth, State or Northern Territory Minister for Industry

Woodside considers the responsibilities of the departments and agencies, determining whether those responsibilities overlap with potential risks and impacts specific to the Operational Area in the EMBA. The assessment is both activity and location based.

Woodside also considers the responsibilities of the departments and agencies acting on behalf of various industry participants. For example, AMSA – Marine Safety is responsible for the safety of vessels and the seafarers who are operating in the domestic commercial shipping industry; and Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) is responsible for maritime safety and Notices to Mariners. To undertake proposed activities in a manner that prevents a substantially adverse effect on the potential displacement of marine users, Woodside therefore consults AMSA – Marine Safety and AHO on its proposed activities. Woodside considers the responsibilities of the departments and agencies and determines those that would either be involved in the incident response itself or in relation to the regulatory or decision-making capacity for planning incident response specific to the Operational Area for the unlikely event of a worst-case hydrocarbon release. Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

The list of government departments and agencies assessed as relevant is set out in Appendix F, Table 1.

Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation and summarised at Appendix F Table 2 and Table 3 as appropriate to the relevance assessment.

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Woodside does not consult with departments or agencies with interests that do not overlap with risks and impacts specific to the Operational Area or the EMBA, or would not be involved in incident response planning.

5.3.3 Section 25(1)(d)

To identify a relevant person for the purposes of section 25(1)(d), the meaning of "*functions, interests or activities*" needs to be understood. In section 25(1)(d), the phrase "*functions, interests or activities*" should be construed broadly and consistently with the objects of the Environment Regulations (section 4) and the objects of the EPBC Act (section 3A).

In developing its methodology for consultation, Woodside acknowledges the guidance in Table 5-2 from NOPSEMA's GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan guideline (May 2023).

Table 5-2: Definitions of functions, interests and activities

Functions	Refers to a power or duty to do something.
Interests	Conforms to the accepted concept of 'interest' in other areas of public administrative law and includes any interest possessed by an individual, regardless of whether the interest amounts to a legal right or is a proprietary or financial interest or relates to reputation.
Activities	Broader than the definition of 'activity' in section 5 of the Environment Regulations and is likely to be directed to what the relevant person is already doing.

Woodside's methodology for determining 'relevant persons' for the purpose of section 25(1)(d) includes considering:

- whether a person or organisation has functions, interests or activities that overlap with the Operational Area and EMBA
- whether a person or organisation's functions, interests or activities may be affected by Woodside's proposed planned or unplanned activities.

5.3.4 Identification of relevant persons under section 25(1)(d)

'Relevant person' under section 25(1)(d) are defined as a person or organisation whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP. In identifying relevant persons, Woodside considers:

- the planned activities to be carried out under the EP (described in Section 3)
- the EMBA by unplanned activities (assessed in Section 6).

To identify relevant persons who fall within section 25(1)(d), Woodside adopts the following methodology, then undertakes consultation with relevant persons.

As a general proposition, Woodside assesses whether a person or organisation is a relevant person having regard to:

- whether a person or organisation has functions, interests or activities that overlap with the Operational Area and EMBA
- whether a person or organisation's functions, interests or activities may be affected by Woodside's proposed planned or unplanned activities to be carried out under the EP.

This assessment will include applying judgement and knowledge and considering available, relevant literature.

To assist in identifying the full range of relevant persons, Woodside considers the impacts and risks associated with its proposed activities and considers the broad categories of relevant persons who may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP. The broad categories are identified in Table 5-3 and the identification methodology is set out in Appendix F.

The list of those persons or organisations assessed as relevant persons or organisations Woodside separately chose to contact is set out in Appendix F, Table 1.

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Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation and applying the categories of relevant persons outlined in Table 5-4, as appropriate.

Feedback from relevant persons is summarised at Appendix F, Table 2. Feedback from persons assessed as 'not relevant' but whom Woodside chose to contact, or self-identified and Woodside assessed as 'not relevant', are summarised at Appendix F, Table 3.

Table 5-3: Categories of relevant persons

Category	Explanation
Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies	Commonwealth or State commercial fishery with a fishery management plan recognised under the Commonwealth *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and the WA *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*, which may be amended periodically. Commonwealth peak fishery representative bodies are identified by AFMA. WAFIC is the peak representative body for state fishers in WA.
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	Charter boat, tourism and dive operators identified by DPIRD specific to the location of the proposed activity. Representative bodies are the recognised peak organisation(s) for recreational marine users.
Titleholders and operators	Registered holder of an offshore petroleum title or greenhouse gas (GHG) title under the OPGGS Act and associated regulations.
Peak industry representative bodies	Recognised peak organisation(s) for the oil and gas sector.
Traditional Custodians (individuals or groups/entity)	Indigenous Australians with cultural rights and interests or cultural functions or who perform cultural activities over particular lands and waters. Where an Indigenous person, group or entity self-identifies and asserts cultural rights, functions, interests or activities, they will be considered under the definition of Traditional Custodian for the purpose of this EP (as appropriate).
Nominated representative corporations	Traditional Custodians nominated as representative institutions such as Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs). PBCs are established under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) by Traditional Custodians to represent their entire Traditional Custodian group (defined broadly by reference to descents from an ancestor set who were known to be the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and their interests, including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.
Native Title Representative Bodies	A Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body is a regional organisation appointed under the *Native Title Act* with prescribed functions, set out in Part 11 of the *Native Title Act*, that relate to facilitation and assistance, certification, dispute resolution, notifications, and agreement making. They are also known, and referred to here, as Native Title Representative Bodies.
Historical heritage groups or organisations	Legislated or government-enlisted groups or organisations responsible for managing marine heritage.
Local government and elected parliamentary representatives and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	Local government body formed under the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA) and elected parliamentary representatives who are responsible for representing the local community. Recognised local community reference or liaison group or organisation in relation to oil and gas matters.
Other non-government groups, organisations or individuals	Non-government organisation with public website material targeting the proposed activity. Individual who demonstrates the proposed activity could impact their interests, functions or activities.
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations	Research institutes are government or private institutions that conduct marine or terrestrial research. Local conservation groups are local non-government organisations that regularly conduct conservation activities focused on the local environment or wildlife.

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Table 5-4: Methodology for identifying relevant persons within the EMBA undertaken under section 25(1)(d) – by category

Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and their representative bodies using the next steps in its methodology: • Define the parameters with regard to timing, location and duration of the proposed Petroleum Activity. • Confirm whether the EMBA overlaps with the fisheries management area (i.e. the spatial area the fishery is legally permitted to fish in) (see Section 4.9.2). • Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance[5], that titleholders develop separate consultation strategies for significant unplanned events (for example, an oil spill) where titleholders can demonstrate the likelihood of such events occurring is extremely low. WAFIC's guidance is that consultation on unplanned events resulting in an emergency scenario should only be undertaken if an incident occurs (see Appendix F). • For Commonwealth and State commercial fisheries, assess the potential spatial and temporal extent for interaction with the fishery by reviewing AFMA, ABARES and DPIRD FishCube data within the Operational Area and EMBA (see Section 4.9.2). Assessment of relevance: • State commercial fisheries that have been assessed as having a potential for interaction within the Operational Area or EMBA (see Section 4.9.2) are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. However, to avoid over-consulting and as requested in WAFIC's guidance, Woodside only consults individual licence holders based on WAFIC's advice. Woodside also uses WAFIC's consultation service whereby WAFIC: – directly consults fishery licence holders that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area – consults fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the EMBA only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario. • Commonwealth commercial fisheries that have been assessed as having a potential for interaction within the Operational Area or EMBA (see Section 4.9.2) are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. • If Woodside has identified a Commonwealth or State fishery is a relevant person, Woodside also consults the fishery's relevant representative body. For example, WAFIC represents the interests of State fisheries in WA. If a State fishery is identified as relevant, Woodside would also identify WAFIC as relevant. Recognised Commonwealth fishery representative bodies are identified by AFMA via its website. WAFIC is the only recognised State fishery representative body.

[5] *Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events – WAFIC*.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for recreational marine users and peak representative bodies using the next steps in its methodology: • Using Woodside knowledge and operating experience, apply knowledge of recreational marine users in the area. This assessment is both activity and location based. • Define the parameters with regard to timing, location and duration of the proposed Petroleum Activity. • Assess the potential spatial and temporal extent for interaction with recreational marine users by reviewing DPIRD FishCube data to assess whether there has been activity within the EMBA in the past five years. Assessment of relevance: • Recreational marine users that have been active in the past five years within the EMBA are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. DPIRD provides Woodside with the contact details of charter, boat tourism and dive operators specific to the region of the EMBA to consult with the relevant persons. • If Woodside has identified recreational marine users as relevant persons, Woodside also consults identified peak recreational marine user representative bodies. For example, Recfishwest represents the interests of recreational fishers. These representative bodies are identified via Woodside's existing consultation list, which is updated as appropriate via advice from known groups and DPIRD.
Titleholders and operators	Woodside assesses relevance for other titleholders and operators using the following steps in its methodology: • Use GPInfo to determine overlap with other titleholders' or operators' permit areas within the EMBA. • Using Woodside knowledge and operating experience, apply knowledge of other operators in the area. • Produce a map showing the outcome of this assessment. Assessment of relevance: • Titleholders and operators whose permit areas are identified as having an overlap within the EMBA are assessed as relevant.
Peak industry representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for peak industry representative bodies using the following steps in its methodology: • Review peak industry representative bodies' responsibilities that Woodside actively participates in, considering overlap between industry focus area and Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA. • Review Woodside's existing consultation list. • Search websites to identify whether any additional peak industry representative bodies have been created whose responsibilities may overlap with Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA. Assessment of relevance: • Peak industry representative bodies whose responsibilities are identified as having an overlap with Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA are assessed as relevant.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Traditional Custodians (individuals and groups/entity) and nominated representative corporations	Consistent with its understanding of the matters discussed in Section 4.9, Woodside identifies relevant Traditional Custodian groups or individuals by using the following steps in its methodology: • Use existing systems of recognition to identify Indigenous groups who overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA (for example, recognition provided under Native Title or cultural heritage legislation, or marine park management plans, or identified by other Indigenous groups or entities). • Notify and invite consultation with Indigenous people through their nominated representative corporation (for example, PBCs), or, in the case of native title and where appropriate, the Native Title Representative Body • Request the nominated representative body to forward the notifications and invitations to consult to their members (members are individual communal rights holders). • Request advice about other Indigenous groups or individuals that should be consulted. • Advertise widely to invite self-identification and consultation by Indigenous groups and individuals. Further detail to Woodside's methodology is as follows. • Use the databases of the National Native Title Tribunal to understand whether: – there are any Native Title claims (historical or current) or determinations overlapping or coastally adjacent to the EMBA – there are any relevant ILUAs, registered with the National Native Title Tribunal that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA, that may identify Traditional Custodians or representative bodies to contact regarding potential cultural values. • Where there is a positive determination of Native Title, contact the PBC or, where their representative is a Native Title Representative Body, contact the Native Title Representative Body. • Where appropriate, contact the relevant Native Title Representative Body to request a list of any Indigenous groups asserting Traditional Custodianship over an area of coastline adjacent to the EMBA. • Review Commonwealth and State marine park management plans that overlap the EMBA and may identify Traditional Custodians or representative bodies to contact regarding potential cultural values. • In Victoria, use the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council data to determine whether there are any Registered Aboriginal Parties appointed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA. • Identify Indigenous groups or individuals through a Traditional Custodian, nominated representative corporation or Native Title Representative Body. • Request the PBC to distribute Woodside consultation materials through its membership. Woodside is unable to contact this membership through any other means. • Use one of Woodside's public notification and information sharing processes by which individual Traditional Custodians can become aware of the proposed activity, its risks and impacts, and self-identify. • Provide individuals that consider their functions, interests or activities to be affected by a proposed activity an opportunity to self-identify. Woodside does not presume self-identification for an activity, covered by another EP, automatically means an individual(s) functions, interests and activities may be affected by other activities where EMBAs overlap. This decision is for the individual to make. The public notification, information sharing and consultation processes Woodside puts in place enable Traditional Custodians to become aware of proposed activities, assess risks and impacts to their values, and enable individuals to self-identify. Assessment of relevance: • Traditional Custodian groups, entities or individuals and nominated representative corporations who are identified through the above methodology and overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA are assessed as relevant.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Native Title Representative Bodies	Woodside assesses the relevance of Native Title Representative Bodies using the following steps in its methodology: • Review National Native Title Tribunal Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body areas that overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA. Assessment of relevance: • Where the area for which a Native Title Representative Body is recognised under the *Native Title Act*, overlaps with the EMBA or is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, Woodside assesses the Native Title Representative Body as relevant.
Historical heritage groups or organisations	Woodside assesses relevance for groups or organisations whose responsibilities are focused on historical heritage using the following steps in its methodology: • Use the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database to assess known records of Maritime Cultural Heritage sites (shipwrecks, aircraft and relics) within the EMBA (see Section 4.9.1.5). Assessment of relevance: • Where there is a known underwater heritage site (shipwrecks, aircraft and relics) within the EMBA, Woodside assesses the relevant group or organisation that manages the site as relevant.
Local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	Woodside assesses relevance for local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations using the following steps in its methodology: • Review Woodside maps (developed based on data from the WA Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries 'My Council' database and WA Local Government Association Local Government Directory maps to assess overlap between the local government's defined area of responsibility and the EMBA. • Host regular community reference/liaison group meetings. Members represent a cross-section of the community and local towns' interests. Representatives are from community and industry and generally include Woodside, state government (for instance, relevant regional development commissions), local government, Indigenous groups, industry representative bodies, community and industry organisations. Woodside considers these reference/liaison groups to be the appropriate recognised representatives of the local community for the oil and gas sector. • Review the community reference/liaison group's terms of reference to determine its area of responsibility and overlap with the EMBA. For example, the Exmouth Community Liaison Group's area of responsibility in relation to Woodside's operational, development and planning activities, is defined in the terms of reference as the Exmouth sub-basin. Comparatively, the Karratha Community Liaison Group's area of responsibility is the Pilbara region (i.e. onshore). Assessment of relevance: • The local government whose defined area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA is assessed as relevant. • The community reference/liaison group whose defined area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA is assessed as relevant and consulted collectively via the relevant reference/liaison group.

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Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Other non-government groups, organisations or individuals	Woodside assesses relevance for other non-government groups, organisations or individuals using the following steps in its methodology: • Review Woodside's existing consultation list. • Search websites of registered non-government groups or organisations (i.e. registered with an Australian Business Number with publicly available contact information) that may have public website or social media material specific to the proposed activity at the time of developing the EP. • Review organisations' publicly available statement (or purpose) that clearly describes their collective functions, interests or activities. • Review current website and social media material to identify targeted information that demonstrates functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities associated with the EMBA. • Review an organisation's/individual's feedback to consider whether their functions, interests or activities within the EMBA may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP. Interests outside the EMBA would be considered too remote and contrary to the purpose of EP consultation. Assessment of relevance: • Registered non-government groups or organisations with current targeted public material specific to the proposed activity at the time of developing the EP and who have demonstrated functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation are assessed as relevant. • Individuals who demonstrate their functions, interests or activities may be impacted are assessed as relevant.
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations	Woodside assesses relevance for research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations using the following steps in its methodology: • Review Woodside's existing consultation list. • Search websites for research institutes that may operate within the EMBA. This assessment is both activity and location based. • Search websites for local conservation groups or organisations that regularly conduct conservation activities within the EMBA. Assessment of relevance: • Where there is known research being undertaken by an institute within the EMBA, the institute that is conducting the research is assessed as relevant. • Local environmental conservation groups who regularly conduct conservation activities or have demonstrated conservation functions, interests or activities within the EMBA are assessed as relevant. This assessment is both activity and location based.

5.3.5 Section 25(1)(e)

In addition to assessing relevance under section 25(1)(d), Woodside has discretion to categorise any other person or organisation as a relevant person under section 25(1)(e).

5.3.6 Identification of relevant persons under section 25(1)(e)

Woodside adopts a case-by-case approach for each EP to assess relevance under section 25(1)(e).

5.3.7 Persons or organisations Woodside chooses to contact

In addition to consulting with relevant persons under section 25(1), periodically there are persons or organisations Woodside chooses to contact in relation to a proposed activity. For example, these are persons or organisations:

- that are 'not relevant' pursuant to section 25(1) but Woodside has chosen to seek additional guidance from; for example, to inform the correct contact person Woodside should consult or engage with

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- that are 'not relevant' pursuant to section 25(1) but have been contacted because of consultation requirements changing or updated guidance from the regulator
- where it is unclear what their functions, interests or activities are, or whether their functions, interests or activities may be affected. In this circumstance, engagement is used to inform relevance under Woodside's methodology. Woodside follows the same methodology for assessing a person or organisation's relevance as it does during its initial assessment (as described in Figure 5-1 and Section 5.3). The result of Woodside's assessment of relevance when developing the EP is outlined at Appendix F, Table 1.

5.3.8 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity

The result of Woodside's assessment of relevant persons in accordance with section 25(1) is outlined at Appendix F, Table 1 and Table 2.

Persons or organisations Woodside assessed as 'not relevant' but chose to contact at its discretion in accordance with Section 5.3.4, or who self-identified and Woodside assessed as 'not relevant', are summarised at Appendix F, Table 1 and Table 3.

5.4 Consultation material and timing

Section 25(2) provides that a titleholder must give each relevant person sufficient information to allow them to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities. Section 25(3) provides that the titleholder must allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation.

As set out in Section 5.2, Woodside notifies relevant persons of the proposed activities, respecting that consultation is voluntary, and collaborates on a consultation approach where further engagement is sought by the relevant person. The consultation process aims to be appropriate for the category of relevant persons, as not all persons or organisations will require the same level of engagement. Woodside recognises the level of engagement depends on the nature and scale of the Operational Area. Woodside acknowledges published guidance for good practice consultation, relevant to different sectors and disciplines. Woodside's methodology for providing relevant persons with sufficient information as well as a reasonable period to provide feedback is set out in the next subsections.

5.4.1 Sufficient information

Woodside produces a Consultation Information Sheet for each EP. This is provided to relevant persons and organisations and is also available on Woodside's website for interested parties to access and provide feedback. The Consultation Information Sheet typically includes:

- a description of the proposed Petroleum Activity
- the Operational Area
- where the activity will take place
- the timing and duration of the activity
- a location map of the Operational Area and EMBA
- a description of the EMBA
- relevant exclusion zones
- a summary of relevant risks and mitigation and management control measures relevant to the proposed Petroleum Activity.

It also sets out contact details to provide feedback to Woodside.

The level of information necessary for a person or organisation to understand the impacts of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities may vary and may depend on the degree to which a relevant person is affected. For example, Woodside considers that relevant persons who may be impacted by planned activities in the Operational Area, because of temporary displacement due to exclusion zones, may require more targeted information relevant to their functions, interests or activities. Sufficient information may

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have been provided to a relevant person even where all documents requested by a relevant person have not been provided. Woodside acknowledges NOPSEMA's brochure titled 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans information for the community', which advises persons being consulted that they may inform titleholders that they only want to be consulted in the very unlikely event of an oil spill.

Woodside places advertisements in selected local, state and national newspapers. This typically includes:

- the name of the EP Woodside is seeking feedback on
- an overview of the activity
- the date by which to provide feedback
- the ways in which a person or organisation can provide feedback.

Advertising in the newspaper local to the activity is also consistent with the public notification process under section 66 of the *Native Title Act* for native title applications. Woodside typically aligns advertisement feedback timeframes with the timing described below. Feedback received is assessed in accordance with Section 5.3 to determine relevance and evidenced in Appendix F, Table 1 as appropriate.

Woodside uses a range of tools to provide sufficient information to relevant persons, which may include one or more of the following:

- Consultation Information Sheet available on Woodside's website and shared directly with relevant persons
- Summary Consultation Information Sheet, presentations or summaries specific to a particular relevant person group
- subscription available on Woodside's website to receive notification of new consultation information sheets for Woodside EPs
- emails
- letters
- phone calls
- face-to-face meetings (virtual or in person) with presentation slides or handouts as appropriate
- Let's Talk newsletter – digital and hard copy
- maps outlining a person or organisation's defined area of responsibility in relation to the proposed activity; for example, a fisheries management area or defence training area
- community meetings, as appropriate
- attendance at on-the-ground community events or planned regional roadshows
- broader awareness campaigns on the how to be involved in the EP consultation process

Woodside recognises information may be provided to relevant persons in an iterative manner during the consultation process. Woodside considers that genuine two-way engagement may be demonstrated by providing the relevant persons with information about incorporated controls, where applicable, so they understand how their input has been considered when developing the EP.

Woodside communicates with relevant persons in different ways. These forms of communication may evolve; for example, due to changes to organisation representation, as relationships are further established, or if a person or organisation expresses a preference for an alternative form of communication. There might also be limitations in how Woodside can consult with relevant persons.

Typical forms of communications for categories of relevant persons are set out in Table 5-5. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, meetings and presentation briefings, are used on request.

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Table 5-5: Typical forms of communication in the ordinary course of business

Category of relevant person	Typically accepted form of communication
Government departments/agencies – marine	Woodside applies NOPSEMA's guideline for engaging with Commonwealth government departments or agencies (GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – August 2024) by using email for its consultation unless another form of communication is requested.
Government departments/agencies – environment	
Government departments/agencies – industry	
Commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies	**Commonwealth commercial fisheries**: Email is used as the primary form of communication. **State commercial fisheries and recreational marine users**: The WA DPIRD has responsibility for managing the *Fish Resources Management Act* and *Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016*, which limits the provision of contact details from the register to the name and business address of licence holders. Alternative forms of communication are at the licence holder's discretion on request. **Peak representative bodies**: Email is used as the primary form of communication with commercial fishery and recreational marine user peak representative bodies.
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	
Titleholders and operators	Email is used as the primary form of communication.
Peak industry representative bodies	Email is used as the primary form of communication.
Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations	Woodside uses many forms of communication on a case-by-case basis and as appropriate to or requested by the specific group, such as email, phone calls, meetings and community forums.
Native title representative bodies	
Historical heritage groups or organisations	NOPSEMA's guideline (GL1887) is used as a reference for Woodside's approach.
Local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	**Local government:** NOPSEMA's guideline (GL1887) is used as a reference. **Community reference/liaison groups and chambers of commerce**: Email and presentations are used as the primary form of communication.
Other non-government groups or organisations	Email is used as the primary form of communication.
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations	Email is used as the primary form of communication.

Information provided to relevant persons for the purposes of consultation about this EP is summarised at Appendix F, Table 2.

Appendix F, Table 3 sets out the information that is provided to persons or organisations that are 'not relevant' for the purposes of section 25 but which Woodside has chosen to contact.

When engaging in consultation, Woodside notifies relevant persons that, in accordance with section 25(4), the relevant person may request that the titleholder notifies NOPSEMA that particular information the person or organisation provides in the consultation not be published, and that information subject to that request will not be published under the Environment Regulations.

5.4.2 Reasonable period for consultation

Woodside seeks to consult in order to support preparation of its EP. Woodside recognises that what constitutes a reasonable period for consultation should be considered on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the nature, scale and complexity of the activity.

Woodside recognises information may need to be provided to relevant persons in an iterative manner during the consultation process. Woodside considers that genuine two-way engagement may be demonstrated by providing the relevant persons with information about incorporated controls, where applicable, so they understand how their input has been considered when developing the EP.

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Woodside's methodology allows relevant persons a reasonable period for consultation (section 25(3)). A reasonable period for all relevant persons, including Traditional Custodians, to participate in consultation for this EP has been provided.

The consultation period under this EP has satisfied benchmark periods under other relevant legislative processes:

- Section 30 sets out a public consultation period of 30 days.
- DMPE's Guidelines for Consultation with Indigenous People by Mineral Explorers directs a period of 21 to 30 days of consultation with Traditional Owners.
- While repealed, guidance taken from the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021* – Consultation Guidelines (Government of Western Australia, 2023) suggests up to 12 weeks may be a reasonable period for identifying, contacting and getting responses from Indigenous peoples (subject to any alternative timeframe being agreed through co-design of consultation).

This period of consultation demonstrates Woodside has provided a "reasonable period" for relevant persons to consult in accordance with section 25(3). Commentary in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* judgment limits consultation to a process that must be capable of being discharged within a reasonable time:

> *…it must be taken to be the regulatory intention that the consultation requirement cannot be one that is incapable of being complied with within a reasonable time…"*[6]

Woodside uses feedback to help prepare its EP. What constitutes a reasonable period for consultation is considered on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the person being consulted and the nature, scale and complexity of the activity.

Woodside's typical approach to providing a reasonable period for consultation is as follows:

- Advertise in selected local, state and national newspapers to give persons or organisations the opportunity to understand the activity and identify whether their functions, interests or activities may be affected.
- Provide consultation materials directly to identified relevant persons and those who are 'not relevant' but Woodside chose to contact, and provide a target date for feedback. Woodside acknowledges feedback may be received from relevant persons after the target date.
- Acknowledge that the way in which Woodside provides consultation information may vary depending on the relevant person or organisation, and may depend on the degree to which a relevant person or organisation is affected. Different consultation processes may be required for relevant persons and organisations depending on the information requirements.
- Follow up with relevant persons before submitting the EP. Where possible, endeavour to use an alternative method of communication to contact the relevant person.
- Engage in two-way dialogue with relevant persons or organisations where feedback is received.

Appendix F, Table 2 and Table 3 set out a history of ongoing consultation and demonstrate that a reasonable period of consultation has been provided.

Woodside considers that consultation for this EP has closed.

As detailed in Section 5.6, if comments and feedback are received after the EP has been submitted, Woodside will consider those comments and update controls as appropriate and at all stages of the life of the EP, as per Woodside's ongoing consultation approach described in Section 5.7.

5.4.3 Discharge of section 25

The FCAFC made clear in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* that consultation should be approached in a "*reasonable", "pragmatic" and "not so literal"* way, so consultation obligations were capable of being met by titleholders

[6] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [136].*

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(Section 5.5.1).[7] Consultation is a "*real world activity*" and must be capable of reasonable discharge.[8] The FCAFC referred to native title cases as an illustration that reasonable limits should be applied to consultation efforts to ensure the process is workable.[9]

When the titleholder demonstrates it has provided sufficient information and a reasonable period for consultation, section 25 consultation requirements are met.[10] Meeting these obligations requires evaluative judgement to determine reasonable satisfaction of the consultation obligation and, as such, the regulator uses its discretion to determine if these criteria are met. The nature of the person being consulted and their function, interest and activity that may be affected, will inform the manner of consultation and the reasonable period to be afforded.[11]

While a titleholder is required to provide an opportunity to consult, the titleholder is not required to obtain consent to engage in the activity from a person being consulted, or confirmation from a person being consulted, that consultation is complete. The FCAFC has commented that a "*reasonable opportunity*" for consultation must be afforded to relevant persons.[12] A reasonable opportunity may not be every opportunity requested and is limited to reasonable opportunities to consult.

Woodside has completed the steps required to discharge its consultation obligations. Woodside has provided sufficient information and a reasonable period to enable relevant persons to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities; and sufficient time to provide relevant feedback for Woodside to assess relevant persons' objections or claims. Woodside has also provided a reasonable opportunity for there to be genuine two-way dialogue on a person's claims or objections.

Woodside has discharged its duty under section 25 and considers that it is complete.

Appendix F, Table 2 and Table 3 of this EP sets out the history of consultation under section 25. To the extent a relevant person says they have further information to share or claims that consultation under section 25 has not been completed, Appendix F, Table 2 and Table 3 provide reasons why Woodside considers consultation under section 25 has been met, in relation to that relevant person.

5.5 Context of consultation approach with Traditional Custodians

To comply with section 25, Woodside identifies and consults Traditional Custodians whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under an EP.

5.5.1 Approach to methodology − Woodside's interpretation of Tipakalippa Appeal

Woodside has implemented a consultation methodology consistent with section 25 and guidance provided in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* (Section 5.2). Woodside's consultation methodology allows for a sufficiently broad capture of Traditional Custodian relevant persons, provides for informed consultation, follows cultural protocols, and allows a reasonable opportunity for consultation with Traditional Custodians whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the Petroleum Activity described in this EP (Section 5.5.3).

Woodside notes the FCAFC discussed several *Native Title Act (Cth*) cases in response to a submission made in that case that a requirement under section 25 to consult *"each and every*" relevant person would be "*unworkable*". The reference to native title cases dealt with how decision-making processes under the *Native Title Act* requiring "*all*" members of a group to be contacted for communal approval are interpreted by courts in a "*reasonable*", "*pragmatic*" and "*not so literal*" way,[13] and how obligations to consult "*each and every*" person under section 25 should be interpreted in a similarly pragmatic way, so consultation is workable. The reference to *Native Title Act* authorities was made by analogy:

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[7] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 [89], [98], [103]-[104] and [109].*

[8] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [89].*

[9] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [96] and [103].*

[10] *Explanatory Statement, Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023, page 29.*

[11] *Explanatory Statement, Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023, page 30 and Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [153].*

[12] *Cooper v National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (No 2) [2023] FCA 1158 at paragraph [11]; Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at [153].*

[13] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [95], [98], [103],-[104] and [109].*

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> *It can be seen that the terms of [the native title legislation] are somewhat absolute – "all". However, [the native title legislation] has consistently been construed in a way that is not so literal…The cases concerning [the native title legislation]…have reiterated…that [the native title legislation] does not require that "all" of the members of the relevant claim group be involved in the decision. The key question will be whether a reasonable opportunity to participate in the decision-making process has been afforded by the notice for a relevant meeting.*[14]
>
> *"We consider the authorities in relation to processes under the* Native Title Act *to be illustrative of how a seemingly rigid statutory obligation to consult persons holding a communal interest may operate in a workable manner"*[15] *(emphasis added).*
>
> *"…there is no definition of what constitutes "consultation for the purpose of Reg11A [now section 25]...A titleholder will need to "demonstrate" to NOPSEMA that what it did constituted consultation appropriate and adapted to the nature of the interests of the relevant persons"* [16] *(emphasis added).*

The judgement in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* makes it clear a titleholder will have some choice in deciding which person(s) are to be approached, how the information will be given to allow the "*relevant person*" to assess the possible consequence of the proposed activities on their functions, interests or activities, and how the requisite consultation is undertaken.[17] Consultation is not fixed to a rigid process and will be adapted so it is informed by the relevant person or group. Woodside has met its section 25 requirements through its consultation methodology (Section 5.5.2).

Consistent with the *Tipakalippa Appeal*, Woodside considers *Native Title Act*-style "*full group*" meetings are not required for complying with section 25. Nominated representative corporations, such as PBCs established under the *Native Title Act*, have a designated role in representing the views of their member Traditional Custodians. They have established methods for engaging with their own members. Woodside will not undermine the purpose and authority of nominated representative corporations by requiring full group meetings where the nominated representative corporations have not requested engagement of members via full group meetings. It is not appropriate for titleholders to direct or challenge the nominated representative corporations on how to engage with their members.

Woodside's approach described below demonstrates sufficient information and a reasonable opportunity is provided to individual Traditional Custodians to give feedback about Woodside activities beyond the opportunity provided to nominated representative corporations.

5.5.2 Consultation method

Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Team has experience engaging and working with Traditional Custodian organisations and individuals, including within the Commonwealth native title and cultural heritage systems, and state and territory cultural heritage and land rights systems. The team understands the complexities of making information accessible to groups and individuals and engaging in accordance with Traditional Custodian groups' established channels of communication and methods of consultation. Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Team exercises its professional judgement and is respectful of long-standing relationships (where in place) when considering consultation with Traditional Custodian groups. The Indigenous Affairs Team's approach is also informed by the established systems of recognition for Traditional Custodian groups and their nominated representative corporations within particular jurisdictions.

For example, the methodology for engaging with Traditional Custodian groups in the Northern Territory ('not relevant' for this EP) tends to centre around engagement through Aboriginal land councils (under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (*Cth*)) as well as community meetings that target clan groups where they do not have PBCs or other nominated representative corporations to represent them.

By contrast, recognition for Traditional Custodian groups and their nominated representative corporations in Western Australia falls under the *Native Title Act (Cth*) because most of the WA coastline is settled under the

[14] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [98].*

[15] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [96].*

[16] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [104].*

[17] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [47] and [48].*

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Native Title regime. This means the methodology and process for consultation in Western Australia places greater emphasis on, but is not limited to, Native Title Representative Bodies and PBCs.

Native title determinations provide certainty about the appropriate Traditional Custodian groups that have the cultural authority to speak for Country adjacent to the EMBA and who Juhelp Woodside to identify Traditional Custodian persons and groups asserting Traditional Custodianship. The judgement in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* endorses methods of consultation with groups of relevant persons that are appropriate and adapted to the characteristics of groups.[18] Woodside's consultation methodology is adapted and appropriate to the recognised systems of communal interests in Western Australia.

In Western Australia (relevant for this EP), Woodside has sought to follow the established, effective and respectful means of communication used by Native Title Representative Bodies and nominated representative corporations (including PBCs) with their respective Traditional Custodian communities. Woodside follows these processes for the appropriate broad capture of individuals' awareness of our activities, to self-identify (Section 5.5.4), and to provide feedback to inform the management of environmental impacts and risks.

Using these processes, Woodside communicates information about EPs in these ways:

- Advertise in relevant Indigenous and non-Indigenous newspapers. This encourages self-identification, by advertising proposed activities widely through newspapers that have national and intra-state circulation; i.e., Koori Mail, The West Australian.
- Create carefully considered summary consultation information sheets with content developed by Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Team to remove jargon and present information in a simplified format.
- Direct any contact through nominated representative corporations.
- Use social media (i.e. Facebook/Instagram), texts, phone calls and emails. These mediums are the preferred communication methods used by Traditional Custodians throughout Western Australia and, on that basis, used by Native Title Representative Bodies and other government agencies and industry to engage with Traditional Custodians or call meetings. Professor Bronwyn Castle is an Indigenous woman who, through 10 years of research, found *"Social media is an intrinsic part of daily life. The use of Facebook is around 20 per cent higher [among Indigenous people] than the national average across all geographical locations*" (Carlson & Frazer, 2018).
- Carry out ongoing consultation after section 25 consultation. Base members of its Indigenous Affairs Team in Karratha and Roebourne to serve as on-Country points of contact for Traditional Custodian organisations and individuals. These team members have broad local knowledge and established, on-the-ground relationships within communities. This helps contribute to positive outcomes including distributing information and providing notice to the community to support Traditional Custodian attendance and involvement at Woodside's information sessions and community roadshows.
- Ensure that from when engagement with Traditional Custodians begins, Woodside seeks direction about how they prefer to be consulted and has consulted accordingly. Consultation processes are informed by Traditional Custodians and co-designed on a case-by-case basis and includes their direction as to cultural protocols, structure of consultation and who to appropriately consult with (such as Elders).
- Hold meetings on Country at a place and time agreed with Traditional Custodians, and offer and provide financial assistance for meeting expenses (as appropriate).
- Provide information specifically designed to be easily understood, to reach all relevant people, and give a reasonable period of time for those people to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed activity on them.

The Indigenous Affairs Team's approach to consultation is also consistent with the Federal Court's decision in the *Munkara Case*. The *Munkara Case* notes that the word "*culture*" (and hence the word "*cultural*") has a communal aspect to it. To establish cultural features, it is necessary that the beliefs and values are held by the relevant people *as a people*. For values, features or beliefs that are expressed by an individual to be "*cultural*" they cannot simply be an individual's belief - the belief must have a communal aspect too, and

[18] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193 at paragraph [95].[104].[153].*

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demonstrate the "*individual beliefs are broadly representative of the beliefs of other members of the group*"[19]. The phrase "*cultural features*", when applied to "*people*" as constituent parts of an ecosystem, is not directed to idiosyncratic views or beliefs of an individual[20]. When an individual Traditional Owner tells the Indigenous Affairs Team that a particular value is cultural, that information is taken back to the relevant cultural authority to test its broad acceptance. In the case of gender-sensitive information, that information would be restricted to the specific gender within the community.

5.5.3 Identification of relevant persons

To undertake consultation, Woodside has developed a methodology for identifying relevant persons, in accordance with section 25(1) (Section 5.2 and Appendix F).

Specific to Woodside's approach for identifying relevant Traditional Custodians, Woodside's Indigenous Communities Policy and consultation approach is guided by Traditional Custodians by directing consultations through their nominated representative corporation. Woodside has implemented this by consulting with a nominated representative corporation, where that corporation has advised Woodside that it acts as the representative body for a Traditional Custodian group and has requested Woodside engages with it as such.

Woodside asks nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify individuals that should be consulted, and enables individuals to self-identify in response to national and local advertising, social media and community engagement opportunities (Section 5.5.7). Where there is a nominated representative corporation for an area, unless directed by the nominated representative corporation, Woodside does not directly approach individuals for consultation, because this has the potential to undermine the role of the nominated representative corporation. Approaching individuals directly is a practice that is no longer considered acceptable because of divisions it has been shown to cause in communities. In addition to asking for the identification of individuals, Woodside also asks nominated representative corporations to distribute consultation information to whomever the nominated representative corporations deem appropriate, including members of the nominated representative corporations who are communal rights holders.

Having said this, as further detailed in Section 5.5.7, individuals are also given the opportunity to self-identify, consult and provide their own feedback on the proposed activity. When approached in this way, Woodside will engage individuals as relevant persons and will also (subject to any confidentiality or cultural restrictions) advise the nominated representative body of the consultation where it relates to cultural values. These methods of consultation are consistent with requirements for notification under the *Native Title Act (Cth*), such as under the future act provisions (section 29), which requires notification of the Native Title Representative Body, the PBC (or nominated representative) and notification through newspapers. The notification process has been selected as a respectful, practical and pragmatic analogue for consulting Indigenous peoples, rather than requiring members to be notified via a formal authorisation process that seeks, from members, authorisation of agreements and Native Title/compensation claims under the *Native Title Act* (*Cth*)[21].

In this consultation, Woodside requested nominated representative corporations to identify any potential individual relevant persons for consultation. Woodside requested nominated representative corporations to distribute consultation materials to their members. However, Woodside recognises the process is voluntary and it cannot compel nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) to do so. Woodside also recognises it would not be appropriate to audit the nominated representative corporations for compliance with any member consultation request.

5.5.4 Opportunity to self-identify and identifying other individuals

Woodside asks nominated representative corporations and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify other individuals to consult or individuals who may seek to self-identify for a proposed activity. Woodside also advertises broadly through Indigenous, national and local advertising, social media and community engagement opportunities to give individuals an opportunity to consult. Woodside does not directly approach individuals for consultation, as this undermines the role of the nominated representative corporations

[19] *Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9 at [205]*

[20] *Munkara v Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd (No 3) [2024] FCA 9 at [205]*

[21] *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022] FCAFC 193, at [104]*

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(Section 5.5.3). Woodside's approach to providing individual Traditional Custodians the opportunity to self-identify and consult for an EP is as follows:

- Woodside applies the principles of self-determination when consulting with Traditional Custodians by consulting through the Traditional Custodians' authorised representative entities.
- Recognising the function of nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) and Native Title Representative Bodies to represent communal interests and manage cultural values, Woodside requests that the information provided to representative entities is provided to their members but Woodside recognises the process is voluntary and Woodside cannot compel them to do so, nor seek to audit the representative entities for compliance with any request.
- Representative entities cannot provide membership details to Woodside due to confidentiality.
- Woodside requests advice about who else it should consult but recognises the process is voluntary and cannot compel nominated representative corporations to provide this information.
- Modern Indigenous engagement practices rely on building and maintaining respectful relationships. To date, most nominated representative corporations have requested that relationship be built where one does not already exist.
- While Woodside has, in some cases, approached individual directors and Elders outside of this process due to requirements imposed in EP consultation, this approach is considered inappropriate by modern Indigenous engagement standards, fundamentally undermining the authority of the authorised representative entity and sometimes detrimental to the relationship.

For this proposed activity, Woodside requested nominated representative corporations (including PBCs) and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify any potential individual relevant persons for consultation, and to distribute consultation materials to their member base. However, Woodside recognises the process is voluntary and it cannot compel them to do so nor seek to audit the representative entities for compliance with any request. Woodside has not been directed to engage individual Traditional Custodians by nominated representative corporations for this proposed activity. Woodside has nevertheless provided reasonable opportunity for individual Traditional Custodians to engage in consultation through appropriate and adapted consultation methods.

5.5.5 Sufficient information

Woodside recognises the information sufficient to allow a person or organisation to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the proposed activity on their functions, interests or activities may vary and may depend on the degree to which a relevant person is potentially affected.

Woodside produces consultation information sheets for each EP, which are provided to relevant persons and organisations for the purpose of seeking feedback on the activity (Section 5.4.1). In response to feedback from Traditional Custodians on information provisions, Woodside has tailored effective consultation methods for its activities. These methods are specifically designed for Traditional Custodians, so information is provided in a form that is readily accessible and appropriate. Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Team develops and reviews the targeted Summary Information Sheet to ensure content is appropriate to the intended recipients, which is then provided to relevant Traditional Custodian groups. Phone calls are made to provide context.

Where face-to-face consultation meetings are requested, Woodside coordinates engagement at the Traditional Custodians' location of choice (where practicable) and with their nominated attendees. Along with members of Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement Team, key project personnel and environmental experts are typically present to enable effective communication and prompt response to questions. Materials for these sessions incorporate visual aids such as photos, maps and videos, and plain language suitable for people with a non-technical background.

During consultation, Woodside provides relevant persons with extra information as appropriate in response to requests. There is no requirement to provide relevant persons with all information or documents requested, and a titleholder will have provided sufficient information even where it has not.

Woodside has sought to provide sufficient information to individual members of nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) by providing information to representative bodies and requesting dissemination

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with members. However, Woodside recognises consultation is voluntary and it cannot compel them to do so, nor would it be appropriate to seek to audit the representative entities for compliance with any request.

5.5.6 Reasonable period for consultation

Woodside consults Traditional Custodians to help prepare its EP. Woodside recognises that what constitutes a reasonable period for consultation should be considered on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the nature, scale and complexity of the activity (Section 5.4.2).

5.5.7 Discharge of section 25

Woodside's consideration and approach to discharging section 25 for relevant persons is discussed in Section 5.4.3. In addition to this, Woodside has considered the application of section 25 specific to Traditional Custodians based on the *Tipakalippa Appeal*.

In relation to Traditional Custodian relevant persons (and all relevant persons), Woodside has discharged its duty under section 25 of the Environment Regulations. Woodside considers that consultation under section 25 is complete.

5.6 Providing feedback and assessment of merit of objections or claims

Feedback can be provided in multiple ways. It can be provided through the Woodside feedback email or via the Woodside feedback toll free phone line, as outlined in the Consultation Information Sheet and the Woodside website. Where appropriate, consultation may also be supported by phone calls or meetings. An EP feedback form is also available on Woodside's website, enabling relevant persons to provide feedback on proposed activities, or to request more information.

Woodside consults widely on its EPs and receives feedback in various forms. Feedback that is considered inappropriate or puts the environment, health, safety or wellbeing of Woodside employees or operations at risk will not be tolerated. Woodside respects people's rights to protest peacefully and lawfully but actions that put the environment, health, safety or wellbeing of Woodside employees or operations at risk go beyond those boundaries.

Woodside accepts feedback and engages in consultation to achieve the aims set out in Section 5.2. Woodside recognises some persons and organisations take a view that Woodside's operations and growth projects should be stopped or at least delayed as far as possible. While Woodside assesses the merits of objections or claims received, it acknowledges NOPSEMA's guidance in its brochure titled 'Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans information for the community', which states that relevant persons are free to respond on any matter and raise any concern, but it may not be considered if it is outside the scope or purpose of the EP and approval process. For example, statements of fundamental objection to offshore petroleum activities or information containing personal threats or profanities. Under section 34(g), there is no requirement for a relevant person to agree or confirm they have been adequately consulted.

During consultation, relevant persons may seek to introduce other issues (such as agreements) that are not specific to EP consultation. While concepts of agreements may be associated with broader consultation processes, consultation for specific EPs can occur in parallel.

Feedback from relevant persons is reviewed and an assessment of the merits is made of information provided as well as objections or claims about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates. This might, for instance, be done by reviewing data and literature for relevance to the nature and scale of the activity outlined in the EP. Consistent with the aim of consultation (Section 5.2), Woodside will consider information received when reviewing and designing measures to put in place to minimise harm to relevant persons and where reasonable or practical to further manage impacts and risks to ALARP and acceptable levels.

Woodside considers feedback during consultation from relevant persons and other persons Woodside chose to contact (see Sections 5.3.4 and 5.3.7). This information is summarised in Appendix E, Table 1 and Table 2 of the EP, and includes a statement of Woodside's response or proposed response, if any, to each objection and claim.

In accordance with section 26(8), sensitive information (if any) in an EP, and the full text of any response by a relevant person to consultation under section 25, must be contained in the 'sensitive information' part of the plan and not anywhere else in the plan.

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5.7 Ongoing consultation

Consultation can continue during the life of an EP, including after NOPSEMA has accepted it.

As per Woodside's ongoing consultation approach (refer to Section 7.9), feedback and comments received from relevant persons continue to be assessed and responded to, as required, throughout the life of an EP, including during its assessment and once accepted, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

Should consultation feedback be received, after acceptance of an EP, that identifies a measure or control Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its MOC process as appropriate (see Section 7.9).

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6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT, PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES, STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENTS CRITERIA

6.1 Overview

This section presents the impact and risk analysis and evaluation, EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity, using the methodology described in Section 2 of this EP. Impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity are summarised in Table 6-1 and evaluated throughout this section.

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Table 6-1: Environmental impact analysis summary of planned and unplanned activities

Aspect	EP section	Risk rating				Acceptability of impact/risk
		Impact/ consequence	Potential impact/consequence level	Likelihood	Current risk rating	
Planned activities (routine and non-routine)						
Physical presence: interaction with other marine users	6.8.1	F	No lasting effect	-	-	Acceptable
Physical presence: disturbance to benthic habitat	6.8.2	E	Localised and low level	-	-	Acceptable
Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels	6.8.3	F	Localised and low level	-	-	Acceptable
Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from project vessels, positioning equipment and helicopter operations	6.8.4	E	Localised and low level	-	-	Acceptable
Routine and non-routine discharges: project fluids and swarf	6.8.5	E	Localised and low level	-	-	Acceptable
Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with project vessels' fuel use	6.8.6	F	No lasting effect	-	-	Acceptable
Routine light emissions: external lighting on project vessels	6.8.7	F	No lasting effect	-	-	Acceptable
Routine generation of solid waste	6.8.8	F	No lasting effect	-	-	Acceptable
Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations)						
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision	6.9.2	C	Moderate impact	1	M	Acceptable if ALARP
Unplanned hydrocarbon or chemical release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering/refuelling	6.9.2	E	Localised and low level	2	M	Acceptable

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Aspect	EP section	Risk rating				Acceptability of impact/risk
		Impact/ consequence	Potential impact/consequence level	Likelihood	Current risk rating	
Unplanned discharges: deck and subsea spills	6.9.4	F	No lasting effect	4	M	Acceptable
Unplanned discharges: release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes	6.9.5	E	Localised and low level	2	M	Acceptable
Physical presence: vessel collision with marine fauna	6.9.6	E	Localised and low level	1	L	Acceptable
Physical presence: dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance	6.9.7	F	No lasting effect	2	L	Acceptable
Physical presence: interaction with live infrastructure	6.9.8	E	Localised and low level	1	L	Acceptable
Physical presence: accidental introduction and establishment of invasive marine species	6.9.9	E	Localised and low level	0	L	Acceptable

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6.2 Impact and risk analysis evaluation

As required by sections 21(5) and 21(6) of the Environment Regulations, the following analysis and evaluation demonstrates that the identified impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level, and consider all operations of the Petroleum Activity, including potential emergency conditions.

Impacts and risks identified during the ENVID workshops – including decision type, current risk level, acceptability of impacts and risks, and tools used to demonstrate acceptability and ALARP – have been divided into two broad categories:

- planned (routine and non-routine) activities
- unplanned events (accidents, incidents or emergency situations).

Within these categories, impact and risk assessment groupings are based on environmental aspects (e.g. emissions, physical presence). For all hazardous events considered, the worst-case risk was assumed.

During the ENVID, eight impacts and eight risks associated with the Petroleum Activity were identified. Planned activities and unplanned events are summarised in Table 6-1, as are the environmental impacts and risks. The assigned risk ratings were determined with controls in place as described in Section 2.4.6.

The analysis and evaluation for the Petroleum Activity indicates associated current environmental risks and impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level, as discussed further in Sections 6.8 and Section 6.9.

6.3 Impacts and risks not deemed credible or outside the scope of this Environment Plan

During the ENVID, several risks and impacts were identified as either being outside the scope of this EP, or not relevant to the Petroleum Activity. These are described below:

6.3.1 Shallow/nearshore activities

The Petroleum Activity is in water depths between 130 m and 135 m and about 68 km away from the nearest landfall (Montebello Islands). Consequently, risks associated with shallow or nearshore activities such as grounding and anchoring were assessed as not credible.

6.3.2 Risks associated with naturally occurring radioactive material and mercury contamination

As described in Section 3.7.2.1, risks associated with NORM and mercury contamination are not anticipated. The pipeline was tested and contamination from NORM or mercury was not found. Therefore, this EP does not consider the potential for impacts to occur as a result of mercury or NORM contamination, and it is considered not credible for there to be unplanned risks associated with these contaminants.

6.3.3 Impacts and risks covered under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations Environment Plan

During the Petroleum Activity, activities could occur in or next to the 500 m exclusion zone of the operating GWA platform and associated live infrastructure. The operation and maintenance of this infrastructure, and the potential risks of hydrocarbon releases from it, are covered under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP and have not been considered in this EP.

This EP does consider the potential for dropped objects from the Petroleum Activity to interact with live infrastructure associated with GWA operations, but any consequences arising from interacting with the GWA live infrastructure is managed under the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP.

6.3.4 Impacts associated with the Echo Yodel umbilical and associated infrastructure

In the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP that was accepted by NOPSEMA in March 2024, subsea infrastructure was proposed for removal, including a 23 km pipeline, an electrohydraulic umbilical, two umbilical termination assemblies, an infield umbilical termination basket, and infield electrical and hydraulic

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jumpers. The Echo Yodel umbilical and associated infrastructure was removed at the end of 2025. Consequently, no impacts associated with removing these components have been carried into this EP. The scope of this EP only considers impacts associated with removing remaining infrastructure, which is the Echo Yodel pipeline and associated infrastructure.

6.4 Cumulative impacts

Woodside has assessed the impacts of the Petroleum Activity in relation to other relevant Woodside petroleum and GHG activities that could realistically result in overlapping temporal and spatial extents, and therefore have cumulative impacts. Particularly, planned activities at the GWA platform and proposed drilling activities associated with Woodside's GWF-4 project, which could occur within 800 m of the Petroleum Activity.

6.5 Indirect impacts from activities outside the Operational Area

For the Petroleum Activity, the potential indirect environmental impacts and risks evaluated are those associated with onshore disposal of waste generated in the Operational Area. The nature and scale of these potential indirect environmental impacts and risks, and the existing regulatory frameworks to manage them, have been considered in Section 6.8.8.

6.6 Environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

Section 21(7) of the Environment Regulations requires that an EP includes EPOs, EPSs and MC that address legislative and other controls to manage the environmental risks and impacts of the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level.

As defined in section 5 of the Environment Regulations, an EPO for an activity, means "a measurable level of performance required for the management of environmental aspects of the activity to ensure that environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level".

The EPOs, EPSs and MC specified in this EP are consistent with legislative requirements and Woodside's standards and procedures. They have been developed based on the legislation, codes and standards, good industry practice and professional judgement outlined in Section 2.4.5 and Section 2.4.6 as part of the acceptability and ALARP justification process.

The EPOs, EPSs and MC are presented throughout this section and in Appendix G. A breach of these EPOs or EPSs constitutes a 'recordable incident' under the Environment Regulations (refer to Section 7.10.4).

For the physical and biological receptors within the EMBA, Woodside has set EPOs that are consistent with the Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant impact guidelines 1.1 (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2013). EPOs are set so they are consistent with the principles of ESD, as defined in section 3A of the EPBC Act and demonstrated through the acceptability process (described in Section 2.5.2), which is applied to the aspects and receptors in Section 4. The EPOs for planned activities have been set at a level of environmental performance that considers the planned activities and associated level of environmental impact.

For social receptors, including fishing and other commercial activities, the EPOs that have been set reflect the requirements in section 280(2) of the OPGGS Act, in that the activities undertaken during the Petroleum Activity should not interfere with other marine users, to a greater extent than needed to exercise the rights conferred by the petroleum titles.

6.7 Presentation

The environmental impact and risk analysis and evaluation, demonstration of ALARP and acceptability, EPOs, EPSs and MC are presented in tables throughout this section, as shown in the example below. Italicised text in this example denotes the purpose of each part of the table, with reference to the relevant sections of the Environment Regulations and this EP.

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Context *Description of the context for the impact/risk. Section 21(1), 21(2) and 21(3)*		
Description of the activity *Section 21(1)*	Description of the environment *Sections 21(2)(3)*	Consultation *Sections 25 and 24(b)*

Impact and risk evaluation summary Summary of ENVID outcomes													
Source of impact/risk *Section 21(1)*	***Environmental value potentially impacted*** *Sections 21(2)(3)*						***Evaluation*** *Sections 21(5)(6)*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Summary of source of risk/ impact													

Description of source of impact or risk
Description of the identified risk/impact including sources or threats that may lead to the impact/risk or identified event. Section 21(1).

Impact or consequence assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
Discussion and assessment of the potential impacts to the identified environment value(s) in accordance with sections 21(5) and 21(6). *Description of potential impacts to environmental values aligned to Woodside impacts and risk classifications (Section 2.4.6).*

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[22]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP/hierarchy of control tools used – Section 2.4.5				
Summary of control considered to ensure the impacts and risks are continuously reduced to ALARP. *Section 21(5)(c).*	*Technical/logistical feasibility of the control.* *Cost/sacrifice required to implement the control (qualitative measure).*	*Qualitative commentary of impact or risk that could be averted, or the environmental benefit gained if the cost/sacrifice is made and the control is adopted.*	*Proportionality of cost/sacrifice versus environmental benefit. If proportionate (benefits outweigh costs), the control will be adopted. If disproportionate (costs outweigh benefits), the control will not be adopted.*	*If control is adopted, reference to Control No. provided.*

[22] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[22]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: *Made based on the environmental impact/risk assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (Section 2.4.4.2), and a proportionality assessment in accordance with section 34(b).*				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: *Made based on applying the process described in Section 2.5 in accordance with section 34(c).*

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO No. *S: Specific performance that addresses the legislative and other controls that manage the activity, and against which performance by Woodside in protecting the environment will be measured.* *M: Performance against the outcome will be measured through implementation of the controls via the MC.* *A: Achievability/feasibility of the outcome demonstrated via discussion of feasibility of controls in ALARP demonstration. Controls are directly linked to the outcome.* *R: The outcome will be relevant to the source of risk/impact and the potentially impacted environmental value23* *T: The outcome will state the timeframe during which the outcome will apply or by which it will be achieved.*	*C No.* *Identified control adopted to ensure that the impacts and risks are continuously reduced to ALARP.* *Section 21(5) (c).*	*PS No.* *Statement of the performance required of a control measure.* *Section 21(7)(a).*	*MC No.* *Measurement criteria for determining whether the outcomes and standards have been met.* *Section 21(7)(c).*

[23] Where impact/consequence descriptors are presented within EPOs, the descriptors are aligned with the definitions provided in the Woodside Risk Matrix (refer Section 2).

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6.8 Planned activities (routine and non-routine)

6.8.1 Physical presence: interaction with other marine users

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Project vessels causing interference with or displacement of third-party vessels	-	-	-	-	-	X	A	F	-	-	GP	Acceptable	EPO 1, 2, 3
Permanent presence of some infrastructure below the mudline if full removal is not possible	-	-	-	-	-	X	A	F	-	-			

Description of source of impact

Presence of vessels and subsea infrastructure

The Petroleum Activity is planned to be executed by one MCV. However, it could be supported by a general support vessel. Therefore, this EP assesses potential impacts of up to two project vessels in the Operational Area.

These project vessels are expected to be in the Operational Area for around six months, with the MCV leaving the Operational Area periodically to unload recovered infrastructure to shore. The MCV will have a 500 m exclusion around it as a means of controlling unplanned interactions with other marine users.

Project vessels' presence in the Operational Area, as well as the 500 m exclusion zone, presents a possibility of interacting with third-party marine users.

The activities contemplated by this EP aim, in the first place, to remove all infrastructure associated with the Echo Yodel pipeline. However, some ancillary equipment such as anode skids or sandbags could be buried and unable to be retrieved.

In locations where the anode skids are not visible, sediment will need to be relocated (by ROV water jetting or air lifting) to locate buried anode skids. This will start at the anode continuity clamp and on the continuity cable side of the pipeline. The continuity cable may be used to locate the anode skid. If the anode skid has been disconnected from the continuity cable, about 1.2 m³ of sediment will be relocated per anode skid site (2 m × 2 m square to depth of 300 mm below the mudline) to attempt to locate the anode skid. If after sediment relocation, a further attempt may be made to locate the anode skid using a grapple or grab. If both methods to find the anode skid is unsuccessful and the anode skid cannot be located, it will be left in situ.

All sandbags and other ancillary infrastructure observed during the as-found survey will be removed; however, if some of this is buried below the mudline it may also be left in situ. Any equipment left in situ will be buried below the mudline and not visible.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Commercial fishing

Management boundaries for several Commonwealth and State fisheries were identified as overlapping the Operational Area. The likely presence of commercial fishers associated with these management areas has been assessed based on historic catch data, target species, fishing methods and feedback from consultation.

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Commercial fishing vessels likely to operate in the vicinity of the Operational Area are participants of fisheries managed under the Mackerel Managed Fishery Management Plan 2011, Pilbara Trap Limited Entry Fishery Notice 1992 and Pilbara Fish Trawl Interim Managed Fishery Management Plan 1997. However, any fishery with entitlements to fish in the Operational Area could be present. The presence of project vessels in the Operational Area may displace these fishers. However, displacement would be limited to the area surrounding the project vessels, including the 500 m exclusion zone, during the Petroleum Activity only. No additional displacement or exclusions are expected.

If equipment such as anode skids or sandbags are unable to be located and removed, they will be buried below the mudline and will not present any ongoing impacts to commercial fishers in the area.

Recreational fishing

Recreational fishing is unlikely to occur in the Operational Area due to its depth and distance from shore. Stakeholder consultation did not identify any recreational fishing activities that have the potential to be impacted by the Petroleum Activity. If recreational fishing occurs in the Operational Area while the Petroleum Activity is being performed, displacement would be minimal and relate only to the areas occupied by project vessels, including the 500 m exclusion zone.

Cultural values and heritage

In line with its Indigenous Communities Policy (Woodside, 2025), Woodside seeks to avoid damage or disturbance to cultural heritage (including intangible heritage). If avoidance is not possible, Woodside will seek to minimise and mitigate any impacts through consultation with Indigenous communities and Traditional Custodians. Understanding that Indigenous communities do not distinguish environment from culture, Woodside manages environmental species that hold culturally significant value by applying the environmental management measures outlined in Sections 6.8 and 6.9. Marine fauna has been identified through consultation and existing literature as an important resource in Sea Country, particularly as food sources. Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resources disappear, are displaced or suffer a reduction in population. Therefore, these species (as resources) are likely to be impacted where there is an impact at the species population level.

Environmental impacts may impact rights and obligations to care for Sea Country. Exclusion of Traditional Custodians from Sea Country (e.g. by restricting access) or decision-making processes (e.g. by not conducting ongoing consultation) are other potential sources of impact.

Mitigation of intangible heritage can include any measure or control aimed at ensuring the viability of the cultural heritage and its intergenerational transmission. This can include reducing impacts and risks to environmental features that are of significant value through the environmental management measures outlined in Sections 6.8 and 6.9.

Intangible cultural heritage may also include the transmission of cultural knowledge about marine reptiles, such as nesting areas, hunting areas and migratory patterns. Cultural knowledge may be conveyed through stories, such as the turtle being trapped in the sea because of its greed for berries, as recounted by Capewell (2020). Such cultural knowledge may be associated with cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). Indigenous communities have expressed an interest regarding turtle monitoring programs and migration patterns. Activities that impact turtle populations and their marine environment may have an indirect impact on some Aboriginal communities, as this can limit access to cultural sites or deplete hunting areas that would threaten local food security (Delisle, et al., 2018). Intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge (including songlines) relating to marine reptiles may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline, changes to migration routes or changes to migration seasonality). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing an Indigenous group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2024).

Songlines can become lost, fragmented or broken when there is a loss of Country or forced removal from Country (Neale & Kelly, 2020). Physical sites identified as comprising a component of a songline are important to protect to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge. It is noted oil and gas infrastructure exists in many areas of the NWS, and songlines are still acknowledged and recognised in these areas. It is inferred that if there were to be any impacts to surviving songlines, these would be significantly more likely to be described as qualitative (i.e. 'weaken' a songline) rather than binary or absolute (i.e. destroy a songline).

Traditional Custodians maintain an ongoing connection to Sea Country through living cultural traditions, including the use of resources and the practice of cultural activities such as ceremonies and Dreaming stories. Woodside invites ongoing engagement with relevant Traditional Custodians to ensure this connection is uninterrupted. Supported further by the environmental management measures outlined in Sections 6.8 and 6.9, no impacts to cultural values (both tangible and intangible) associated with Sea Country are expected from the Petroleum Activity.

Commercial shipping

Considerable commercial shipping occurs in the region where the Petroleum Activity is located. This comprises commercial vessels such as:

- offtake tankers
- bulk carriers (e.g. mineral ore, salt) from Port Hedland and Dampier
- support vessels for other offshore oil and gas activities
- LNG carriers from Dampier, Barrow Island and Ashburton North.

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To reduce the likelihood of interactions between commercial vessels and offshore facilities, AMSA has introduced shipping fairways within which commercial vessels are advised to navigate. Though not mandatory, AMSA strongly recommends commercial vessels remain within the shipping fairway when transiting the region. Using shipping fairways is considered good seafaring practice, with Australian Ship Reporting System data from AMSA indicating cargo ships and tankers routinely navigate within the established shipping fairways. The Operational Area intersects an AMSA shipping fairway.

The presence of project vessels will not result in impacts to commercial shipping beyond a localised displacement of shipping traffic, as they make slight course alterations to avoid project vessels in the Operational Area during the Petroleum Activity.

Oil and gas

Interactions with operators of other nearby facilities are possible, particularly with the GWA platform. The project vessels may need to enter the exclusion zone around the GWA platform during pipeline removal activities. This will be for a limited duration and timing will be coordinated with the GWA platform as per existing SIMOPS procedures.

Cumulative impacts

The Petroleum Activity has the potential to occur at the same time as drilling activities associated with the GWF-4 project, which are expected to occur as close as 800 m from the EY-4 Tee to YOD05, and thus be within the Operational Area. This may create cumulative impacts on other marine users. However, given the short duration of the Petroleum Activity and the temporary nature of the simultaneous drilling activities, it is expected there will be no lasting effect to marine users from cumulative impacts.

Given the adopted controls, it is considered the project vessels' physical interference with other marine users will not result in a potential impact greater than temporary, localised impacts to shipping, commercial or recreational fishing interests, defence and existing oil and gas infrastructure users.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
Notify the AHO of activities and movements no less than four weeks before the scheduled activity start date.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Notifying AHO will enable it to generate navigation warnings (Maritime Safety Information Notifications and Notices to Mariners, including AUSCOAST warnings where relevant), reducing the likelihood of unplanned interactions with other vessels.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.1
Notify relevant government departments, and as requested during consultation, fishing industry representative bodies, fishery licence holders, and other oil and gas operators, of activities before start and upon completion of activities.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communication of the Petroleum Activity to relevant other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.2

[24] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) of activities 24 to 48 hours before operations begin.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communication of the Petroleum Activity to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.3
Implement a SIMOPS management plan when multiple campaigns occur concurrently within the Operational Area.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	A SIMOPS management plan will ensure that if the Petroleum Activity occurs simultaneously with drilling and operations activities, all activities are managed as expected, reducing the likelihood of interacting with other petroleum activities beyond what has been anticipated in this EP.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.4
Remove all infrastructure associated with the Echo Yodel pipeline that is identified during the as-found survey.	F: Yes CS: Minimal cost	No ongoing impacts to marine users as all infrastructure above the mudline will be removed.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.5
Leave Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure in situ.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Leaving the infrastructure in situ would eliminate any potential interactions of temporary project vessels with other marine users. However, potential safety risks from leaving infrastructure would remain, particularly for trawlers if the area reopens to trawling. Leaving the infrastructure could also potentially have additional impacts (plastics left in the marine environment).	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Apply a 'living heritage'[25] management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates applicable Traditional Custodian cultural knowledge across our activities when feasible. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Traditional Custodian community.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	A 'living heritage' approach acknowledges and respects Traditional Custodian communities. It supports the transfer of cultural knowledge and is an effective strategy to manage intangible cultural values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.1
The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural values and heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Substantial costs.	Implementation of activities and associated controls to ALARP and acceptable levels supports the maintenance of cultural values and heritage.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.2
Use of cultural heritage monitors on vessels to oversee implementation of controls protecting cultural values.	F: No. CS: Not feasible.	Project vessels are constrained by the number or persons on board, with no ability to facilitate additional personnel.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	No
Project inductions to relevant personnel, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural values and heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Workforce is suitably aware of cultural values and heritage in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				

[25] 'Living heritage' supports community and individual identity. Intangible cultural heritage is 'living heritage' that is inherited from ancestors and passed on to their descendants. It is comprised of many influences, including oral traditions, art, social practices, rituals and ceremonies, cultural knowledge and practices. It is transmitted from generation to generation and evolves in response to the environment. Woodside applies a 'living heritage' approach to its cultural heritage management. This approach invites Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concerns so that they can be considered in the context of Woodside's activities. Woodside works with Traditional Custodians to support and follow appropriate cultural protocols, including calling to Country, conducting smoking ceremonies (in areas where this custom is appropriate) and undertaking cultural awareness. Woodside will collaborate and provide relevant information it holds to groups such as Heritage Management Committees where they are established.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts to other marine users from the physical presence of the project vessels. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, the physical presence of the project vessels during removal activities may result in temporary, localised impacts with no lasting effect to commercial fishing, recreational fishing, shipping, defence and oil and gas. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 1 Prevent adverse interactions between vessels or equipment left in situ, and other marine users during the Petroleum Activity.	C 1.1 Notify AHO of activities and movements no less than four working weeks before the scheduled activity start date.	PS 1.1 Notification to AHO of activities and movements no less than four working weeks before the scheduled activity start date.	MC 1.1.1 Notification records demonstrate AHO notifications are complete.
	C 1.2 Notify relevant government departments, and, as requested during consultation, fishing industry representative bodies, fishery licence holders, and other oil and gas operators, of activities before start and after completing activities.	PS 1.2 Notification to NOPSEMA, DAFF – Fisheries, DMPE, DPIRD, AFMA, Commonwealth Fisheries Association, Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association, WAFIC, Tuna Australia, Chevron, and Recfishwest 10 days before the scheduled activity start date, and after completing activities, as per Table 7-5.	MC 1.2.1 Consultation records demonstrate listed relevant persons were notified before activities began.
	C 1.3 Notify ARC of activities 24 to 48 hours before operations begin.	PS 1.3 Notification to ARC of activities and movements 24 to 48 hours before operations begin.	MC 1.3.1 Notification records demonstrate ARC was notified.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 1.4 Implement a SIMOPS management plan when multiple campaigns occur concurrently within the Operational Area.	PS 1.4 SIMOPS management plans outline operating procedures when multiple Woodside campaigns occur concurrently within the Operational Area.	MC 1.4.1 Records demonstrate a SIMOPS management plan was developed for circumstances where multiple Woodside campaigns occurred concurrently within the Operational Area.
	C 1.5 Remove all infrastructure associated with the Echo Yodel pipeline that is identified during the as-found survey.	PS 1.5 All as-found infrastructure is removed at completion of the Petroleum Activity.	MC 1.5.1 As-found survey.
			MC 1.5.2 Records demonstrate infrastructure is removed. If infrastructure has not been removed, there is evidence of reasonable attempts to remove.
EPO 2 No adverse impact to cultural features and heritage values from the Petroleum Activity. EPO 3 Woodside supports ongoing engagement and consultation with Traditional Custodians for the purpose of assessing and avoiding impacts to cultural heritage values.	C 2.1 Apply a 'living heritage' management approach. Woodside engages with Traditional Custodians and seeks to incorporate cultural knowledge where appropriate across activities. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Indigenous community.	PS 2.1.1 Woodside will continue to invite Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concern through ongoing consultation, as identified in Section 7.	MC 2.1.1 Records demonstrate MOC and management of knowledge processes have been followed where new controls or management measures are identified.
		PS 2.1.2 Woodside will assess and, where deemed practicable, implement appropriate cultural protocols where requested by Traditional Custodians.	MC 2.1.2 Records demonstrate Woodside implemented cultural protocols as requested.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 2.2 The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural features and heritage values.	PS 2.2 Consideration of cultural values and new information, through the life of the EP, and development of avoidance or mitigation strategies in collaboration with Traditional Custodians if impacts to cultural values are identified. Where avoidance is not possible, impact minimisation will be prioritised and demonstrated through a written options analysis/ALARP to ensure an acceptable level of impact. This will be documented through Woodside's MOC and management of knowledge processes.	MC 2.2.1 Records demonstrate MOC and management of knowledge processes have been followed where new controls or management measures are identified (Section 7).
	C 2.3 Project inductions to relevant personnel, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural values and heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	PS 2.3 All relevant marine crew have completed project inductions that include information about cultural values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage for awareness.	MC 2.3.1 Records demonstrate all relevant marine crew have completed inductions that include cultural awareness.

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6.8.2 Physical presence: disturbance to benthic habitat

Context		
Infrastructure removal activities – Section 3.8.1 ROV operations – Section 3.6.3	Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Key ecological features – Section 4.7 Sea Country values – Section 4.9.1.5	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Disturbance to seabed from removal activities				X		X	A	E	-	-	GP LCS	Acceptable	EPO 4, 5
Disturbance to seabed from ROV operations				X		X	A	E	-	-			
Permanent presence of some infrastructure below the mudline if full removal is not possible				X		X	A	F	-	-			

Description of source of impact

Infrastructure removal

The pipeline is planned to be removed using a cut and recover method. Tools associated with the cutting and the grabber used to pick up the pipeline will interact with the seabed and cause small amounts of disturbance to the benthic habitat around the pipeline.

Removal of the Echo Yodel pipeline may require sediment to be displaced from around and under the base of the infrastructure so it can be removed. Pipeline deburial, if required, will be performed using a mass flow excavator, pipeline retrieval tool or ROV jetting to expose the pipeline. A 2018 survey estimated 73% of the pipeline was already buried, with most of its total length (54%, 12,308.8 m) buried to a level of 50 to 100% of its height. About 550 m³ to 1,100 m³ of localised displaced sediment is estimated to need removal.

ROV

Use of the ROV during the Petroleum Activity may result in temporary seabed disturbance and suspension of sediment, causing increased turbidity as a result of working near, or occasionally on, the seabed.

Equipment left in situ

The activities contemplated by this EP aim, in the first place, to remove all infrastructure associated with the Echo Yodel pipeline. However, some ancillary equipment such as anode skids or sandbags could be buried and unable to be retrieved.

In locations where the anode skids are not visible, sediment will need to be relocated (by ROV water jetting or air lifting) to locate buried anode skids. Sediment relocation will begin at the anode continuity clamp and on the continuity cable side of the pipeline. The continuity cable may be used to locate the anode skid. If the anode skid has been disconnected from the continuity cable, about 1.2 m^3 of sediment will be relocated per anode skid site (2 m × 2 m square to depth of 300 mm below the mudline) to attempt to locate the anode skid. If after sediment relocation the anode skid cannot be found, a further attempt may be made to locate the anode skid using a grapple or grab. If both methods to find the anode skid are unsuccessful and the anode skid cannot be located, it will be left in situ.

All sandbags and other ancillary infrastructure observed during the as-found survey will be removed; however, if some of this is buried below the mudline it may also be left in situ. Any equipment left in situ will be buried below the mudline and not visible.

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Impact assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Habitats and biological communities

Removal of the infrastructure and ROV operations are likely to result in localised, physical modification to the seabed and localised disturbance to soft sediments. The pipeline provides hard substrate that offers opportunities to form habitat, and these artificial habitats created by the infrastructure will also be permanently removed. In the instance anode skids or other material is left in situ, there would be a minor, ongoing presence in the marine environment.

The Operational Area consists primarily of sandy and soft substrates, with a small portion of the Operational Area overlapping the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, which contains hard substrate. However, the portion of the Operational Area that overlaps the KEF is not expected to have any activities that interact with the seabed. The Operational Area extends 1,500 m from the pipeline to allow for vessel movements, but activities that interact with the seabed will be localised to the pipeline itself, away from the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF. The pipeline and the area immediately surrounding it are characterised exclusively by sandy and soft substrate (Section 4.5).

Physical impacts from the Petroleum Activity are expected to be confined to:

- sediment-burrowing infauna associated with the soft sediment seabed
- surface epifauna invertebrates, particularly filter feeders, inhabiting the infrastructure that will be removed.

Removal activities at the Echo Yodel pipeline may therefore temporarily disturb soft sediment habitats and associated fauna. These impacts are expected to be localised and mainly restricted to the footprint of the infrastructure and surrounding area.

A turbidity survey undertaken for Chevron's Wheatstone project during pipeline trenching in water depths of 130 m to 150 m concluded that a turbid plume may be evident up to 70 m from the trenching operations, depending on environmental conditions. However, within two hours of ceasing trenching operations, the turbidity level was observed to return to, or very close to, background levels (Chevron, 2014). Considering the widespread representation of the infauna communities within the Operational Area and the broader NWMR, significant impacts to these communities are not expected.

Removal of the infrastructure will also directly impact and remove the associated epifauna invertebrates. As detailed in Section 4.5, the pipeline provides deepwater epibenthic habitat for filter-feeders, including polychaetes, crustaceans, molluscs and echinoderms. In turn these provide habitat for various species of fish, including commercially important fish species. None of the species are considered of conservation significance. However, monitoring over time has shown trends in reduced abundance and diversity of fish and epibenthic species, likely a result of the continued burial of the pipeline and reduction in surface area for epibenthic habitats to establish (Bond & Taylor, 2019). Over a long duration the pipeline will either self-bury or degrade to a degree that this artificial habitat would be lost. While the removal of the infrastructure would result in the immediate loss of epibenthic habitat, some of the associated fish and more mobile species would likely be able to migrate to other habitats, including nearby artificial habitats created by other oil and gas infrastructure in the locality.

ROV activities near the seafloor may result in localised and low-level impacts to deepwater biota, as a result of elevated turbidity and the clogging of respiratory and feeding parts (turbidity) of filter-feeding organisms. Impacts as a result of ROV activities are expected to be localised with no lasting effect.

Based on the above impact assessment, impact to the seabed of the Operational Area including the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF is expected to be localised (within tens of metres of the infrastructure) and short term. The Petroleum Activity is highly unlikely to impact other sensitive areas in the surrounding region, such as Rankin Bank and Montebello AMP, considering their distance from the Operational Area (12 km and 27 km respectively).

Any equipment left in situ is not expected to have impacts to habitats and biological communities. Equipment would only be left in situ where it cannot be located or removed due to being buried. Degradation products from this material are expected to remain buried in marine sediments and are not expected to cause changes to sediment composition outside the immediate footprint.

Impacts to protected species

No benthic community habitats in the Operational Area directly support sensitive lifecycle stages for protected species described in Section 4.6.1. The Operational Area overlaps the foraging BIA of whale sharks; however, the species is a suction filter feeder (DCCEEW, 2025) and does not rely on soft sediment seabed and surface epifauna invertebrates to survive.

Cumulative impacts

The Operational Area overlaps the operational area for the GWF-4 drilling activity; seabed disturbing activities are expected to occur within 800 m of each other. However, because the seabed is expected to fully recover once the Echo Yodel pipeline is removed and the activities are located so far apart, no cumulative impacts are expected.

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Cultural heritage

The Operational Area overlaps the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, which has potential for UCH sites to be present. The Petroleum Activity will disturb benthic habitat. Therefore, seabed disturbance from the Petroleum Activity has the potential to impact on UCH values, if present, that could include either Indigenous UCH or unidentified shipwrecks.

Known Indigenous heritage places, including archaeological sites, may be protected subject to declarations under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* or EPBC Act. Woodside understands there is no Indigenous archaeology known to exist within the Operational Area and no areas subject to declarations or prescriptions under these Acts are within the Operational Area.

No sites of significance were identified by Traditional Custodians during consultation while preparing this EP. Controls (see C 4.5) have been adopted to help further understand the potential for UCH before the seabed is disturbed.

Indigenous groups identified benthic habitats as valuable for their ecological values, including corals attracting fish and seagrass providing shelters for fauna, as well as an important habitat for dugongs. Additionally, MAC values coral for its aesthetic values.

Impacts to benthic communities from the Petroleum Activity are expected to be localised and not result in a level of exposure to coral and seagrass that would cause an adverse impact on the wider marine ecosystem functioning or integrity results. Furthermore, the area where benthic habitat disturbance is expected is already highly disturbed from installing and operating the infrastructure. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with benthic habitats are expected to be maintained.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[26]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
As-found survey before placing equipment on the seabed.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate cost; however, this is required for executing the Petroleum Activity and therefore would not incur an extra cost.	Observation of the seabed before placing equipment on the seabed allows particular areas to be avoided.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 4.1
Unexpected finds of potential UCH sites and features, including Indigenous UCH, are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure.	F: Yes. CS: Cost of implementation.	Allows management of new finds in accordance with legislative requirements (including Underwater Cultural Heritage Guidance for Offshore Developments and the Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters – Guidance on the application of the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act*), expert advice and community expectations.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 4.2

[26] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[26]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Relevant ROV operators will be advised in an induction of the potential to encounter UCH and requirement to follow the Unexpected Finds Procedure.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Ensure workforce is suitably aware of level and process requirements for managing cultural features and heritage values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 4.3
Report any potential UCH finds to relevant persons and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Meets legislative requirements and community expectations.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 4.4
Review of existing survey data by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to inform areas of seabed to avoid or where not possible, minimise physical impacts to cultural heritage areas or prospective areas.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal costs associated with reviewing data and avoiding or minimising options.	Review of data by suitably qualified maritime archaeologist will inform potential exclusion or avoidance areas for seabed disturbance. Implementing this process will protect and minimise any physical impacts to UCH. Additionally, this process is not inconsistent with the guidelines for working in the near and offshore environment to protect Underwater Cultural Heritage (DCCEEW, 2024b).	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 4.5
Remove all infrastructure associated with the Echo Yodel pipeline that is identified during the as-found survey.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Removed infrastructure will have no ongoing impacts to benthic habitats.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.5
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Do not use ROV near or on the seabed.	F: No. ROV is needed to safely and efficiently undertake the removal campaign. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[26]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Environmental monitoring of the seabed before and after the Petroleum Activity to assess any impacts to seabed.	F: Yes. CS: Significant. Monitoring of the seabed would have significant extra costs to obtain and analyse data with the spatial resolution to accurately assess changes to the seabed habitat.	Given the low sensitivity of the environment surrounding the pipeline, it is unlikely environmental monitoring will provide any information that will facilitate better environmental outcomes.	Cost is disproportionate to potential environmental outcomes. Monitoring will not reduce the consequence or likelihood of any impacts to the seabed, and the cost associated with the level of monitoring required to accurately assess any impacts greatly outweighs the benefits gained.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with disturbance to benthic habitat. As not reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				
Demonstration of acceptability				
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, disturbance to benthic habitats from infrastructure removal activities may result in localised and -low-level effects (up to two years) to habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function) and physical or biological attributes. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.				

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 4 Seabed disturbance limited to planned activities and impacts described as part of the Petroleum Activity and will not occur outside the Operational Area. EPO 5 No adverse impact to underwater cultural heritage[27] without a permit.[28]	C 4.1 As--found survey before placing equipment on the seabed.	PS 4.1 As-found survey conducted before equipment is placed on the seabed.	MC 4.1.1 Records demonstrate an as-found survey was conducted before equipment is placed on the seabed.
	C 4.2 Unexpected finds of potential UCH sites and features, including Indigenous UCH, are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.5).	PS 4.2 The Unexpected Finds Procedure is implemented if a UCH site or feature is identified.	MC 4.2.1 No non-compliance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.5).
	C 4.3 Relevant ROV operators will be advised in an induction of the potential to encounter UCH, and of their requirement to follow the Unexpected Finds Procedure.	PS 4.3 Relevant ROV operators are made aware of the requirements of the Unexpected Finds Procedure through an induction.	MC 4.3.1 Records demonstrate ROV operators are made aware of the potential to encounter UCH.
	C 4.4 Report any potential UCH finds to relevant persons and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* and the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act*.	PS 4.4 Report any finds of potential UCH in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, including to: • WA Museum as requested during EP consultation • Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database via DCCEEW.	MC 4.4.1 Records of potential UCH finds reported to relevant authorities.
	C 4.5 Review of existing survey data by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to inform areas for survey activities and installation of equipment that may cause seabed disturbance (in areas not previously disturbed) to avoid or, where not possible, minimise physical impacts to cultural heritage areas or prospective areas.	PS 4.5 Existing survey data reviewed by a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to inform areas for seabed disturbance activities.	MC 4.5.1 Records demonstrate review of existing survey data completed before starting seabed disturbance activities.
	C 1.5 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 1.5 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 1.5 Refer to Section 6.8.1.

[27] *Underwater cultural heritage is defined as any trace of human existence that has a cultural, historical or archaeological character and is located under water, in accordance with the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018.*

[28] *Permit for Entry into a Protected Zone or to Impact Underwater Cultural Heritage would be acquired under the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018.*

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6.8.3 Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6	Consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Routine discharge of sewage, grey water and putrescible wastes to the marine environment from project vessels		X			X		A	F	-	-	LCS PJ	Acceptable	EPO 6
Routine discharge of deck and bilge water to the marine environment from project vessels		X			X		A	F					
Routine discharge of cooling water or brine to the marine environment from project vessels		X			X		A	F					
Non-routine discharge of firefighting media		X			X		A	F					

Description of source of impact

The project vessels routinely generate and discharge:

- small volumes of treated sewage, putrescible wastes and grey water to the marine environment (with the impact assessment based on approximate discharge of 9 m³ per project vessel per day), using an average volume of 75 L per person per day and a maximum of 120 persons on board, though noting the small general support vessel will have only ~15 persons on board
- routine and periodic discharges of relatively small volumes of bilge water, which are fluids the bilge tanks receive from many parts of the project vessels, and can contain water, oil, detergents, solvents, chemicals, particles and other liquids, solids or chemicals
- variable water discharge from project vessels' decks directly overboard or via deck drainage systems; sources could include rainfall events and deck activities such as cleaning and washdown of equipment and decks
- cooling water from machinery engines or mud cooling units and brine water, produced during the desalination process of reverse osmosis to produce potable water onboard the project vessels.

Non-routine discharges may include firefighting media. Project vessels may be equipped with firefighting foam systems, which typically supply 3% aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) concentrates. These concentrates may be mixed with seawater and discharged where project vessels' helideck testing requirements (typically annual) fall within the on-hire period, or in an emergency.

Environmental risks relating to the incorrect disposal and discharge of waste would be unplanned (non-routine or accidental) and are addressed in Section 6.9.5.

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Impact assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
Water quality
The main environmental impact associated with ocean disposal of sewage and other organic wastes (i.e. putrescible waste) is eutrophication. Eutrophication occurs when the addition of nutrients, such as nitrates and phosphates, causes adverse changes to the ecosystem, such as oxygen depletion and phytoplankton blooms. Other contaminants of concern occurring in these discharges may include ammonia, *Escherichia coli*, faecal coliform, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, phenol, hydrogen sulphide, metals, surfactants and phthalates.
Woodside monitored sewage discharges at its Torosa-4 Appraisal Drilling campaign, which demonstrated that a 10 m^3 sewage discharge reduced to about 1% of its original concentration within 50 m of the discharge location. In addition to this, monitoring at distances of 50, 100 and 200 m downstream of the platform and at five different water depths confirmed that discharges were rapidly diluted, and no elevations in water quality monitoring parameters (e.g. total nitrogen, total phosphorous and selected metals) were recorded above background levels at any station (Woodside, 2011). Mixing and dispersion would be further facilitated in deep offshore waters, consistent with the location of the Operational Area, through regional wind and large-scale current patterns, resulting in the rapid mixing of surface and near surface waters where sewage discharges may occur. Studies investigating the effects of nutrient enrichment from offshore sewage discharges indicate the influence of nutrients in open marine areas is much less significant than that experienced in enclosed areas (McIntyre & Johnston, 1975).
Research also suggests zooplankton composition and distribution are not affected in areas associated with sewage dumping grounds (McIntyre & Johnston, 1975). Plankton communities are expected to rapidly recover from any such localised impact, as they are known to have naturally high levels of mortality and a rapid replacement rate.
Additional discharges outlined, which may include other non-organic contaminants (e.g. bilge water), will be rapidly diluted through the same mechanisms as above, and are expected to be in very small quantities and concentrations as to not pose any significant risk to relevant receptors. As such, no significant impacts from the planned (routine) discharges that are listed above are anticipated because of the minor quantities involved, the expected localised mixing zone, and high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Area. The Operational Area is more than 12 NM from land, which exceeds the 12 NM exclusion zones required under the relevant Marine Orders.
AFFFs typically comprise organic and fluorinated surfactants, but novel and emerging AFFF products may also comprise fluorine-free formulations. When discharged in bodies of water, both fluorine -containing and fluorine-free AFFF formulations may deplete dissolvable oxygen content. However, when diluted in low concentrations such as in helideck system testing, or when used in an emergency to suppress fire, these foams are considered to have relatively low toxicity (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2016). Further, concerns regarding toxicity of AFFF discharges are typically associated with land and waterways near sites with frequent or prolonged applications. This includes military sites such as defence areas, and civilian sites such as airports and industrial areas (Moody & Field, 2000; Hu, et al., 2016). The non-routine discharge of AFFF in the open water environment of the Operational Area during helideck system testing or an emergency event of a fire are not consistent with these conditions.
Given the toxicological effects of AFFFs are associated with sites of frequent or prolonged applications, and the notion that non-routine AFFF discharges during the Petroleum Activity is expected to rapidly disperse in the open water environment of the Operational Area, any impacts are expected to be localised and temporary in nature. Additionally, potential impacts of AFFF discharge through helideck system testing or in an emergency are outweighed by the environmental and health and safety benefits that are achieved by preventing more severe adverse impacts that could result from an uncontrolled emergency.
Routine and non-routine discharges are expected to be intermittent in nature during the Petroleum Activity. Therefore, cumulative impacts to water quality within the Operational Area are expected to be localised with no lasting effect.
Protected marine fauna
Marine fauna transiting the localised area (e.g. marine turtles, pygmy blue whales, whale sharks) have the potential to come into contact with routine discharges from project vessels as the fauna traverse the Operational Area. However, given the localised extent of discharges within the Operational Area, significant impacts to marine fauna are not expected.
Cumulative impacts
Although the Petroleum Activity could occur simultaneously with drilling activities associated with the GWF-4 project, the nature and scale of routine discharges from project vessels are not expected to result in cumulative impacts.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 95 – Marine pollution prevention – garbage (as appropriate to vessel class).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.1
Marine Order 96 – Marine pollution prevention – sewage (as appropriate to vessel class), which includes requirements for: • a valid International Sewage Pollution Prevention (ISPP) Certificate, as required by vessel class • a sewage treatment plant approved by AMSA or an issuing body • a sewage comminution and disinfection system • a sewage holding tank sized appropriately to contain all generated waste (black and grey water) • discharge of sewage that is not comminuted or disinfected to only occur more than 12 NM from the nearest land • discharge of sewage that is comminuted or disinfected using a certified approved sewage treatment plant to only occur than 3 NM from the nearest land • discharge of sewage to occur at a moderate rate while the project vessels are proceeding (more than four knots), to avoid discharges in environmentally sensitive areas.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.2
Marine Order 91 – Marine pollution prevention – oil (as relevant to vessel class) requirements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.3

[29] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Where there is potential for loss of primary containment of oil and chemicals on the project vessels, deck drainage must be collected via a closed drainage system.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of contaminated deck drainage water being discharged to the marine environment. No change in consequence would occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/ sacrifice.	Yes C 6.4
The firefighting system (portable or in-built) on the project vessels is to be consistent with IMO International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 (SOLAS) Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing perfluoroctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), as outlined in MSC.532(107), including: • for project vessels constructed on or after 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS • for project vessels constructed before 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS, beyond the date of first survey on or after 1 January 2026.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Ensures firefighting foams are appropriately managed onboard.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 6.5
Good practice				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Do not discharge cooling water.	F: No. Cooling water is needed to safely operate machinery. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with routine and non-routine discharges from project vessels. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, routine discharges from project vessels may result in localised impacts with no lasting effect (less than one month) to water quality and species. Threatened and migratory fauna identified in Section 4.6 may transit the area and may come into contact with these discharges. However, these species are not expected to be impacted. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability. Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 6 Impacts from routine and non-routine discharges of liquid waste will be limited to planned activities and impacts described as part of the Petroleum Activity.	C 6.1 Marine Order 95 – Marine pollution prevention – garbage (as appropriate to vessel class).	PS 6.1 Project vessels comply with Marine Order 95 – Marine pollution prevention – garbage.	MC 6.1.1 Records demonstrate project vessels comply with Marine Order 95 (as appropriate to vessel class).
	C 6.2 Marine Order 96 – Marine pollution prevention – sewage (as appropriate to vessel class) which includes the following requirements: • a valid International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate, as required by vessel class • a sewage treatment plant approved by AMSA or an issuing body • a sewage comminution and disinfection system • a sewage holding tank sized appropriately to contain all generated waste (black and grey water) • discharge of sewage that is not comminuted or disinfected will only occur at a distance of more than 12 NM from the nearest land • discharge of sewage that is comminuted or disinfected using a certified approved sewage treatment plant will only occur at a distance of more than 3 NM from the nearest land • discharge of sewage that is not comminuted or disinfected will occur at a moderate rate while project vessels are proceeding (more than four knots), to avoid discharges in environmentally sensitive areas.	PS 6.2 Project vessels comply with Marine Order 96 – Marine pollution prevention – sewage (as appropriate to vessel class).	MC 6.2.1 Records demonstrate project vessels comply with Marine Order 96 (as appropriate to vessel class).

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 6.3 Marine Order 91 – Marine pollution prevention – oil (as relevant to vessel class) requirements.	PS 6.3 Discharge of machinery space bilge or oily water meets oil content standard of less than 15 ppm without dilution.	MC 6.3.1 Records demonstrate discharge specifications are met for project vessels.
	C 6.4 Where there is potential for loss of primary containment of oil and chemicals on the project vessels, deck drainage must be collected via a closed drainage system.	PS 6.4 Contaminated drainage contained, treated and separated before discharge.	MC 6.4.1 Records demonstrate discharge specification met for project vessels.
	C 6.5 The firefighting system (portable or in-built) on the vessel is to be consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing PFOS, as outlined in MSC.532(107), including: • for project vessels constructed on or after 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS • for project vessels constructed before 1 January 2026, no use or storage of extinguishing media containing PFOS, beyond the date of first survey on or after 1 January 2026.	PS 6.5 The firefighting system on project vessels is consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing PFOS, as outlined in MSC.532(107).	MC 6.5.1 Records demonstrate firefighting systems on project vessels are consistent with IMO SOLAS Chapter 11-2, Part C, Regulation 10 amendments related to the use and storage of firefighting foams containing PFOS, as outlined in MSC.532(107).

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6.8.4 Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from project vessels, positioning equipment and helicopter operations

Context		
Project vessels and support vehicles – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.8.1	Protected species – Section 4.6	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Acoustic signals generated from project vessels during normal operations	-	-	-	-	X	X	A	E	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 7, 8
Acoustic signals generated from cutting equipment	-	-	-	-	X	X		F					
Noise generated from acoustic surveying	-	-	-	-	X	X		F					
Atmospheric noise generated from helicopter transfers	-	-	-	-	X	X		F					

Description of source of impact

Project vessels and operation of dynamic positioning systems

Project vessels may maintain DP for varying durations during the Petroleum Activity, depending on the activity being undertaken. The main source of noise from a DP vessel relates to using thrusters while the DP vessel is maintaining position. McCauley (1998) measured underwater broadband noise equivalent to about 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (root mean square sound pressure level (rms SPL)) from a support vessel holding station in the Timor Sea, and Quijano & McPherson (2021) indicate source levels for the Skandi Hercules, a vessel similar to the one that will be used for the Petroleum Activity, to be 181 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (SPL rms). Similar noise levels are expected to be generated by project vessels used for this Petroleum Activity.

Positioning equipment

For DP operations, seabed transponder arrays will be needed for station keeping. Each array will consist of four to five medium frequency transponders spaced about 150 m from the location. All transponders will be active for all operations and emit sound at a set frequency. Transponders typically emit pulses of medium frequency sound, generally within the range 21 to 31 kHz. The estimated SPL would be 180 to 206 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (Jiménez-Arranz, et al., 2017). Transmissions are not continuous but comprise short (3 to 40 millisecond) 'chirps'.

Acoustic surveying

Acoustic surveying may be needed during as-found and as-left surveys to identify any remaining infrastructure that requires removal. Acoustic surveys such as MBES and SSS generate a higher frequency acoustic signal, which attenuates more rapidly underwater compared to lower frequencies. Additionally, sound sources generated closer to the seabed have a lower received noise level in the horizontal direction due to seafloor scattering and absorption.

MBESs have operating frequencies ranging from 12 kHz to 700 kHz (Jiménez-Arranz, et al., 2017) with peak pressure (PK) source levels between about 210 and 245 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m (Jiménez-Arranz, et al., 2017; Zykov, 2013; MacGillivray, et al., 2013). MBESs generate micro-pulses of high frequency sound in a highly focused beam directed towards the seabed, which attenuates rapidly underwater compared to lower frequency sound sources. Due to this

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directionality and short pulse duration, there is relatively low sound energy and very limited horizontal sound propagation. SSSs also produce micro-pulses of sound in a focused beam directed at the seabed. SSSs operating frequencies may range between 75 kHz and 900 kHz, with sound energy attenuating rapidly with horizontal distance from the main swath (Jiménez-Arranz, et al., 2017; Zykov, 2013). Representative source levels range between 200 and 235 dB re 1 µPa PK at 1 m (Jiménez-Arranz, et al., 2017; Zykov, 2013).

Pipeline cutting and deburial

Additional noise is likely to be generated from cutting the pipeline by shears, chop saw or a diamond wire saw, and deburial of the pipeline with a mass flow excavator. Twachtman, et al. (2004) studied the operations and socioeconomic impact of non-explosive removal of offshore structures, including noise, and concluded that mechanical cutting and abrasive water jet, as well as diamond wire cutting methods, are generally considered harmless to marine life and the environment. Pangerc, et al. (2016) described the underwater sound measurement data during an underwater diamond wire cutting of a 32-inch conductor (10 m above seabed in around 80 m depth) and found that at lower frequencies, the operation was generally indistinguishable above the background noise. However, the sound that could be associated with the diamond wire cutting was primarily detectable above the background noise at the higher acoustic frequencies (above around 5 kHz). The background noise levels were substantially higher at lower frequencies, while it is likely the spectra of the noise from the cutter peaks at higher frequencies, which has been estimated as between 2.5 and 20 kHz. In another study, the US Navy measured underwater sound levels when the diamond saw was cutting caissons for replacing piles at an old fuel pier at Naval Base Point Loma, and reported an average SPL for a single cutter at 136.1 to 141.4 dB re 1 µPa at 10 m, as reported in Fairweather Science (2018).

Xodus (2017) determined that a mass flow excavator produced broadband sound with a source level of up to 162 SPL dB re 1 µPa at 1 m.

Helicopter transfers

Helicopter activities may occur in the Operational Area, including helicopters landing on and taking off from the project vessels' helidecks. Sound emitted from helicopter operations is typically below 500 Hz (Richardson, et al., 1995). The peak received level diminishes with increasing helicopter altitude, but the duration of audibility often increases with increasing altitude. Richardson, et al. (1995) reports that helicopter sound is audible in air for four minutes before it passes over underwater hydrophones, but detectable underwater for only 38 seconds at 3 m depth and 11 seconds at 18 m depth. Noise levels reported for a Bell 212 helicopter during fly-over was reported at 162 dB re 1 µPa and for Sikorsky-61 was 108 dB re 1 µPa at 305 m (Simmonds, et al., 2004).

Cumulative impacts

As outlined in Section 3.5.1, SIMOPS is a potential within the Operational Area as activities associated with GWF-4 drilling may occur concurrently with this Petroleum Activity and be about 800 m from the Echo Yodel pipeline at the closest point. Additional vessels associated with SIMOPS within the Operational Area will contribute noise into the marine environment. Woodside commissioned JASCO (Warren, et al., 2026) to model sound transmission loss for the GWF-4 activities to consider cumulative noise emissions from drilling and subsea installation activities at the near-field wells. One scenario considered included drilling activities and multiple support vessels (with greater estimated SPLs than expected for this Petroleum Activity) to inform the typical credible noise propagation scenario that is considered representative of the source levels, should SIMOPS occur.

The modelling study indicated exceedances of permanent threshold shift (PTS) and temporary threshold shift (TTS) thresholds for low-frequency cetaceans may occur out to a maximum of 0.17 km and 4.33 km from the well and 0.10 km and 1.49 km, respectively, for high-frequency and very-high-frequency cetaceans. Behavioural thresholds for cetaceans may extend out 14.9 km. For marine turtles, distances to PTS and TTS thresholds were 0.14 km and 3.89 km, respectively.

These distances are greater than those for this Petroleum Activity alone (refer Table 6-6). The PTS and TTS thresholds are based on a cumulative metric that reflects the dosimetric impact of noise levels over a 24-hour period based on the assumption that an animal is consistently exposed to such noise levels at a fixed position. It is not expected that individual low-frequency and high-frequency cetaceans that may pass through the Operational Area would experience PTS or TTS, given individuals would need to remain within 170 m (PTS) and 4.33 km (TTS) for 24 hours. Similarly, it is highly unlikely any very-high-frequency cetaceans or marine turtles would experience PTS or TTS as if they are present, they will be transiting through and not remain at risk of 24-hour exposure.

Potential impacts to individuals are confined to behavioural responses localised around vessels. Thus, in the event of SIMOPS, additional vessels associated with the GWF-4 project may increase the area of elevated noise levels, but potential impacts are confined to behavioural responses around the vessels. Consequently, the presence of multiple vessels within the Operational Area does not increase the consequence rating of this impact.

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Table 6-2: Summary of source levels

Acoustic noise sources	Estimated SPL (dB re 1 µPa SPL) @1 m unless otherwise stated	Frequency range (kHz)
Continuous sources		
Project vessels using DP	182	Broadband
Pipeline cutting	136.1 to 141.4 (dB re 1 µPa @ 10 m)	2.5 to 20
Mass flow excavator	162	Broadband
Helicopters	108 (dB re 1 µPa at 305 m) to 162 dB re 1 µPa	<500
Intermittent sources		
DP equipment	180 to 206	21 to 31
MBES survey equipment	210 to 247	12 to 700 (deep) 150 to 700 (shallow)
SSS survey equipment	200 to 234	75 to 900

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Receptors

The Operational Area is in waters about 130 m to 135 m deep. The fauna associated with this area is predominantly open-water pelagic fish species. Threatened and migratory fauna with BIAs that overlap the Operational Area are:

- whale shark – foraging and foraging (high prey density) BIAs
- flatback turtle – reproduction (internesting buffer) BIA
- wedge-tailed shearwater – breeding BIA.

The BIAs and habitat critical to the survival of the species that are outside the Operational Area, but relevant when considering noise impacts from the Petroleum Activity, are:

- green turtle – aggregation BIA, located 30 km from the Operational Area
- flatback turtle – habitat critical to the survival of the species, located 10 km from the Operational Area
- pygmy blue whale – migration BIA, located 28 km from the Operational Area
- humpback whale – migration BIA, located 30 km from the Operational Area.

The potential for noise impacts on these species is discussed below for all except the wedge-tailed shearwater. Noise impacts to avifauna are not considered credible as helicopters will be used infrequently and there is no emergent land that could be used for roosting or nesting habitat in the Operational Area. Any individuals are expected to only be transiting through the area and able to avoid the intermittent presence of helicopters.

A small portion of the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF traverses the Operational Area. Fauna associated with this KEF are assumed to include diverse and abundant demersal fish species. As such, demersal fish were evaluated for potential impacts from noise emissions.

Potential impacts from noise

Elevated underwater noise can affect marine fauna, including cetaceans, fish, turtles, sharks and rays, in three main ways (Richardson, et al., 1995; Simmonds, et al., 2004).

- by causing direct physical effects on hearing or other organs, either temporary (TTS, referred to as auditory fatigue) or permanent threshold shift (auditory injury)
- by masking or interfering with other biologically important sounds, including vocal communication, echolocation, signals and sounds produced by predators or prey
- through disturbance leading to behavioural changes or displacement from important areas (e.g. BIAs), noting the occurrence and intensity of disturbance is highly variable and depends on a range of factors relating to the animal and situation.

Cetacean impact thresholds

The thresholds for impulsive and non-impulsive sources of noise that could result in a response for cetaceans are outlined in Table 6-3. These thresholds have been adopted by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), including updated thresholds for auditory injury, which includes PTS, and TTS adopted in October 2024 (NMFS, 2024). Thresholds for potential hearing impairment, in terms of PTS or TTS, are presented as

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dual metric criteria, the PK from a single impulse or the sound exposure level (SEL) accumulated from multiple impulses over a period of 24 hours (SEL_{24h}). The SEL_{24h} thresholds are frequency weighted according to the auditory weighting categories of types of cetaceans, including low frequency cetaceans, specifically large baleen whales such as humpback and pygmy blue whales, and high-frequency cetaceans, specifically sperm whales, all beaked whales and most dolphins (Southall, et al., 2019). The PK thresholds for a single impulse are not frequency weighted.

Table 6-3: Permanent and temporary threshold shift onset thresholds

Hearing group	Impulsive					Continuous		
	PTS onset		***TTS onset***		***Behaviour response***	***PTS onset***	***TTS onset***	***Behaviour response***
	SEL_{24h}	***PK***	***SEL_{24h}***	***PK***	***PK***	***SEL_{24h}***	***SEL_{24h}***	***SPL***
Low frequency cetaceans	183	219 (222)*	168	213 (216)*	160	199 (197)*	179 (177)*	120
High frequency cetaceans	185 (193)*	230	170 (178)*	224	160	198 (201)*	178 (181)*	120
Very high frequency cetaceans	155 (159)*	202	140 (144)*	196	160	173 (181)*	153 (161)*	120

SEL24 (24 hour sound exposure level) expressed as dB re 1 µPa2.s; PK and SPL expressed as dB re 1 µPa.

** Updated thresholds sourced from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS, 2024).*

Marine turtle impact thresholds

The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) notes there is limited information available about the impact of noise on marine turtles, and that the impact of noise on turtle stocks may vary depending on whether exposure is short (acute) or long-term (chronic). Turtles have been shown to respond to low frequency sound, with indications they have the highest hearing sensitivity in the frequency range of 100 to 700 Hz (Bartol & Musick, 2003). Accomando, et al. (2025) presented revised thresholds for auditory injury (PTS) and TTS onset in marine turtles from continuous (non-impulsive) noise, considering frequency weighted SEL (Table 6-4). No numerical thresholds have been developed for the onset of behavioural responses in marine turtles from continuous sources (e.g. vessel noise).

Table 6-4: Auditory injury and temporary threshold shift onset thresholds for non-impulsive noise on turtles

Auditory injury onset thresholds (received level)	TTS onset thresholds (received level)
Weighted SEL_{24h} (LE_{24h}; dB re 1 µPa²·s)	
198	178

Source: Accomando, et al. (2025).

Fish impact thresholds

In 2006, the Working Group on the Effects of Sound on Fish and Turtles was formed to continue developing noise exposure criteria for fish and turtles, work begun by a NOAA panel two years earlier. The Working Group developed guidelines with specific thresholds for different levels of effects for marine faunal groups (Popper, et al., 2014).

Table 6-5 lists the relevant effects guidelines adapted from Popper, et al. (2014) for shipping and continuous noise. Some evidence suggests fish sensitive to acoustic pressure show a recoverable loss in hearing sensitivity, or injury, when exposed to high levels of noise (Scholik & Yan, 2001; Amoser & Ladich, 2003; Smith, et al., 2006). This is reflected in the SPL thresholds for fish with a swim bladder involved in hearing.

Table 6-5: Guidelines for vessel noise exposure for fish and turtles

Type of animal	Mortality and potential mortal injury	Impairment			Behaviour
		Recoverable injury	***TTS***	***Masking***	
Fish: No swim bladder (particle motion detection)	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Moderate (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) High (F) Moderate	(N) Moderate (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish:	(N) Low (I) Low	(N) Low (I) Low	(N) Moderate (I) Low	(N) High (I) High	(N) Moderate (I) Moderate

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Swim bladder not involved in hearing (particle motion detection)	(F) Low	(F) Low	(F) Low	(F) Moderate	(F) Low
Fish: Swim bladder involved in hearing (primarily pressure detection)	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	170 dB SPL for 48 hours	158 dB SPL for 12 hours	(N) High (I) High (F) High	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low
Fish eggs and fish larvae	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low	(N) Moderate (I) Moderate (F) Low

Relative risk (high, moderate, low) is given for animals at three distances from the source defined in relative terms as near (N – tens of metres from the source), intermediate (I – hundreds of metres from the source), and far (F – thousands of metres from the source).

Noise modelling

Quijano & McPherson (2021) modelled and characterised a vessel using DP and diamond saw cutting sound fields for another project located on the NWS at 156.2 m depth, with similar geological profiles to those found in the Operational Area. The vessel assessed (Skandi Hercules: 12,900 kW installed thruster power) also had similar characteristics to the vessel that would likely be used for the Petroleum Activity and had similar operational requirements.

Based on the similarities in the environment and vessel modelled in Quijano & McPherson (2021) and those proposed in this EP, the results in Quijano & McPherson (2021) have been used to assess the potential noise impacts from the Petroleum Activity.

As the modelling study by Quijano & McPherson (2021) preceded the recent marine mammal acoustic threshold updates outlined in NMFS (2024), the modelling was based on Southall, et al. (2019) PTS and TTS thresholds and frequency-weighting functions. NMFS (2024) adopted higher SEL PTS and TTS thresholds for both impulsive and non-impulsive noises for high frequency cetaceans and higher peak SPL thresholds for impulsive noise for low frequency cetaceans. However, SEL PTS and TTS thresholds for low frequency cetaceans were 2 dB lower than previously adopted non-impulsive noise thresholds such as those from Southall, et al. (2019) and NMFS (2024). Quijano & McPherson's (2021) modelled distances to threshold limits for high frequency cetaceans are therefore expected to be conservative compared to the updated recommended thresholds in NMFS (2024), while those for low frequency cetaceans are expected to be slight underestimates but sufficient to assess risks.

Noise impacts from project vessels and subsea cutting

Source levels for noise generated by the MCV on DP during the Petroleum Activity are expected to be around 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m. Most of the acoustic energy from the MCV is emitted within the 250 Hz decidecade band while the energy corresponding to the cutting operation peaks at the 10 kHz band, with a broadband SEL 10 dB lower than that of the MCV.

Table 6-6 summarises the largest radial distances to thresholds for criteria corresponding to behavioural response, impairment (TTS) and injury (PTS) in low- and high-frequency cetaceans, turtles and fish. The largest distance is 1.75 km, corresponding to the threshold for behavioural response to continuous noise in marine mammals.

The Quijano & McPherson (2021) modelling showed the sound field to be dominated by the example vessel on DP. At close range (less than 0.05 km from the modelled site), the addition of the diamond wire cutter does not change the distance to SPL thresholds, compared to the scenario with the example vessel alone. At longer ranges the impact of the wire cutter remains minimal. For instance, it increases the maximum recovery range to the 120 dB re 1 µPa threshold from 1.71 km to 1.75 km.

Table 6-6: Summary of the largest distances to acoustic thresholds for various fauna groups

Source	Criteria	Group	Threshold	Maximum recovery (km)
Southall, et al. (2019)	PTS	Low frequency cetaceans	199 dB re 1 µPa²·s (weighted SEL_{24h})	0.05
	TTS		179 dB re 1 µPa²·s (weighted SEL_{24h})	0.51
Accomando, et al (2025)	PTS	Turtles	198 dB re 1 µPa²·s (weighted SEL_{24h})	0.05
	TTS		178 dB re 1 µPa²·s (weighted SEL_{24h})	0.51

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NOAA (2024)	Behaviour	Low frequency and high frequency cetaceans	120 dB re 1 µPa (SPL)	1.75
Popper, et al. (2014)	TTS	Fish	158 dB re 1 µPa (SPL)	0.02

Source: Based on modelled distances in Quijano & McPherson (2021).

Regarding distances to PTS and TTS, note that SEL_{24h} is a cumulative metric that reflects the dosimetric effect of noise levels within 24 hours based on the assumption that an animal is consistently exposed to such noise levels at a fixed position. However, this is an unlikely worst-case scenario. More realistically, marine mammals, fish and sea turtles would not remain in the same location for 24 hours, but rather a shorter period, depending upon their behaviour and the source's proximity and movements. Therefore, a reported radius for SEL_{24h} criteria does not mean marine fauna travelling within this radius of the source will be impaired, but rather that an animal could be exposed to the sound level associated with impairment (either PTS or TTS) if it remained in that location for 24 hours.

Considering the overlap or proximity of the BIAs to the Operational Area, increased numbers of individuals of whale sharks is likely during migratory periods. Currently, there are no thresholds relevant to whale sharks. The potential effects of noise on whale sharks are expected to be the same as for other pelagic fish species without fish bladders, resulting in minor and temporary behavioural change such as avoidance. Impacts to whale sharks from project vessels are expected to be negligible or of no lasting effect.

The Operational Area also overlaps the reproduction (internesting buffer) BIA for flatback marine turtles. However, given the distance from shore and the depth of the Operational Area, it is unlikely internesting females will be in the Operational Area. Individual marine turtles may transit the Operational Area at any time of the year, and in those instances no impacts are expected from noise due to the short-term, transient nature of their presence.

Cetaceans may be seasonally present in the Operational Area but expected to be limited to individuals infrequently transiting through the area. Because the Operational Area is around 28 km from the pygmy blue whale migration BIA and 30 km from the humpback whale migration BIA, no impacts from noise from project vessels or cutting operations are predicted to occur on individuals using these areas. In summary, potential impacts to pygmy blue whales, humpback whales and other cetaceans from predicted noise levels are expected to be limited to behavioural impacts within a localised area around project vessels, with no lasting effect.

Other fauna associated with the Operational Area will be predominantly pelagic species of fish, with mobile species such as dolphins and rays transiting through the Operational Area; these species may be similarly affected by noise from project vessels.

Positioning equipment noise impacts

Transponders used for positioning have the potential to cause some temporary behavioural disturbance to marine fauna. However, noise levels will be well below injury thresholds. Based on empirical spreading loss estimates measured by Warner & McCrodan (2011), received levels from ultrashort baseline transponders are expected to exceed the cetacean behavioural response threshold for impulsive sources out to about 42 m. Given the short-duration chirps and the medium frequencies used by positioning equipment, the acoustic noise from transponders is unlikely to have any substantial effect on the behavioural patterns of marine fauna. Therefore, potential impacts from transponder noise are likely to be restricted to temporary and localised avoidance behaviour of individuals transiting through the Operational Area and therefore, are considered localised with no lasting effect.

Pipeline deburial impacts

Mass flow excavation is a form of controlled underwater sediment relocation where sediment is dispersed by jetting and may be needed to de-bury the pipeline. Sediment disbursement contributes to generating underwater noise where the amplitude and frequency depends on the method used. Alterations to the underwater soundscape can adversely impact marine organisms susceptible to changes in underwater noise levels or to particular frequencies and amplitudes.

Xodus (2017) determined that a mass flow excavator produced broadband sound with a source level of up to 162 SPL dB re 1 µPa @ 1 m. Sounds produced during mass flow excavation activities are therefore expected to result in localised impacts on marine fauna, limited to behavioural effects with no lasting effects or detectable impacts at the population level.

Helicopter noise impacts

Helicopter engines and rotor blades are recognised as a source of noise emissions, which may result in behavioural disturbance to marine fauna. Water has a very high acoustic impedance contrast compared to air, and the sea surface is a strong reflector of noise energy. As in, very little noise energy generated above the sea surface crosses into and propagates below the sea surface (and vice versa) – most of the noise energy is reflected. The angle at which the sound path meets the surface influences the transmission of noise energy from the atmosphere through the sea surface; angles ± more than 13° from vertical are almost entirely reflected (Richardson, et al., 1995). Given this, and the typical characteristics of helicopter flights within the Operational Area (duration, frequency, altitude and air speed), the opportunity for underwater noise levels that may result in behavioural disturbance are considered to be not credible. Note that helicopter noise during approach, landing and take-off is more likely to propagate through the sea

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surface due to the reduced air speed and lower altitude. However, helicopter noise during approach, landing and take-off will not substantially add to underwater noise generated by the facility hosting the helipad (e.g. thruster noise from project vessels).

Given the standard flight profile of a helicopter transfer, maintenance of a more than 500 m horizontal separation from cetaceans (as per the EPBC Regulations), and the predominantly seasonal presence of whales within the Operational Area, interactions between helicopters and cetaceans resulting in behavioural impacts are considered to be highly unlikely. In the highly unlikely event that cetaceans are disturbed by helicopters, responses are expected to consist of short-term behavioural responses, such as increased swimming speed or diving; the consequence of such disturbance is considered to have no lasting effect and not be significant.

While unlikely, turtles may be present in low numbers within the Operational Area, and may be exposed to helicopter noise when on the sea surface (e.g. when basking or breathing). Typical startle responses occur at relatively short ranges (tens of metres) (Hazel, et al., 2007) and, as such, the likelihood of startle responses during typical helicopter flight profiles is considered to be remote. In the event of a behavioural response to the presence of a helicopter, turtles are expected to exhibit diving behaviour, with no lasting effect.

The Operational Area may occasionally be visited by migratory and oceanic birds but does not contain any emergent land that could be used as roosting or nesting habitat. One BIA, a breeding area for wedge-tailed shearwaters, overlaps the Operational Area. However, no nesting sites such as islands are within or near the Operational Area. Given the expected low density of seabirds within the Operational Area due to a lack of roosting or nesting habitat, the relative infrequency of helicopter flights and lack of lasting effect of potential behavioural responses to helicopter noise, impacts would be unlikely, localised and temporary, resulting in no lasting effect.

Cultural values and heritage

Through consultation and review of available literature (Section 4.9.1), Woodside understands marine fauna that may be affected by acoustic emissions are culturally important to Traditional Custodians. Traditional Custodians value marine species tangibly and intangibly, as they can be considered a resource or linked to songlines and Dreaming stories. Traditional Custodians also have connection to many marine species through kinship and totemic systems; an individual may be obligated to care for a species to which they are kin. Traditional Custodians may also have a cultural obligation to care for the environmental values of Sea Country.

Related intangible cultural heritage may include transmitting cultural knowledge about behaviour of marine fauna, including birthing areas, whale communication and migratory patterns. Such cultural knowledge may be associated with cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). Species symbology expressed through stories, music and dance can reflect a group's connections with the sea, as well as marine fauna, which then comprise a group's cultural values (Ardler, 2021; Bursill, et al., 2007). This value also speaks to a broader connection that exists between Indigenous people and their surrounding environment. Beyond mythology and symbolism, marine fauna can be connected with economic and social functions associated with everyday life. Cultural knowledge of marine species behaviour and the related marine environment may all be important in ensuring the continuation of these socioeconomic functions and other related activities that remain valuable to Indigenous people (Fijn, 2021). No impacts to communities' ability to perform or transmit stories, music or dance are anticipated from the Petroleum Activity. Where timing or performance is linked to sighting or engaging with these species, impacts may occur where numbers or migration behaviours are impacted at a population level.

As described, potential impacts to marine fauna are predicted to be at an individual level but are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. Impacts are not expected to occur to ecologically significant proportions of the populations of the species, nor expected to result in a decrease in the quality of the habitat such that the extent of these species is likely to decline. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Cumulative impacts

Additional vessels associated with SIMOPS within the Operational Area will contribute noise into the marine environment. However, this is not expected to exceed levels already assessed above. The potential for received levels to exceed weighted SEL thresholds defined for PTS or TTS for individual marine mammals is considered very low, due to their mobility and ability to avoid the sound sources. Potential impacts to individuals are confined to behavioural responses localised around vessels. A larger number of vessels, associated with the GWF-4 project, may increase the area in which elevated noise levels could lead to a behavioural response. However, given the minor behavioural responses expected and the localised area of potential impact, the presence of multiple vessels within the Operational Area does not increase the consequence rating of this impact.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures[31]: • Project vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean (caution zone). • Project vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin and 100 m for a whale (except animals bow riding). • If the cetacean shows signs of being disturbed, the support vessel will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Implementation of controls for reduced project vessel speed around cetaceans could reduce the underwater noise footprint of the project vessels and lower the likelihood of interaction above acoustic thresholds, and therefore also reduce the likelihood of potential displacement or injury to listed marine fauna.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.1
Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018, Regulation 111 whereby vessels are required to not be closer than 30 m from a whale shark.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Implementation of controls for separation distances from whale sharks reduces the likelihood of displacement or injury from project vessels.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.2
Good practice				
Dedicate experienced and trained marine fauna observers (MFOs) onboard project vessels to undertake marine fauna observations.	F: Yes. CS: Increased cost associated with providing dedicated, trained MFOs.	MFOs have the potential to identify marine fauna and instruct vessel crew to limit noise-emitting activities accordingly. However, due to the infrequence and short duration of activities and the low likelihood of whale sharks, marine turtles and whales in the Operational Area, having an MFO onboard is expected to have limited environmental benefit.	The cost of implementing this control outweighs the potential environmental benefit.	No

[30] *Qualitative measure.*

[31] *For safety reasons, the distance requirements below are not applied for a vessel holding station or with limited manoeuvrability; e.g. loading, bunkering and emergency situations.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Implement a shutdown zone around MBESs and SSSs for: • cetaceans • marine turtles • whale sharks.	F: Yes. CS: Increased cost associated with dedicated MFOs.	Given the infrequent and short duration of use of MBESs and SSSs, and the low likelihood of whale sharks, marine turtles and cetaceans in the Operational Area, this control would have limited environmental benefit. Its effectiveness also requires MFOs to see marine fauna approaching the equipment. However, as the equipment is on the seafloor and the MFOs are on the vessel deck, visual observations are limited, further reducing the likelihood of environmental benefit.	The cost of implementing this control outweighs the potential environmental benefit.	No
Apply a 'living heritage'[32] management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates applicable Traditional Custodian cultural knowledge across our activities when feasible. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Traditional Custodian community.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	A 'living heritage' approach acknowledges and respects Traditional Custodian communities. It supports the transfer of cultural knowledge and is an effective strategy to manage intangible cultural values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.1
The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural values and heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Substantial costs.	Implementation of activities and associated controls to ALARP and acceptable levels supports the maintenance of cultural values and heritage.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.2
Use of cultural heritage monitors on project vessels to oversee implementation of controls protecting cultural values.	F: No. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Project vessels are constrained by the number or persons on board, with no ability to facilitate additional personnel.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

[32] *'Living heritage' supports community and individual identity. Intangible cultural heritage is 'living heritage' that is inherited from ancestors and passed on to their descendants. It is comprised of many influences, including oral traditions, art, social practices, rituals and ceremonies, cultural knowledge and practices. It is transmitted from generation to generation and evolves in response to the environment. Woodside applies a 'living heritage' approach to its cultural heritage management. This approach invites Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concerns so that they can be considered in the context of Woodside's activities. Woodside works with Traditional Custodians to support and follow appropriate cultural protocols, including calling to Country, conducting smoking ceremonies (in areas where this custom is appropriate) and undertaking cultural awareness. Woodside will collaborate and provide relevant information it holds to groups such as Heritage Management Committees where they are established.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[30]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Project inductions to relevant personnel, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural values and heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Workforce is suitably aware of cultural values and heritage in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Eliminate the use of DP on project vessels during the Petroleum Activity.	F: No. Project vessels must reliably hold station during the Petroleum Activity to ensure safe and effective execution. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Vary the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid sensitive lifecycle stages for marine turtles and whale sharks.	F: Yes. CS: Significant increased cost associated with restrictions on vessel availability.	Planning to avoid, where practicable, vessel activities during foraging periods for whale sharks and internesting periods for marine turtles will reduce noise levels within those BIAs during peak periods. However, given the infrequent noise emissions, low likelihood of internesting marine turtles or foraging whale sharks being in the Operational Area, and short duration of the Petroleum Activity, very limited, if any, environmental benefit is expected from this control.	The cost of implementing this control outweighs the potential environmental benefit.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with noise generated from the Petroleum Activity. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, noise generated from the Petroleum Activity may result in localised and low-level impacts to marine fauna. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MCs***
EPO 7 No injury of EPBC Act listed marine fauna as a result of noise generated by the Petroleum Activity. EPO 8 Ensure biologically important behaviour can continue for marine turtles, whale sharks and wedge-tailed shearwaters in BIAs.	C 7.1 EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures[33]: • Project vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean (caution zone). • Project vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin and 100 m for a whale (except animals bow riding). • If the cetacean shows signs of being disturbed, the support vessel will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots.	PS 7.1 Project vessels will comply with the EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 (Regulations 8.05 and 8.06) Interacting with cetaceans to manage the risk of fauna collision.	MC 7.1.1 Records demonstrate no breaches of EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans and Woodside's Marine Charterers Instructions.
	C 7.2 Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018, Regulation 111 whereby vessels are required to not be closer than 30 m from a whale shark.	PS 7.2 Project vessels will comply with the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018, Regulation 111.	MC 7.1.1 Records demonstrate no breaches of Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018, Regulation 111 and Woodside's Marine Charterers Instructions.
EPO 2 No adverse impact to cultural features and heritage values from the Petroleum Activity.	C 2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
		PS 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.

[33] *For safety reasons, the distance requirements below are not applied for a vessel holding station or with limited manoeuvrability; e.g. loading, bunkering and emergency situations.*

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MCs***
EPO 3 Woodside supports ongoing engagement and consultation with Traditional Custodians for the purpose of assessing and avoiding impacts to cultural heritage values.	C 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.

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6.8.5 Routine and non-routine discharges: project fluids and solids

Context		
Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.8.1	Physical environment – Section 4.4	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Non-routine discharge of operational fluids from the Echo Yodel pipeline and associated infrastructure	X	X	-	-	-	-	A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 9
Non-routine discharge of cleaning chemicals during marine growth removal	X	X	-	-	-	-		F					
Non-routine discharge of plastic during cutting activities	X	X	-	-	-	-		E					

Description of source of impact

Operational fluids

During the removal activities, operational fluids in the Echo Yodel pipeline will be discharged to the marine environment. The pipeline contains around 1,515 m³ of treated seawater with the ends capped. The seawater was treated with Hydrosure O-3670R at 1,000 ppm. Fluids in the pipeline will be discharged gradually during recovery. As the pipeline as-left condition is at ambient seabed pressure, treated seawater will be released during disconnection but before recovery. Once equilibrium pressure is achieved, the remaining fluids will be gradually released. The full inventory of the fluids will be discharged to the water column from the pipeline while sections are being recovered.

Plastic and steel discharges from the Petroleum Activity

During removal activities, the pipeline will be cut into sections, approximately 10 to 16 m in length, on the seabed and recovered to the MCV. Subsea cuts will be made either on parent coating (polypropylene) or field joint coating (polyurethane). Subsea cutting and pipeline recovery will result in metal and plastic discharges.

While shears are the planned and preferred cutting method, operational requirements may necessitate the use of alternative tools during the Petroleum Activity. In certain locations where the use of shears is not considered appropriate, other cutting tools – such as but not limited to a diamond wire saw or chop saw – may be used.

Cleaning chemicals

Up to 10,000 L of cleaning chemicals such as citric acid or sulfamic acid may be used when storing the recovered pipeline and other infrastructure onboard the project vessels to manage odour from decaying marine growth. Some residual spray from the chemical application may enter the project vessels' drainage system and be discharged to sea.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Pelagic and benthic habitats in the Operational Area are considered to be of low sensitivity; as in, no known significant benthic habitat or infauna habitat. Although the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF overlaps with the Operational Area, the values and sensitivities of this KEF occur on a broad scale outside of the Operational Area.

There is potential for protected species to occur within the area, particularly whale sharks and flatback turtles, which both have BIAs within the Operational Area. Given most of the discharges are localised and in deep water, the

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Petroleum Activity is of short duration, and the transient nature of species within the Operational Area, no impacts to these species are expected.

All chemicals that may be discharged to the marine environment during this Petroleum Activity will be selected and approved as per the Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline. Therefore, any chemicals selected and potentially released are expected to be of low toxicity and biodegradable. Discharges from the pipeline will be staggered over time, given the recovery activities are planned to occur over numerous trips. Further, during recovery activities, fluids will only be discharged gradually.

Small particles and pieces of plastic will be released during pipeline cutting, e.g., shear induced burs (thin sliver-like fragments) and swarf from diamond wire saw, and are expected to float to the sea surface, where the relatively high levels of ultraviolet (UV) radiation will accelerate its breakdown. These plastics (including microplastics) are widely dispersed by ocean currents and will be available for ingestion by zooplankton and fishes. This process will occur over a long timeframe and at a slow rate. Studies have demonstrated microplastics can be lethal, but only when animals are exposed at concentrations that are orders of magnitude higher than environmentally realistic levels (Lenz, et al., 2016). Given only negligible amounts of the microplastics will be released during the Petroleum Activity, the animals living directly adjacent to the infrastructure are unlikely to encounter and ingest enough microplastics to be lethal. The microplastics are expected to cause an immediate decline in water quality, but this would be negligible when compared to other inputs of microplastics in the region.

For both cutting methods, the primary impact pathway is physical interaction rather than chemical toxicity. Polypropylene is classified as one of the least hazardous common polymers by monomer composition (Lithner, et al., 2011). Additive release from polypropylene to seawater is very low, with most additives remaining within the polymer matrix rather than leaching to the marine environment (Fauvelle, et al., 2021). Any additives released are expected to rapidly dilute in the open offshore environment. Polyurethane swarf are denser than polypropylene and are expected to sink rapidly and remain on or within seabed sediments. Polyurethane may undergo slow hydrolytic degradation at ambient seawater temperatures, producing breakdown products such as diamines (Le Gac, et al., 2013). However, degradation rates are low and adsorption to sediment organic matter limits bioavailability of degradation products (OECD SIDS, 2002). Chemical effects from polypropylene and polyurethane swarf are therefore expected to be negligible.

Small amounts of plastic swarf that settle on the seabed may contribute to localised seabed contamination at cut locations. The benthic habitat at pipeline depth (about 100 to 130 m) is predominantly unconsolidated soft sediment with sparse epifauna (Wakeford, et al., 2023). Given the very small mass of plastic released (80 g of plastic swarf per cut) distributed along a 23 km pipeline, the low areal loading and the wide spatial dispersion, deposition of plastic across this habitat is expected to result in negligible effects on sediment quality or benthic communities.

For protected species occurring within nearby BIAs (including flatback turtles, whale sharks and wedge-tailed shearwaters), exposure pathways are limited by the small total mass released, wide spatial dispersion, and short surface residence time of buoyant material.

Given the quantities and type of non-routine planned discharges, the gradual discharge of fluids, low toxicity and high dispersion in the open, offshore environment, coupled with the low sensitivity of the receiving environment, any impacts on the marine environment are expected to be localised with no lasting effect.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				

[34] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Good practice				
Fluids and additives planned to be used and intended or likely to be discharged to the marine environment will have an environmental assessment completed before use.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal, standard practice.	Environmental assessment of chemicals will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from discharges to the marine environment, by ensuring chemicals have been assessed for environmental acceptability. Planned discharges are needed to safely execute activities. Therefore, no reduction in likelihood can occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 9.1
Collection of plastic discharges (swarf, slivers, burrs) by booms from a general support vessel or by ROV.	F: No. Plastic swarf, slivers and burrs are unable to be collected by booms or ROV, given the size of the particles and the rapidly dispersing nature of the ocean currents, particularly when cuts and swarf discharges are proposed to occur subsea. CS: Not applicable, control not feasible.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Shears shall be used as the primary cutting method.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate, different cutting tools take different durations to cut the pipeline and therefore have different associated costs.	Shears shall be used as the primary cutting method, as the planned plastic discharge is significantly less than alternate cutting methods.	Potential environmental benefit is outweighed by the expected cost.	Yes C 9.2
Cut locations will be based on an assessment to minimise plastic discharge.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Cut locations may be adjusted depending on the integrity of pipe coating, to minimise plastic discharge.	Potential environmental benefit is outweighed by the expected cost.	Yes C 9.3
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with routine and non-routine project discharges from the Petroleum Activity. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, noise generated from the Petroleum Activity may result in localised and low level impacts to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 9 Impacts from routine and non-routine discharges from project fluids and solids will be limited to planned activities and impacts described as part of the Petroleum Activity.	C 9.1 Fluids and additives planned to be used and intended or likely to be discharged to the marine environment will have an environmental assessment completed before use.	PS 9.1 All chemicals intended or likely to be discharged to the marine environment are selected in accordance with the chemical assessment process.	MC 9.1.1 Records demonstrate chemical selection, assessment and approval process is followed.
	C 9.2 Shears shall be used as the primary cutting method.	PS 9.2 Pipeline cuts are made using shears, or decision to use alternative tooling is documented.	MC 9.2.1 Records demonstrate shears were used. Where shears are not used the justification is recorded.
	C 9.3 Cut locations will be based on an assessment to minimise plastic discharge.	PS 9.3 Pipeline cuts are made in locations with lower likelihood of plastic release.	MC 9.3.1 Records demonstrate cut location selection.

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6.8.6 Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with project vessels' fuel use

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Internal combustion engines and incinerators on project vessels			X			X	A	F	-	-	LCS PJ	Acceptable	EPO 10

Description of source of impact

Internal combustion engines and incinerators

Atmospheric and GHG emissions will be generated by the project vessels from internal combustion engines – including all equipment and generators, which may be diesel powered or LNG powered – and incineration activities – including onboard incinerators – during the Petroleum Activity. Emissions will include sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone depleting substances, carbon dioxide, particulates and volatile organic compounds.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Atmospheric impacts

Fuel and LNG combustion and incineration have the potential to result in localised, temporary reduction in ambient air quality, generation of dark smoke, and contribution to GHG emissions. Given the short duration and exposed location of project vessels, which will lead to the rapid dispersion of the low volumes of atmospheric emissions, the potential impacts are expected to be localised and of no lasting effect.

Atmospheric emissions can cause direct impacts to fauna, if they are present in the immediate vicinity of significant releases. Birds, for example, have been shown to suffer respiratory distress and illness when subjected to extended exposure to air pollutants (Sanderfoot & Holloway, 2017). One BIA for wedge-tailed shearwater breeding overlaps the Operational Area. However, given there are no significant releases of atmospheric emissions, no extended exposure due to rapid dispersion, and expected low fauna numbers at the point of discharge, injury or mortality to fauna as a result of atmospheric discharges is not expected.

Cumulative impacts

There is potential for cumulative impacts, given the proximity of the Petroleum Activity to the GWF-4 drilling activities and emissions associated with the operation of the GWA platform. However, given the strong winds and highly dispersive oceanic conditions, atmospheric emissions are expected to disperse rapidly and widely, resulting in low -level localised impacts.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Project vessels comply with Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution), which details requirements for: • International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate, required by vessel class • use of low sulphur fuel when available • Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan, where required by vessel class • onboard incinerator to comply with Marine Order 97.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Marine Order 97 is required under Australian regulations; implementation is standard practice for commercial vessels as applicable to vessel size, type and class. Marine Order 97 reduces air pollution from vessels.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 10.1
Comply with legislative requirements for reporting emissions.	F: Yes. CS: Standard practice. Required by legislation and Woodside standards.	Tracking and reporting emissions, where relevant, give visibility to performance and enable improvement opportunities to be identified. Reporting increases transparency and accountability, which can also drive performance improvements.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 10.2
Good practice				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Do not combust fuel.	F: No. CS: Not considered, control not feasible. All project vessels have internal combustion engines.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				

[35] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with atmospheric and GHG emissions. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, atmospheric emissions from the Petroleum Activity may result in no lasting impact. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 10 Fuel combustion emissions and incineration during the Petroleum Activity will comply with Marine Order requirements and restrict emissions to those necessary to perform the activity.	C 10.1 Project vessels comply with Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution), which details requirements for: • International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate, required by vessel class • use of low-sulphur fuel when available • Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan, where required by vessel class • onboard incinerator.	PS 10.1 Project vessels compliant with Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution). Vessel marine assurance process implemented, to ensure suitability and compliance with vessel combustion certification/ Marine Order requirements.	MC 10.1.1 Marine assurance inspection records demonstrate compliance with Marine Order 97.
	C 10.2 Comply with legislative requirements for reporting emissions.	PS 10.2 Emissions data reported, as required.	MC 10.2.1 Records demonstrate emissions data was reported as required.

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6.8.7 Routine light emissions: external lighting on project vessels

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
External light emissions onboard project vessels					X	X	A	F	-	-	GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 11, 12

Description of source of impact

Routine light emissions include artificial sources that may alter the ambient light conditions in an environment. The project vessels will routinely use external lighting to navigate and conduct safe operations at night throughout the Petroleum Activity. External artificial light emissions from the project vessels are typically managed to maintain safe working conditions for crew members. Lighting is also needed on the project vessels to communicate their direction and presence to other marine users (i.e. navigation or warning lights). Lighting is necessary and cannot reasonably be eliminated.

External lighting is located on decks, with most external lighting directed towards working areas such as the main decks. These areas are typically less than 20 m above sea level. One MCV and a general support vessel are expected to be used for the Petroleum Activity. Therefore, this assessment is based on the potential for two project vessels to be in the Operational Area for up to six months.

Lighting from project vessels may appear as a direct source from an unshielded lamp with direct line of sight to the observer, or through sky glow. Direct lighting falling upon a surface is referred to as light spill. 'Sky glow' is the diffuse glow caused by light that is screened from view, but through reflection and refraction creates a glow in the atmosphere. The distance at which direct light and sky glow may be visible from the source depends on the characteristics of lighting on the project vessels, including height above sea level, and environmental conditions such as cloud cover.

Cumulative impacts

There is potential for the Petroleum Activity to overlap drilling activities associated with the GWF-4 drilling campaign (around 800 m at the closest point) and with operational activities at the GWA platform. During these times there is potential for cumulative light impacts.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Receptors that have important habitat within a 20 km buffer of the Operational Area were considered for the impact assessment based on recommendations of the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (National Light Pollution Guidelines). The 20 km threshold provides a precautionary limit based on observed effects of sky glow on marine turtle hatchlings, demonstrated to occur at 15 to 18 km, and fledgling seabirds grounded in response to artificial light 15 km away (Commonwealth of Australia, 2023).

Light emissions can affect fauna in two main ways:

- Behaviour – Many organisms are adapted to natural levels of lighting and the natural changes associated with the day and night cycle, as well as the night-time phase of the moon. Artificial lighting has the potential to create a constant level of light at night that can override these natural levels and cycles.

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- Orientation – Species such as marine turtles and birds may also use lighting from natural sources to orient themselves in a certain direction at night. If an artificial light source is brighter than a natural source, the artificial light may act to override natural cues leading to disorientation.

The marine fauna within the Operational Area are predominantly pelagic fish and zooplankton, with a low abundance of transient species such as marine turtles, whale sharks, whales and migratory seabirds. The Operational Area overlaps with BIAs for whale shark foraging, flatback turtle reproduction (internesting buffer) and wedge-tailed shearwater breeding. There is also habitat critical to the survival of the flatback turtle species about 10 km from the Operational Area.

Marine turtles

Hatchlings

Turtle hatchlings emerge from the nest and orient towards the sea. After entering the water, hatchlings use a combination of cues (wave direction and currents) to orient and travel into offshore waters. Impacts to the sea-finding behaviour of hatchlings are more common for light sources behind a beach, as lighting offshore will orient emerging hatchlings towards the sea. Artificial light at close distances can also impact hatchling dispersal once they are in the water. Light spill may 'entrap' hatchling swimming behaviour, reducing the success of their seaward dispersion and potentially increasing their exposure to predators via silhouetting (Salmon, et al., 1992).

The Operational Area does not contain any known habitat critical for any species of marine turtle, with the nearest location about 10 km south-west of the Operational Area (for flatback turtles). Thus, the risk of significant numbers of dispersing hatchlings becoming attracted to direct light or sky glow from project vessels is not considered credible. At this distance the density of dispersing hatchlings is expected to be low and very few individuals will be at risk of attraction. For any isolated individuals potentially attracted to light spill from project vessels, any effect of these light sources on hatchlings will be eliminated after sunrise, allowing dispersal behaviour to resume.

Any impacts to hatchling turtles from artificial light will be limited to possible localised behavioural impacts to isolated individual hatchlings offshore, with no lasting effect to the species.

Adults

Artificial lighting may affect the location where turtles emerge to the beach, the success of nest construction, whether nesting is abandoned, and even the seaward return of adults (Salmon, et al., 1995a; Salmon, et al., 1995b; Salmon & Witherington, 1995). However, such lighting is typically from residential and industrial development overlapping the coastline rather than offshore from nesting beaches. Although the Operational Area overlaps a reproduction (internesting buffer) BIA for the flatback turtle, the water depth of the Operational Area (around 130 m to 135 m) means turtles are unlikely to be internesting. Marine turtles may be transiting the Operational Area in low densities but light cues do not guide this behaviour.

Seabirds

Artificial lighting can attract and disorient seabird species, resulting in behavioural changes such as circling light sources or disrupting foraging, or injury or mortality near the light source as a result of collision (Gaston, et al., 2014; Longcore & Rich, 2004). The most vulnerable life stages for seabirds and migratory shorebirds are nesting adults or fledglings. Nesting or fledgling seabirds and migratory shorebirds are vulnerable to artificial lighting within 20 km of the nesting location (Commonwealth of Australia, 2023). The Operational Area may occasionally be visited by seabirds and migratory shorebirds; however, there is no emergent land that could be used for roosting or nesting habitat in the Operational Area or within 20 km.

One BIA for wedge-tailed shearwater breeding overlaps the Operational Area. Adult shearwaters are vulnerable to artificial lighting during the breeding cycle, when returning to and leaving the nesting colony to maintain nesting sites or forage. Foraging wedge-tailed shearwaters may be attracted to sources of light emissions to feed on fish drawn to the light. However, the species feeds predominantly during the day (Catry, et al., 2009; Whittow, 1997). Artificial light can also impact behaviour and adult nest attendance, or confuse shearwater species, resulting in injury or mortality when birds collide with structures (Cianchetti-Benedetti, et al., 2018; Rodríguez, et al., 2017).

During the breeding period at the Muiron Islands off Exmouth Gulf from around August to April, peaking in November, adult wedge-tailed shearwaters were observed taking a combination of short (one to four days) or long (six to 30 days) foraging trips from the Muiron Islands, travelling over large areas across the north west of Australia towards Indonesia (Cannell, et al., 2019). During the breeding period, foraging adult wedge-tailed shearwaters were observed travelling up to around 1,000 km from the breeding colony (Cannell, et al., 2019). Wedge-tailed shearwaters on the NWS have been observed foraging beyond breeding and foraging BIAs.

As the Operational Area is not located near emergent land, no impacts to breeding wedge-tailed shearwaters are expected. Similarly, as foraging areas extend across the NWS, the Operational Area is not expected to represent a significant portion of foraging habitat.

Migratory shorebirds may be in or fly through the region between July and December, and again between March and April as they complete migrations between Australia and offshore locations. The risk associated with collision from seabirds or migratory shorebirds attracted to artificial lighting is considered to be low. Impacts are expected to be limited to localised behavioural disturbance to isolated individuals, with no displacement from important habitat.

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Fish

Lighting from ROVs or project vessels during the Petroleum Activity may result in localised aggregation of fish. These aggregations due to light are considered localised and temporary, and any long-term changes to fish species composition or abundance is considered highly unlikely. This localised increase in fish extends to those comprising the whale shark's diet. However, because a large proportion of the diet comprises krill and other planktonic larvae, it is unlikely an artificial light source would lead to a significant increase in whale shark abundance in the vicinity of project vessels. Similarly, any localised impacts to marine fish are not expected to impact any commercial fishers in the area.

Cultural heritage and values

Marine fauna, including seabirds, turtles and their eggs, have been identified through consultation and existing literature as culturally significant species (Malgana Aboriginal Corporation, 2021) and as an important resource, particularly as food sources (turtles and seabird eggs; Smyth (2007)) (see Section 4.9.1.5). Direct impact to communities using these resources will inherently occur when the resource disappears, is displaced or suffers a reduction in population. Therefore, these species (as resources) are likely to be impacted where there is an impact at the species population level.

Intangible cultural heritage may also include the transmission of cultural knowledge about marine reptiles, such as nesting areas, hunting areas and migratory patterns. Cultural knowledge may also be conveyed through stories, such as the turtle being trapped in the sea as a result of its greed for berries, as recounted by Capewell (2020). Such cultural knowledge may be associated with cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). Indigenous groups have expressed an interest regarding turtle monitoring programs and migration patterns. Activities that impact turtle populations and their marine environment may have an indirect impact on some Aboriginal communities, as this can limit access to cultural sites or deplete hunting areas that would threaten local food security (Delisle, et al., 2018).

Intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge (including songlines) relating to seabirds and marine reptiles may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline, changes to migration routes or changes to migration seasonality). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2024).

Potential impacts to seabirds and marine reptiles are likely to be restricted to temporary behavioural changes, which are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level, and hence not expected to impact the value of seabirds or marine reptiles, including the transmission of cultural knowledge or use as a resource. Long-term impacts to seabird populations are not expected. As no long-term effects are expected, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Cumulative impacts

Although cumulative impacts are possible during the Petroleum Activity, the short duration, temporary nature and location away from sensitive habitats means it is unlikely to result in any additional impacts from light emissions above those already described.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
Implement the Offshore Seabird Management Plan, including: • standardisation and maintenance of record keeping and reporting of seabird interactions • procedures on seabird intervention,	F: Yes; however, a minimum level of lighting is required on project vessels for safety. CS: Costs associated with implementation.	Implementation of the Offshore Seabird Management Plan, particularly the adaptive management framework, will ensure population level impacts to nocturnal seabirds will not occur.	Benefit outweighs cost, given the low costs in implementation and potential benefits in providing certainty that population level impacts to nocturnal seabirds will not occur.	Yes C 11.1

[36] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
care and management • regulatory reporting requirements for seabirds (unintentional death of or injury to seabirds that constitute MNES) • a scalable adaptive management process in case negative light impacts to nocturnal seabirds are detected.				
Lighting will be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements, except in emergency events.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Ensures the lighting used on the vessel is as low as reasonably practicable without compromising safety.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrificed.	Yes C 11.2
Apply a 'living heritage'[37] management approach. Woodside engages with Traditional Custodians and seeks to incorporate cultural knowledge, where appropriate across activities. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Indigenous community.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	A 'living heritage' approach acknowledges and respects Indigenous communities. It supports the transfer of cultural knowledge and is an effective strategy to manage intangible cultural values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.1
Project inductions to relevant personnel, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural values and heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Workforce is suitably aware of cultural values and heritage in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural features and heritage values.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Reducing impacts and risks to cultural features and heritage values has benefits to the environment and cultural values associated with it.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.2

[37] *Refer to Section 6.8.1.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Restrict the Petroleum Activity to daylight hours, eliminating the need for external work lights.	F: No. Components of the Petroleum Activity cannot safely be completed within a 12-hour day shift. As such, external lighting cannot safely be eliminated. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Substitute external lighting with light sources designed to minimise impacts to seabirds, shorebirds and marine turtles: • Use flashing or intermittent lights instead of fixed beam. • Use motion sensors to turn lights on only when needed. • Use luminaires with spectral content appropriate for the species present. • Avoid high intensity light of any colour.	F: Yes. Replacing external lighting with lighting appropriate for turtles and seabirds is technically feasible, although is considered to be not practicable. CS: Significant cost sacrifice. The retrofitting of all external lighting on project vessels would result in considerable cost and time expenditure, and considerable logistical effort to source sufficient inventory of the range of light types onboard project vessels.	Given the potential impacts to turtles, nesting seabirds and fledglings during this activity are insignificant, implementation of this control would not result in a reduction in consequence. Potential for minor reduction in impact to individual foraging seabirds that may transit the Operational Area, as outlined in the National Light Pollution Guidelines.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementation of the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
Vary the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid peak turtle internesting periods (December to January).	F: Yes. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing project vessels for specific timeframes.	The Operational Area has a minor overlap with the flatback turtle internesting BIA in an area not known to provide foraging habitat. Given the low potential for internesting turtles to be in the Operational Area, the risk of potential impacts from project vessels' light emissions on adult turtles is considered to be low.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementation of the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Vary the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid peak breeding and migration periods for seabirds and migratory shorebirds.	F: Yes. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing project vessels for specific timeframes.	Breeding and migration periods of seabirds and migratory shorebirds that may occur in the Operational Area spans all seasons. Avoiding peak periods may be feasible and could potentially minimise the risk of impacts. However, considering the offshore location of the Operational Area away from any nesting areas, impacts have been assessed as minor and at worst limited to temporary behavioural disturbance to isolated individuals, that is not expected to disrupt important migration patterns of migratory seabirds.	Grossly disproportionate. Implementation of the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
No additional controls identified				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with light emissions. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, impacts from light emissions may result in no lasting impact to receptors. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 11 No impacts to marine fauna greater than that caused by minimum required light emissions for safe work and navigation. EPO 12 No displacement of marine turtles from habitat critical during nesting and interesting periods and marine turtles' biologically important behaviour can continue in BIAs.	C 11.1 Implement the Offshore Seabird Management Plan, including: • standardisation and maintenance of record keeping and reporting of seabird interactions • procedures on seabird intervention, care and management • regulatory reporting requirements for seabirds (unintentional death of or injury to seabirds that constitute MNES) • a scalable adaptive management process in case negative light impacts to nocturnal seabirds are detected.	PS 11.1 Implementation of the Seabird Management Plan.	MC 11.1.1 Records demonstrate the Seabird Management Plan is implemented.
	C 11.2 Lighting will be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements, except in emergency events.	PS 11.2 Lighting used is the minimum required for safe working and navigation.	MC 11.2.1 Inspection reports.
EPO 2 No adverse impact to cultural features and heritage values from the Petroleum Activity EPO 3 Woodside supports ongoing engagement and consultation with Traditional Custodians for the purpose of assessing and avoiding impacts to cultural heritage values.	C 2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
		PS 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 2.2 The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural features and heritage values.	PS 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1/
	C 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.

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6.8.8 Routine generation of solid waste

Context		
Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.8.1	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Impact evaluation summary

Source of impact	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Generation of solid waste from the removal of infrastructure					X	X	A	F	-	-	GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 13

Description of source of impact

During the Petroleum Activity, the Echo Yodel pipeline and associated infrastructure will be removed from the Operational Area and disposed of in accordance with a project -specific waste management plan. The waste management plan will follow the waste management hierarchy shown in Figure 6-1, disposal methods, and appropriate transfer of ownership of recovered equipment.

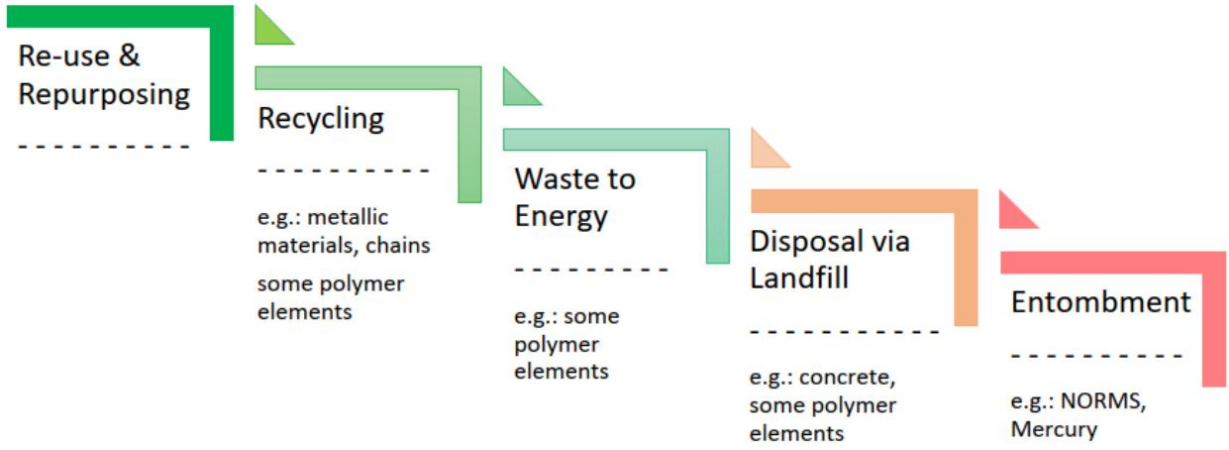

Figure 6-1: Waste management hierarchy for removing equipment

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Environmental impacts associated with onshore disposal of recovered infrastructure will depend on the classification of the waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy:

- Reuse of subsea infrastructure has no or very minor environmental impact.
- Recycling of subsea infrastructure requires energy use associated with a recycling process (e.g. use of heat). The use of energy has no or very minor environmental impact.
- Disposal of subsea infrastructure to landfill contributes to the overall volume of waste going to landfill each year.

While the volumes of waste material associated with the subsea infrastructure are relatively minor compared to the volume of waste going to landfill in Australia each year, estimated at 23 million tonnes (DCCEEW, 2022), the exploration of reducing waste to landfill through recycling and other waste management practices is part of the 2019 National Waste Action Plan (DCCEEW, 2019). In addition, Woodside uses an ALARP approach to reduce waste impacts and follows the waste management hierarchy.

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While Woodside's waste management philosophy follows the waste management hierarchy, it is not always feasible to reuse and recycle subsea infrastructure waste. If some subsea infrastructure waste is disposed of to landfill, the environmental impacts are anticipated to be minor, based on the relatively minor quantities involved.

The infrastructure is not expected to be contaminated with NORM, mercury or hydrocarbons above 6 ppm. However, any hazardous waste materials will be classified and managed in accordance with the waste management procedures and the contractor's waste management plan. This will include ensuring hazardous materials are disposed of by suitable waste management facilities.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Disposal of any hazardous waste associated with the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure will comply with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation: • *Commonwealth Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* • WA Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 • Basel Convention • Minamata Convention.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Relevant legislation ensures waste is appropriately managed.	Environmental benefit of implementing control outweighs cost. Furthermore, the control is required by legislation.	Yes C 13.1
Good practice				
Implement an infrastructure disposal and resource recovery strategy that: • monitors and tracks waste from recovery to end state • considers the waste management hierarchy when determining the appropriate end state for waste.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Understanding the waste management process and tracking waste to its end state provides opportunity to ensure waste is appropriately managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	Potential benefit outweighs cost.	Yes C 13.2

[38] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Engage with waste contractors to identify potential waste disposal pathways.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Identifying waste disposal pathways that align with the waste management hierarchy may result in reduced pressure on landfill and ensures waste is managed appropriately.	Potential benefit outweighs cost.	Yes C 13.3
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential impacts associated with solid waste generation. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, impacts from solid waste generation may result in no lasting impact to receptors. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability. Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 13 Waste disposed to landfill will be minimised in accordance with the principles of the waste management hierarchy.	C 13.1 Disposal of any hazardous waste associated with the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure will comply with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation: • *Commonwealth Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* • WA Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 • Basel Convention • Minamata Convention.	PS 13.1 Disposal of any hazardous waste associated with the subsea infrastructure complies with the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* (Cth) and Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 (WA).	MC 13.1.1 Records demonstrate disposal of hazardous waste associated with the subsea infrastructure complied with relevant Commonwealth and State legislation.
	C 13.2 Implement an infrastructure disposal and resource recovery strategy that: • monitors and tracks waste from recovery to end state • considers the waste management hierarchy when determining the appropriate end state for waste • describes contingency procedures for dealing with contaminants offshore and onshore.	PS 13.2 Decommissioning waste generated from infrastructure removal is managed in accordance with the infrastructure disposal and resource recovery strategy.	MC 13.2.1 Records demonstrate compliance against an infrastructure disposal and resource recovery strategy.
	C 13.3 Engage with waste contractors to identify potential waste disposal pathways.	PS 13.3 Relevant waste contractors are engaged beforehand to identify potential waste disposal pathways and inform preparation of an infrastructure disposal and resource recovery strategy.	MC 13.3.1 Records demonstrate relevant waste contractors have been engaged.

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6.9 Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations)

6.9.1 Quantitative spill risk assessment methodology

RPS undertook quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling (RPS, 2022), on behalf of Woodside, using a 3D hydrocarbon spill trajectory and weathering model, Spill Impact Mapping and Analysis Program (SIMAP), which is designed to simulate the transport, spreading and weathering of specific hydrocarbon types under the influence of changing meteorological and oceanographic forces. The modelled scenario was a 500 m³ instantaneous release of marine diesel oil based on a vessel collision at Lady Nora 2 (Figure 6-3). This modelling was used as a surrogate release scenario to inform the Petroleum Activity, and is considered conservative because the modelled release point is about 15 km south-west of the Operational Area, which is closer to sensitive receptors, and the spill volume is more than double the volume of the largest tank for the vessel planned to be used.

A stochastic modelling scheme was followed, whereby SIMAP was applied to repeatedly simulate the defined credible spill scenarios using different samples of current and wind data. These data samples were selected randomly from a historic time-series of wind and current data representative of the study area. Results of the replicate simulations were then statistically analysed and mapped to define contours of the percentage probability of contact at identified thresholds around the hydrocarbon release point.

The model simulates surface releases and uses the unique physical and chemical properties of a hydrocarbon type to calculate rates of evaporation and viscosity change, including the tendency to form OIW emulsions. Moreover, the unique transport and dispersion of surface slicks and in-water components (entrained and dissolved) are modelled separately. Thus, the model can be used to understand the wider potential consequences of a spill, including direct contact of hydrocarbons due to surface slicks (floating hydrocarbon) and exposure of organisms to entrained and dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons in the water column.

During each simulation, the SIMAP model records the location (by latitude, longitude and depth) of each particle (representing a given mass of hydrocarbons) on or in the water column, at regular time steps. For any particles that contact a shoreline, the model records the accumulation of hydrocarbon mass that arrives on each section of shoreline over time, less any mass that is lost to evaporation and subsequent removal by current and wind forces.

The collective records from all simulations are then analysed by dividing the study region into a 3D grid. For surface hydrocarbons (floating oil), the sum of the mass in all hydrocarbon particles located within a grid cell, divided by the area of the cell, provides the hydrocarbon concentration estimates in that grid cell at each time interval. For entrained and dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon particles, concentrations are calculated at each time step by summing the mass of particles within a grid cell and dividing by the volume of the grid cell. The process is also subject to applying spreading filters that represent the expected mass distribution of each distinct particle. The concentrations of hydrocarbons calculated for each grid cell, at each time step, are then analysed to determine whether concentration estimates exceed defined threshold concentrations.

Hydrocarbon spill modelling assessments by RPS undergo initial sensitivity modelling to determine the appropriate time to add to the simulation after cessation of the spill. The amount of time after the spill is based on the time needed for the modelled concentrations to practically drop below threshold concentrations anywhere in the model domain in the test cases. This assessment is done by post-processing the sensitivity test results and analysing time-series of median and maximum concentrations in the water and on the surface.

6.9.1.1 Hydrocarbon characteristics

Table 6-7 summarises the characteristics of the hydrocarbons used as the basis for the modelling studies and subsequently to inform the assessment of credible hydrocarbon spills. More detail about the characteristics of these hydrocarbons is provided in the sections below.

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Table 6-7: Characteristics of the hydrocarbon types used for modelling and ecotoxicological studies

Hydrocarbon type	Density (g/m³) at 25°C	Viscosity (cP) at 25°C	Component	Volatile (%)	Semi-volatile (%)	Low volatility (%)	Residual (%)	Aromatics (%)
			Boiling point (°C)	Less than 180	180–265	265–380	More than 380	Of whole oil more than 380
Diesel	0.829	4.0	-	6	34.6	54.4	5	-

6.9.1.1.1 Marine diesel oil

Marine diesel oil is a mixture of volatile and persistent hydrocarbons with low proportions of highly volatile and residual components. In general, about 6% of the oil mass should evaporate within the first 12 hours (boiling point <180°C), a further 35% should evaporate within the first 24 hours (boiling point 180°C to <265°C), and a further 54% should evaporate over several days (boiling point 265°C to <380°C). About 5% of the oil is shown to be persistent. The aromatic content of the oil is around 3% (RPS, 2022).

If released in the marine environment and in contact with the atmosphere (i.e. surface spill), about 41% by mass of this oil is predicted to evaporate over the first few days, depending upon the prevailing conditions, with further evaporation slowing over time. The heavier (low volatility) components of the oil tend to entrain into the upper water column due to wind-generated waves but can resurface if these waves abate. Therefore, the heavier components of this oil can remain entrained or on the sea surface for an extended period, with associated potential for dissolving the soluble aromatic fraction.

The mass balance forecast for the constant-wind case around 41% of the diesel is predicted to evaporate within 36 hours. Under these calm conditions, most of the remaining oil on the water surface would weather at a slower rate due to being comprised of the longer-chain compounds with higher boiling points. Evaporation of the residual compounds will slow significantly. They will then be subject to more gradual decay through biological and photochemical processes.

Under the variable-wind case (Figure 6-2), where the winds are stronger, entrainment of diesel into the water column is indicated to be significant. About 24 hours after the spill, around 72% of the oil mass is forecast to have entrained and a further 24% is forecast to have evaporated, leaving only a small proportion of the oil floating on the water surface (<1%). The residual compounds will tend to remain entrained beneath the surface under conditions that generate wind waves (about >6 m/s).

The increased level of entrainment in the variable-wind case results in a higher percentage of biological and photochemical degradation. Given the large proportion of entrained oil and its tendency to remain mixed in the water column, the remaining hydrocarbons decay and evaporate over several weeks to a few months. This long weathering duration extends the area of potential effect.

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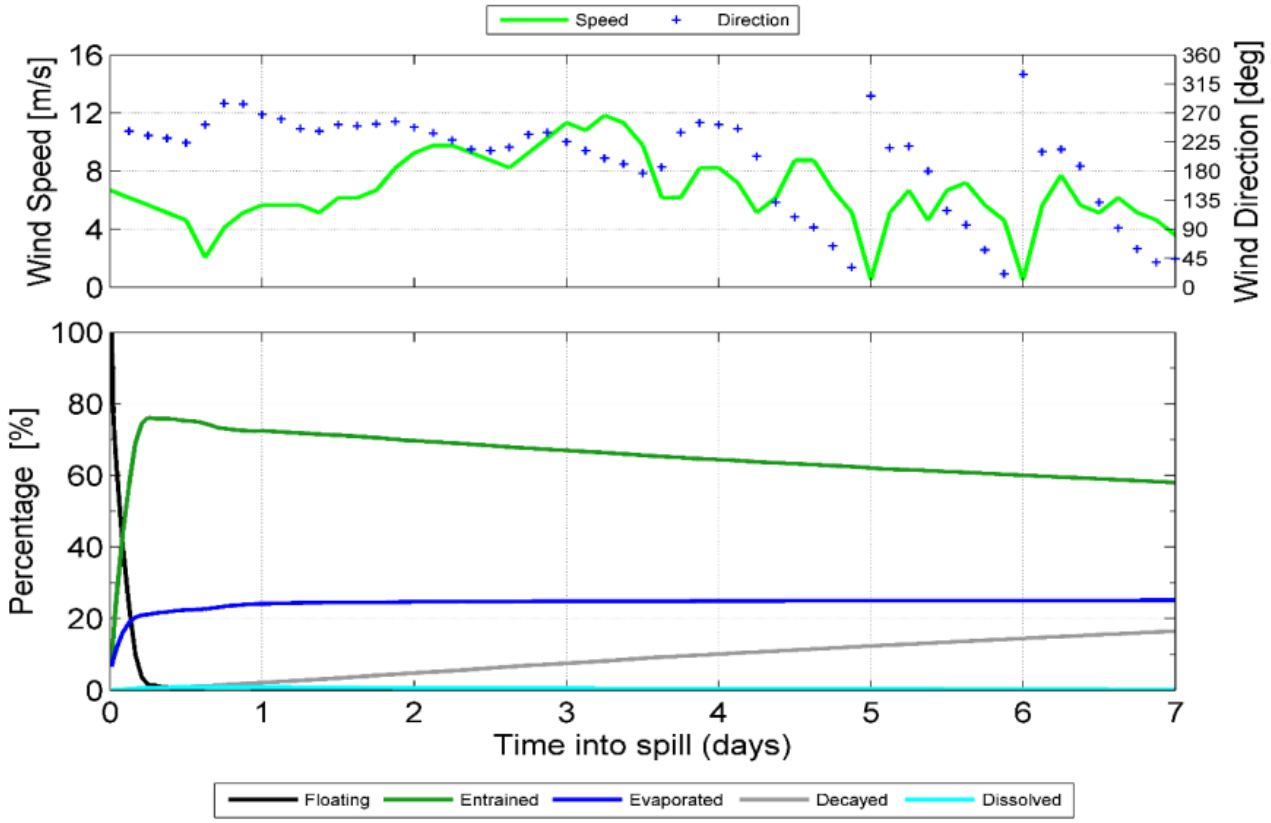

Figure 6-2: Proportional mass balance plot representing the weathering of marine diesel spilled onto the water surface as a one-off release (50 m³) and subject to variable wind at 27°C water temperature and 25°C air temperature

6.9.1.2 Environment that may be affected (EMBA) and hydrocarbon contact thresholds

The outputs of the quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling are used to assess the environmental consequence, by delineating which areas of the marine environment could be exposed to hydrocarbon levels that exceed selected hydrocarbon threshold concentrations, if a credible hydrocarbon spill scenario occurs. The summary of the locations where hydrocarbon thresholds could be exceeded by any of the modelled simulations is defined as the EMBA.

The EMBA covers a larger area than the area that is likely to be affected during any single spill event, as the model was run for various weather and metocean conditions. The EMBA represents the total extent of all the locations where hydrocarbon thresholds could be exceeded from all modelling runs. Furthermore, as the weathering of different fates of hydrocarbons (surface, entrained and dissolved) differs due to the influence of the metocean method of transportation, a different EMBA is presented for each hydrocarbon fate. Together, these EMBA have defined the spatial extent for the existing environment described in Section 4.

The spill modelling outputs are presented as areas that meet threshold concentrations for surface, entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons for the modelled scenarios. Surface spill concentrations are expressed as grams per square metre (g/m²), with entrained and dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations expressed as parts per billion (ppb). An additional threshold has been included to define the boundary within which sociocultural impacts may occur, based on visible surface oil (1 g/m²) impacting on the visual amenity of the marine environment. Each of these hydrocarbon thresholds are presented in Table 6-8 and described in the next subsections.

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Table 6-8: Summary of thresholds applied to the quantitative hydrocarbon spill risk modelling results

Hydrocarbon type	Ecological hydrocarbon thresholds				Sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds
	Dissolved hydrocarbon (ppb)	Entrained hydrocarbon (ppb)	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m²)	Accumulated/ shoreline hydrocarbon (g/m²)	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m²)
Diesel	50	100	10	100	1

Surface hydrocarbon threshold concentrations

The spill modelling outputs defined the EMBA for surface hydrocarbons resulting from a spill (contact on surface waters) using a threshold of ≥10 g/m². This threshold is used to define an area within which ecological impacts to the marine environment may occur from surface hydrocarbons. It represents the minimum oil thickness (0.01 mm) at which ecological impacts (e.g. to birds and marine mammals) are expected to occur. A surface threshold of 10 g/m² represents a 'dull metallic colour' (Bonn Agreement, 2015) (Table 6-9).

Thresholds for registering biological impacts resulting from contact of surface slicks have been estimated by different researchers at about 10 to 25 g/m² (Koops, et al., 2004; French, et al., 1999; NOAA, 1996). Potential impacts of surface slick concentrations in this range for floating hydrocarbons may include harm to seabirds through ingestion from preening contaminated feathers, or loss of thermal protection from their feathers. The 10 g/m² threshold is the reported level of oiling to instigate impacts to seabirds and is also applied to other wildlife, though it is recognised that 'unfurred' animals, where hydrocarbon adherence is less, may be less vulnerable. 'Oiling' at this threshold is taken to be of a magnitude that can cause a response from the most vulnerable wildlife, such as seabirds. Due to weathering processes, surface hydrocarbons will have a lower toxicity due to change in their composition over time. Potential impacts to shoreline sensitive receptors may be markedly reduced in instances where there is an extended duration until shoreline contact.

Woodside recognises that hydrocarbons may be present beyond the ecological impact EMBA at low concentrations that may be visible but are not expected to cause ecological impacts. The threshold for visible surface oil (1 g/m²) has therefore been used to define an additional boundary within which sociocultural impacts to the visual amenity of the marine environment may occur. This area is referred to as the sociocultural hydrocarbon threshold. Any ecological impacts from dissolved and entrained hydrocarbons above prescribed thresholds, as in Table 6-8, may also result in sociocultural impacts. Potential impacts to sociocultural values assessed within these EMBAs include:

- protected areas
- national and Commonwealth Heritage listed places
- tourism and recreation
- fisheries.

Table 6-9: The Bonn Agreement oil appearance code

Appearance (following Bonn visibility descriptors)	Mass per area (g/m²)	Thickness (µm)	Volume per area (L/km²)
Discontinuous true oil colours	50 to 200	50 to 200	50,000 to 200,000
Dull metallic colours	5 to 50	5 to 50	5000 to 50,000
Rainbow sheen	0.30 to 5.00	0.30-5.00	300 to 5000
Silver sheen	0.04 to 0.30	0.04 to 0.30	40 to 300

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Dissolved hydrocarbon threshold concentration

Dissolved hydrocarbons present a narcotic effect resulting from uptake into the tissues of marine organisms. This effect is additive, increasing with exposure concentration or with time of exposure (French-McCay, 2002; National Research Council, 2005).

Dissolved hydrocarbons represent the bioavailable fraction of oil in the water column and are therefore the most appropriate metric for assessing potential toxic effects to marine organisms. Toxicity studies consistently demonstrate that adverse biological effects are driven by exposure to dissolved oil components, rather than total oil mass or the physical presence of oil droplets, because only dissolved hydrocarbons can cross biological membranes and interact with target tissues. Acute toxicity datasets and species sensitivity distributions show most marine species experience no acute effects at dissolved hydrocarbon concentrations at or below 10 ppb, indicating this concentration is protective of more than 95% of species for acute exposures (French-MaCay, 2026; Negri, et al., 2021; Bejarano, et al., 2017).

While the 50 ppb concentration was used to inform the EMBA (refer Section 4.1), given experimental and modelling studies demonstrate toxic effects may begin to occur in the most sensitive species and life stages at dissolved concentrations on the order of 10 ppb, including early biological and sub-lethal responses (French-MaCay, 2026; Bejarano, et al., 2014; Mcgrath, et al., 2018), Woodside assessed the potential environmental and sociocultural consequences based on 10 ppb. This 10 ppb concentration represents a lower-bound, biologically meaningful exposure value rather than an arbitrary screening threshold. Using this concentration is therefore appropriate for identifying ecological features that may be affected by dissolved oil and for assessing potential environmental consequences, while avoiding the implication that widespread or severe toxicity is expected. The 10 ppb dissolved hydrocarbon exposure value thus provides a conservative yet scientifically grounded basis for assessing the impacts of the dissolved-phase hydrocarbon fate.

As dissolved hydrocarbons are within the water column and not visible, impacts to sociocultural receptors are expected to be associated with ecological impacts. Therefore, dissolved hydrocarbons at this threshold also represent the level at which sociocultural impacts may occur. Applying this threshold is conservative as 10 ppb is an instantaneous value while ecological studies are based on an exposure duration of typically 48 to 96 hours, and therefore accounts for uncertainty in consequence from hydrocarbons spills on ecological, social, economic and cultural features of the environment.

Entrained hydrocarbon threshold concentrations

Entrained hydrocarbons in the water column consist of oil droplets containing a mixture of soluble, semi-soluble and insoluble compounds. The toxicologically relevant fraction of entrained oil is limited to the proportion of hydrocarbons that can dissolve from droplets into the surrounding water, with multiple experimental and modelling studies demonstrating that toxicity is driven by the dissolved fraction, rather than by droplet mass, and that dissolved hydrocarbons typically represent a small proportion (about 1%) of fresh oil, with these soluble components lost rapidly as oil weathers (Forth, et al., 2017; Redman & Parkerton, 2015; French-MaCay, 2026). Consequently, entrained oil droplets increasingly comprise non-bioavailable material over time, and entrained hydrocarbon concentrations are therefore a poor proxy for toxicity at low concentrations (Forth, et al., 2017).

Given this established relationship between oil composition, dissolution processes and weathering, entrained oil concentrations must be substantially higher than dissolved effect thresholds before biologically meaningful exposure is plausible. French-McCay, et al. (2018) demonstrate a direct correlation between entrained oil mass and the dissolved fraction derived from it, indicating entrained concentrations two orders of magnitude greater than dissolved concentrations are needed to represent equivalent exposure potential. An entrained hydrocarbon exposure value of 100 ppb was applied to identify ecological features that may be affected by entrained oil and for assessing potential environmental consequences. This threshold appropriately reflects the limited bioavailability and declining toxicity of entrained oil droplets, while remaining conservative for impact assessment purposes (French-McCay, et al., 2018; Negri, et al., 2024).

As entrained hydrocarbons are within the water column and not visible, impacts to sociocultural receptors are expected to be associated with ecological impacts. Therefore, entrained hydrocarbons at this threshold also represent the level at which sociocultural impacts may occur. The application of this threshold is conservative as it is an instantaneous value, whereas laboratory-based ecological studies typically assess toxicity over exposure durations of 48 to 96 hours, such that using an instantaneous exposure value provides a precautionary margin to account for uncertainty in the assessment of potential ecological, social, economic and cultural consequences of hydrocarbon spills.

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Accumulated hydrocarbon threshold concentrations

Owens, et al. (1994) define accumulated hydrocarbon <100 g/m² to have an appearance of a stain on shorelines. French-McCay (2009) defines accumulated hydrocarbons ≥100 g/m² to be the threshold that could impact the survival and reproductive capacity of benthic epifaunal invertebrates living in intertidal habitat. A threshold of ≥100 g/m² has been adopted as the threshold for shoreline accumulation and has been included in the EMBA.

As described above, Woodside recognises hydrocarbons may be present beyond the ecological impact EMBA at low concentrations that may be visible, but are not expected to cause ecological impacts. The threshold for visible shoreline accumulation (10 g/m²) has therefore been used to define an additional boundary within which sociocultural impacts to the visual amenity of the marine environment may occur.

6.9.1.3 Operational and scientific monitoring

A planning area for operational and scientific monitoring is also described in Annex C of the oil spill preparedness and response mitigation assessment (Appendix G). This planning area has been set with reference to the low-exposure values of 10 ppb dissolved and entrained hydrocarbons, 1 g/m² for surface hydrocarbons, and 10 g/m² for accumulated hydrocarbons.

An operational and scientific monitoring program may be activated after a release event with the potential to contact sensitive environmental receptors. This would consider receptors at risk (ecological and socioeconomic) and any identified pre-emptive baseline areas for the worst-case credible spill scenario or other identified unplanned hydrocarbon releases associated with the Petroleum Activity.

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6.9.2 Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Biological environment – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6 Protected places – Section 4.8 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Hydrocarbon release to the marine environment due to a vessel collision (between project vessels or a third party)		X		X	X	X	A	C	1	M	LCS GP	Acceptable if ALARP	EPO 2, 3, 14

Description of source of risk

Background

The temporary presence of the project vessels in the Operational Area could result in a navigational hazard for commercial shipping within the immediate area. This navigational hazard could result in a vessel collision and a spill of hydrocarbons if it causes a fuel tank rupture.

The largest tank volume on an MCV is considered to be up to 500 m³, which is the volume spill modelling has been based on.

In the unlikely event of a collision involving one of the project vessels in the Operational Area, the project vessel will have the capability to pump marine diesel from a ruptured tank to a tank with spare volume, to reduce the potential volume of fuel released to the environment.

Industry experience

Registered or foreign flag vessels in Australian waters are required to report events to the Australian Transport Safety Bureau, AMSA or Australian Search and Rescue.

From a review of Australian Transport Safety Bureau's marine safety and investigation reports, one vessel collision occurred in 2011–2012 that spilled 25 to 30 L of oil into the marine environment as a result of a collision between a tug and an activity support vessel off Barrow Island. Two other vessel collisions occurred in 2010, one in the port of Dampier, where an activity support vessel collided with a barge being towed. Minor damage was reported and no significant injury to personnel or pollution occurred. The second 2010 vessel collision involved a vessel under pilot control in port that connected with a vessel alongside a wharf, causing it to sink. No reported pollution resulted from the sunken vessel. These incidents demonstrate the likelihood of only minor volumes of hydrocarbons being released during the highly unlikely event of a vessel collision.

From 2010 to 2011, Australian Transport Safety Bureau's annual publication (Australian Transport Safety Bureau, 2011) defines the individual safety action factors identified in marine accidents and incidents: 42% related to navigation action. Of those, 15% related to poor communication and 42% related to poor monitoring, checking and documentation. Most of these related to grounding, which is deemed not credible for this activity.

Credible spill scenario

For a vessel collision to result in the worst-case scenario of a hydrocarbon spill potentially impacting an environmental receptor, several factors must align:

- The identified causes of vessel interaction must result in a collision.
- The collision must have enough force to penetrate the vessel hull.
- The collision must be in the exact location of the fuel tank.

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- The fuel tank must be full, or at least at a volume that is higher than the point of penetration.

The probability of these factors aligning to result in a breach of fuel tanks, resulting in a spill that could potentially affect the marine environment, is considered highly unlikely. Given the offshore location of the Operational Area, vessel grounding is not considered a credible risk.

The environmental risk analysis identified and assessed two potential scenarios that could result in a loss of vessel structural integrity, resulting in damage to fuel storage tank(s) and a loss of marine diesel to the marine environment (refer to Table 6-10). The scenarios considered damage to single and multiple fuel storage tanks in project vessels due to combinations of vessel-to-vessel collision scenarios.

The scenarios comprised a collision of the project vessels with each other or with a third-party vessel (i.e. commercial shipping, other petroleum-related vessels and commercial fishing vessels). The likelihood of a collision was assessed as being highly unlikely, given standard vessel operations and equipment in place to prevent collision at sea, and the construction and placement of storage tanks. Potential spill volumes for the scenarios are summarised in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10: Summary of credible hydrocarbon spill scenario as a result of vessel collision

Scenario	Hydrocarbon volumes	Preventative and mitigation controls	Credibility	Max. possible volume loss (m^3)
Hydrocarbon release caused by vessel collision (project vessels or third-party vessels)	Marine diesel tanks typically holding up to 500 m^3	Typically, double-wall tanks that are located mid-ship (not bow or stern). Vessels are not anchored and steam at low speeds when relocating within the Operational Area or providing standby cover. Normal maritime procedures would apply during such movements.	Credible A vessel collision could result in a release from a project vessel's fuel tank.	500 m^3 instantaneous

Quantitative hydrocarbon risk assessment

To inform the impact assessment, quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling is referenced for the worst-case hydrocarbon release scenario.

Modelled credible scenario

Existing modelling for a spill of marine diesel within a different operational area was selected as an analogue for the worst-case spill scenario for this location (RPS, 2022). The modelling is considered suitable for informing the impacts from the worst-case hydrocarbon release of marine diesel from a vessel collision, given the modelled release point (within the operational area for the previous petroleum activity – refer Figure 6-3) is closer to sensitive receptors (directly to the south of Rankin Bank) and shorelines in the region than for this Petroleum Activity, and the modelled volume is more than double the maximum tank volume of the vessel planned to be used. The coordinates of the spill release location used for analogue modelling are provided in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11: Analogue modelling details

Scenario	Hydrocarbon	Modelled location	Spill duration	Volume
Instantaneous release at the sea surface after a vessel collision	Marine diesel	19° 49′ 59.820″ S 115° 37′ 14.440″ E	Instantaneous	500 m^3

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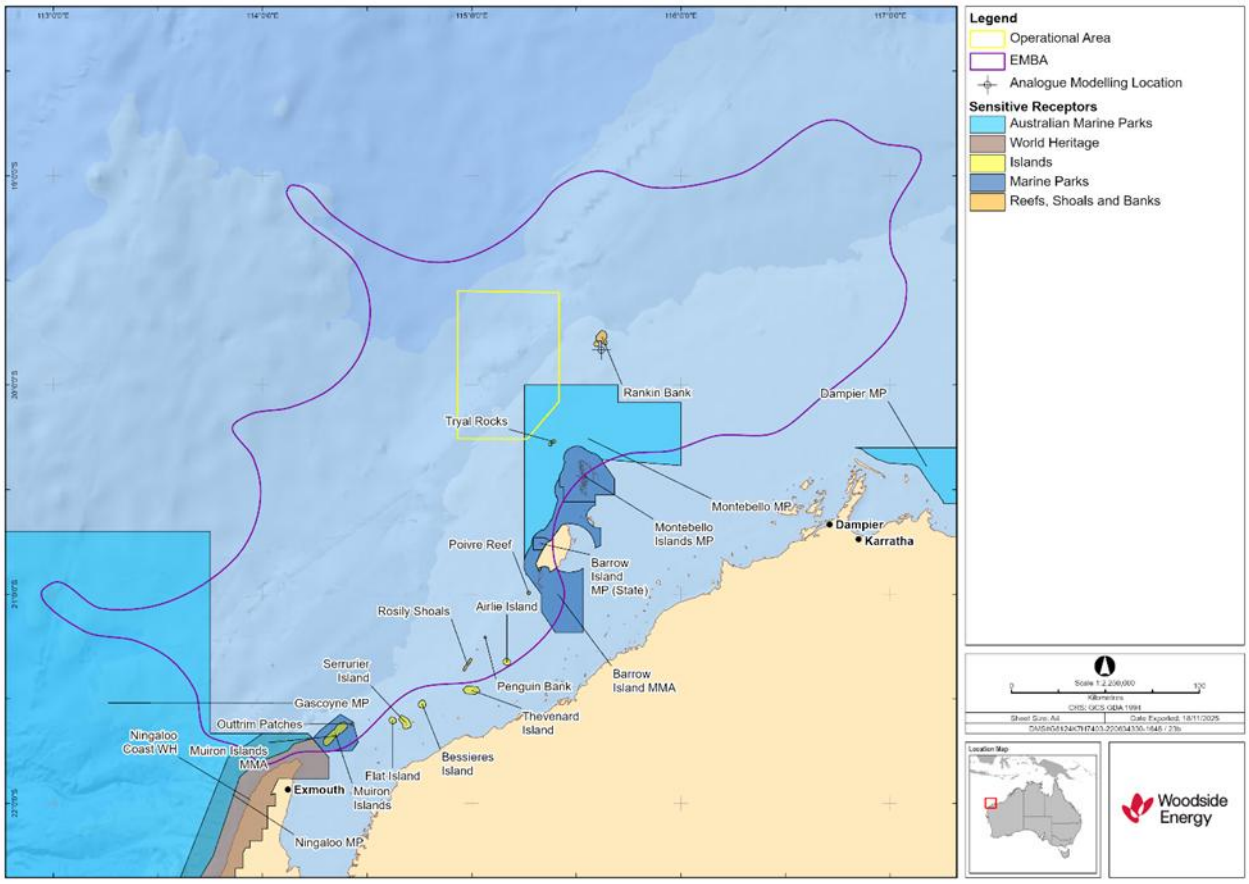

Figure 6-3: Operational area that was the location for the analogue spill modelling

Marine diesel characteristics and weathering are presented in Section 6.9.1.1.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Environment that may be affected

The overall EMBA for the Petroleum Activity is based on stochastic modelling, which compiles data from 200 hypothetical worst-case spills under various weather and metocean conditions. Spill modelling was undertaken based on an instantaneous surface release of 500 m³ of marine diesel.

As the weathering of different fates of hydrocarbons (surface, entrained and dissolved) differs due to the influence of the metocean transport mechanism, a different EMBA is discussed for each fate.

Surface hydrocarbons

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for surface hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-12. The modelling indicates the spill would be localised and confined to open water, extending to about 47 km (at or above the 10 g/m² impact threshold) from the release location.

Sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds for surface hydrocarbons, which include the threshold for visible surface hydrocarbons of 1 g/m², may extend to about 63 km from the release site.

Entrained hydrocarbons

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for entrained hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-12. If a vessel collision occurred, the plume of entrained hydrocarbons would form down-current of the release location, with the trajectory dependent on the prevailing current conditions at the time. The modelling indicates locations exposed to entrained hydrocarbons at or above the threshold concentration of 100 ppb are restricted to offshore areas up to about 303 km from the release site. The maximum entrained oil concentration forecast for any receptor is predicted to be 5,228 ppb at the Montebello Marine Park. Concentrations above 100 ppb are not expected to exceed depths of about 15 m below mean sea level.

Dissolved hydrocarbons

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for dissolved hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-12. The modelling indicates locations exposed to dissolved hydrocarbons at or above the threshold concentration of 50 ppb are

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restricted to offshore areas up to about 208 km from the release site, while concentrations of 10 ppb extend slightly to the south-west of the EMBA.

Accumulated hydrocarbons

Accumulated hydrocarbons above threshold concentrations (100 g/m²) were not predicted by the modelling. Floating oil at concentrations equal to or more than 1 g/m² are not predicted to contact any shoreline receptors.

Consequence assessment summary

Table 6-12 presents the full extent of the EMBA. As in, the sensitive receptors and their locations that may be exposed to hydrocarbons (surface, entrained and dissolved) at or above the set threshold concentrations in the unlikely event of a marine diesel spill from a vessel collision during the Petroleum Activity. Details of these receptors are outlined in Section 4. The potential biological and ecological impacts of an accidental hydrocarbon release as a result of a vessel collision during the Petroleum Activity are presented in the next sections.

Summary of potential impacts to the physical environment

Water quality

Large volume releases of marine diesel have the potential to result in increased concentration of dissolved hydrocarbons. The concentrations of hydrocarbons in the water column will decrease over time once the release has stopped, due to processes such as dispersion, dilution, physical and biological degradation, and evaporation.

Marine sediment quality

Marine sediment quality is not expected to be significantly affected by a surface marine diesel release. This is because surface, entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons are confined to the upper layers of the water column.

Summary of protected species potentially impacted

Marine mammals

Marine mammals exposed to marine diesel after a vessel collision may experience physiological and behavioural impacts, depending on the exposure pathway.

Direct contact with surface slicks, entrained oil or dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons can lead to surface fouling, ingestion via contaminated prey or water, aspiration of oily droplets, and inhalation of volatile compounds. These exposures have been associated with irritation of mucous membranes (eyes, mouth, respiratory and digestive tracts), immune suppression, neurological effects, reproductive issues and in severe cases, mortality (Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustees, 2016; Helm, et al., 2015).

The severity of impact is influenced by the nature of hydrocarbon exposure. Volatile, non-persistent hydrocarbons in surface slicks and entrained oil are unlikely to cause significant direct toxicity, though irritation to sensitive tissues may occur. Indirect effects, such as ingestion of hydrocarbons accumulated in prey, pose a greater risk, particularly for baleen whales feeding within hydrocarbon plumes near the release site.

Geraci (1988) found limited evidence of cetacean mortality in earlier spill events. Subsequent assessments of the Deepwater Horizon incident indicated increased mortality rates among Gulf of Mexico cetaceans (Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustees, 2016). Behavioural avoidance of oil slicks has been observed in some species, suggesting an ability to detect and evade contaminated areas. However, field observations during the Deepwater Horizon spill documented both large whales (mysticetes and odontocetes) and smaller delphinids swimming through and feeding within surface slicks (Aichinger Dias, et al., 2017).

Dugongs are known to inhabit coastal waters and areas surrounding offshore islands, including the Montebello Islands, within the EMBA. Although empirical data about the effects of hydrocarbon exposure on dugongs is limited, their physiological responses are expected to be similar to those of cetaceans. While dugongs may be near the Montebello Islands, the Operational Area is about 256 km from the nearest dugong BIA. This spatial separation suggests any hydrocarbons reaching biologically important dugong habitat would be significantly weathered, reducing the likelihood of acute toxic effects.

Fourteen threatened and migratory marine mammals were identified within the EMBA from the PMST results (Appendix C). The EMBA also spatially overlaps the BIAs for dugongs, pygmy blue whales, humpback whales and southern right whales. Within these BIAs there may be an increase in species during relevant life stages and at all other times there may be individuals traversing the EMBA.

A loss of marine diesel from a vessel collision could result in a disruption to individual marine mammals transiting the EMBA. Such disruption could include behavioural impacts (e.g. avoidance of impacted areas), sublethal biological effects (e.g. skin irritation, irritation from ingestion or inhalation) and, in rare circumstances, death. However, such disruptions are not predicted to impact on the overall population viability of the species within the EMBA.

Marine reptiles

Adult sea turtles do not exhibit avoidance behaviour when encountering hydrocarbon slicks, increasing their risk of direct exposure (NOAA, 2010). Contact with surface slicks or entrained hydrocarbons can lead to oil adhering to external body surfaces, particularly on flexible areas such as the neck and flippers, resulting in skin irritation and injury

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(Gagnon & Rawson, 2010; Lutcavage, et al., 1995). Mucous membranes in the eyes, nose and throat may also be irritated, potentially leading to inflammation and secondary infections (NOAA, 2010). Physiological stress responses have been observed, including elevated white blood cell counts and potential disruption to salt gland function, even after brief exposure (Lutcavage, et al., 1995).

Inhalation of volatile hydrocarbon vapours during surfacing poses an additional risk. Due to their breathing pattern, rapidly inhaling large tidal volumes before diving, turtles are particularly vulnerable to inhaling toxic vapours, which are among the most harmful components of a spill (Milton & Lutz, 2003). This can result in respiratory complications such as lung congestion, interstitial emphysema, inhalant pneumonia, and neurological effects (NOAA, 2010).

Thirty-three BIAs for flatback turtles, green turtles, hawksbill turtles and loggerhead turtles overlap the EMBA, with a flatback turtle reproduction (internesting buffer) BIA overlapping the Operational Area. Habitat critical for the survival of flatback turtles, loggerhead turtles, hawksbill and green turtles overlaps the EMBA. These areas are recognised under the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) and support significant breeding and nesting activity throughout the region. The Operational Area is unlikely to represent important habitat for marine turtles, given the absence of potential nesting or foraging habitat (i.e. no emergent islands, reef habitat or shallow shoals) and the water depth (deeper than 50 m). However, marine turtles could aggregate in BIAs during relevant lifecycle stages.

Stochastic spill modelling indicates that while shoreline accumulation of hydrocarbons is not predicted, some marine turtle habitats may be exposed to entrained hydrocarbons (≥100 ppb) and dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons (≥50 ppb). These thresholds suggest potential sublethal exposure risks in the water column, particularly in nearshore foraging and internesting areas.

In the event of a vessel collision, a marine diesel spill may impact individual marine turtles that have direct contact with hydrocarbons within the spill-affected area, but the consequences to marine turtle populations are likely to be minor.

Fish, rays and sharks

Potential impacts to sharks and rays from a marine diesel spill may occur through direct contact with hydrocarbons or through contaminated prey. Whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*), listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act, are known to forage within the Operational Area, with their foraging BIA overlapping the area and a high-density foraging BIA located within the EMBA, about 288 km south-west in the Ningaloo Marine Park.

Whale sharks are filter feeders and may be exposed to entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons via gill contact or ingestion during feeding, particularly during their seasonal migration from Ningaloo (primarily between September and November). While whale sharks may traverse the vicinity of the Operational Area, their presence would be of a relatively short duration and not in significant numbers, given the main aggregations are recorded in coastal waters, particularly the Ningaloo Reef edge (Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2013; Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2005). In addition, tagging studies indicate broad dispersal across the Timor Sea (Meekan & Radford, 2010), suggesting only a portion of the population would be within the area above the adverse exposure threshold at any one time, and any impacts are expected to be minor and limited to individual animals.

Other migratory and resident shark species, including oceanic whitetip (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), shortfin and longfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus, I. paucus*) and grey nurse sharks (*Carcharias taurus*), may occur in the EMBA. These species may be exposed to hydrocarbons through dermal contact, gill absorption, or ingestion of contaminated prey. The west coast population of grey nurse sharks is listed as vulnerable and migratory, and while congregation or aggregation is known to occur within the EMBA, the likelihood of significant population-level impacts is low due to the transient nature of exposure and the ability of pelagic species to avoid surface slicks.

Rays, including reef manta (*Mobula alfredi*) and giant manta (*M. birostris*), are also listed as migratory and are known to occur within the EMBA. These species may be exposed to hydrocarbons through dermal contact or ingestion during filter feeding. Sawfish species, including green (*Pristis zijsron*), dwarf (*P. clavata*) and largetooth sawfish (*P. pristis*), are listed as vulnerable and migratory, and are known to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA. While these benthic species may be considered sensitive to sediment contamination, sediment quality is not expected to be significantly affected by a surface marine diesel release. Given the deep water depths of the Operational Area (130 m to 135 m), surface, entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons are confined to the upper layers of the water column and are not predicted to reach or accumulate in benthic sediments. Therefore, impacts to sawfish are expected to be limited to potential water column exposure and are predicted to be minor and temporary.

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Seabirds and migratory shorebirds

Thirty-three EPBC Act listed threatened or migratory shorebirds and seabirds were identified as potentially occurring within the EMBA.

The wedge-tailed shearwater BIA for breeding overlaps the Operational Area, while BIAs for roseate terns, lesser crested terns and fairy terns are located within the EMBA. These BIAs represent important breeding and foraging habitats, particularly around the Montebello Islands, Lowendal Islands, Barrow Island and Thevenard Island. Given the proximity of these areas to the predicted extent of surface hydrocarbons (up to 47 km from the release site at or above the 10 g/m³ threshold), there is potential for interaction with foraging individuals, particularly during the breeding season when adults are actively provisioning chicks.

Seabirds generally do not exhibit avoidance behaviour to floating hydrocarbons; exposure may occur through immersion, ingestion or inhalation. Contact with hydrocarbons can result in plumage fouling, hypothermia, reduced buoyancy, impaired flight and feeding ability, and irritation of mucous membranes, with potential for mortality (AMSA, 2013; International Petroleum Industry Conservation Association, 2004). Longer-term impacts may include developmental abnormalities in chicks and reduced reproductive success. While the EMBA indicates surface hydrocarbons are confined to open water and do not contact shoreline receptors, the proximity of foraging BIAs suggests individual birds may be exposed during offshore feeding. However, given the localised nature of the spill and the limited spatial extent of surface hydrocarbons, impacts are expected to be short term and unlikely to affect population viability at the regional scale.

Summary of potential impacts to other habitats and communities

Benthic fauna communities

Benthic habitats within the Operational Area are primarily composed of unconsolidated soft sediments, including well sorted medium to coarse sands with low total organic carbon content. These sediments are typical of the outer NWMR and support sparse assemblages of filter-feeding and deposit-feeding organisms. While these communities may be sensitive to hydrocarbon exposure, spill modelling indicates surface, entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons are confined to the upper layers of the water column and are not predicted to reach the seabed, particularly given the deep water (130 m to 135 m) of the Operational Area.

Plankton and fish communities

There is potential for plankton communities to be impacted by a marine diesel spill where entrained hydrocarbons thresholds are exceeded. However, communities are expected to recover quickly (weeks or months) due to high population turnover (International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation, 2011). Thus, it is considered any potential impacts will be low and temporary.

Fish populations in the open water offshore environment of the Operational Area and EMBA are highly mobile and can move away from a marine diesel spill. The spill-affected area will likely be confined to the upper surface layers. It is therefore unlikely fish populations would be exposed to hydrocarbon contamination. Fish populations are likely to be distributed over a wide geographical area so impacts on populations or species level are considered negligible. Given the above factors and the rapid dispersion of marine diesel, it is considered any potential impacts to fish will be slight and short term.

Offshore reefs and islands

Offshore reefs and islands within the EMBA, including Barrow Island and several other Pilbara islands, may be exposed to hydrocarbons above ecological impact thresholds in the event of a worst-case spill scenario. These locations support sensitive benthic and intertidal communities, including coral reef systems, macroalgae and associated invertebrate fauna. Floating hydrocarbons are not predicted to impact these locations or accumulate on submerged reef structures or shorelines.

Potential impacts to reef-associated biota include physical coating of coral and algal surfaces, which may inhibit photosynthesis and gas exchange, leading to reduced growth or mortality. Sessile organisms such as sponges and soft corals may be affected by dissolved and entrained hydrocarbons through dermal absorption or clogging of feeding structures. Protected species inhabiting these reef systems may also be at risk, particularly if hydrocarbons interfere with feeding or reproductive processes. However, given the limited spatial extent and short duration of hydrocarbon exposure predicted by modelling, and the resilience of many reef communities, impacts are expected to be short term and unlikely to result in population-level effects. No shoreline contact is predicted, and receptors not fully emergent are not expected to accumulate hydrocarbons.

Shoals and banks

Shoals and banks within the EMBA, including Rankin Bank, Rosily Shoals, Tryal Rocks, Outtrim Patches, Penguin Bank and Poivre Reef, may be exposed to hydrocarbons above ecological impact thresholds as a result of a marine diesel spill. These features typically support diverse benthic communities, including macroalgae, demersal fish species, and hard and soft corals, and may serve as important habitat and feeding grounds. While hydrocarbons are

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not predicted to accumulate on submerged receptors, transient exposure to surface slicks may result in short-term ecological stress, particularly for emergent or shallow reef structures.

Exposure to entrained hydrocarbons has the potential to result in lethal or sublethal toxic effects to corals and other sensitive sessile benthos within the upper water column, including subtidal corals. Mortality in some coral species is possible and would result in reduction of coral cover and change in the composition of coral communities. Sublethal effects to corals may include polyp retraction, changes in feeding, bleaching (loss of zooxanthellae) and increased mucous production, resulting in reduced growth rates and impaired reproduction (Negri & Heyward, 2000). In the unlikely event of a marine diesel spill occurring at the time of coral spawning at potentially affected coral locations, or in the general peak period of biological productivity, there is potential for a reduction in successful fertilisation and coral larval survival due to the sensitivity of coral in early life stages to hydrocarbons (Negri & Heyward, 2000). Such impacts are likely to result in failure of recruitment and in settlement of new population cohorts. Some non-coral species may also be affected via direct contact with entrained hydrocarbons, resulting in sublethal impacts and in some cases mortality. This is particularly for the early life stages of coral reef animals (reef-attached fishes and reef invertebrates), which can be relatively sensitive to hydrocarbon exposure. Coral reef fish are site-attached and have small home ranges; as reef residents, they are at higher risk from hydrocarbon exposure than non-resident, more wide-ranging fish species. The exact impact on resident coral communities will entirely depend on actual hydrocarbon concentration, duration of exposure, and water depth of the affected communities.

Key ecological features

KEFs potentially impacted by a marine diesel spill from a vessel collision event within the EMBA include:

- Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour
- Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities
- Exmouth Plateau
- Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula
- Commonwealth Waters Adjacent to Ningaloo Reef
- Glomar Shoal.

These KEFs are defined by geomorphological features or their ecological significance, including enhanced biological productivity, habitat complexity, and support for demersal fish and benthic communities. The Operational Area directly overlaps the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, while others are located between 27 km and 264 km from the Operational Area. Although no interactions with the seabed are planned, the consequences of a marine diesel spill may include localised and low-level impacts to demersal fish populations and biodiversity associated with the KEFs, particularly within surface water layers.

Given the broad spatial extent of most KEFs and the limited duration and footprint of hydrocarbon exposure, impacts are expected to be minor and temporary. The greatest potential for ecological effects is predicted to occur closest to the release location, with no long-term or population-level impacts anticipated.

Summary of potential impacts to protected areas (including AMPs)

Spill modelling predicts the Montebello, Gascoyne and Ningaloo AMPs may be contacted by entrained hydrocarbons above the 100 ppb ecological impact threshold. These parks are recognised for their ecological, cultural and conservation significance, supporting diverse marine habitats and protected species.

Impacts on the values of the AMPs are discussed in the relevant sections above for ecological and physical values and below for socioeconomic and cultural values.

Additionally, such hydrocarbon contact may alter the understanding or perception of the protected marine environment, given these represent areas largely unaffected by anthropogenic influences and contain biologically diverse environments.

Summary of potential impacts to socioeconomic and cultural values

Fisheries – commercial

Fish exposure to hydrocarbons can result in ‘tainting’ of their tissues. Even very low levels of hydrocarbons can impart a taint or ‘off’ flavour or smell in seafood. Tainting is reversible through the process of depuration, which removes hydrocarbons from tissues by metabolic processes, although it depends upon the magnitude of the hydrocarbon contamination. Fish have a high capacity to metabolise these hydrocarbons while crustaceans (such as prawns) have a reduced ability (Yender, et al., 2002). Seafood safety is a major concern associated with spill incidents. Therefore, actual or potential contamination of seafood can affect commercial and recreational fishing and can impact seafood markets long after any actual risk to seafood from a spill has subsided (Yender, et al., 2002). A spill would result in an exclusion zone around the spill-affected area. There would be a temporary prohibition on fishing activities and subsequent potential for economic impacts to affected commercial fishing operators.

A loss of marine diesel from a vessel collision is unlikely to cause significant direct impacts on the target species of Commonwealth and WA commercial fisheries within the defined EMBA. Further details are provided below.

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Commonwealth fisheries

The predicted EMBA resulting from a marine diesel spill may impact on the area fished by the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery and North West Slope Trawl Fishery. Both fisheries target species close to the seabed. Therefore, no long-term impacts to target species are expected, given the nature of the worst case spill, which would result in higher concentrations of hydrocarbons on the surface.

State fisheries

The predicted EMBA resulting from a marine diesel spill may impact the area fished by State managed fisheries (Table 4-22). These fisheries generally use a range of gear types and operate in shallow inshore waters to depths up to 1,200 m, targeting demersal and pelagic finfish species, crustaceans and a range of other benthic species. In the unlikely event of a marine diesel spill, there is potential for the targeted fish species to be exposed to entrained hydrocarbons in the water column. However, the potential for direct impact would be reduced as target species are likely to avoid the surface water layer underneath oil slicks. Demersal species (such as finfish) have limited mobility and, therefore, will not be able to easily move away from a spill. As such, mortality or sublethal effects may impact demersal fish near the release location. Impacts to benthic species are unlikely as hydrocarbons are confined to the upper surface water layers.

Fisheries – traditional

No designated traditional fisheries have been identified to occur within the EMBA. Therefore, no impacts to traditional fisheries are predicted to occur.

Tourism and recreational activities

The Operational Area is considered too far offshore for significant recreational fishing or tourism activities. However, some tourism activities may occur at the remote offshore islands and reefs within the EMBA. These activities are expected to be exclusively nature-based; impacts to the environmental values associated with these islands and reefs may impact upon tourism activities. Refer to 'Offshore reefs and islands' for the potential impacts to these receptors.

Impacts to tourism activities are expected to be minor, based on the likelihood and nature of contact to environmental values that support tourism activities. Impacts to these values may result in displacement of tourism activity, and potentially minor loss of revenue for tourist operators (e.g. charter fishing cancellations due to fishery closures).

Offshore oil and gas

The Operational Area is in a region of established oil and gas operations, with additional infrastructure in the broader NWS region. Other vessels may avoid surface hydrocarbons. However, such occurrences will likely be limited to proximity to the release site, and other oil and gas activities are unlikely to be impacted.

Commercial shipping

A shipping fairway intersects the Operational Area. A loss of marine diesel from a vessel collision may lead to exclusion of commercial shipping near the release location, resulting in operational inconvenience as vessels may need to deviate from intended routes.

Cultural heritage

No listed Indigenous sites of significance, Commonwealth Heritage places or National Heritage places were identified in the EMBA. A search of the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database, which records all known maritime cultural heritage (shipwrecks, aircraft, relics and other UCH) in Australian waters, indicated there are numerous sites within the EMBA (Section 4.9.1.8). These heritage sites are on the seabed and are not expected be directly impacted by high concentrations of hydrocarbons, as these will be confined to the upper layers of the water column.

In addition, no ethnographic values are known to occur within the Operational Area or EMBA. This work did identify ethnographic sites onshore, but these are beyond the EMBA and scope of this EP. It is noted the marine ecosystem holds both cultural and environmental value (see Section 4.9.1), with these types of values (cultural and environmental) intrinsically linked. Woodside has conducted extensive consultation with Traditional Custodian groups to identify environmental values of cultural interest, as specified in Section 4.9.1. Any cultural values linked to environment receptors have been assessed above.

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Table 6-12: EMBA – key receptor locations and sensitivities potentially contacted above impact thresholds by the vessel collision scenario with summary hydrocarbon spill contact (table cell values correspond to probability of contact [%])

Environment setting	Location/name	Environmental, social, cultural, heritage and economic aspects presented as per the environmental risk definitions in Woodside's Risk Management Procedure																												Probability of hydrocarbon contact and fate[1] (marine diesel oil)					
		Physical		Biological																					Socioeconomic and cultural											
				Marine primary producers			Other communities/habitats								Protected species									Other species								Socio-cultural thresholds		Ecological thresholds			
		Water quality	Sediment quality																																
		Open water (pristine)	Marine sediment (pristine)	Coral reef	Seagrass beds/macroalgae	Mangroves	Spawning/nursery areas	Open water – productivity/upwelling	Non-biogenic coral reefs	Offshore filter feeders and/or deepwater benthic communities	Nearshore filter feeders	Sandy shores	Estuaries/tributaries/creeks/lagoons (including mudflats)	Rocky shores	Cetaceans – migratory whales	Cetaceans – dolphins and porpoises	Dugongs	Pinnipeds (sea lions and fur seals)	Marine turtles (including foraging and internesting areas and significant nesting beaches)	Sea snakes	Whale sharks	Sharks and rays	Sea birds and/or migratory shorebirds	Pelagic fish populations	Resident/demersal fish	Fisheries – commercial	Fisheries – traditional	Tourism and recreation	Protected areas/heritage – European and Indigenous/shipwrecks	Offshore oil & gas infrastructure (topside and subsea)	Surface hydrocarbon (1 to 10 g/m²)	Accumulated hydrocarbons (10 to 100 g/m²)	Surface hydrocarbon (≥10 g/m²)	Entrained hydrocarbon (≥100 ppb)	Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon (≥50 ppb)	Accumulated hydrocarbons (>100 g/m²)
Australian marine parks	Gascoyne	✓	✓					✓								✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		-	-	-	1	-	-
	Montebello	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓								✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		1	-	-	37.5	7.5	-
	Ningaloo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			-	-	-	1.5	-	-
Islands	Barrow Island (including State Marine Park and Marine Management Area)[2]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	3	-	-
	Pilbara Islands – Southern Island Group (Flat Island, Airlie Island, Serrurier Island, Thevenard Island and Bessieres Island – State Nature Reserves)	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	-	2	-	-
	Muiron Islands (including Marine Management Area)[2]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		-	-	-	3.5	-	-
Marine parks	Ningaloo (including marine park and World Heritage area)[2]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	-	1.5	-	-
Reefs, shoals and banks	Rankin Bank	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			18.5	-	14	3	3.5	-
	Rosily Shoals	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			-	-		1	-	-
	Tryal Rocks	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			-	-		5	-	-
	Outtrim Patches	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			-	-		1	-	-
	Penguin Bank	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			-	-		2	-	-
	Poivre Reef	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			-	-		1	-	-

✓= Sensitivity potentially contacted above impact thresholds.

Note 1: Probabilities greater than 1.

Note 2: Where multiple locations have been reported, the highest probability value among these locations has been included in the table.

The probability is based on stochastic modelling of 200 hypothetical worst-case spills under various weather and metocean conditions. Hydrocarbons cannot accumulate on open ocean, submerged receptors, or receptors not fully emergent.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Project vessels compliant with Marine Orders for safe vessel operations: • Marine Order 21 (Safety of navigation and emergency procedures) 2016 • Marine Order 27 (Safety of navigation and radio equipment) 2016 • Marine Order 30 (Prevention of collisions) 2016.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Marine Orders 21, 27 and 30 are required under Australian regulations; implementation is standard practice for commercial vessels as applicable to vessel size, type and class.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 14.1
In the event of a spill, emergency response activities are implemented in accordance with the OPEP.	F: Yes. CS: Costs associated with implementing response strategies, vary dependant on nature and scale of the spill event. Standard practice.	This control would not reduce the likelihood, but response activities may reduce the consequence.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 14.2
Arrangements supporting the activities in the OPEP will be tested to ensure the OPEP can be implemented as planned.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate costs associated with exercises. Standard practice.	Testing the OPEP activities would not reduce the likelihood, but response activities may reduce the consequence.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 14.3
Good practice				
Notify the AHO of activities and movements no less than four weeks before the scheduled activity start date.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Notifying AHO will enable it to generate navigation warnings (Maritime Safety Information Notifications and Notices to Mariners, including AUSCOAST warnings where relevant), reducing the likelihood of unplanned interactions with other vessels.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.1

[39] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Notify relevant government departments, and as requested during consultation, fishing industry representative bodies, fishery licence holders, and other oil and gas operators, of activities before start and upon completion of activities.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communication of the Petroleum Activity to other relevant marine users ensures they are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of unplanned interactions with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.2
Notify ARC of activities 24 to 48 hours before operations begin.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Communication of the Petroleum Activity to other marine users ensures they are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of interference with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.3
Implement a SIMOPS management plan when multiple campaigns occur concurrently within the Operational Area.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	A SIMOPS management plan will ensure that if the Petroleum Activity occurs simultaneously with drilling and operations activities, all activities are managed within what is expected, reducing the likelihood of interacting with other petroleum activities beyond what has been anticipated in this EP.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also considered standard practice.	Yes C 1.4
When operating within 500 m of the GWA platform, project vessels will operate under drift-off conditions where reasonably practicable.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice required by the GWA Operations Safety Case.	Maintaining safe working distances and practices near the GWA platform will reduce the likelihood for an unplanned interaction.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 14.4
A 500 m exclusion zone is established around the project vessels when removing subsea infrastructure.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of interfering with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 14.5

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Apply a 'living heritage[40]' management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates applicable Traditional Custodian cultural knowledge across our activities when feasible. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Traditional Custodian community.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	A 'living heritage' approach acknowledges and respects Traditional Custodian communities. It supports the transfer of cultural knowledge and is an effective strategy to manage intangible cultural values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.1
The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural values and heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Substantial costs.	Implementation of activities and associated controls to ALARP and acceptable levels supports the maintenance of cultural values and heritage.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.2
Project inductions to relevant personnel, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural values and heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Workforce is suitably aware of cultural values and heritage in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
Mitigation: Oil spill response.	Refer to Appendix G.			
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Eliminate use of project vessels.	F: No. Project vessels are needed to conduct the Petroleum Activity. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with a vessel collision. As no reasonably practicable				

[40] 'Living heritage' supports community and individual identity. Intangible cultural heritage is 'living heritage' that is inherited from ancestors and passed on to their descendants. It is comprised of many influences, including oral traditions, art, social practices, rituals and ceremonies, cultural knowledge and practices. It is transmitted from generation to generation and evolves in response to the environment. Woodside applies a 'living heritage' approach to its cultural heritage management. This approach invites Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concerns so that they can be considered in the context of Woodside's activities. Woodside works with Traditional Custodians to support and follow appropriate cultural protocols, including calling to Country, conducting smoking ceremonies (in areas where this custom is appropriate) and undertaking cultural awareness. Woodside will collaborate and provide relevant information it holds to groups such as Heritage Management Committees where they are established.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risk is considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement:
The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, a hydrocarbon spill from a vessel collision presents a medium risk to the environment with potential to have moderate impact to sensitive receptors.
Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 14 No release of hydrocarbons to the marine environment due to a vessel collision associated with the Petroleum Activity.	C 14.1 Project vessels compliant with Marine Orders for safe vessel operations: • Marine Order 21 (Safety of navigation and emergency procedures) 2016 • Marine Order 27 (Safety of navigation and radio equipment) 2016 • Marine Order 30 (Prevention of collisions) 2016.	PS 14.1 Project vessels are compliant with Marine Orders 21, 27 and 30.	MC 14.1.1 Marine assurance records demonstrate compliance with standard maritime safety procedures.
	C 14.2 In the event of a spill, emergency response activities are implemented in accordance with the OPEP.	PS 14.2 In the event of a spill, the OPEP requirements are implemented.	MC 14.2.1 Completed incident documentation.
	C 14.3 Arrangements supporting the activities in the OPEP will be tested to ensure the OPEP can be implemented as planned.	PS 14.3.1 Exercises and tests will be conducted in alignment with the frequency identified in Table 7-10.	MC 14.3.1 Testing of arrangement records confirms the emergency response capability has been maintained.
		PS 14.3.2 Woodside's procedures demonstrate a minimum level of trained personnel, for core roles in the OPEP (per Table 7-9) are maintained.	MC 14.3.2 Emergency management dashboard confirms the minimum level of personnel trained for core OPEP roles are available.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 14.4 When operating within 500 m of the GWA platform, project vessels will operate under drift-off conditions where reasonably practicable.	PS 14.4 Project vessels comply with GWA platform drift-off requirements when working within 500 m.	MC 14.4 Completed incident documentation.
	C 14.5 A 500 m exclusion zone is established around the project vessels when removing subsea infrastructure.	PS 14.5 A 500 m exclusion zone is established around the project vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity and enforced by those project vessels.	MC 14.5.1 Records demonstrate breaches by unauthorised vessels within the temporary exclusion zone are recorded.
	C 1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 1.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 1.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 1.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 1.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 1.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 1.4 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 1.4 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 1.4.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
EPO 2 No adverse impact to cultural features and heritage values from the Petroleum Activity EPO 3 Woodside supports ongoing engagement and consultation with Traditional Custodians for the purpose of assessing and avoiding impacts to cultural heritage values.	C 2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
		PS 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
Detailed oil spill preparedness and response EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity are presented in Appendix G.			

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6.9.3 Unplanned hydrocarbon or chemical release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering/refuelling

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Protected species – Section 4.6 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Loss of hydrocarbons to the marine environment during bunkering activities		X			X	X	A	E	2	M	LCS GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 15

Description of source of risk

Although project vessels are planned to return to port for refuelling and offloading recovered infrastructure, bunkering of marine diesel may occur in the Operational Area. Refuelling of helicopters may also occur in the Operational Area.

Two credible scenarios for a loss of containment of marine diesel during bunkering operations were identified:

- Partial or total failure of a bulk transfer hose or fittings during bunkering, due to operational stress or other integrity issues, could spill marine diesel to the deck and into the marine environment. This would be less than 200 L, based on the likely volume of a bulk transfer hose (assuming a failure of the dry break coupling and complete loss of hose volume).
- Partial or total failure of a bulk transfer hose or fittings during bunkering, combined with a failure in procedure to shut off fuel pumps, for a period of up to five minutes, could result in about 24 m³ marine diesel loss to the deck and into the marine environment.
- Partial or total failure of a bulk transfer hose or fittings during helicopter refuelling could spill aviation jet fuel to the helicopter deck and into the marine environment. All helicopter refuelling activities are closely supervised and leaks on the helideck are easily detectable. In the event of a leak, transfer would cease immediately. The credible volume of such a release during helicopter refuelling would be less than 100 L.

Given the limited volume of the potential release and offshore location, no modelling has been undertaken as it is significantly less than the 500 m³ marine diesel scenario presented in Section 6.9.2.

Likelihood

A search of the Woodside spill records indicates that, while there have been smaller releases (less than 30 L) associated with bunkering, there have been no recorded partial or total failures of bulk transfer hose or fittings during bunkering, combined with a failure in procedure to shut off fuel pumps for a period of up to five minutes, resulting in the worst-case credible scenario of a 24 m³ loss of diesel.

International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (2018) reports that for tanker operations during 1970 to 2017, 7% of small (more than seven tonnes) spills occurred during bunkering and 2% of medium (seven to 700 tonnes) spills. While the data are from the oil tanker industry, they have been used as an indicator of the potential for spills associated with bunkering activities. A risk assessment by AMSA of oil spills in Australian ports and waters (Det Norske Veritas, 2011) identifies transfer spills as a risk.

Hydrocarbon characteristics

Refer to Section 6.9.1 for a description of the characteristics of marine diesel, including the predicted fate and weathering of a spill to the marine environment.

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Consequence assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
A spill at the surface as a result of bunkering activities is likely to be localised with limited potential contact with sensitive receptor locations. Based on the modelling presented in Section 6.9.2 for a larger spill of diesel (500 m³), any release of diesel during bunkering activities is predicted be restricted to open offshore waters. Therefore, it is considered there is no potential for contact with sensitive receptor locations above surface (10 g/m²), entrained (100 ppb) or dissolved (50 ppb) threshold concentrations from a 24 m³ spill of marine diesel within the Operational Area. The potential biological, social and ecological impacts associated with a much larger hydrocarbon spill is presented in Section 6.9.2; further detail about impacts specific to a spill of marine diesel from a bunkering loss are provided below. The biological consequences of such a small volume spill on identified open water sensitive receptors relate to the potential for localised and low-level impacts to megafauna, plankton and fish populations (surface and water column biota) that are within the spill-affected area. No impacts to commercial fisheries are expected. Refer to Section 6.9.2 for the detailed potential impacts of unplanned hydrocarbon release to the marine environment from vessel collision. However, the extent of the EMBA associated with a marine diesel spill from loss during bunkering will be much reduced in terms of spatial and temporal scales; hence, potential impacts from bunkering are considered slight.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[41]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 91 – Marine pollution prevention – oil (as relevant to vessel class) requirements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.3
Good practice				
Implement bunkering equipment controls: • All hoses that have a potential environmental risk after damage or failure shall be linked to the project vessel's preventative maintenance system. • All bulk transfer hoses shall be tested for integrity before use (in accordance with original equipment manufacturer recommendations) and recertified annually as a minimum. • There shall be dry-break couplings and flotation on fuel hoses.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Following procedures reduces the likelihood of an unplanned event. The use of equipment such as dry-break couplings also provides a physical control to prevent the event from occurring. Equipment such as spill kits provide opportunity for spills to be cleaned or controlled before substances reach the marine environment.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 15.1

[41] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[41]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
• There shall be an adequate number of appropriately stocked, located and maintained spill kits.				
Contractor procedures include requirements to be implemented during bunkering and refuelling operations, including: • A completed Permit to Work and Job Safety Assessment (JSA) shall be implemented for the hydrocarbon bunkering and refuelling operation. • Gauges, hoses, fittings and the sea surface shall be visually monitored during the operation. • Hoses will be checked before starting. • Bunkering and refuelling will start in daylight hours. If the transfer is to continue into darkness, the JSA must consider lighting and the ability to determine if a spill has occurred. • Hydrocarbons shall not be transferred in marginal weather conditions.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Following procedures reduces the likelihood of an unplanned event and ensures correct response is followed if an unplanned event was to occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 15.2
Mitigation: Oil spill response.	Refer to Appendix G.			
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
No refuelling of helicopter on project vessels.	F: No. Given the distance from the Operational Area to airports suitable for helicopter operations, and the endurance of available helicopters, eliminating helicopter refuelling is not feasible. Helicopter flights cannot be eliminated and may	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[41]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	be needed in emergency situations. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.			
No refuelling of project vessels in the Operational Area. All project vessels brought into port to refuel.	F: Yes. CS: If the trip back to port was not required for operational reasons, leaving the Operational Area for refuelling would add significant time and financial cost to the Petroleum Activity.	This control does not reduce the risk of a spill to the marine environment. It only moves the risk to the port rather than the Operational Area. In most cases it is expected the project vessels will refuel in port when they are making trips to offload recovered infrastructure. However, if refuelling is required in the field, there is limited environmental benefit associated with refuelling in port instead.	Cost outweighs benefit.	No
Preferentially avoid refuelling general support vessels in the Operational Area.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, when refuelling is combined with offloading recovered infrastructure to shore.	As mentioned above, there is limited environmental benefit associated with refuelling in port compared with offshore. However, when project vessels are in port for offloading recovered infrastructure, they will refuel. This will minimise vessel movements in the Operational Area.	Cost is minimal and operational trips to port allow for this control to be implemented.	Yes 15.3
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with bunkering in the Operational Area. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, there is moderate risk associated with bunkering in the Operational Area. Potential impacts associated with the unplanned event may have low-level impacts to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPO is met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 15 No unplanned release of hydrocarbons or chemicals to the marine environment from project vessels during bunkering activities.	C 6.3 Refer to Section 6.8.3.	PS 6.3 Refer to Section 6.8.3.	MC 6.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.3.
	C 15.1 Implement bunkering equipment controls: • All hoses that have a potential environmental risk after damage or failure shall be linked to project vessels' preventative maintenance system. • All bulk transfer hoses shall be tested for integrity before use (in accordance with original equipment manufacturer recommendations) and recertified annually as a minimum. • There shall be dry-break couplings and flotation on fuel hoses. • There shall be an adequate number of appropriately stocked, located and maintained spill kits.	PS 15.1.1 Equipment identified as having integrity damage is replaced before failure.	MC 15.1.1 Records confirm the bunkering equipment is subject to systematic integrity checks.
		PS 15.1.2 Bunkering equipment controls are employed during bunkering.	MC 15.1.2 Records confirm presence of dry break of couplings and flotation on fuel hoses.
		PS 15.1.3 Spill kits available in the event of a spill during bunkering.	MC 15.1.3 Records confirm presence of spill kits.
	C 15.2 Contractor procedures include requirements to be implemented during bunkering and refuelling operations, including: • A completed Permit to Work and JSA shall be implemented for the hydrocarbon bunkering and refuelling operation. • Gauges, hoses, fittings and the sea surface shall be visually monitored during the operation. • Hoses will be checked before starting.	PS 15.2 Comply with contractor procedures for managing bunkering and helicopter operations.	MC 15.2.1 Records demonstrate bunkering and refuelling are performed in accordance with contractor bunkering procedures.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	• Bunkering and refuelling will start in daylight hours. If the transfer is to continue into darkness, the JSA must consider lighting and the ability to determine if a spill has occurred. • Hydrocarbons shall not be transferred in marginal weather conditions.		
	C 15.3 Preferentially avoid refuelling general support vessels in the Operational Area.	PS 15.3 Refuelling of general support vessel preferentially avoided in the Operational Area.	MC 15.3.1 Records demonstrate refuelling planning of general support vessels is assessed and prioritised to avoid occurring within the Operational Area where possible.
Detailed oil spill preparedness and response EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity are presented in Appendix G.			

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6.9.4 Unplanned discharges: deck and subsea spills

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Protected species – Section 4.6	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental discharge to the ocean of other hydrocarbons and chemicals from project vessels' deck activities and equipment (e.g. cranes), including subsea ROV hydraulic leaks		X			X		A	F	4	M	LCS GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 16

Description of source of risk

Deck spills can result from spills of stored hydrocarbons and chemicals or equipment. Project vessels typically store hydrocarbon and chemicals in various volumes (20 L, 205 L, up to about 4,000 to 6,000 L). Storage areas are typically set up with effective primary and secondary bunding to contain any deck spills. Releases from equipment are predominantly from the failure of hydraulic hoses, which can either be located within bunded areas or outside of bunded or deck areas (e.g. over water on cranes). During pipeline recovery, hydraulic spills can also occur subsea from recovery equipment.

Woodside's operational experience demonstrates spills are most likely to originate from hydraulic hoses and have been less than 100 L, with an average volume of less than 10 L.

Subsea releases can result from a loss of containment of fluids from subsea equipment, such as ROVs and the pipeline recovery tool. The ROV hydraulic fluid is supplied through hoses containing about 20 L of fluid. Hydraulic lines to the ROV arms and other tooling may rupture, resulting in minor releases to the marine environment. Small-volume hydraulic releases may occur from equipment operating via hydraulic controls subsea (subsea control fluid).

All chemicals that are planned to be released or discharged to the marine environment during the Petroleum Activity are assessed as per Woodside's Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline. This procedure is used to demonstrate the potential impacts of the chemicals that may be released are acceptable and ALARP.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Accidental spills of hydrocarbons or chemicals from the project vessels will decrease the water quality in the immediate area of the spill; however, the impacts are expected to be temporary and very localised, due to dispersion and dilution in the open ocean environment.

Given the offshore, open water location, receptors such as marine fauna may be affected if they come in direct contact with a release (i.e. by traversing the immediate spill area). They could suffer fouling, ingestion, inhalation of toxic vapours, irritation of sensitive membranes in the eyes, mouth, digestive and respiratory tracts, and organ or neurological damage. Cetaceans may exhibit avoidance behaviour patterns and, as they are smooth skinned, hydrocarbons and other chemicals are not expected to adhere. Given the small area of the potential spill and the dilution and weathering of any spill, the likelihood of ecological impacts to marine fauna (protected species), other communities and habitats is likely to be negligible.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[42]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 91 – Marine pollution prevention – oil (as relevant to vessel class) requirements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.3
Liquid chemical and fuel storage areas are bunded or secondarily contained when they are not being handled or moved temporarily.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of contaminated deck drainage water being discharged to the marine environment.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	C 16.1
Good practice				
Spill kits positioned in high -risk locations around the project vessels (near potential spill points such as transfer stations).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of a deck spill from entering the marine environment. The consequence is unchanged.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 16.2
Project vessels have a self-containing hydraulic oil drip tray management system.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of a deck spill from entering the marine environment. The consequence is unchanged.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 16.3
Fluids and additives planned to be used and intended or likely to be discharged to the marine environment will have an environmental assessment completed before use.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal, standard practice.	Environmental assessment of chemicals will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from discharges to the marine environment, by ensuring chemicals have been assessed for environmental acceptability. Planned discharges are needed to safely execute activities; therefore, no reduction in likelihood can occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 9.1
Mitigation: Oil spill response.	Refer to Appendix G.			
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
Below-deck storage of all hydrocarbons and chemicals.	F: Not feasible. During operations there is a need to keep small	Not considered, control not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

[42] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[42]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	volumes near activities and within equipment requiring hydrocarbons and chemicals, and can result in increased risk of leaks from transfers via hose or smaller containers. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.			
A reduction in the volumes of chemicals and hydrocarbons stored onboard project vessels.	F: Yes. Increases the risks associated with transportation and lifting operations. CS: Project delays if required chemicals are not onboard.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence, as chemicals will still be required to enable activities to occur.	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with deck spills. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, there is a moderate risk of localised and low -level impacts to the marine environment from deck and subsea spills. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 16 No unplanned spills to the marine environment from deck and subsea activities during the Petroleum Activity.	C 6.3 Refer to Section 6.8.3.	PS 6.3 Refer to Section 6.8.3.	MC 6.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.3.
	C 16.1 Liquid chemical and fuel storage areas are bunded or secondarily contained when they are not being handled or moved temporarily.	PS 16.1 Failure of primary containment in storage areas does not result in loss to the marine environment.	MC 16.1.1 Records confirm all liquid chemicals and fuel are stored in bunded or secondarily contained areas when not being handled or moved temporarily.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 16.2 Spill kits positioned in high risk locations around the project vessels (near potential spill points such as transfer stations).	PS 16.2 Spill kits to be available for use to clean up deck spills.	MC 16.2.1 Records confirm spill kits are present, maintained and suitably stocked.
	C 16.3 Project vessels have a self-containing hydraulic oil drip tray management system.	PS 16.3 Contain any on-deck spills of hydraulic oil.	MC 16.3.1 Records demonstrate project vessels are equipped with a self-containing hydraulic oil drip tray management system.
	C 9.1 Refer to Section 6.8.5.	PS 9.1 Refer to Section 6.8.5.	MC 9.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.5.

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6.9.5 Unplanned discharges: release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.8.1	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Protected species – Section 4.6	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental loss of hazardous or non-hazardous wastes to the marine environment		X			X	X	A	F	2	L	LCS GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 17
Unexpected loss of plastics during removal of the pipeline		X			X	X	A	E	2	M			

Description of source of risk

Project vessels will generate various solid wastes, including packaging and domestic wastes such as aluminium cans, bottles, paper and cardboard. Wastes are managed in accordance with the vessel's waste management plan and some wastes may be incinerated. Based on industry experience, waste items lost overboard are typically wind-blown rubbish such as container lids and cardboard. Such losses typically have occurred during back-loading activities, incorrect waste storage and periods of adverse weather.

An unplanned plastic release could occur if pipeline integrity is compromised at the cut location. In this scenario, plastic fragments from the pipeline coating (four-layer polypropylene) and the field joint coatings (injection-moulded polyurethane) could be released to the marine environment during removal activities. If an unplanned plastic release is observed, an alternative cutting location or method will be considered.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste

The potential impacts of solid wastes accidentally discharged to the marine environment include 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. Several migratory and threatened species were identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Area, including whale sharks, cetaceans and marine turtles. However, these species are expected to be transient as there are no known key aggregation areas. The Operational Area overlaps BIAs for whale sharks, flatback turtles and wedge-tailed shearwaters. However, temporary or permanent loss of waste materials into the marine environment is highly unlikely to have a significant environmental impact, based on the types, size and frequency of wastes that could occur during the limited time the project vessels will be in the Operational Area, and the transient nature of the species. Given this, impacts will have no lasting effect on any species or water quality.

Unplanned loss of fragments of coating during pipeline recovery

Degradation mechanisms

The Echo Yodel pipeline coating is a four-layer polypropylene with injection moulded polyurethane used for the field joint coatings. During recovery, there is potential for the four-layer polypropylene and injection moulded polyurethane field joint coatings to fracture and for fragments of the material to break away and be released from the pipeline.

Any fragments released will undergo solar UV-induced photo-degradation, which is believed to be the most important abiotic degradation pathway in the ocean environment for most plastics with a carbon-carbon chemical structure,

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including polypropylenes (Bergmann, et al., 2015; Gewert, et al., 2015). Polyolefins, such as polypropylene, do not contain any unsaturated double bonds in their polymer backbone, and thus might be expected to be immune to photo-initiated degradation. However, small amounts of external impurities or structural abnormalities in the macromolecular structure can allow for photo-initiated degradation to some extent (Gewert, et al., 2015). Polypropylene is highly sensitive to oxidation and typically contains significant amounts of antioxidants and UV stabilisers (Zweifel, 2001), which will inhibit any photo-degradation.

Potential impacts

If fragments of the coating are released during pipeline recovery and are unable to be retrieved, they are expected to weather via mainly abiotic mechanisms, over an extremely long timeframe, resulting in embrittlement and disintegration into microplastics. Microplastics released to the environment could react in any of the following ways:

- float and be washed ashore
- sink and be incorporated into seabed sediments
- be ingested by marine fauna, either while they are floating, washed ashore, on the seabed or incorporated into seabed sediments.

This process will occur over an extremely long timeframe and at a very slow rate.

The uptake, accumulation and elimination of microplastics by marine organisms depends on the size of the particle. The risk of associated impacts after exposure to microplastics depends on the number of particles, the type of particles (e.g. polymer type, size, shape and age), the duration of exposure, the concentrations and type of contaminants associated with the plastic, and the physiology and life history of the organism (GESAMP, 2016).

Figure 6-4 shows a conceptual view of microplastics' interactions with physical and biological aspects in the marine environment. As summarised by the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP, 2016):

- Microplastics have been documented in various habitats and more than 100 species.
- Microplastics can impact an organism at many levels, including populations and assemblages. Most evidence is at levels that are sub-organismal (e.g. changes in gene expression, inflammation, tumour promotion) or affect individual organisms (i.e. death).
- Microplastics can be a source and sink of hazardous chemicals (e.g. persistent organic pollutants) to organisms, but their relative importance as a source of chemicals to wildlife relative to others (e.g. water, sediment, diet) is unclear.
- Nano-sized plastics are probably as common as micro-sized plastics, yet the hazards may be more complex.
- Microplastics can transport invasive species, including harmful algal blooms and pathogens.

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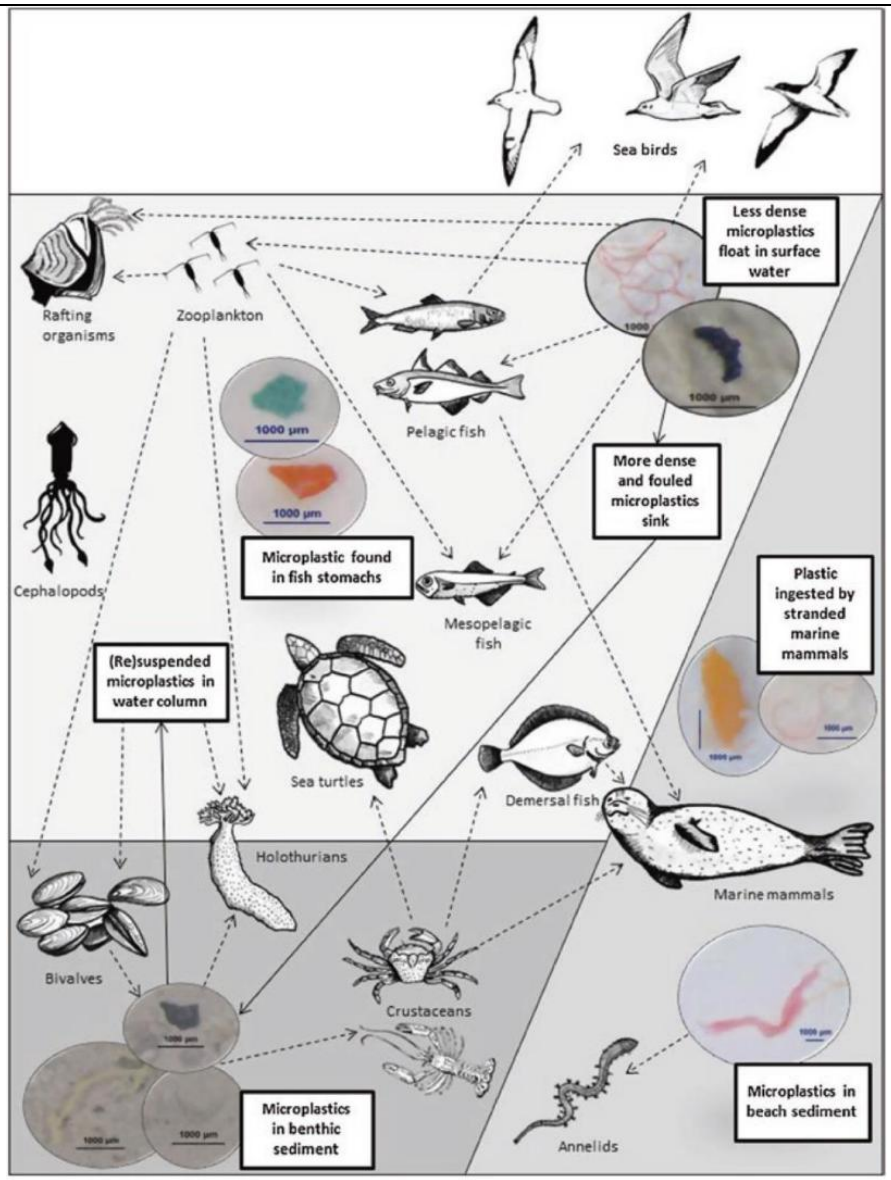

Note: Solid arrows represent environmental links (i.e. how microplastic may transfer between sediment and water) and dashed arrows represent biological links (i.e. how microplastic may transfer among trophic levels).

Figure 6-4: Microplastics interactions with physical and biological matrices in the marine environment (Lusher, 2015)

GESAMP (2016) (and references therein) provides a comprehensive review of evidence of microplastic ingestion by a variety of invertebrate and vertebrate marine organisms. Ingestion of microplastics can result in direct and indirect physical effects (e.g. mortality), and toxicity effects associated with the chemical ingredients of the particles.

Impacts to sediment quality

Microplastics from coating fragments will float until they are washed ashore or sink because their density changes due to biofouling. Microplastics that sink to the seabed will become incorporated into benthic sediments, where they will be available for ingestion by infaunal and epifaunal invertebrates. This process will occur over an extremely long timeframe and at a very slow rate, and given the quantity of material released, this will result in a negligible incremental decline in sediment quality compared to other inputs of microplastics to benthic sediments in the region.

Impacts to water quality

If plastic fragments are released, they will most likely float in the upper layers of the water column, where the relatively high levels of UV radiation will accelerate their breakdown relative to degradation at the seabed. These materials are expected to be widely dispersed by ocean currents and will be available for ingestion by zooplanktonic organisms. This process will occur over an extremely long timeframe and at a very slow rate, and given the quantity of material released, this will result in only a small incremental decline in water quality when compared to other input of microplastics to benthic sediments in the region. Microplastics have been shown to potentially be toxic through the

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concentration of persistent organic pollutants, via absorption of these chemicals in seawater (Andrady, 2011). The continental shelf waters of the NWS are expected to have very low levels of persistent organic pollutants, as there are very few potential sources in the region.

Impacts to ecosystems/habitats

The Operational Area overlaps the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, which provides areas of hard substrate and may contribute to higher diversity and enhanced species richness relative to soft sediment habitat (Falkner, et al., 2009). Microplastics from coating fragments may become negatively buoyant over time and sink to the seabed, or be deposited onto benthic communities where they could be ingested by invertebrates such as sponges, cnidarians, echinoderms, molluscs and crustaceans. These microplastics could be taken up by benthic and demersal fishes feeding on benthic invertebrates within the KEF. This process will occur over an extremely long timeframe and at a very slow rate, and is not expected to result in any significant impacts to ecosystem function and integrity.

Impacts to species

The Operational Area overlaps BIAs for the flatback turtle, whale shark and wedge-tailed shearwater.

The flatback turtle reproduction (internesting) BIA extends for 80 km from the Montebello Islands; however, the deep offshore waters in the Operational Area (>120 m) do not represent foraging habitat for flatback turtles, which generally feed on soft-bodied prey such as sea cucumbers, soft corals and jellyfish in inshore, shallow soft-substrate habitats. Marine debris, including microplastics, are identified in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2017 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) as a key threat to marine turtles. An assessment against relevant recovery objectives and actions of the recovery plan is provided in Section 6.10 of this EP.

The Operational Area overlaps the foraging BIA for whale sharks that extends north from Ningaloo Reef, centred on the 200 m isobath. The whale shark is a filter-feeder that feeds on a wide variety of planktonic and nektonic prey, including small crustaceans such as krill, crab larvae and copepods, small schooling fishes such as sardines, anchovies and mackerel, and occasionally larger prey such as small tuna, albacore and squid (Colman, 1997). Therefore, there is the potential for whale sharks feeding within the foraging BIA to ingest microplastics from prey organisms. Globally, ingestion of microplastics has been identified as a threat to filter-feeding elasmobranchs, such as whale sharks, basking sharks and manta rays, in multiple locations (Germanov, et al., 2019). Marine debris is also identified as a threat to whale sharks in Australian waters in the approved conservation advice for this species (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015).

The Operational Area overlaps a breeding (foraging buffer) BIA for wedge-tailed shearwaters. Many species of seabirds are reportedly contaminated by plastic, and nearly 50 species of Procellariiformes (albatrosses, petrels, shearwaters and storm petrels) have been found to have microplastics in their stomachs, including the wedge-tailed shearwater (Bergmann, et al., 2015). Ingested microplastic appeared to comprise primarily of plastic pellets and fragments. Marine debris, including microplastics, are identified as a threat to seabirds in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022).

Whale sharks and wedge-tailed shearwaters foraging in surface waters within the Operational Area could ingest microplastics originating from any coating fragments released during pipeline recovery. However, if released, the contribution of microplastics from coating fragments is not considered a threat to whale sharks and wedge-tailed shearwaters on the NWS, given the potential volume is expected to be small and will be slowly released to the environment over the duration of Petroleum Activity.

Marine debris has been identified as a threat for multiple threatened and migratory marine fauna, and is the subject of the Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018a). An assessment against relevant objectives and actions is provided in Section 6.10 of this EP.

Impacts to socioeconomic values

The Operational Area overlaps Commonwealth and State-managed commercial fisheries. Microplastics have been documented in finfish, shellfish and crustaceans that are consumed by humans. The impacts of the consumption of microplastics by food fish are unknown; however, studies on non-commercial species suggest microplastics have the potential to negatively affect organism health (GESAMP, 2016). There is the potential for microplastics originating from degradation of coating fragments to be ingested by target species for several of these fisheries, particularly demersal and pelagic fishes. However, this would occur slowly, intermittently and at a very slow rate. Given the potential small quantity of material that could be released, the contribution of microplastics as a threat to the quantity or quality of catches for commercial fisheries on the NWS is considered insignificant in the context of other sources of microplastics in the ocean.

Cumulative impact assessment

Previous studies estimated about 8 million metric tons (MMT) of macroplastics and 1.5 MMT of primary microplastics enter the marine environment globally each year (Jambeck, et al., 2015; Boucher & Friot, 2017). If plastic production and waste generation continue to grow at current rates, the cumulative mass of plastics in the ocean could increase by an order of magnitude from 2010 levels by 2025, to an estimated 100 to 250 MMT (Jambeck, et al., 2015).

At present, there is limited information on the quantities or types of plastics in Australian waters, or annual inputs. Reisser, et al. (2013) characterised and estimated the concentration of marine plastics in waters around Australia using surface net tows. Marine plastics recorded were predominantly microplastics resulting from the breakdown of

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larger objects made of polyethylene and polypropylene (e.g. packaging and fishing items). Mean sea surface plastic concentration was 4,256.4 pieces per square kilometre, and after incorporating the effect of vertical wind mixing, this value increased to 8,966.3 pieces. These plastics appear to be associated with a wide range of ocean currents that connect the sampled sites to their international and domestic sources. The high prevalence of microplastics in Australian waters is consistent with other regions of the world's oceans. Plastic pollution levels were moderate when compared to concentrations in other marine areas, and higher amounts of plastic were found near cities on Australia's east coast, as well as in remote locations (west Tasmania and NWS). High concentrations found on the NWS could be associated with international sources and maritime operations (Reisser, et al., 2013).

There are several different sources for plastics inputs into NWS waters and adjacent coastlines:

- land-based (e.g. riverine inputs, ports; storm drains, sewage disposal)
- shipping
- commercial and recreational fisheries
- aquaculture
- oil and gas
- tourism
- defence activities
- international waters.

Currently, there is no information available about inputs of macroplastics and microplastics from these sources into NWS waters, or about current levels of contamination in waters, sediments and biota. Acknowledging these gaps, it is still highly likely that any inputs into the marine environment of the NWS from microplastics originating from coating fragments released during recovery will be insignificant in the context of other inputs into the region.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[43]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 94 (Marine pollution prevention – packaged harmful substances).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 17.1
Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution prevention – garbage) as appropriate to vessel class.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	No reduction in likelihood or consequence would result.	Control based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 6.1
Good practice				
Project vessels' waste arrangements, which require: • dedicated waste segregation bins • records of all waste to be disposed, treated or recycled • waste streams to be handled and managed according to their hazard and recyclability class.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Appropriate management of waste reduces the likelihood of unplanned loss.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 17.2
Project vessels, ROV or crane may be used to try recovering solid waste and objects lost overboard.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Recovery of waste reduces the consequence to the environment.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice	Yes C 17.3

[43] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[43]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Where safe and practicable for this activity, consider: • risk to personnel to retrieve object • whether the location of the object is in recoverable water depths • the object's proximity to subsea infrastructure • the ability to recover the object (i.e. nature of object, lifting equipment, ROV availability and suitable weather).				
Shears shall be used as the primary cutting method.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate, different cutting tools take different durations to cut the pipeline and therefore have different associated costs.	Shears shall be used as the primary cutting method, as the plastic discharge is expected to be significantly less than alternate cutting methods.	Potential environmental benefit is outweighed by the expected cost.	Yes C 9.2
Cut location will be based on an assessment to minimise plastic discharge.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Cut location may be adjusted depending on the integrity of pipe coating to minimise plastic discharge.	Potential environmental benefit is outweighed by the expected cost.	Yes C 9.3
Pipeline cuts will be visually observed during cutting activities using an ROV.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal, standard practice.	Observing the cut will allow the activity to pause and cutting locations to be reassessed so plastic release can be minimised to ALARP.	Benefits outweigh cost.	Yes C 17.4
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with the unplanned loss of solid waste. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, unplanned loss of solid waste may result in localised and low level impacts to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 17 No unplanned releases of solid hazardous or non-hazardous waste[44] to the marine environment during the Petroleum Activity.	C 17.1 Marine Order 94 (Marine pollution prevention – packaged harmful substances).	PS 17.1 Project vessels comply with Marine Order 94 (Marine pollution prevention – packaged harmful substances).	MC 17.1.1 Records demonstrate project vessels comply with Marine Order 94.
	C 6.1 Refer to Section 6.8.3.	PS 6.1 Refer to Section 6.8.3.	MC 6.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.3.
	C 17.2 Project vessels' waste arrangements, which require: • dedicated waste segregation bins • records of all waste to be disposed, treated or recycled • waste streams to be handled and managed according to their hazard and recyclability class.	PS 17.2 Hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be managed in accordance with the project vessels' waste arrangements.	MC 17.2.1 Records demonstrate compliance with project vessels' waste arrangements.
	C 17.3 Project vessels, ROV or crane may be used to try recovering solid waste and objects lost overboard. Where safe and practicable for this activity, consider: • risk to personnel to retrieve object • whether the location of the object is in recoverable water depths • the object's proximity to subsea infrastructure • the ability to recover the object (i.e. nature of object, lifting equipment, ROV availability and suitable weather).	PS 17.3 Waste, equipment and objects dropped or lost to the marine environment will be recovered where safe and practicable to do so. Where retrieval is not practicable and safe, material items (property) that are lost to the marine environment will undergo an impact assessment and will be added to the inventory for the title.	MC 17.3.1 Records detail the recovery attempt consideration and status of any waste, equipment and objects dropped or lost to the marine environment.

[44] *Waste is defined in the relevant management plans*

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 17.4 Pipeline cuts will be visually observed during cutting activities using an ROV.	PS 17.4 Pipeline cuts are visually observed.	MC 17.4.1 Records demonstrate ROV was used to visually inspect during cuts.
	C 9.2 Refer to Section 6.8.5.	PS 9.2 Refer to Section 6.8.5.	MC 9.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.5.
	C 9.3 Refer to Section 6.8.5.	PS 9.3 Refer to Section 6.8.5.	MC 9.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.5.

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6.9.6 Physical presence: vessel collision with marine fauna

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Protected species – Section 4.6	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental collision between project vessels and threatened and migratory marine fauna in the Operational Area					X		A	E	1	L	LCS GP	Acceptable	EPO 18

Description of source of risk

The project vessels operating in and around the Operational Area present a potential hazard to cetaceans and other protected marine fauna, such as marine turtles and whale sharks. Project vessels' movements can result in collisions between the project vessels (hull and propellers) and marine fauna, potentially resulting in superficial injury, serious injury that may affect life functions (e.g. movement and reproduction), or mortality. The factors that contribute to the frequency and severity of impacts due to collisions vary greatly due to vessel type, vessel operation (specific activity, speed), physical environment (e.g. water depth), the type of animal potentially present and their behaviours. Project vessels would typically be stationary or moving at low speeds during the Petroleum Activity and will transit in and out of the Operational Area during the Petroleum Activity.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Disturbance from project vessels is a key threat to migratory and threatened species identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Area, including flatback turtles and whale sharks, which both have BIAs overlapping the Operational Area.

Whale sharks are at risk from vessel strikes when feeding at the surface or in shallow waters (where there is a limited option to dive). Whale sharks may traverse the Operational Area during their migrations to and from Ningaloo Reef. Aggregations at Ningaloo Reef occur between March and November. Although the Operational Area overlaps the foraging BIA for whale sharks, it is expected there will not be high numbers in the Operational Area, and any presence in the Operational Area would be transitory and of a short duration.

With the absence of potential nesting or foraging habitat (i.e. no emergent islands, reef habitat or shallow shoals) and the water depth (130 m to 135 m), the presence of marine turtles, including flatback turtles, is expected to be very unlikely and only comprise individuals transiting the open, offshore waters for short periods.

Other fish and marine mammals may also be at risk of injury or mortality from project vessels in the Operational Area. However, this is unlikely, given the low presence of individuals combined with the avoidance behaviour commonly displayed during operations.

The likelihood of vessel collisions with marine fauna largely depends on the speed at impact. The greater the speed, the greater the risk of mortality (Jensen & Silber, 2004; Laist, et al., 2001). As an example of this, Vanderlaan and Taggart (2007) found that the chance of lethal injury to a large whale from a vessel strike incident increased from about 20% at 8.6 knots to 80% at 15 knots. Furthermore, reported data in the US NOAA database (Jensen & Silber, 2004) show only two recorded instances of collisions with vessels travelling at less than 6 knots. Both were whale-watching vessels that were deliberately placed among whales and do not necessarily represent how project vessels would be positioned in relation to marine fauna. Specifically in relation to marine turtles, the National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and Marine Megafauna states that 'a study by Hazel (2007) recorded 60% of green turtles fleeing from vessels travelling at 4 km/h (about 2 knots) while only 4% fled from vessels travelling at 19 km/h (about 10 knots), and concluded that most turtles would be unlikely to avoid vessels travelling faster than 4 km/h' (Department of the Environment and Energy, 2017).

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It is unlikely that vessel movement associated with the Petroleum Activity will have a significant impact on marine fauna populations, given the low presence of transiting individuals and the low operating speed of the project vessels (generally less than 8 knots or stationary, unless operating in an emergency).

Cultural heritage

Through consultation and review of available literature (Section 4.9.1), Woodside understands marine fauna that may be affected by a collision with a support vessel, such as marine mammals, whale sharks and marine turtles, are culturally important to Traditional Custodians. Traditional Custodians value these species both tangibly and intangibly as they can be considered a resource or linked to songlines and Dreaming stories. Traditional Custodians also have connection to many marine species through kinship and totemic systems; an individual may have an obligation to care for a species to which they are kin. Traditional Custodians may also have a cultural obligation to care for the environmental values of Sea Country.

For example, activities that impact marine turtle populations and their marine environment may have an indirect impact on some Indigenous communities if they deplete hunting areas and threaten local food security. Whale species may be subject to Indigenous ceremonies/rituals, which are performed to enhance or maintain populations. As these thalu ceremonies are performed to maintain and increase populations of marine species, it is considered that management applies at the species population level and not to individuals. For example, it is anticipated the thalu site on Murujuga which "*brings in whales to beach*" will continue to serve its purpose as long as whales continue to migrate through Mermaid Sound.

Related intangible cultural heritage may include the transmission of cultural knowledge about whales and whale behaviour, including birthing areas, whale communication and migratory patterns. Such cultural knowledge may be associated with cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). Intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge (including songlines) relating to marine reptiles may be impacted where changes results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline, changes to migration routes or changes to migration seasonality). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2024).

As described above, potential impacts to marine fauna are predicted to be at an individual level, which are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. Impacts are not expected to occur to significant proportions of the populations of the species, nor expected to result in a decrease of the quality of the habitat such that the extent of these species is likely to decline. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with these species are expected to be maintained.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[45]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures[46]: • Project vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean (caution zone). • Support vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin and 100 m for a whale (except animals bow riding). • If the cetacean shows signs of being	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Implementation of controls for reduced vessel speed around cetaceans could reduce the underwater noise footprint of project vessels and lower the likelihood of interaction above acoustic thresholds, and therefore also reduce the likelihood of potential displacement or injury to listed marine fauna.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.1

[45] *Qualitative measure.*

[46] *For safety reasons, the distance requirements below are not applied for a vessel holding station or with limited manoeuvrability; e.g. loading, bunkering and emergency situations.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[45]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
disturbed, support vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than 6 knots.				
Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018, Regulation 111 whereby vessels are required to not be closer than 30 m from a whale shark.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Implementation of controls for separation distances from whale sharks reduces the likelihood of displacement or injury from project vessels.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.2
Good practice				
Vary the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid migration and foraging periods.	F: Yes. CS: Potentially high costs associated with delaying contractor mobilisation.	This control has limited benefit as there are not expected to be increased numbers of marine fauna within the Operational Area at any particular time of the year. Although the Operational Area overlaps BIAs, the nature of the Operational Area is such that relevant species are not expected to use the Operational Area beyond transiting.	Control not adopted, cost outweighs potential environmental benefit.	No
Apply a 'living heritage'[47] management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates applicable Traditional Custodian cultural knowledge across our activities when feasible. Cultural safety considerations are factored for our workforce and the Traditional Custodian community.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	A 'living heritage' approach acknowledges and respects Traditional Custodian communities. It supports the transfer of cultural knowledge and is an effective strategy to manage intangible cultural values.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.1
The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to ALARP and an acceptable level for cultural values and heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Substantial costs.	Implementation of activities and associated controls to ALARP and acceptable levels supports the maintenance of cultural values and heritage.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.2

[47] 'Living heritage' supports community and individual identity. Intangible cultural heritage is 'living heritage' that is inherited from ancestors and passed on to their descendants. It is comprised of many influences, including oral traditions, art, social practices, rituals and ceremonies, cultural knowledge and practices. It is transmitted from generation to generation and evolves in response to the environment. Woodside applies a 'living heritage' approach to its cultural heritage management. This approach invites Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concerns so that they can be considered in the context of Woodside's activities. Woodside works with Traditional Custodians to support and follow appropriate cultural protocols, including calling to Country, conducting smoking ceremonies (in areas where this custom is appropriate) and undertaking cultural awareness. Woodside will collaborate and provide relevant information it holds to groups such as Heritage Management Committees where they are established.

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[45]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Project inductions to relevant personnel, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural values and heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Workforce is suitably aware of cultural values and heritage in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with vessel collisions with marine fauna. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risk is considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, there is a low risk of vessel collision with marine fauna. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 18 No vessel strikes with protected marine fauna (whales, whale sharks, turtles) during the Petroleum Activity.	C 7.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4.	PS 7.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4.	MC 7.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4.
	C 7.2 Refer to Section 6.8.4.	PS 7.2 Refer to Section 6.8.4.	MC 7.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4.
EPO 2 No adverse impact to cultural features and heritage values from the Petroleum Activity. EPO 3	C 2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
		PS 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.1.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.2 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
Woodside supports ongoing engagement and consultation with Traditional Custodians for the purpose of assessing and avoiding impacts to cultural heritage values.	C 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 2.3 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 2.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.

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6.9.7 Physical presence: dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance

Context		
Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.8.1	Physical environment – Section 1.1 Key ecological features – Section 4.7 Sea Country values – Section 4.9.1.5	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Dropped objects resulting in the disturbance of benthic habitat	X			X		X	A	F	2	L	GP	Acceptable	EPO 19

Description of source of risk

There is the potential for objects to be dropped overboard from the project vessels to the marine environment. Objects that have been dropped during previous offshore activities include small numbers of personal protective gear (e.g. glasses, gloves, hard hats), small tools (e.g. spanners) and hardware fixtures (e.g. riser hose clamp). The spatial extent in which dropped objects can occur is restricted to the Operational Area and the impact is limited to the footprint of the dropped object.

There is also potential for larger equipment and infrastructure to be dropped during the Petroleum Activity. Removal of the pipeline sections and infrastructure associated with these includes methodology to separate infrastructure from the seabed and recover it to the MCV via the crane. While the infrastructure is being craned to the MCV, there is potential that it can disconnect from the crane rigging and drop back to the seabed. If infrastructure is dropped, localised seabed disturbance will occur and further disturbance may occur during attempts to recover dropped infrastructure.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Habitats and biological communities

In the unlikely event of an object being dropped into the marine environment from one of the project vessels, potential environmental effects would be limited to localised physical impacts on benthic communities. In most cases, recovery of the objects will be possible. Therefore, these impacts will also be temporary in nature. However, there may be instances where smaller objects are unable to be recovered due to health and safety, operational constraints or other factors such as the difficulty of recovering dropped objects at depth. When dropped objects are unable to be recovered, the impact will continue to be localised.

If infrastructure is dropped during removal and recovery activities, potential environmental effects would also be limited to localised physical impacts on benthic communities and temporary increases in turbidity where the infrastructure was dropped. These are likely to be consistent with the impacts from removing the infrastructure itself, as assessed in Section 6.8.2.

The temporary or permanent loss of dropped objects, including infrastructure, into the marine environment is expected to have no lasting impact, as the benthic communities associated with the Operational Area are of low sensitivity and are broadly represented throughout the NWMR. The Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF is located within the Operational Area, but the Operational Area consists primarily of sandy and soft substrates that are not representative of the KEF. Given the nature and scale of risks and consequences from dropped objects or infrastructure, seabed sensitivities associated with the Operational Area will not be significantly impacted. Further, considering the types, size and frequency of dropped objects that could occur, the risk of a dropped object is considered low.

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Cultural heritage

The Operational Area overlaps the Ancient Coastline at 125 m Depth Contour KEF, which has potential for UCH sites to be present. As described in Section 4.9.1.5, Woodside conducted a desktop survey and has not identified any specific underwater heritage sites. Furthermore, the area where benthic habitat disturbance is expected is already highly disturbed from installation and operation of the infrastructure. Therefore, no UCH sites are expected to be impacted by unplanned dropped objects resulting in the disturbance of benthic habitat.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[48]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
Project vessels, ROV or crane may be used to try recovering solid waste and objects lost overboard. Where safe and practicable for this activity, consider: • risk to personnel to retrieve object • whether the location of the object is in recoverable water depths • the object's proximity to subsea infrastructure • the ability to recover the object (i.e. nature of object, lifting equipment, ROV availability and suitable weather).	F: Yes; however, it may not always be practicable. Assessed case by case. CS: Potentially significant cost. Standard practice.	Recovering any dropped objects ensures the potential impacts to the marine environment are limited to the shortest duration possible.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 17.3
Implement the project vessels' work procedures for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading, which require: • The security of loads shall be checked before lifts. • Loads shall be covered if there is a risk of loss of loose materials. • Lifting operations shall be conducted using the Permit to Work and JSA systems to manage the specific risks of that lift, including consideration of weather and sea state.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Following correct work procedures ensures equipment is operated appropriately and physical controls are in place to prevent objects from being dropped.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 19.1

[48] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[48]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Project vessels' inductions include material to raise crew awareness of dropped object prevention.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	By ensuring crew are appropriately trained in dropped object prevention, the likelihood of a dropped object event is reduced.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 19.2
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.22.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risk associated with unplanned dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, disturbance to benthic habitats from unplanned dropped objects may result in localised and low-level effects to habitat (but not affecting ecosystems function) and physical or biological attributes. However, the environment is expected to fully recover with no lasting impact. Impacts to UCH are not anticipated, given the Operational Area was previously disturbed from the pipeline installation activities, so it is very unlikely there will be any UCH sites. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2.1) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risk to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 19 No unplanned seabed disturbance during the Petroleum Activity from a dropped object.	C 17.3 Refer to Section 6.9.5.	PS 17.3 Refer to Section 6.9.5.	MC 17.3.1 Refer to Section 6.9.5.
	C 19.1 Implement the project vessels' work procedures for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading, which require: • The security of loads shall be checked before lifts.	PS 19.1 All lifts conducted in accordance with applicable project vessels' work procedures to limit potential for dropped objects.	MC 19.1.1 Records show lifts conducted in accordance with the applicable project vessels' work procedures.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	• Loads shall be covered if there is a risk of loss of loose materials. • Lifting operations shall be conducted using the Permit to Work and JSA systems to manage the specific risks of that lift, including consideration of weather and sea state.		
	C 19.2 Project vessels' inductions include material to raise crew awareness of dropped object prevention.	PS 19.2 Project vessels' crews aware of requirements for dropped object prevention.	MC 19.2.1 Records show dropped object prevention material is provided to the project vessels' crew during inductions.

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6.9.8 Physical presence: interaction with live infrastructure

Context		
Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.8.1	Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted***						***Evaluation***						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Dropped objects resulting in an interaction with live infrastructure within the Operational Area						X	A	E	1	L	GP	Acceptable	EPO 20

Description of source of risk

There is live infrastructure in the Operational Area, which includes subsea infrastructure associated with the GWA platform and GWA operations. During the Petroleum Activity, activities that present a risk of dropped objects over the nearby live infrastructure are proposed.

Dropped objects

There is the potential for objects to be dropped overboard from project vessels to the marine environment. Objects that have been dropped during previous offshore activities include small numbers of personal protective gear (e.g. glasses, gloves, hard hats), small tools (e.g. spanners), hardware fixtures (e.g. riser hose clamp) and drill equipment (e.g. drill pipe). However, there is potential for larger equipment to be dropped during the activity, particularly when recovering infrastructure from the seabed. The spatial extent in which dropped objects can occur is restricted to the Operational Area.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Interactions with other marine users

If interactions with the GWA live infrastructure were to occur, the GWA Operations Team would be notified. This would trigger responses from the GWA Operations Team to assess and respond to any damage caused, in accordance with the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP (NOPSEMA Doc A825979). Under section 56 of the Environment Regulations, a titleholder may refer NOPSEMA to information previously given for another purpose under the OPGGS Act, the Environment Regulations or any other regulations made under the Act, to comply with a requirement on the titleholder to give NOPSEMA information or include information in a document. In accordance with this section, NOPSEMA is referred to the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP submitted by Woodside and accepted by NOPSEMA for details of the assessment and response in such a scenario. Potential impacts therefore include time and costs associated with inspecting the infrastructure and time and costs associated with any associated repair, which are expected to be slight and short term in nature.

Potential subsequent loss of containment

In the unlikely event of an object being dropped on live infrastructure, and in the further unlikely event of a severe interaction with the infrastructure, there is a possibility live infrastructure could be ruptured, releasing hydrocarbons into the marine environment in such a scenario. In accordance with section 56 of the Environment Regulations, NOPSEMA is referred to the relevant operations EP submitted by Woodside for operating the live infrastructure, and accepted by NOPSEMA, for the detail of potential impacts, receptors and the extent of the environment that may be affected in such a scenario, being:

- Goodwyn Alpha Facility Operations EP, section 6.7.1 (NOPSEMA Doc A825979, https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A825979).

As detailed in this section above and below, this EP addresses the risks and impacts (interaction with live infrastructure) that arise from the activities under this EP (interaction from dropped objects). This EP also contains controls to prevent such an event from occurring that are within the operational control of this EP. As detailed in this

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section, the operational control, maintenance and incident response associated with the live infrastructure and loss of containment from the live infrastructure is not within the operational control of this EP. The risks and impacts of the activities under this EP are managed to ALARP and an acceptable level by implementing the SIMOPS Plan and notifying the relevant GWA operations personnel in the instance of an interaction with live infrastructure, to allow the GWA platform's detailed response strategies to be triggered if required. In the event of a loss of containment caused by an interaction with live infrastructure, Woodside will follow direction from the relevant GWA operations personnel and will respond as per the relevant requirements in the Goodwyn Alpha Operations EP. Refer to that EP[49] for details of the operational control, maintenance and incident response associated with the live infrastructure or loss of containment from the live infrastructure.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[50]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
Implement the project vessels' work procedures for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading, which require: • The security of loads shall be checked before lifts. • Loads shall be covered if there is a risk of loss of loose materials. • Lifting operations shall be conducted using the Permit to Work and JSA systems to manage the specific risks of that lift, including consideration of weather and sea state.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Following correct work procedures ensures equipment is operated appropriately and physical controls are in place to prevent objects from being dropped.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C. 19.1
Infrastructure with potential to damage live infrastructure within the Operational Area resulting in a loss of containment will be cut and walked to beyond a calculated drop radius before being recovered.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Ensuring infrastructure is lifted beyond a calculated drop radius to reduce the likelihood of damage to live infrastructure.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice.	Yes C.20.1
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				

[49] *Goodwyn Alpha Facility Operations, section 6.7.1 (NOPSEMA Doc A825979, https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A825979).*

[50] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[50]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with unplanned interaction with live infrastructure. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, there is low risk associated with the physical presence of the project vessels during removal activities. Potential impacts associated with the unplanned event would be temporary and localised. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating acceptability (Section 2.5.2), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 20 Prevent unplanned dropped objects from damaging live infrastructure during the Petroleum Activity.	C 19.1 Refer to Section 6.9.7.	PS 19.1 Refer to Section 6.9.7.	MC 19.1.1 Refer to Section 6.9.7.
	C 20.1 Infrastructure with potential to damage live infrastructure within the Operational Area resulting in a loss of containment will be cut and subsequently recovered outside the calculated dropped object radius.	PS 20.1 Infrastructure is recovered outside calculated drop radii around live infrastructure.	MC 20.1.1 Records demonstrate drop radii are calculated for any removal activities near live infrastructure, and infrastructure is recovered outside these radii.

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6.9.9 Physical presence: accidental introduction and establishment of invasive marine species

Context		
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Biological environment – Section 4.5 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.9	Stakeholder consultation – Section 5

Risk evaluation summary

Source of risk	*Environmental value potentially impacted*						*Evaluation*						
	Marine sediment	Water quality	Air quality (incl odour)	Ecosystems/habitat	Species	Socioeconomic	Decision type	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Introduction and establishment of invasive marine species (IMS)				X	X	X	A	E	0	L	LCS GP PJ	Acceptable	EPO 21

Description of source of risk

During the Petroleum Activity, project vessels and immersible equipment (ROV) have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Area (Section 3.6).

Project vessels

During the Petroleum Activity, project vessels will be transiting to and from the Operational Area, potentially including traffic mobilising from beyond Australian waters. These project vessels are the MCV and a general support vessel (Section 3.6.1).

All project vessels are subject to some level of marine fouling. Organisms attach to the hull, particularly where they can find a good attachment surface (e.g. seams, strainers and unpainted surfaces) or where turbulence is lowest (e.g. niches, sea chests). Commercial vessels typically maintain antifouling coatings (AFC) to reduce the build-up of organisms. Organisms can also be drawn into ballast tanks during onboarding of ballast water, required to maintain safe operating conditions. IMS could be present as biofouling on immersible equipment (survey equipment, ROV etc) and could be translocated to the Operational Area and transferred directly to the seafloor or subsea structures where they could establish.

Project vessels have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Area through marine biofouling (containing IMS) on project vessels, and within high-risk ballast water exchange. There is also a remote potential that cross contamination can occur (such as IMS translocated between project vessels) when project vessels need to be alongside each other.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

IMS are a subset of non-indigenous marine species (NIMS) that have been introduced into a region beyond their natural biogeographic range, resulting in impacts to sociocultural, human health, economic and environmental values. NIMS are species that are able to survive, reproduce and establish founder populations. However, not all NIMS introduced into an area will thrive or cause demonstrable impacts; most NIMS around the world are relatively benign and few have spread widely beyond sheltered ports and harbours. NIMS are only considered IMS when they result in impacts to environmental values or have sociocultural, economic or human health impacts.

Once introduced, IMS may:

- prey on local species that had previously not been subject to this kind of predation, and therefore not have evolved protective measures against the attack
- outcompete indigenous species for food, space or light
- interbreed with local species, creating hybrids such that the endemic species is lost.

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These changes to the local marine environment result in changes to the natural ecosystem.

IMS have also proven economically damaging to areas where they have been introduced and established. Such impacts include direct damage to assets (fouling of vessel hulls and infrastructure) and depletion of commercially harvested marine life (e.g. shellfish stocks). IMS have proven particularly difficult to eradicate from areas once established. If the introduction is detected early, eradication may be effective but is likely to be expensive, disruptive and, depending on the method of eradication, harmful to other local marine life.

Potential IMS have historically been introduced and translocated around Australia by natural and human means, including marine fouling and ballast water. Potential IMS vary from one region to another depending on factors such as water temperature, salinity, nutrient levels and habitat type, which dictate their survival and invasive capabilities. IMS typically require hard substrate in the photic zone, requiring shallow waters to become established. Highly-disturbed, shallow-water environments such as shallow coastal waters, ports and marinas are more susceptible to IMS colonisation, whereas IMS are generally unable to successfully establish in deepwater ecosystems and open-water environments where the rate of dilution and the degree of dispersal are high (Williamson & Fitter, 1996; Paulay, et al., 2002; Geiling, 2014).

While project vessels and immersible equipment have the potential to introduce IMS into the Operational Area, the deep offshore open waters of the Operational Area (which is more than 100 m deep) is not conducive to IMS settling and establishing. Furthermore, the Operational Area is away from shorelines and critical habitat. The likelihood of IMS being introduced and establishing viable populations within the Operational Area or immediate surrounds is considered not credible.

In support of Woodside's assessment of the impacts and risks of IMS introduction associated with the Petroleum Activity, Table 6-13 presents a risk and impact evaluation of the different aspects of IMS translocation.

Table 6-13: Evaluation of risks and impacts from invasive marine species translocation

IMS introduction location	Credibility of introduction	Consequence of introduction	Likelihood
Introduced to Operational Area and established on the sea floor.	***Not credible*** Operational Area is in deep offshore open waters away from shorelines and critical habitat; therefore, they are not conducive to the settlement and establishment of IMS.		
Introduced to Operational Area and established on project vessels.	***Credible*** There is potential for marine pests to transfer between project vessels within the Operational Area.	***Environment – Not credible*** The translocation of IMS from a colonised project vessel to the other project vessel then to the environment is not credible. This is because the Operational Area is in deep open waters away from shorelines and critical habitat. Furthermore, translocation to shallower environments via natural dispersion from project vessels is not considered credible, given the distances of the Operational Area from nearshore environments (i.e. more than 12 NM/ 50 m water depth). On this basis there is no credible environmental risk. ***Reputation – D*** If IMS were to establish on a non-colonised project vessel to the colonised project vessel, this could potentially impact that project vessel operationally through the fouling of intakes, and potentially cause the infected project vessels to be quarantined and requiring costly cleaning. Such introduction would be expected to have minor impact to Woodside's reputation, particularly with Woodside's contractors, and may impact future proposals.	***Remote (0)*** Interactions between project vessels will be limited during the Petroleum Activity, with a minimum 500 m safety exclusion zone around the MCV, and interactions limited to short periods of time alongside (i.e. during bunkering activities). Spread of marine pests via ballast water or spawning in these open ocean environments is also considered remote due to lack of suitable habitat for settling and establishing.

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Transferred between project vessels and from project vessels to other marine environments beyond the Operational Area.	***Not credible*** This risk is considered so remote that it is not credible for the purposes of the Petroleum Activity. As described above, the transfer of IMS between project vessels was already considered remote, given the offshore open ocean environment. Project vessels will be in an offshore, open ocean, deep environment, where IMS survival is implausible. Furthermore, this marine pest once transferred would need to survive on a new vessel that has good hygiene (i.e. has been through Woodside's risk assessment process, refer to Section 7.2.3), and survive the transport back from the Operational Area to shore. If it survived this trip, it would then need conditions conducive to establishing a viable population in the nearshore waters to which the infected vessel travels.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[51]***	***Benefit in risk reduction[52]***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Vessels (including foreign vessels not party to the International Convention for the Control and management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments 2004 will manage their ballast water using one of the approved ballast water management options, as specified in the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements. This applies to all vessels that will enter the Operational Area, including those carrying out activities outside of Australian territorial seas (>12 NM).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Using an approved ballast water management option will reduce the likelihood of transferring marine pests between vessels within the Operational Area. No change in consequence would occur.	Controls based on legislative requirements under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* – must be adopted.	Yes C 21.1
International project vessels will manage their biosecurity risk associated with biofouling, as outlined in the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of transferring marine pests between project vessels within the Operational Area. No change in consequence would occur.	Controls based on legislative requirements under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* – must be adopted.	Yes C 21.2

[51] *Qualitative measure.*

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[51]***	***Benefit in risk reduction[52]***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Good practice				
Woodside's IMS risk assessment process (Section 2.4.4) will be applied to all vessels and immersible equipment, unless exempt. Based on the outcomes, management options commensurate with the risk will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice	Identifies potential risks and additional controls implemented accordingly. In doing so, the likelihood of transferring marine pests between vessels within the Operational Area is reduced. No change in consequence would occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 21.3
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Do not discharge ballast water during the Petroleum Activity.	F: No. Ballast water discharges are critical for maintaining vessel stability. Given the nature of the Petroleum Activity, use of ballast water (including potential discharge) is considered a safety-critical requirement. CS: Not applicable, control not feasible.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	No
Eliminate use of project vessels.	F: No. Given project vessels must be used to complete the Petroleum Activity, there is no feasible means to eliminate the source of risk. CS: Loss of the project.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	Not applicable, control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Source project vessels based in Australia only.	F: Potentially. Limiting activities to only use local project vessels could pose a significant risk in terms of time and duration of sourcing a vessel, as well as the ability of the local vessels to perform the required tasks. While Woodside will attempt to source	Sourcing project vessels from within Australia will reduce the likelihood of IMS introduction from outside Australian waters; however, it will not reduce the likelihood of introducing species native to Australia but alien to the Operational Area. It also does not prevent the translocation of	Disproportionate. Sourcing project vessels from Australian waters may result in a slight reduction in the likelihood of introducing IMS to the Operational Area; however, it does not eliminate the risk. Furthermore, the cost to implement this control could be high, given the potential	No

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Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/ sacrifice (CS)[51]***	***Benefit in risk reduction[52]***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	the general support vessel locally, it is not always possible. Availability cannot always be guaranteed when considering competing oil and gas activities in the region. Sourcing Australian-based vessels only will also increase cost due to pressures of vessel availability. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to restrictions of vessel hire opportunities.	IMS that have established elsewhere in Australia. Therefore, the consequence is unchanged.	schedule impacts due to restrictions of vessel hire opportunities.	
Inspect all project vessels for IMS.	F: Yes. Approach to inspect project vessels could be a feasible option. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts. In addition, Woodside's IMS risk assessment process is seen to be more cost effective as this control allows Woodside to manage the introduction of marine pests through biofouling, while targeting its efforts and resources to areas of greatest concern.	Inspecting all project vessels for IMS would reduce the likelihood of IMS being introduced to the Operational Area. However, this reduction is unlikely to be significant, given the other control measures implemented. No change in consequence would occur.	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained, as other controls to be implemented achieve an ALARP position.	No
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A; Section 2.4.4.2) and Woodside's criteria for demonstrating ALARP (Section 2.5.1), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage potential risks associated with accidental IMS introduction and establishment. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the risks are considered ALARP.				

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Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment demonstrates that, with the adopted controls, there is a low residual risk of IMS introduction, establishment and spread to the Operational Area. Consistent with NOPSEMA guidance, the risk assessment identified key risk factors and informed appropriate management measures to minimise the risk of marine pest introduction, establishment and spread (NOPSEMA, 2024). This approach aligns with the MarinePestPlan 2018–2023, which establishes a national objective to minimise the risk of marine pest introduction, establishment and spread (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018b). In this context, 'introduction' represents the risk event (translocation of marine pest species), whereas material environmental impact is contingent on subsequent 'establishment' (survival, reproduction and persistence). The low residual risk to environmental receptors is acceptable (see risk ratings in Table 2-4), because it represents a level at which the potential risk can be effectively managed by adhering to applicable legislative requirements, industry guidelines and Woodside procedures. At this risk level the likelihood of the unplanned event resulting in a minor environmental consequence (D or below) is remote (see likelihood levels in Table 2-4). IMS risks are managed across the full continuum of introduction, establishment and spread, and recognising that ecological impacts arise only where establishment occurs (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018b), the adopted controls are designed to minimise both the likelihood of introduction and the potential for establishment of IMS (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018b). Further opportunities to reduce risks have been considered above, and the selected controls reflect good industry practice and comply with applicable legislative requirements, including the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. In line with national guidance (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2013; Commonwealth of Australia, 2018b), the EPO for this risk sets a level of performance preventing the introduction, establishment and spread of marine pests to and within Australian waters, and focuses on prevention through managing vessel biofouling and ballast water. The EPO explicitly targets the prevention of establishment – the indicator for ecological impact – and is consistent with MNES impact considerations (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2013), thus the residual risk is considered broadly acceptable if the controls are implemented. Accordingly, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate so IMS risks are reduced to an acceptable level and the EPO reflects that level. Compliance with the adopted controls demonstrates the EPO has been met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
EPO 21 No introduction and establishment of IMS into the Operational Area as a result of the Petroleum Activity.	C 21.1 Vessels (including foreign vessels not party to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments 2004 (BWM Convention)) will manage their ballast water using one of the approved ballast water management options, as specified in the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements. This applies to all Vessels that will enter the Operational Area, including those carrying out activities outside of Australian Territorial Seas (>12nm).	PS 21.1 Prevent the translocation of IMS within the vessel's ballast water from high-risk locations to the Operational area.	MC 21.1.1 The Ballast Water Records System, maintained by project vessels, verifies compliance with Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements.
	C 21.2 International project vessels will manage their biosecurity risk associated with biofouling, as outlined in the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements.	PS 21.2 Compliance with Australian Biofouling Management Requirements (as defined under the *Biosecurity Act*) to prevent the introduction of IMS.	MC 21.2.1 Records of implementation of biofouling management measures and pre-arrival reporting.

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EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***EPSs***	***MC***
	C 21.3 Woodside's IMS risk assessment process (Section 2.4.4) will be applied to all vessels and immersible equipment, unless exempt. Based on the outcomes, management options commensurate with the risk will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.	PS 21.3.1 Before entering the Operational Area, project vessels and immersible equipment are determined to be low[53] risk of introducing IMS of concern.	MC 21.3.1 Records of IMS risk assessments maintained for all project vessels and relevant immersible equipment entering the Operational Area.
		PS 21.3.2 In accordance with Woodside's IMS risk assessment process, the IMS risk assessments will be undertaken by an authorised Environment Adviser who has completed relevant Woodside IMS training or by a qualified and experienced IMS Inspector.	MC 21.3.2 Records confirm the IMS risk assessments were undertaken by an Environment Adviser or IMS Inspector (as relevant).

6.10 Recovery and threat abatement plans assessment

This section describes Woodside's assessment to demonstrate the Petroleum Activity is not inconsistent with any relevant recovery or threat abatement plans. For the purposes of this assessment, the relevant Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans and threat abatement plans) are:

- Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)
- Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015–2025 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a)
- Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark (Carcharias taurus) 2014 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2014)
- Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015b)
- Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans 2018 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018a).

Table 6-14 lists the objectives and (where relevant) the action areas of these plans, and describes whether these objectives and action areas apply to government, the titleholder or the Petroleum Activity. For those objectives and action areas applicable to the Petroleum Activity, the relevant actions of each plan have been identified, and an evaluation has been conducted as to whether impacts and risks resulting from the Petroleum Activity are inconsistent with that action or not. The results of this assessment against relevant actions are presented in Table 6-14 to Table 6-19.

[53] *Low risk of introducing IMS of concern is defined as either no additional management measures required or, management measures have been applied to reduce the risk*

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Table 6-14: Identification of applicability of recovery plan and threat abatement plan objectives and action areas

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Marine Turtle Recovery Plan			
Long-term recovery objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for the conservation status of marine turtles to improve so they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list	Y	Y	Y
Interim recovery objectives			
Current levels of legal and management protection for marine turtle species are maintained or improved, both domestically and throughout the migratory range of Australia's marine turtles	Y		
The management of marine turtles is supported	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are demonstrably minimised	Y	Y	Y
Trends in nesting numbers at index beaches and population demographics at important foraging grounds are described	Y	Y	
Action areas			
A. Assessing and addressing threats			
A1. Maintain and improve efficacy of legal and management protection	Y		
A2. Adaptatively manage turtle stocks to reduce risk and build resilience to climate change and variability	Y	Y	Y
A3. Reduce the impacts of marine debris	Y	Y	Y
A4. Minimise chemical and terrestrial discharge	Y	Y	Y
A5. Address international take within and outside Australia's jurisdiction	Y		
A6. Reduce impacts from terrestrial predation	Y		
A7. Reduce international and domestic fisheries bycatch	Y		
A8. Minimise light pollution	Y	Y	Y
A9. Address the impacts of coastal development/infrastructure and dredging and trawling	Y	Y	
A10. Maintain and improve sustainable Indigenous management of marine turtles	Y		

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	*Titleholder*	*Petroleum Activity*
B. Enabling and measuring recovery			
B1. Determine trends in index beaches	Y	Y	
B2. Understand population demographics at key foraging grounds	Y		
B3. Address information gaps to better facilitate the recovery of marine turtle stocks	Y	Y	Y
Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan			
Long-term recovery objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for their conservation status to improve so they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list	Y	Y	Y
Interim recovery objectives			
The conservation status of blue whale populations is assessed using efficient and robust methodology	Y		
The spatial and temporal distribution, identification of biologically important areas, and population structure of blue whales in Australian waters is described	Y	Y	Y
Current levels of legal and management protection for blue whales are maintained or improved and an appropriate adaptive management regime is in place	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are demonstrably minimised	Y	Y	Y
Action areas			
A. Assessing and addressing threats			
A.1: Maintain and improve existing legal and management protection	Y		
A.2: Assess and address anthropogenic noise	Y	Y	Y
A.3: Understand impacts of climate variability and change	Y	Y	Y
A.4: Minimise vessel collisions	Y	Y	Y
B. Enabling and measuring recovery			
B.1: Measure and monitor population recovery	Y		
B.2: Investigate population structure	Y		
B.3: Describe spatial and temporal distribution and define biologically important habitat	Y	Y	Y

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan			
Overarching objective: Assist the recovery of the grey nurse shark in the wild, throughout its range in Australian waters, with a view to: • improving the population status, leading to future removal of the grey nurse shark from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act • ensuring anthropogenic activities do not hinder the recovery of the grey nurse shark in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific objectives			
Develop and apply quantitative monitoring of the population status (distribution and abundance) and potential recovery of the grey nurse shark in Australian waters	Y		
Quantify and reduce the impact of commercial fishing on the grey nurse shark through incidental (accidental and/or illegal) take, throughout its range	Y		
Quantify and reduce the impact of recreational fishing on the grey nurse shark through incidental (accidental and/or illegal) take, throughout its range	Y		
Where practicable, minimise the impact of shark control activities on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Investigate and manage the impact of ecotourism on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Manage the impact of aquarium collection on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Improve understanding of the threat of pollution and disease to the grey nurse shark	Y	Y	Y
Continue to identify and protect habitat critical to the survival of the grey nurse shark and reduce the impact of threatening processes within these areas	Y	Y	
Continue to develop and implement research programs to support the conservation of the grey nurse shark	Y	Y	
Promote community education and awareness in relation to grey nurse shark conservation and management	Y		
Sawfish and River Sharks Recovery Plan			

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Primary objective: Assist the recovery of sawfish and river sharks in Australian waters with a view to: • improving the population status leading to the removal of the sawfish and river shark species from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act • ensuring anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific objectives			
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of commercial fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of recreational fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of Indigenous fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate the impact of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of habitat degradation and modification on sawfish and river shark species	Y	Y	Y
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of marine debris on sawfish and river shark species, noting the linkages with the 'Threat Abatement Plan for the impact of marine debris on vertebrate marine life'	Y	Y	Y
Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of collection for public aquaria on sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Improve the information base to allow the development of a quantitative framework to assess the recovery of, and inform management options for, sawfish and river shark species	Y		
Develop research programs to assist conservation of sawfish and river shark species	Y	Y	
Improve community understanding and awareness in relation to sawfish and river shark conservation and management	Y		
Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans			
Objectives			
Contribute to long-term prevention of the incidence of marine debris	Y	Y	
Understand the scale of impacts from marine plastic and microplastic on key species, ecological communities and locations	Y	Y	Y
Remove existing marine debris	Y		

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EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Monitor the quantities, origins, types and hazardous chemical contaminants of marine debris, and assess the effectiveness of management arrangements for reducing marine debris	Y		
Increase public understanding of the causes and impacts of harmful marine debris, including microplastic and hazardous chemical contaminants, to bring about behaviour change	Y		

Table 6-15: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia	Action Area A3: Reduce the impacts from marine debris.	Action: Support implementation of the 'Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans'. Priority actions at stock level: • Green turtles, NWS (G-NWS) – Understand the threat posed to this stock by marine debris. • Loggerhead turtles, Western Australia (LH-WA) – Determine the extent to which marine debris is impacting loggerhead turtles. • Flatback turtles, Pilbara (F-Pil) – No relevant actions.	Refer to Section 6.9.5. The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to marine turtles. The Petroleum Activity would remove the infrastructure, including most of the plastics, from the marine environment.	EPO 17 C 17.1, C 17.2, C 17.3 PS 17.1, PS 17.2, PS 17.3

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
	Action Area A4: Minimise chemical and terrestrial discharge.	Action: Ensure spill risk strategies and response programs adequately include management for marine turtles and their habitats, particularly in reference to 'slow to recover habitats', such as nesting habitat, seagrass meadows or coral reefs. Priority actions at stock level: • G-NWS – Ensure spill risk strategies and response programs include management for turtles and their habitats. • LH-WA and F-Pil – Ensure spill risk strategies and response programs include management for turtles and their habitats, particularly in reference to slow-to-recover habitats, such as seagrass meadows or corals.	Refer to Sections 6.9.2, 6.9.3 and 6.9.4. The assessment of accidental release of chemicals or hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to marine turtles. Spill risk strategies and the response program include management measures for turtles and their nesting habitats.	Refer to Section 7.11. Detailed oil spill preparedness and response EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity are presented in Appendix G.
	Action Area A8: Minimise light pollution.	Action: Manage artificial light within or adjacent to habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles such that marine turtles are not displaced from these habitats. Priority actions at stock level: • G-NWS – As above. • LH-WA – No relevant actions. • F-Pil – Manage artificial light from onshore and offshore sources to ensure biologically important behaviours of nesting adults and emerging/ dispersing hatchlings can continue.	Refer to Section 6.8.7. The assessment of light emissions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Internesting, mating, foraging or migrating turtles are not impacted by light from the Petroleum Activity. Based on the nature and scale of the Petroleum Activity, impacts are limited to localised and temporary behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals, which is unlikely to result in displacement of adult turtles from internesting or nesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles. Controls adopted to minimise impacts to wedge-tailed shearwaters from light emissions may reduce any potential disturbance to marine turtles.	EPO 11, EPO 12 C 11.1 PS 11.1

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
	Action Area B1: Determine trends at index beaches.	Action: Maintain or establish long-term monitoring programs at index beaches to collect standardised data critical for determining stock trends, including data on hatchling production. Priority actions at stock level: • G-NWS – Continue long-term monitoring of index beaches. • LH-WA – Continue long-term monitoring of nesting and foraging populations. • F-Pil – No relevant actions.	Woodside contributes to Action Area B1 via its support of the Ningaloo Turtle Program[54].	N/A
	Action Area B3: Address information gaps to better facilitate the recovery of marine turtle stocks.	Action: Understand the impacts of anthropogenic noise on marine turtle behaviour and biology. Priority actions at stock level: • G-NWS – Given this is a relatively accessible stock that is likely to be exposed to anthropogenic noise, investigate the impacts of anthropogenic noise on turtle behaviour and biology and extrapolate findings from the NWS stock to other stocks. • LH-WA – No relevant actions. • F-Pil – No relevant actions.	Refer to Section 6.8.4. The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Acoustic emissions from project vessels and transponders could cause localised and low-level behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals, which is unlikely to result in displacement of adult turtles from internesting or nesting habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles.	N/A
Assessment summary The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia has been considered when assessing impacts and risks, and the Petroleum Activity is considered to be not inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

[54] https://ningalooturtles.org.au/.

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Table 6-16: Assessment against relevant actions of the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale	Action Area A.2: Assess and address anthropogenic noise.	Action 2: Assess the effect of anthropogenic noise on blue whale behaviour. Action 3: Manage anthropogenic noise in biologically important areas such that any blue whale continues to use the area without injury and is not displaced from a foraging area.	Refer to Section 6.8.4. The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered potential impacts to cetaceans, including pygmy blue whales. Acoustic emissions from project vessels will not cause injury to any pygmy blue whale. There are no known or possible foraging areas for pygmy blue whales in or next to the Operational Area. If the Petroleum Activity in the Operational Area overlaps with northbound or southbound migration, individuals may deviate slightly from the migratory route, but will continue their migration.	EPO 7 C 7.1 PS 7.1
	Action Area A.3: Understand impacts of climate variability and change.	Action 1: Understand impacts of climate variability and change.	Refer to Section 6.8.6. Given the nature and scale of the Petroleum Activity, impacts are not anticipated.	N/A
	Action Area A.4: Minimise vessel collisions.	Action 3: Ensure the risk of vessel strikes on blue whales is considered when assessing actions that increase vessel traffic in areas where blue whales occur and, if required, appropriate mitigation measures are implemented.	Refer to Section 6.9.6. The assessment of vessel collision with marine fauna has considered the potential risks to pygmy blue whales. If the Petroleum Activity in the Operational Area overlaps with northbound or southbound migration, individuals may deviate slightly from the migratory route, but will continue their migration. Collisions of project vessels with pygmy blue whales are highly unlikely to occur, given the very slow vessel speeds and the fact there are no known or possible foraging areas for pygmy blue whales in or next to the Operational Area.	EPO 18 C 7.1 PS 7.1

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
	Action Area B.3: Describe spatial and temporal distribution and define biologically important habitat.	Action 2: Identify migratory pathways between breeding and feeding grounds. Action 3: Assess timing and residency within biologically important areas.	Woodside contributes to Action Area B3 via its support of targeted research initiatives (e.g. satellite tracking of pygmy blue whale migratory movements (Double, et al., 2014)).	N/A
Assessment summary The Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale has been considered when assessing impacts and risks, and the Petroleum Activity is considered to be not inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-17: Assessment against relevant actions of the Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark	Objective 7: Improve understanding of the threat of pollution and disease to the grey nurse shark.	Action 7.1: Review and assess the potential threat of introduced species, pathogens and pollutants.	Refer to Section 6.9.5. The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to grey nurse sharks. The proposal would remove the infrastructure, including most of the plastics, from the marine environment.	EPO 17 C 17.1, C 17.2, C 17.3 PS 17.1, PS 17.2, PS 17.3
			Refer to Sections 6.9.2, 6.9.2 and 6.9.4. The assessment of accidental release of chemicals or hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to grey nurse sharks.	Refer to Section 7.11. Detailed oil spill preparedness and response EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity are presented in Appendix G.

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Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
Assessment summary The Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark has been considered when assessing impacts and risks, and the Petroleum Activity is considered to be not inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-18: Assessment against relevant actions of the Sawfish and River Sharks Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan	Objective 5: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of habitat degradation and modification on sawfish and river shark species.	Action 5c: Identify risks to important sawfish and river shark habitat and measures needed to reduce those risks.	Refer to Sections 6.9.2, 6.9.2 and 6.9.4. The assessment of accidental release of chemicals or hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to sawfish and river sharks.	Refer to Section 7.11. Detailed oil spill preparedness and response EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity are presented in Appendix G.
	Objective 6: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of marine debris on sawfish and river shark species, noting the linkages with the 'Threat Abatement Plan for the impact of marine debris on vertebrate marine life'.	Action 6a: Assess the impacts of marine debris, including ghost nets, fishing gear and plastics, on sawfish and river shark species.	Refer to Section 6.9.5. The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to sawfish and river shark. The proposal would remove the infrastructure, including most of the plastics, from the marine environment.	EPO 17 C 17.1, C 17.2, C 17.3 PS 17.1, PS 17.2, PS 17.3
Assessment summary The Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan has been considered when assessing impacts and risks, and the Petroleum Activity is considered to be not inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

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Table 6-19: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans	Objective 2: Understand the scale of marine plastic and microplastic impact on key species, ecological communities and locations.	Action 2.04: Build understanding related to plastic and microplastic pollution.	Refer to Section 6.9.5. The proposal would remove the infrastructure, including most of the plastics, from the marine environment. The assessment of the accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to the marine environment. Controls have been implemented to reduce the likelihood of accidental release of solid wastes during the Petroleum Activity.	EPO 17 C 17.1, C 17.2, C 17.3 PS 17.1, PS 17.2, PS 17.3
Assessment summary The Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans has been considered when assessing impacts and risks, and the Petroleum Activity is considered to be not inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

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7. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

7.1 Overview

Section 22 of the Environment Regulations requires an EP to contain an implementation strategy for the Petroleum Activity. This strategy confirms fit-for-purpose systems, practices and procedures are in place to direct, review and manage the activities so environmental risks and impacts are continually being reduced to ALARP and are acceptable, and that EPOs and EPS outlined in this EP are achieved.

Woodside, as operator, is responsible for ensuring the Petroleum Activity is managed in accordance with this implementation strategy and the WMS (Section 1.6).

7.2 Systems, practices, and procedures

All operational activities are planned and performed in accordance with relevant legislation and standards, management measures identified in this EP, and internal environment standards and procedures (Section 6). The systems, practices and procedures that will be implemented are listed in the EPSs adopted in Section 6. Document names and reference numbers may change during the statutory duration of this EP and is managed through a Change Register and update process.

7.2.1 Environmental consideration during selection, assessment and approval of chemicals

While the fluids left in the Echo Yodel pipeline were assessed during activities outside the scope of this EP, the following overview of the Woodside chemical selection process provides context for how operational chemicals that will be discharged under this EP were assessed. All chemicals that are planned to be operationally released or discharged to the marine environment by the Petroleum Activity are evaluated using a defined framework and set of tools to ensure the potential impacts are acceptable, ALARP (subject to technical constraints) and meet Woodside's expectation for environmental performance.

Chemicals proposed to be selected for the Petroleum Activity will be managed in accordance with the requirements set out by the Australian Government under the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS). The IChEMS is a key component of several national reforms to improve approaches to how industrial chemicals are used, produced, imported and managed. Industrial chemicals will be listed on the IChEMS Register in one of seven schedules according to their environmental risk.

Chemicals proposed for selection in this Petroleum Activity will be assessed against those listed in the IChEMS Register under one of the seven schedules according to their environmental risk. The selection and management of any chemical will adhere to the specific risk management measures, storage, use and handling requirements outlined in the corresponding schedule.

7.2.2 Environmental selection criteria

The chemical assessment process follows the principles outlined in the Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS), which manages chemical use and discharge in the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands. It applies the requirements of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention). The OSPAR Convention is widely accepted as best practice for chemical management.

All chemical substances on the OCNS ranked list of registered products have an assigned ranking based on toxicity and other relevant parameters, such as biodegradation and bioaccumulation, in accordance with one of two schemes (as shown in Figure 7-1):

- Hazard Quotient (HQ) Colour Band: Gold, Silver, White, Blue, Orange or Purple – listed in order of increasing environmental hazard
- OCNS Grouping: E, D, C, B or A – listed in order of increasing environmental hazard. Used for inorganic substances, hydraulic fluids and pipeline chemicals only.

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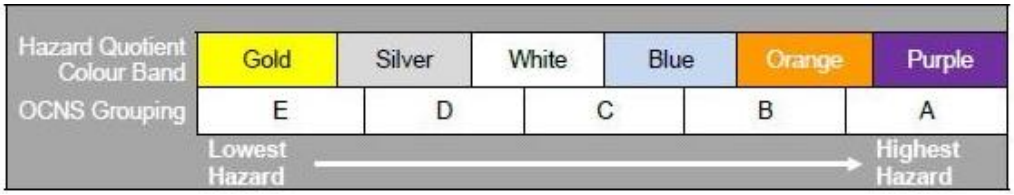

Figure 7-1: Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme ranking

Chemicals fall into two assessment types:

- No further assessment: Chemicals with an HQ band of Gold or Silver or an OCNS ranking of E or D with no substitution or product warnings do not require further assessment. Such chemicals do not represent a significant impact on the environment under standard use scenarios and are therefore considered ALARP and acceptable.
- Further assessment/ALARP justification required: The following types of chemicals require further assessment to understand the environmental impacts of discharge into the marine environment:
  - chemicals with no OCNS ranking
  - chemicals with an HQ band of White, Blue, Orange or Purple or an OCNS ranking of A, B or C
  - chemicals with an OCNS product or substitution warning.

This includes assessing the ecotoxicity, biodegradation and bioaccumulation of the chemicals in the marine environment in accordance with the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) Hazard assessment and the DMPE Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals used in WA Petroleum Activities Guideline.

Ecotoxicity

Chemical ecotoxicity is assessed using the criteria used by CEFAS to group chemicals based on ecotoxicity results (Table 7-1). If a chemical has an aquatic or sediment toxicity within the criteria for the OCNS grouping of D or E, this is considered acceptable in terms of ecotoxicity.

Table 7-1: Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme grouping based on ecotoxicity results

Initial grouping	A	B	C	D	E
Results of aquatic toxicity data (ppm)	<1	>1–10	>10–100	>100–1,000	>1,000
Results for sediment toxicity data (ppm)	<10	>10–100	>100–1,000	>1,000–10,000	>10,000

Note: aquatic toxicity refers to the Skeletonema costatum EC_{50}, Acartia tonsa LC_{50} and Scophthalmus maximus (juvenile turbot) LC_{50} toxicity tests; sediment toxicity refers to Corophium volutator LC_{50} test.

Biodegradation

The biodegradation of chemicals is assessed using the CEFAS biodegradation criteria, which align with the categorisation outlined in the DMPE Chemical Assessment Guide: Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals used in WA Petroleum Activities Guideline.

CEFAS categorises biodegradation into three groups:

- Readily biodegradable: results of >60% biodegradation in 28 days to an OSPAR harmonised offshore chemical notification format (HOCNF) accepted ready biodegradation protocol
- Inherently biodegradable: results of >20% and <60% to an OSPAR HOCNF accepted ready biodegradation protocol or >20% by OSPAR accepted inherent biodegradation study
- Not biodegradable: results of OSPAR HOCNF accepted biodegradation protocol or inherent biodegradation protocol are <20%, or half-life values derived from aquatic simulation test indicate persistence.

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Chemicals with >60% biodegradation in 28 days to an OSPAR HOCNF accepted ready biodegradation protocol are considered acceptable in terms of biodegradation.

Bioaccumulation

The bioaccumulation of chemicals is assessed using the CEFAS bioaccumulation criteria, which align with the categorisation outlined in the DMPE Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals used in WA Petroleum Activities Guideline.

CEFAS uses the following guidance:

- non-bioaccumulative: Log Pow <3, or Bioconcentration Factor ≤100 and molecular weight is ≥700
- bioaccumulative: Log Pow ≥3 or Bioconcentration Factor >100 and molecular weight is <700.

Chemicals that meet the non-bioaccumulative criteria are considered acceptable. If a product has no specific ecotoxicity, biodegradation or bioaccumulation data available:

- environmental data for analogous products can be referred to where chemical ingredients and composition are largely identical
- environmental data may be referenced for each chemical ingredient (if known) within the product.

Alternatives

If no environmental data are available for a chemical or if the environmental data do not meet the acceptability criteria outlined above, potential alternatives for the chemical will be investigated, with preference for options with an HQ band of Gold or Silver, or OCNS Group E or D with no substitution or product warnings.

Decision

Once the further assessment/ALARP justification has been completed, the relevant environment adviser must concur that the environmental risk as a result of chemical use is ALARP and acceptable.

7.2.3 Woodside invasive marine species risk assessment process

7.2.3.1 Objective and scope

To minimise the risk of the Petroleum Activity introducing IMS, all applicable project vessels and immersible equipment will be subject to Woodside's IMS risk assessment process (unless exempt as outlined below) in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan.

The objective of the process is to identify the level of threat a contracted vessel or immersible equipment poses if no additional risk reduction management measures are implemented. This allows Woodside (and its contractors) to apply management options that are commensurate to the identified level of risk.

The IMS risk assessment process does not apply to:

- vessels or immersible equipment that do not plan to enter the IMS Management Area (IMSMA)[55]
- 'new build' vessels or immersible equipment launched less than 14 days before mobilisation
- locally sourced project vessels or immersible equipment from within the Western Locally Sourced Zone[56]. Project vessels, or immersible equipment, are defined as locally sourced when the same supply facilities or port have been used since their last IMS inspection, full hull clean in dry dock, or application of AFC.

[55] The IMSMA is defined as all nearshore waters around Australia, extending from the lowest astronomical tide mark to 12 NM from land ('Territorial Seas', and including Australian territorial islands). The IMSMA also includes: (i) all waters that are shallower than the 50 m depth contour outside of the 12 NM boundary, thereby encompassing submerged reefs and atolls, and (ii) operational areas defined in environmental approvals. The IMSMA is based on current maritime boundary definitions, legal frameworks and requirements, IMS risk interpretations, and existing management arrangements applied by Commonwealth and state/territory regulatory agencies.

[56] The Western Locally Sourced Zone spans an area that includes the entire Western Australian coastline out to the Exclusive Economic Zone limit at 200 NM, (excluding high environmental value areas, World Heritage Areas, Commonwealth Marine Reserve Sanctuary Zones and State Marine Management Areas and Marine Parks and any government-declared Quarantine Areas).

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7.2.3.2 Risk assessment process

To effectively evaluate the potential for project vessels and immersible equipment to introduce IMS, a risk assessment process has been developed to score and evaluate the risk posed by each project vessel, or immersible equipment, planning to undertake activities within an IMSMA or Operational Area. The risk assessment process considers the factors listed in Table 7-2 and Table 7-3.

Woodside's IMS risk assessment process was developed considering the national biofouling management guidelines for the petroleum production and exploration industry and guidelines for controlling and managing ships' biofouling to minimise the transfer of IMS (IMO, 2023).

Either an environment adviser who has completed relevant Woodside IMS training or a qualified and experienced IMS inspector will undertake the IMS risk assessments. Woodside implements a quality assurance and control process for all its IMS risk assessments where a secondary trained environment adviser verifies the assessment to minimise the risk of misapplication and errors in the process.

Table 7-2: Key factors considered as a part of the risk assessment process for project vessels

Factors	Details
Vessel type	The risk of IMS infection varies depending on the type of vessel undertaking the activity. A higher risk rating is applied for more complex, slow-moving vessels (e.g. dredges) compared to simple vessels (e.g. crew transfer vessel).
Recent IMS inspection and cleaning history, including for internal niches	In the case of biofouling on external hull niches, different risk ratings are applied depending on whether out-of-water or in-water IMS inspections by qualified IMS inspectors and cleaning (if required) have been undertaken before the contract begins. If an IMS inspection (and clean if required) has not been undertaken in the past six months (from the time of contract start), the highest risk factor is applied. The risk factor then lessens for project vessels as the time between inspection and mobilisation reduces.
Out-of-water period before mobilisation	A risk reduction factor can be applied for project vessels that are hauled out and then mobilised as deck cargo or by road during mobilisation, therefore becoming air dried over an extended period. The risk reduction factor increases with exposure time out of water.
Presence, age and suitability of AFC at mobilisation date	AFC manufacturers provide a range of coatings, each designed to avoid premature failure if it is correctly applied and matched to the vessel's normal speeds and activity profile (i.e. proportion of time spent stationary or below 3 knots), and its main operational region (i.e. tropical, subtropical, temperate). If the AFC type is deemed to be unknown, unsuited or absent, the highest risk value is applied. If the AFC type is suitable, the risk factor applied reduces with age since application.
Internal treatment systems	A risk reduction factor is applied if the vessel has an internal biological fouling control system in place at the time of assessment, or evidence of manual dosing.
Vessel origin and proposed area of operation	Different risk ratings are assigned based on the climatic relationship between the vessel's origin and the proposed climatic region of the proposed area of operation. The highest risk rating is applied to similar climatic regions.
Number of stationary and slow speed periods of more than seven days	A risk factor is calculated based on the number of seven-day periods that the vessel has operated at low speed (<3 knots) or stationary in port or coastal waters, which is any waters <50 m deep outside 12 NM from land or any waters within 12 NM of land. The more periods, the higher the risk factor applied.
Region of stationary or slow periods	A further multiplier is applied depending on the location of the stationary or slow speed periods. The highest risk rating is applied if the stationary or slow speed periods occurred within ports or coastal waters of the same climatic region.
Type of activity – contact with seafloor	The potential for introducing IMS varies based on the planned vessel activity. Those activities that come in contact with sediments and thus have the potential to accumulate and harbour IMS in areas such as hoppers (dredges) and spud cans (drilling rigs) are considered to have a greater risk of infection.

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Table 7-3: Key factors considered as a part of the risk assessment process for immersible equipment

Factors	Details
Region of deployment since last thorough clean, particularly coastal locations	Climatic region of use since last overhaul, thorough cleaning or prolonged period out of water (>28 days). The highest risk rating is applied to similar climatic regions. Activities occurring in nearshore areas (<50 m deep or within 12 NM from land) are given the highest risk rating.
Duration of deployments	Maximum duration of deployment (maximum time in water) since last overhaul or thorough cleaning. The longer the immersion period, the higher the risk rating applied.
Duration of time out of water since last deployment	A further risk reduction factor can be applied for immersible equipment that has been out of the water for an extended period.
Transport conditions during mobilisation	If the equipment is stored in damp conditions, a high risk factor is applied. If equipment is stored in dry and well ventilated (low humidity) conditions, a low risk factor is applied.
Post-retrieval maintenance regime	A risk reduction factor is applied if the equipment or item of interest is routinely washed, cleaned, checked or dissembled between project sites, while a higher risk rating is applied where no routine cleaning occurs.
Region of deployment since last thorough clean, particularly coastal locations	Climatic region of use since last overhaul, thorough cleaning or prolonged period out of water (>28 days). The highest risk rating is applied to similar climatic regions. Activities occurring in nearshore areas (<50 m deep or within 12 NM from land) are given the highest risk rating.
Duration of deployments	Maximum duration of deployment (maximum time in water) since last overhaul or thorough cleaning. The longer the immersion period, the higher the risk rating.

After implementing the risk assessment process, project vessels and immersible equipment are classified as one of three risk categories:

- ‘Low’ – Low risk of introducing IMS of concern and hence no additional management required, or management options have been applied to reduce the risk.
- ‘Uncertain’ – The risk of introducing IMS is not apparent so the precautionary approach is adopted, and extra management options may be needed.
- ‘High’ – A high risk of introducing IMS means additional management options are needed before this vessel mobilises to the Operational Area.

After allocating a ‘low’ risk rating for a project vessel or immersible equipment, the information provided by the vessel operator for the purposes of risk assessment must be confirmed before mobilising. For project vessels or equipment classified as posing an ‘uncertain’ or ‘high’ theoretical risk, a range of management options are presented to reduce this to acceptable levels and achieve a ‘low’ risk status. These management options have been developed with the intention of reducing IMS risk to levels that are ALARP. It is a flexible approach that allows a range of management actions to be tailored for a specific vessel’s movement. These will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and may include:

- having a suitably qualified and experienced IMS inspector inspect (desktop, in-water or dry dock) to verify risk status; where practicable, the inspection shall occur within seven days (but not more than 14 days) before final departure to the Operational Area
- applying in-water or dry dock cleaning of the hull and other niche areas, typically where the assessment determines a ‘high’ risk driven by the age of the AFC on the vessel and its time spent in similar climatic region ports
- limiting the duration the vessel spends within the IMSMA to a maximum of 48 hours (cumulative entries); applicable for ‘uncertain’ risk project vessels only
- rejecting the vessel.

In some circumstances, such as emergency scenarios or in the presence of serious logistic constraints or other factors outside of Woodside’s control, it may not be possible to effectively apply any of the IMS management measures available and described above. In the absence of regulatory conditions, commitments or other legislative obligations that prescribe management measures for IMS, a risk-assessed

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alternative process is available that must be approved by the relevant Business Vice President and HSE Vice President.

Before they enter the Operational Area, project vessels and immersible equipment must have a 'low' risk of introducing IMS.

7.2.4 Offshore Seabird Management Plan

Project vessels will implement Woodside's Offshore Seabird Management Plan (SBMP), which aligns with recommendations in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW, 2023). When implemented, the SBMP addresses seabird interaction reporting and management for offshore and inshore activities within the NWMR, specifically where the Petroleum Activity is located within a nocturnal seabird species BIA.

The SBMP is used to manage interactions with seabirds offshore to ensure any impacts and risks are reduced to ALARP and an acceptable level. The plan also provides frontline workers with guidance to manage seabird interactions and related potential impacts identified as caused by Woodside's activities, as demonstrated in Figure 7-2.

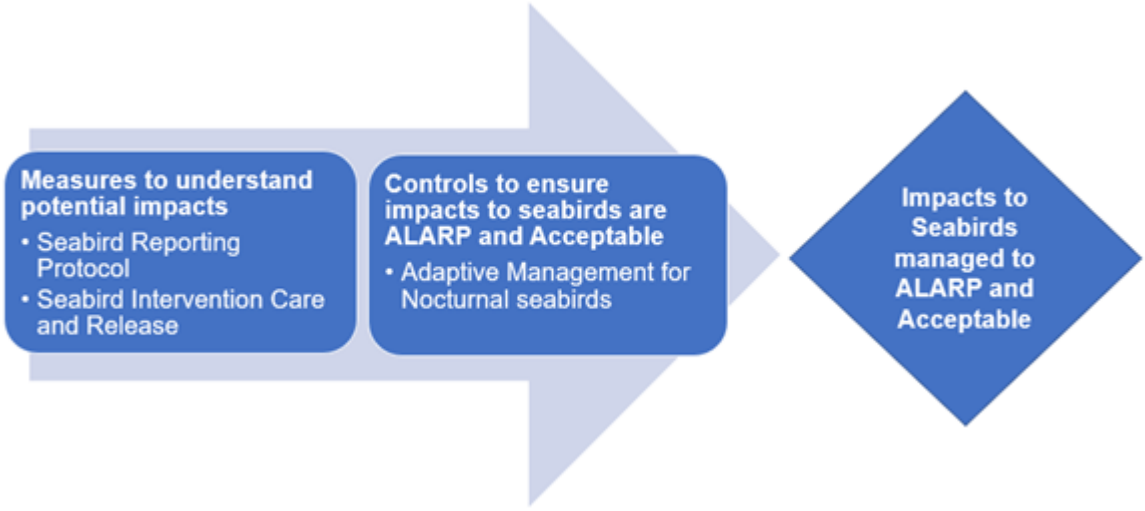

Figure 7-2: Schematic for Offshore Seabird Management Plan to manage seabird impacts to acceptable and as low as reasonably practicable levels

Woodside has established the SBMP adaptive management framework to manage the uncertainty of potential impacts of artificial night at light on nocturnal seabirds. It is applied when a project is within a nocturnal seabird BIA and more than 20 km from a known rookery. Where interactions with nocturnal seabirds are identified, adaptive management controls under the SBMP may be triggered in a tiered approach.

This may include an initial assessment of:

- seabird species' important habitat proximity, life cycle seasonality, and periods of heightened sensitivity such as fledgling exodus
- overlap of seabird interactions and inclement weather (for example, post-cyclonic metocean conditions are known to increase seabird groundings)

and possible controls and mitigation actions, such as:

- extinguishing outdoor or deck lights not necessary for works but allowing safe operations and navigation at night.

The SBMP will be available aboard the project vessels during the Petroleum Activity. Crew will be made aware of the SBMP through the environment induction. This induction will include the requirement to report seabird sightings to the offshore HSE advisers on the project vessels and the onshore Woodside Environment Adviser. The SBMP will be implemented by frontline personnel with support from Woodside activity-focused environment advisers, the Science Team and a dedicated seabird expert.

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7.2.5 Unexpected finds procedure

If what appears to be UCH – defined as 'any trace of human existence that has a cultural, historical or archaeological character and is located under water' – is discovered, the following Unexpected Finds Procedure will apply:

- All activities with the potential to impact the suspected UCH must cease immediately. Retain all records of the potential UCH, including any imagery, description and location.
- Person who discovers the heritage object must inform the Activity Supervisor.
- The Activity Supervisor must notify Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser.
- Woodside will specify an appropriate buffer around the potential UCH, considering the nature and scale of the potential UCH and the activities to be managed.
- No seabed disturbance may occur in the buffer area around the potential UCH until approved by Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser.
- Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must notify a qualified underwater archaeologist and provide all available documentation of the potential UCH.
- If the potential UCH appears to be of Aboriginal origin, Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must notify the appropriate Traditional Custodians to determine whether it is a heritage site and if so, how the site should be managed.
- If the potential UCH appears to be a shipwreck or aircraft that has been wrecked for more than 75 years, or is otherwise reportable under section 40 of the Commonwealth *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act*, Woodside's Principal Heritage Advisor must notify the minister responsible for the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act*, the DCCEEW underwater archaeology section through the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database, and the Western Australian Museum.
- If the suspected heritage object includes human remains, Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must also notify:
  - the Australian Federal Police (phone: 131 444) of the location of the remains, that the remains are likely to be historic or Aboriginal in origin, and that it may be appropriate for Traditional Custodians and a maritime archaeologist to be present during any handling of the remains
  - the Office of the Federal Environment Minister in accordance with section 20 of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.
- Work must not restart in the vicinity of the potential heritage object until Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser provides written approval. Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser must only provide written approval once agreed management measures are implemented consistent with approvals and legislation, or where it is confirmed to not be UCH.

7.3 Roles and responsibilities

Key roles and responsibilities for Woodside and contractor personnel relating to implementing, managing and reviewing this EP are described in Table 7-4. Roles and responsibilities for oil spill preparation and response are outlined in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H) and the Woodside Incident Management Handbook.

Woodside and its contractors are responsible for implementing the Woodside Corporate Environment and Biodiversity Policy (Appendix A) in their areas of responsibility and to ensure the personnel are suitably trained and competent in their respective roles.

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Table 7-4: Roles and responsibilities

Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
Office-based personnel	
Woodside Project Manager	• Monitor and manage the Petroleum Activity so it is performed as per the relevant standards and commitments in this EP and approval conditions. • Notify the Woodside Environment Adviser in a timely manner of any scope changes. • Liaise with regulatory authorities as required. • Review this EP as necessary and manage change requests. • Ensure all activities are performed as per this EP and approval conditions. • Ensure all project vessels' crew members complete an HSE induction. • Verify that contractors meet environmental contractual obligations. • Liaise with contractors to ensure communication and understanding of environment requirements as outlined in this EP. • Confirm controls and performance standards in this EP are actioned, as required, before activities begin. • Confirm environmental incident reporting meets regulatory requirements (as outlined in this EP) and Woodside's HSE Reporting and Investigation Procedure. • Monitor and close out corrective actions identified during environmental monitoring or audits.
Woodside Decommissioning Project Manager (WA)	• Ensure the subsea activities are performed as per this EP and approval conditions. • Provide enough resources to implement the subsea-related management measures (i.e. controls, EPOs, EPSs and MC) in this EP. • Ensure vessel personnel are given an environmental induction, as per Section 7.4.2 of this EP, at the start of the activities. • Confirm controls and performance standards in this EP are actioned, as required, before activities begin. • Verify that contractors meet environmental contractual obligations. • Ensure relevant project vessels meet the requirements of Woodside's Marine Operations Operating Standard. • Notify the Woodside Environment Adviser in a timely manner of any scope changes. • Ensure all chemicals proposed to be discharged are assessed and approved as per the requirements of the EP. • Monitor and close out corrective actions identified during environmental monitoring or audits.
Woodside Environment Adviser	• Verify relevant environmental approvals for the activities exist before starting the Petroleum Activity. • Prepare the environmental component of the relevant induction package. • Review compliance with EPOs and EPSs as per the requirements of this EP. • Provide input to the environmental component of the relevant induction package. • Assist with reviewing, investigating and reporting environmental incidents as required. • Assist with environmental monitoring and inspections/audits to ensure they are performed as per the requirements of this EP as needed. • Liaise with relevant regulatory authorities as required. • Monitor and close out corrective actions identified during environmental monitoring or audits. • Assist in preparing required external regulatory reports, in line with environmental approval requirements and Woodside incident reporting procedures. • Advise relevant Woodside personnel and contractors to help them understand their environment responsibilities. • Provide environmental support for activities through regular engagement with the Woodside Site Representative.

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Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
Woodside Corporate Affairs Adviser	• Prepare and implement the Consultation Plan for the Petroleum Activity. • Report on relevant persons consultation. • Continuously liaise and provide notification as outlined in the EP.
Woodside Marine Assurance Superintendent	• Conduct relevant audit and inspection to confirm project vessels comply with relevant Marine Orders and Woodside Marine Charters Instructions to meet safety, navigation and emergency response requirements.
Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT) Incident Commander	On receiving notification of an incident: • establish and take control of the CIMT and establish an appropriate command structure for the incident • assess the situation, identify risks and actions to minimise the risk • communicate impact, risk and progress to the Crisis Management Team and relevant persons • develop the Incident Action Plan, including objectives for action • approve, implement and manage the Incident Action Plan • communicate within and beyond the incident management structure • manage and review the safety of responders • address the broader public safety considerations • conclude and review activities.
Vessel-based personnel	
Vessel Master	• Ensure the vessel management system and procedures are implemented. • Ensure personnel starting work on the vessel receive an environmental induction that meets the relevant requirements specified in this EP. • Ensure personnel are competent to perform the work they have been assigned. • Ensure shipboard oil pollution emergency plan (SOPEP) drills are conducted as per the vessel's schedule. • Ensure the vessel Emergency Response Team has been given enough training to implement the SOPEP. • Ensure any environmental incidents or breaches of relevant EPOs or EPSs, detailed in this EP, are reported immediately to the Woodside Site Representative. • Ensure corrective actions for incidents or breaches are developed, communicated to the Woodside Site Representative, and tracked to closeout in a timely manner. Closeout of actions must be communicated to the Woodside Site Representative.
Vessel Logistics Coordinators	• Ensure waste is managed on the general support vessel and sent to shore as per the relevant waste management plan.
HSE Adviser	• Support the Woodside Site Representative to ensure the controls detailed in this EP relevant to offshore activities are implemented on the project vessels and assist in collecting and recording evidence of implementation (other controls are implemented and evidence is collected onshore). • Support the Woodside Site Representative to ensure the EPOs are met and the EPSs detailed in this EP are implemented on the project vessels. • Support the Woodside Site Representative to ensure environmental incidents or breaches of EPOs or EPSs outlined in this EP are reported, and corrective actions for incidents and breaches are developed, tracked and closed out in a timely manner. • Ensure periodic environmental inspections and reviews are completed and corrective actions from inspections are developed, tracked and closed out in a timely manner.

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Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
Woodside Site Representative	• Support the Decommissioning Project Manager (WA) and the Project Manager to ensure the EPOs are met and the EPSs detailed in this EP are implemented on the project vessels. • Ensure any environmental incidents or breaches of relevant EPOs or EPSs, detailed in this EP, are reported to the Decommissioning Project Manager (WA) and the Environment Adviser. • Ensure corrective actions for incidents or breaches are developed, communicated and tracked to closeout in a timely manner. • Participate in periodic environmental inspections to ensure regular checking of compliance with the EP. • Review contractors' procedures, input into Toolbox Talks and JSAs. • Provide environmental support for activities through regular engagement with the Woodside Environment Adviser.
Offshore Supervisor (Contractor)	• Confirm activities are performed in accordance with this EP, as detailed in the Woodside-approved Contactor Environmental Management Plan. • Ensure personnel starting work on the project receive a relevant environmental induction that meets the requirements specified in this EP. • Ensure personnel are competent to perform the work they have been assigned. • Ensure any environmental incidents or breaches of EPOs or EPSs, detailed in this EP, are reported immediately to the Woodside Site Representative or Vessel Master.

7.4 Training and competency

7.4.1 Overview

As part of its contracting process, Woodside assesses a proposed contractor's environmental management systems to determine the level of compliance with the standard AS/NZS ISO 14001. This assessment is performed for the Petroleum Activity as part of the pre-mobilisation process. The assessment determines whether there is a clearly defined organisational structure that sets out the roles and responsibilities for key positions. It also assesses whether there is an up-to-date training matrix that defines any corporate and site or activity-specific environmental training and competency requirements.

As a minimum, environmental awareness training is required for all personnel, detailing awareness and compliance with the contractor's environmental policy and Environmental Management System.

7.4.2 Inductions

Inductions are provided to all relevant personnel (e.g. contractors and company representatives) before mobilising to or on arrival at the Petroleum Activity location. The induction covers the HSE requirements and environmental information specific to the Petroleum Activity location. Attendance records will be maintained.

The induction may include, but is not limited to:

- description of the Petroleum Activity
- ecological and socioeconomic values of the Petroleum Activity location
- regulations relevant to the Petroleum Activity
- Woodside's Environmental Management System – Environment and Biodiversity Policy
- the EP's importance, structure, implementation, and roles and responsibilities
- main environmental aspects or hazards, potential environmental impacts and related EPOs
- oil spill preparedness and response
- monitoring and reporting on EPOs and EPSs using measurement criteria
- incident reporting.

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7.4.3 Petroleum Activity-specific environmental awareness

Before starting the subsea campaigns associated with the Petroleum Activity, a pre-activity meeting will be held with all relevant personnel. The pre-activity meeting provides an opportunity to reiterate specific environmental sensitivities or commitments associated with the Petroleum Activity. Relevant sections of the pre-activity meeting will also be communicated to the general support vessel personnel. Attendance lists are recorded and retained.

During operations, regular HSE meetings will be held. During these meetings, recent environmental incidents are reviewed and awareness material presented.

7.5 Monitoring, auditing and managing non-conformance and review

7.5.1 Monitoring

Section 22(5) states that the implementation strategy is to provide for monitoring, auditing, managing non-conformance and reviewing the operator's environmental performance and the implementation strategy itself.

This section of the EP outlines Woodside's measures to regularly monitor the management of environmental risks and impacts of the Petroleum Activity against the EPOs, EPSs and MC, with a view to continuously improving environmental performance. The effectiveness of the implementation strategy is also reviewed periodically as part of the monitoring and assurance process.

A key tool used when implementing the EP is Woodside's Environmental Compliance and Action Register (ECAR). This is an internal tool that is developed at EP acceptance and is maintained until the EP is closed. The ECAR contains all the commitments, controls, EPSs and MC from the EP and tracks compliance against each item. Before project vessels are mobilised, Woodside confirms the compliance systems in place on the vessels and identifies, and records in the ECAR, the specific records that will be provided by the project vessels' contractors during the offshore campaign. This gives Woodside the opportunity to confirm the records provided during the Petroleum Activity demonstrate compliance against the EP. It also serves as a central repository for compliance information relevant to each petroleum activity.

7.5.1.1 Source-based impacts and risks

The tools and systems to monitor environmental performance, where relevant, will include:

- daily reports, which include compliance with leading indicators
- periodic review of waste management and recycling records
- use of contractor's risk identification program that requires personnel to routinely record and submit safety and environment risk observation cards (frequency varies with contractor)
- evidence of compliance with the controls detailed in the EP relevant to offshore activities collected by the Woodside Site Representative (other compliance evidence is collected onshore)
- environmental discharge reports that record volumes of planned and unplanned discharges to the ocean and atmosphere
- monitoring of progress against the function scorecard for key performance indicators
- internal auditing and assurance program as described in Section 7.5.2.

Throughout this Petroleum Activity, Woodside will identify new source-based risks and impacts through the monitoring and auditing systems and tools listed above and described in Section 7.5.2.

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7.5.2 Auditing

Environmental performance will be audited to:

- identify changes to or potential new environmental impacts and risk, and methods for reducing those to ALARP
- confirm the mitigation measures detailed in this EP are effectively reducing environmental impacts and risk, that mitigation measures proposed are practicable and provide appropriate information to verify compliance
- confirm compliance with the EPOs, EPSs and MC detailed in this EP.

Internal auditing will be performed to cover each key project activity.

7.5.2.1 Subsea scope activities

The following internal auditing will be performed for the subsea scope activities:

- A pre-mobilisation inspection/audit will be conducted by a relevant person (before starting). The scope of the audits is risk-based and specific to the relevant activity, but will generally focus on aspects relating to ensuring appropriate understanding of environmental commitments and the operational readiness of the activity scope, including appropriate environmental controls in place. The MCV associated with the subsea removal activities will be audited by Woodside. The general support vessel will be assessed on a risk-based approach, but will be audited via the primary contractor's process.
- A Woodside Environment Adviser will conduct at least one operational compliance audit relevant to applicable EP commitments for the Petroleum Activity. The audit may be conducted offshore or office-based, subject to the duration of the Petroleum Activity and logistics of performing the audit offshore for short duration scopes.
- Contractor-specific HSE audits will also be conducted of the associated general support vessel. The audits will consider the implementation of HSE management, risk management, pre-mobilisation and offshore readiness.
- Vessel-based HSE inspections will be conducted fortnightly by vessel HSE personnel. Each inspection will focus on a specific risk area relevant to the specific activity and a formal report will be issued (e.g. bunkering controls, chemical and discharge management, cetacean reporting etc).

The internal audits and reviews, combined with the ongoing monitoring described in Section 7.5.1, and collection of evidence for MC are used to assess EPOs and EPSs.

As part of Woodside's Environmental Management System and assurances processes, activities may also be periodically selected for environmental audits as per Woodside's internal auditing process. Audit, inspection and review findings relevant to continuous improvement of environmental performance are tracked through the ECAR.

Identified non-conformances will be reported and tracked in accordance with this EP.

7.5.2.2 Marine assurance

Woodside's marine assurance is managed by the Marine Assurance Team of the Logistics Function in accordance with the Offshore Vessel Assurance Standard. The Woodside process is based on industry standards and the guidelines and recommendations from recognised industry organisations such as Oil Companies International Marine Forum and International Maritime Contractors Association.

The process is mandatory for all vessels – other than tankers and floating production, storage and offloading vessels – hired for Woodside operations, including for hires of less than three months ('short-term hire'). It defines applicable marine offshore assurance activities, ensuring all vessel operators operate seaworthy vessels that meet the requirements for a defined scope of work and are managed with a robust safety management system.

The process is multi-faceted and encompasses the following marine assurance activities:

- offshore vessel management system assessment (OVMSA)
- DP system verification

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- vessel inspections
- offshore vessel inspection database or condition and suitability assessment
- project support for tender review, evaluation and pre/post contract award.

Vessel inspections are used to verify actual levels of compliance with the company's safety management system, the overall condition of the vessel, and the status of the planned maintenance system onboard. The Woodside Marine Assurance Specialist will conduct a risk assessment on the vessel to determine the level of assurance applied and the type of vessel inspection required.

Methods of vessel inspection may include, but are not limited to:

- Woodside Marine Vessel Inspection
- Oil Companies International Marine Forum Offshore Vessel Inspection Database Inspection
- International Marine Contractors Association Common Marine Inspection Document Inspection
- Marine Warranty Survey.

Upon completing the marine assurance process, to confirm identified concerns are addressed appropriately and conditions imposed are managed, the Woodside Marine Assurance Team will issue each vessel a statement of approval. Should a vessel not meet the requirements of the Woodside marine offshore vessel assurance process and be rejected, an opportunity exists to further scrutinise the proposed vessel.

If a vessel inspection or OVMSA verification review is not available and all reasonable efforts based on time and resource availability have been made to complete this (e.g. short-term vessel hire), the Marine Assurance Specialist Offshore may approve the use of an alternative means of inspection, known as a risk assessment.

7.5.2.3 Risk assessment

Woodside conducts a risk assessment of project vessels where either an OVMSA verification review or vessel inspection cannot be completed. This is not a regular occurrence and is typically used when the requirements of the assurance process are unable to be met or the processes detailed are not applicable to a proposed vessel. The marine vessel risk assessment will be conducted by the Marine Assurance Specialist, where the vessel meets the short-term hire prerequisites.

The risk assessment is a semi-quantitative method of determining what further assurance process activity, if any, is needed to assure a vessel for a particular task or role. The process compares the level of management control a vessel is subject to against the risk factors associated with the activity or role.

Several factors are assessed as part of a vessel risk assessment, including:

- management control factors:
  - company audit score (i.e. management system)
  - vessel HSE incidents
  - vessel Port State Control deficiencies
  - instances of Port State Control vessel detainment
  - years since previous satisfactory vessel inspection
  - age of vessel
  - contractors' prior experience operating for Woodside
- activity risk factors:
  - people health and safety risks; a function of the nature of the work and the area of operation
  - environmental risks; a function of environmental sensitivity, activity type and magnitude of potential environment damage (e.g. largest credible oil spill scenario)
  - value risk; the likely time and cost consequence to Woodside if the vessel becomes unusable
  - reputation risk

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- exposure; as in, exposure to risk based on the duration of the Petroleum Activity
- industrial relations risk.

The acceptability of the vessel or requirement for further vessel inspections or audits is based on the ratio of vessel score to activity risk. If the vessel management control is not deemed to appropriately manage activity risk, a satisfactory company audit or vessel inspection may be needed before awarding work.

The risk assessment is valid for the period a vessel is on hire and for the defined scope of work.

7.5.3 Management of non-conformance

Woodside classifies non-conformances with EPOs and EPSs in this EP as environmental incidents. Woodside employees and contractors are required to report all environmental incidents, and these are managed as per HSE Event Reporting and Investigations Work Instruction, which includes learning requirements.

An internal computerised database called First Priority is used to record and report these incidents. Details of the event, immediate action taken to control the situation, investigation outcomes and corrective actions to prevent recurrence are all recorded. Corrective actions are monitored using First Priority and closed out in a timely manner.

Woodside uses a consequence matrix to classify environmental incidents, with the significant categories being A, B and C. Detailed investigations are completed for all categories A, B, C and high potential environmental incidents.

7.5.4 Review

7.5.4.1 Management review

Within the relevant Environment teams, the effectiveness of the EP implementation strategy is regularly reviewed at a frequency commensurate with Petroleum Activity duration and risk. This review may consider:

- key performance indicators for removing subsea infrastructure
- the effectiveness of tools and systems to monitor environmental performance
- lessons learned from implementation during previous campaigns or activities
- reviews of oil spill arrangements and testing performed in accordance with this EP.

Within each Asset, Project Team or Business Unit, managers review environmental performance regularly, usually through incident and event reporting and monthly HSE reports. The outcome of such reviews will inform whether further action is needed to address key or recurring environmental performance matters.

7.5.4.2 Learning and knowledge sharing

Learning and knowledge sharing occurs via several different methods, including:

- event investigations
- event bulletins
- after-action review, including review of environmental incidents as relevant
- ongoing communication with vessel operators
- formal and informal industry benchmarking
- cross-asset learnings
- engineering and technical authorities discipline communications and sharing.

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7.5.4.3 Review of impacts, risks and controls across the life of the Environment Plan

In the unlikely case that activities described in this EP do not occur continuously or sequentially, before restarting activities after more than 12 months, impacts, risks and controls will be reviewed.

The process will identify or review impacts and risks associated with the newly-commencing activity, and will identify or review controls to ensure impacts and risks remain or are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels. Information learned from previous activities under this EP will be considered. Controls that have previously been excluded based on proportionality will be reconsidered. Any required changes will be managed by the MOC process outlined in Section 7.7.

7.6 Management of knowledge

Knowledge about the existing environment is reviewed to identify changes relating to the understanding of the environment or legislation that supports the risk and impact assessments for EPs (in force and in preparation). Checks for new knowledge occur both routinely, primarily via quarterly and annual knowledge reviews, and ad hoc as information is obtained, and encompasses the following topics:

- environmental science – update checks conducted via desktop reviews: scientific literature, government publications and Woodside-supported publications and studies relating to existing environment topics, including species and habitats, and EPBC Act MNES (Part 3) and Part 13 statutory instruments
- socioeconomic environment and relevant persons information – update checks conducted via desktop reviews: scientific literature, government publications and Woodside consultation
- environmental legislation – monitoring of emerging regulatory changes and the subsequent management of regulatory change (as outlined in the regulatory compliance aspects of Expectations in the WMS).

A management of knowledge tracker is maintained to record reviews and updates. Communication of relevant new knowledge is addressed at the EP cross team environment meetings. Where changes in knowledge prompt a consideration of MOC, this is actioned and documented appropriately.

Any relevant new information about cultural values and heritage will be assessed using the EP MOC process.

Under the Australian Energy Producers Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring arrangements, environmental baseline information is reviewed annually and updated as required. This includes maintaining the environmental baseline database and identifying data gaps. Any additional studies required by Woodside are coordinated by the Biodiversity and Science Team.

7.7 Management of change and revision

7.7.1 Environment Plan management of change

Changes are managed in accordance with Woodside's Environmental Approval Requirements Australia Commonwealth Guideline. Changes in the scope of the Petroleum Activity description (Section 3) will be managed in accordance with section 39 of the Environment Regulations. Changes include:

- advances in technology at stages where new equipment may be selected, such as vessel contracting
- changes in understanding of the environment, EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory species status, Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans, threat abatement plans, conservation advice, wildlife conservation plans) and current requirements for AMPs (Section 1.7)
- potential new advice from external relevant persons (Section 5).

Environmental risk will be assessed in accordance with the methodology detailed in Section 2.4.4 to determine the significance of any potential new environmental impacts or risks not provided for in this EP. Risk assessment outcomes are reviewed in compliance with section 39 of the Environment Regulations.

Minor changes, where a review of the Petroleum Activity and related environmental risks and impacts do not trigger a requirement for a formal revision under section 39 of the Environment Regulations, will be considered a 'minor revision'. Minor administrative changes to this EP, where an assessment of the environmental risks and impacts is not required (e.g. document references, phone numbers), will also be considered a 'minor revision'.

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Minor revisions as defined above will be made to this EP using Woodside's document control process. Minor revisions will be tracked in an MOC Register to ensure visibility of cumulative risk changes, and enable internal EP updates and reissuing as required. This document will be made available to NOPSEMA during regulator environment inspections.

7.7.2 Oil Pollution Emergency Plan management of change

Relevant documents from the OPEP will be reviewed in the following circumstances:

- implementation of improved preparedness measures
- a change in the availability of equipment stockpiles
- a change in the availability of personnel that reduces or improves preparedness and the capacity to respond
- the introduction of a new or improved technology that may be considered in a response for this Petroleum Activity
- to incorporate, where relevant, lessons learned from exercises or events
- if national or state response frameworks and Woodside's integration with these frameworks change.

Where changes are required to the OPEP based on the outcomes of the reviews described above, they will be assessed against sections 38 and 39 to determine if the EP, including OPEP, must be resubmitted (Section 7.7.1). Changes with potential to influence minor or technical changes to the OPEP are tracked in MOC records, project records and incorporated during internal updates of the OPEP or the five-yearly revision.

7.8 Record keeping

Woodside will maintain compliance records referenced in the measurement criteria contained within Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of this EP. Many of the measurement criteria listed in this EP refer to 'records'. In this context, Woodside considers 'records' to mean any hard or soft copy of information such as data, observations, certifications or photographs that can show a point in time and can be duplicated such that they can be stored in compliance systems and provided to internal and external auditors (i.e. NOPSEMA) on request.

Record keeping will be in accordance with section 22(6), which addresses maintaining records of emissions and discharges.

7.9 Ongoing consultation

Although consultation for the purpose of section 25 is complete, in accordance with section 22(15) of the Environment Regulations, the implementation strategy must provide for appropriate consultation with relevant authorities of the Commonwealth, a state or territory, and other relevant interested persons or organisations.

Woodside proposes to engage with relevant interested persons throughout the life of the EP as presented in Table 7-5. Recent new information identified during ongoing consultation will be assessed as appropriate using the EP management of knowledge and MOC processes.

Woodside hosts community forums at which members are regularly updated on Woodside's activities. For example, community reference group meetings. Representatives at those meetings are from community and industry and include Woodside, State Government (for instance, relevant regional development commissions), local government, Indigenous groups, industry representative bodies, community and industry organisations.

Relevant persons and those who are simply interested in the Petroleum Activity, can otherwise remain up-to-date by subscribing to the Woodside website, or by reading the publicly available version of the EP on NOPSEMA's website, where available.

If consultation feedback is received after EP acceptance that identifies relevant new information or a measure or control that requires implementation or update to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its EP management of knowledge and MOC process as appropriate.

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Table 7-5: Ongoing consultation engagements

Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Notification (email)	NOPSEMA	As per section 54	At least 10 days before starting and after completing activities	PS 1.2 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	AHO	As requested by AMSA – Marine Safety and AHO during consultation	No less than four weeks before the scheduled activity start date	PS 1.1 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start
Notification (email)	DAFF – Fisheries DMPE DPIRD AFMA Commonwealth Fisheries Association Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association	Standard practice	At least 10 days before the activities begin and after completing activities	PS 1.2 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	WAFIC Tuna Australia Chevron Recfishwest	As requested during consultation	At least 10 days before the activities begin and after completing activities	PS 1.2 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	AMSA's Response Centre	As requested by AMSA – Marine Safety during consultation	At least 24 to 48 hours before activities begin	PS 1.3 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start
Notification of significant change (email)	Relevant persons for the proposed Petroleum Activity	Standard practice (when notification of significant change is needed)	As needed	Notification of significant change
Emails or meetings	Persons or organisations who provide feedback to Woodside after EP submission	Identify, assess and consider feedback, claims and objections	As appropriate	Assessment of claims and objections Relevant new information will be assessed using the EP management of knowledge (Section 7.6) and MOC (Section 7.7) processes
Notification (email)	Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database Any other relevant persons as required in the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.5)	Report any unexpected finds of potential UCH	If triggered by the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.5)	Refer to Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.5 and C 4.2)

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7.10 Reporting

To meet the EPOs and EPSs outlined in this EP, Woodside reports at various levels, as outlined in the next sections.

7.10.1 Routine reporting (internal)

7.10.1.1 Regular health, safety and environment meetings

The general support vessel will hold regular HSE meetings that cover all crews. During these meetings, environmental incidents will be reviewed and awareness material presented. All personnel must attend the HSE meetings and attendances sheets are retained by the vessel's contractor. Daily meetings held onboard the general support vessel will also reinforce environmental awareness during the Petroleum Activity.

Dedicated HSE meetings will also be held with the offshore and Perth-based management to address targeted HSE incidents and initiatives.

7.10.1.2 Performance reporting

Monthly and quarterly performance reports are developed and reviewed by the Function and Business Unit leadership teams. These reports cover several subject matters, including:

- HSE incidents (including high potential incidents and those related to this EP) and recent activities
- corporate key performance indicator targets, which include environmental metrics
- outstanding actions from audits or incident investigations
- technical highlights and lowlights.

7.10.2 Routine reporting (external)

7.10.2.1 Start and end notifications of the Petroleum Activity

In accordance with section 54, Woodside will notify NOPSEMA of the start of the Petroleum Activity at least 10 days before it starts and will notify NOPSEMA within 10 days of completing the Petroleum Activity.

7.10.2.2 Environmental performance review and reporting

In accordance with applicable environmental legislation for the Petroleum Activity, Woodside is required to report information about environmental performance to the appropriate regulator. Regulatory reporting requirements are summarised in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6: Routine external reporting requirements

Report	Recipient	Frequency	Content
Monthly Recordable Incident Reports (Appendix E)	NOPSEMA	Monthly, by the 15th of each month	Details of recordable incidents that have occurred during the Petroleum Activity for previous month (if applicable)
Environmental Performance Report	NOPSEMA	Annually, with the first report submitted within 12 months of the start of the Petroleum Activity covered by this EP (as per the requirements of section 22(7))	Compliance with EPOs, controls and EPSs outlined in this EP, in accordance with the Environment Regulations

7.10.2.3 End of the Environment Plan

The EP will end when Woodside notifies NOPSEMA that the Petroleum Activity has ended and all obligations identified in this EP have been completed, and NOPSEMA has accepted the notification, in accordance with section 46 of the Environment Regulations.

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7.10.3 Incident reporting (internal)

The Woodside Project Manager is responsible for ensuring reporting of environmental incidents meets Woodside and regulatory requirements, as detailed in the HSE Event Reporting and Investigations Work Instruction and this section of this EP.

7.10.4 Incident reporting (external): reportable and recordable

7.10.4.1 Reportable incidents

Definition

A reportable incident is defined under section 5 of the Environment Regulations as 'an incident relating to the activity that has caused, or has the potential to cause, moderate to significant environmental damage'.

A reportable incident for the Petroleum Activity is:

- an incident that has caused environmental damage with a consequence level of Moderate (C) or above, as defined under Woodside's Risk Table (refer to Section 2.4.6).
- an incident that has the potential to cause environmental damage with a consequence level of Moderate (C) or above, as defined under Woodside's Risk Table (refer to Section 2.4.6).

The environmental risk assessment for the Petroleum Activity (Section 6.9) identifies those risks with a potential consequence level of C+ for environment. The incident that has the potential to cause this level of impact is an accidental loss of hydrocarbons from a vessel collision (Section 6.9.2).

Any such incidents represent potential events that would be reportable incidents. Incident reporting is performed with consideration of NOPSEMA (2025) guidance, stating 'if in doubt, notify NOPSEMA', and assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine if they trigger a reportable incident as defined in this EP and by the Environment Regulations.

Notification

NOPSEMA will be notified of all reportable incidents, according to the requirements of sections 47, 48 and 49 of the Environment Regulations. Woodside will:

- report all reportable incidents to the regulator (orally) as soon as practicable, but within two hours of the incident or of its detection by Woodside
- provide a written record of the reported incident to NOPSEMA, the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator and the department of the responsible State Minister (DMPE) as soon as practicable after orally reporting the incident
- complete a written report for all reportable incidents using a format consistent with the NOPSEMA Form FM0831 – Reportable Environmental Incident (Appendix E), which must be submitted to NOPSEMA as soon as possible (ASAP), but within three days of the incident or of its detection by Woodside
- provide a copy of the written report to the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator and DMPE within seven days of the written report being provided to NOPSEMA.

AMSA will be notified of oil spill incidents ASAP after their occurrence, and DCCEEW notified if MNES are to be affected by the oil spill incident.

7.10.4.2 Recordable incidents

Definition

A recordable incident as defined under section 5 of the Environment Regulations is an incident arising from the Petroleum Activity that is a 'breach of an environmental performance outcome for the activity, or an environmental performance standard relating to the activity, that is not a reportable incident'.

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Notification

NOPSEMA will be notified of all recordable incidents, according to the requirements of section 50(4), no later than 15 days after the end of the calendar month using the NOPSEMA Form – Recordable Environmental Incident Monthly Summary Report (Appendix E), detailing:

- all recordable incidents that occurred during the calendar month
- all material facts and circumstances concerning the recordable incidents that the operator knows or is able, by reasonable search or enquiry, to find out
- any action taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse environment impacts of the recordable incidents
- the corrective action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent similar recordable incidents
- the action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent a similar incident occurring.

7.10.4.3 Other external incident reporting requirements

In addition to the notification and reporting of environmental incidents defined under the Environment Regulations and Woodside requirements, Table 7-7 describes the incident reporting requirements that also apply in the Operational Area.

The pollution activities that the Vessel Master should also report to AMSA via RCC Australia include:

- garbage disposed of in the sea within 12 NM of land (garbage includes food, paper, bottles and such)
- any loss of hazardous materials.

For oil spill incidents, other agencies and organisations will be notified as appropriate to the nature and scale of the incident, as per procedures and contact lists in the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[57] and the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H).

External incident reporting requirements under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2024, including under sub-regulation 2.42, requires notices and reports of dangerous occurrences to be reported to NOPSEMA under the approved Petroleum Activity safety case.

[57] *In accordance with section 56 of the Environmental Regulations, references to the Woodside Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework within this EP refer to Appendix K of the North West Shelf Phase 1 Plug and Abandonment and TPA03 Well Intervention Environment Plan, which is available on NOPSEMA's website using the following link: https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A1282745.*

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Table 7-7: External incident reporting requirements

Event	Responsibility	Notifiable party	Notification requirements	Contact	Contact detail
Any marine incidents during the Petroleum Activity	Vessel Master	AMSA	Incident Alert Form 18 as soon as practicable. Within 72 hours after becoming aware of the incident, submit Incident Report Form 19.	AMSA	reports@amsa.gov.au
Oil pollution incidents in Commonwealth waters	Vessel Master	AMSA Response Centre	As per Article 8 and Protocol I of MARPOL within two hours via the national emergency 24-hour notification contacts and a written report within 24 hours of the request by AMSA.	AMSA Response Centre	If the ship is at sea, reports are to be made to: Free call: 1800 641 792 Phone: +61 8 9430 2100 (Fremantle)
Oil pollution incidents in Commonwealth waters	Vessel Master	AMSA	Without delay as per the Commonwealth *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983*, part II, section 11(1), notify AMSA Response Centre verbally via the national emergency 24-hour notification contact of the hydrocarbon spill; follow up with a written Pollution Report ASAP after verbal notification.	AMSA Response Centre	Phone: 1800 641 792 OR +61 2 6230 6811
Any oil pollution incident that has the potential to enter a National Park or requires oil spill response activities to be conducted within a National Park	Vessel Master	DCCEEW	Report verbally ASAP.	DNP	Phone: +61 419 293 465
Activity that causes unintentional death of or injury to fauna species listed under the EPBC Act as threatened or migratory	Vessel Master	DCCEEW	Report within seven days of becoming aware.	Secretary of the DCCEEW	Phone: 1800 803 772 Email: protected.species@environment.gov.au

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Event	Responsibility	Notifiable party	Notification requirements	Contact	Contact detail
Within two hours of becoming aware of a marine pollution incident that occurs in or may impact State waters	CIMT Incident Commander or delegate	DTMI	Verbally notify DTMI's Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Unit Duty Officer that a spill has occurred and, if required, request use of equipment stored in Karratha. Follow up with a written pollution report as soon as practicable after verbal notification. Additionally, notify DTMI if the spill is likely to extend into WA waters. Ask DTMI to provide a liaison to the Woodside Incident Management Team (IMT).	DTMI Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Unit Duty Officer	Phone: +61 8 9480 9924
Within 24 hours of Woodside reporting an oil spill or discharge of any pollutant that impacts State waters to the appropriate authority (e.g. DTMI)	CIMT Incident Commander or delegate	DPIRD	Notify DPIRD via email within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority.	-	Email: environment@dpird.wa.gov.au
Within 24 hours of detecting suspected or confirming presence or introduction of any marine pest in WA waters	Qualified IMS inspector, Woodside Environment Adviser or contractor	DPIRD	Report suspected or confirmed presence or introduction of any marine pest detected within WA waters to the department within 24 hours by email or phone.	DPIRD WA FishWatch	Email: aquatic.biosecurity@dpird.wa.gov.au Phone: 1800 815 507

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7.11 Emergency preparedness and response

7.11.1 Overview

Under section 22(8), the implementation strategy must contain an OPEP and provide for updating the OPEP. Section 22(9) outlines the requirements for the OPEP, which must include adequate arrangements for responding to and monitoring oil pollution.

Table 7-8 summarises how this EP and supporting documents address the requirements of the Environment Regulations relating to oil pollution response arrangements.

Table 7-8: Oil pollution preparedness and response overview

Content	Environment Regulations reference	Document/section reference
Details (oil pollution response) control measures that will be used to reduce the impacts and risks of the Petroleum Activity to ALARP and an acceptable level	Sections 21(5), 21(6), 22(2)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G)
Describes the OPEP	Section 22(8)	Woodside's OPEP has the following components: • Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[57] • Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H) • Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G)
Details the arrangements for responding to and monitoring oil pollution (to inform response activities), including control measures	Section 22(9)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G) Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H)
Details the arrangements for updating and testing the oil pollution response arrangements	Sections 22(8), 22(12), 22(13), 22(14)	Section 7.11.7 of this EP Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G)
Details provisions for monitoring impacts to the environment from oil pollution and response activities	Section 22(10)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G)
Demonstrates that response arrangements in the OPEP are consistent with the national system for oil pollution preparedness and response	Section 22(11)	Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[57]

7.11.2 Emergency response training

Section 22(4) requires that the implementation strategy includes measures to ensure employees and contractors have the appropriate competencies and training. Woodside has conducted a risk-based training needs analysis on positions required for effective oil spill response. After mapping training to Woodside-identified competencies, training was then mapped to positions based on their required competencies (Table 7-9).

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Table 7-9: Emergency response training requirements

IMT position	Minimum competency
CIMT Incident Commander and Deputy Incident Commander	• IMT Fundamentals course (internal course) or equivalent • ICS 100/200 • IMO3 or equivalent spill response specialist level with an oil spill response organisation • Participation in L2 activation, exercise or skills maintenance
Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance sections, and other rostered members of the CIMT	• IMT Fundamentals course or equivalent • ICS 100/200 • Oil spill theory • Participation in L2 activation, exercise or skills maintenance
Environment Unit Leader	• IMT Fundamentals Course • ICS 100/200 • IMO2 or equivalent spill response specialist level with an oil spill response organisation • Participation in L2 activation, exercise or skills maintenance
Note on competency/equivalency	
In 2023 Woodside reviewed its incident and crisis systems, processes and tools to assess whether these were fit for purpose and has rolled out a change to the Crisis and Emergency Management training and the oil spill response training requirements for IMT roles. The revised IMT Fundamentals training program aligns with the performance requirements of PMAOMIR320 – Manage Incident Response Information and PMAOM0R418 – Coordinate Incident Response. Woodside also decided to align its global incident command arrangements to the Incident Command System (ICS). As such, all rostered members of the IMT are trained up to ICS 200. In addition to baseline incident management training, all rostered members of the CIMT undertake a level of hydrocarbon spill response training. Depending upon the role, this may take be IMO training or completion of Woodside's internal oil spill training course, which involves completing two online AMSA modules (Introduction to National Plan and Incident Management; and Introduction to Oil Spills) and face-to-face training. Woodside Learning Services is responsible for collating and maintaining personnel training records. The Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness Dashboard reflects the competencies required for each oil spill role (IMT/operational).	

7.11.3 Emergency response preparation

The Emergency Operations Centre, based in Woodside's head office, is the onshore coordination point for an offshore emergency. The Emergency Operations Centre is staffed by an appropriately skilled team available on call 24 hours a day. This team coordinates rescues, maintains the safety of personnel, minimises damage to the environment and facilities, and liaises with external agencies. Woodside's incident command structure is included in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H) and response arrangements are further detailed in the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[57]. Roles and responsibilities for emergency response are detailed in the Woodside Incident Management Handbook.

Woodside will have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in place relevant to the Petroleum Activity. The ERP provides procedural guidance specific to the asset and location of operations to control, coordinate and respond to an emergency or incident. The ERP will contain instructions for vessel emergency, medical emergency, search and rescue, reportable incidents, incident notification, contact information and activation of the contractor's emergency centre and Woodside Communication Centre.

In any emergency, the Vessel Master will assume overall onsite command and act as the Incident Commander. All persons aboard the vessel will be required to act under the Incident Commander's directions. The vessel will maintain communications with the onshore Project Manager and other emergency services. Emergency response support can be provided by the contractor's emergency centre or Woodside Communication Centre.

The project vessels will have onboard equipment for responding to emergencies, including medical, firefighting and hydrocarbon spill response equipment.

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7.11.4 Oil and other hazardous materials spill

A significant hydrocarbon spill during the Petroleum Activity is unlikely, but should such an event occur, it has the potential to cause serious environmental and reputational damage if not managed properly. The Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[57] (refer to Section 7.10.4.3), supported by the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H), which provides tactical response guidance to the Petroleum Activity, and the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G) cover spill response for this Petroleum Activity.

The Crisis and Emergency Management Team manages Woodside's hydrocarbon spill response equipment stockpile. Woodside also maintains contracts for access to additional specialist response equipment and trained personnel, as required via Australian and international spill response organisations and labour supply companies. In a major spill, Woodside will enact first strike response actions, in liaison with the relevant control agency, as detailed in the activity-specific Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H).

Project vessels will have SOPEPs in accordance with the requirements of MARPOL 73/78 Annex I. These plans outline responsibilities, specify procedures and identify resources available in a hydrocarbon or chemical spill from vessel activities. The Petroleum Activity's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H) is intended to work in conjunction with the SOPEPs, if hydrocarbons are released to the marine environment from a vessel.

Woodside has established EPOs, EPSs and MC to be used for hydrocarbon spill response during the Petroleum Activity, as detailed in Appendix G.

7.11.5 Emergency and spill response

Woodside categorises incidents in relation to response requirements:

- Level 1 incidents are those that can be resolved using existing resources, equipment and personnel. A Level 1 incident is contained, controlled and resolved by site- or regionally-based teams using existing resources and functional support services.
- Level 2 incidents are characterised by a response that requires external operational support to manage the incident. It is triggered if the capabilities of the tactical level response are exceeded. This support is provided to the Petroleum Activity by activating all or part of the responsible CIMT.
- A Level 3 incident or crisis is identified as a critical event that seriously threatens the organisation's people, the environment, company assets, reputation or livelihood. At Woodside, the Crisis Management Team manages the strategic impacts to respond to and recover from the threat to the company (material impacts, litigation, legal and commercial, reputation and such). The CIMT may also be activated as required to manage the operational incident response.

7.11.6 Emergency and spill response drills and exercises

Woodside's capability to respond to incidents will be tested periodically, in accordance with the Emergency and Crisis Management Procedure. The scope, frequency and objective of these tests is described in Table 7-10. Emergency response testing is aligned to existing or developing risks associated with Woodside's operations and activities. Corporate hazards and risks outlined in the corporate risk register, respective safety cases or project risk registers are reference points for developing and scheduling emergency and crisis management exercises. External participants may be invited to attend exercises. For example, government agencies, specialist service providers, oil spill response organisations, or industry members with which Woodside has mutual aid arrangements.

The overall objective of exercises is to test procedures, skills and the teamwork of the Emergency Response and Command teams in their ability to respond to major accidents and major environment events. After each exercise, the team holds a debriefing session during which the exercise is reviewed. Any lessons learned or areas for improvement are identified and incorporated into revised procedures, where appropriate.

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Table 7-10: Testing of response capability

Response category	Scope	Response testing frequency	Response testing objective
Level 1 response	Exercises are project- and activity-specific	At least one Level 1 OPEP drill must be conducted during an activity. For campaigns with an operational duration of more than one month, this will occur within the first two weeks of the start of the activity, then at least every six-month hire period thereafter.	Comprehensive exercises test elements of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H). Emergency drills are scheduled to test other aspects of the ERP.
Level 2 response	Exercises are vessel-specific	Level 2 exercises will be carried out in accordance with Crisis and Emergency Management Training Drill and Exercise Standard. The Crisis and Emergency Management Team manages the CIMT's capability and competency requirements, and theme exercises, drills and training based on current and emerging risks per year. These Level 2 exercises may opportunistically involve vessels in the field carrying out the Petroleum Activity. Note: If the activity poses a unique, new or significant environment risk, the Environment Adviser should require a Level 2 drill be conducted and advise CIMT of such (and schedule and organise the activity).	Test both the facility IMT response and that of the CIMT after handover of incident control.
Level 3 response	Exercises are relevant to all Woodside assets	The number of Crisis Management Team exercises conducted each year is determined by the Chief Executive Officer, in consultation with the Vice President of Security and Emergency Management.	Test Woodside's ability to respond to and manage a crisis-level incident.

7.11.7 Testing of hydrocarbon spill response arrangements

Woodside is required to test hydrocarbon spill response arrangements as per sections 22(12), 22(13) and 22(14) in the Environment Regulations. Woodside's arrangements for spill response are common across Australian operating assets and activities to ensure controls are consistent. The overall objective of testing these arrangements is to ensure Woodside maintains an ability to respond to a hydrocarbon spill, specifically to:

- ensure relevant responders, contractors and key personnel understand and practice their assigned roles and responsibilities
- test response arrangements and actions to validate response plans
- ensure lessons learned are incorporated into Woodside processes and procedures and improvements made where required.

If new response arrangements are introduced, or existing arrangements significantly amended, additional testing is undertaken accordingly. Additional activities or activity locations are not anticipated to occur; however, if they do, testing of relevant response arrangements will be undertaken as soon as practicable.

In addition to the testing of response capability described in Table 7-10, up to eight formal exercises are planned annually, across Woodside, to specifically test arrangements for responding to a hydrocarbon spill to the marine environment.

7.11.8 Testing of arrangements schedule

Woodside's Testing of Arrangements Schedule (Figure 7-3) aligns with international good practice for spill preparedness and response management; the testing is compatible with the Ipieca Good Practice Guide and the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience Australian Emergency Management Arrangements Handbook.

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If a spill occurs, enacting these arrangements will underpin Woodside's ability to implement a response across its petroleum activities.

The hydrocarbon spill arrangements shown in the rows of the schedule are tested against Woodside's regulatory commitments. Each arrangement has a support agency/company and an area to be tested (e.g. capability, equipment and personnel). For example, an arrangement could be to test Woodside's personnel capability for conducting operational monitoring, or the ability of the Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre to provide response personnel and equipment.

The vertical columns relate to how hydrocarbon spill arrangements will be tested over the three-year rolling schedule. The subheading for the column describes the standard method of testing likely to be undertaken (e.g. discussion exercise, desktop exercise), and the green cells indicate the arrangements that could be tested for each method.

Some arrangements may be tested across multiple exercises (e.g. critical arrangements) or via other 'additional assurance' methods outside the formal Testing of Arrangements Schedule that also constitute evidence of testing of arrangements (e.g. audits, no-notice drills, internal exercises, assurance drills).

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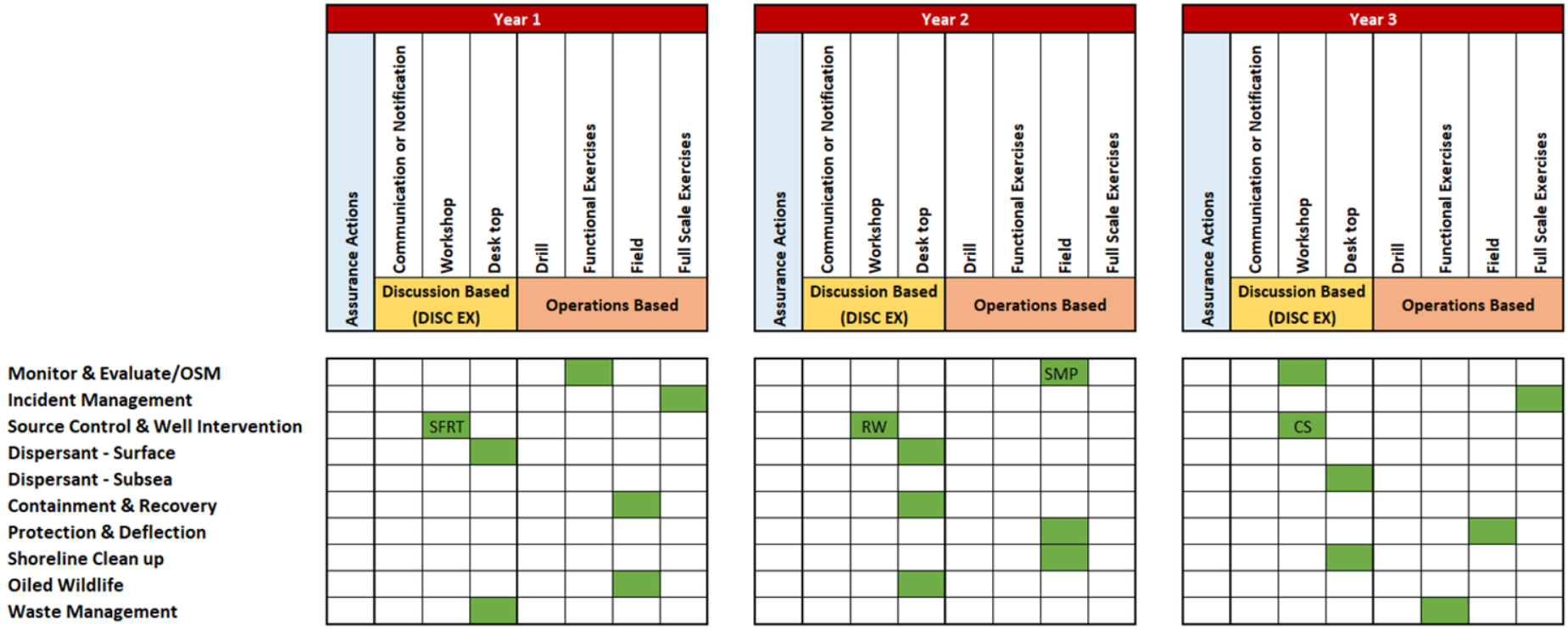

Figure 7-3: Indicative three-yearly testing of arrangements schedule

Note: Schedule is subject to change, additional detail is included in live document

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7.11.9 Cyclone and dangerous weather preparation

Tropical cyclones and other severe weather events are a potential risk to the safety and health of personnel and can potentially cause spills of hazardous materials into the environment from infrastructure or damaged vessels.

Facilities and relevant support vessels on hire to Woodside receive regular forecasts from Woodside Meteorologists, who liaise closely with the Bureau of Meteorology. If a cyclone (or severe weather event) is forecast, the path and its development is plotted and monitored using the Bureau of Meteorology data. If there is the potential for the cyclone (severe weather event) to affect the Petroleum Activity, the asset's Cyclone Contingency Plan and the vessel's Cyclone Contingency Plan will be actioned. If required, project vessels can transit from the proposed track of the cyclone (severe weather event).

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9. LIST OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Table 9-1: List of terms and definitions

Term	Definition
°	degrees
°C	degrees Celsius
µm	micrometres
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
AFC	antifouling coating
AFFF	aqueous film forming foam
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
AMP	Australian Marine Park
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
AS	Australian standard
ASAP	as soon as practicable
BIA	biologically important area
CAES	Catch and Effort System
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
cP	centipoise
CS	cost/sacrifice
CV	company values
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
dB	decibels
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water
DMPE	Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DNP	Director of National Parks
DP	dynamic positioning
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DTMI	Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure
EC_{50}	effective concentration at which exposure to a substance results in a response of 50%
ECAR	Environmental Compliance Action Register
EMBA	environment that may be affected
ENVID	environment identification
Environment Regulations	Commonwealth Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023
EP	Environment Plan
EPBC Act	Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EPBC Regulations	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2025

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Term	Definition
EPO	environmental performance outcome
EPS	environmental performance standards
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESD	ecologically sustainable development
F	feasibility
F-Pil	flatback turtles, Pilbara
FCA/FCAFC	Federal Court of Australia – Full Court
g	grams
g/m²	grams per square metre
G-NSW	green turtles, North West Shelf
GESAMP	Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	greenhouse gas
GP	good industry practice
GWA	Goodwyn Alpha
GWF-4	Greater Western Flank 4
HOCNF	harmonised offshore chemical notification format
HQ	hazard quotient
HSE	health, safety and environment
Hz	hertz
IChEMS	Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	identity or identification
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMMR	inspection, maintenance, monitoring and repair
IMS	invasive marine species
IMSMA	IMS Management Area
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JSA	Job Safety Assessment
kg/m³	kilograms per cubic metre
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometres
km/h	kilometres per hour
kW	kilowatts
L	litres
L/km²	litres per square kilometre

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Term	Definition
LAT	lowest astronomical tide
LC_{50}	lethal concentration at which 50% of test subjects die after exposure to a substance
LCS	legislation, codes and standards
LH-WA	loggerhead turtles, Western Australia
LNG	liquefied natural gas
m	metres
m/s	metres per second
m^2	square metres
m^3	cubic metres
MAC	Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation
MARPOL	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (also known as MARPOL 73/78)
MBES	multibeam echo sounder
MC	measurement criteria
MCV	multipurpose construction vessel
MFO	Marine Fauna Observer
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mm	millimetres
MMT	million metric tons
MNES	matters of national environmental significance
MOC	management of change
MODU	mobile offshore drilling unit
Mt	megatonnes
N/A	not applicable
ng/m^3	nanograms per cubic metre
NM	nautical miles
NIMS	non-indigenous marine species
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NORM	naturally occurring radioactive material
NWMR	North-west Marine Region
NWS	North West Shelf
NZS	New Zealand standard
OCNS	Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme
OIW	oil in water
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPGGS Act	Commonwealth *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*
OSPAR Convention	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

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Term	Definition
WMS	Woodside Management System
OVMSA	Offshore Vessel Management System Assessment
PBC	Prescribed Body Corporate
PJ	professional judgement
PK	peak pressure
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
project vessels	the vessels used on the Petroleum Activity, being the MCV and the general support vessel
PS	performance standard
PTS	permanent threshold shift
Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	quarter; blocks of three months in a year
RBA	risk-based analysis
rms	root square mean
ROV	remotely operated vehicle
SBMP	Offshore Seabird Management Plan
SEL	sound exposure level
SEL_{24h}	SEL accumulated from multiple impulses over a period of 24 hours
SIMAP	Spill Impact Mapping and Analysis Program
SIMOPS	simultaneous operations
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974
SPL	sound pressure level
SSIV	subsea isolation valve
SSS	side scan sonar
SV	societal value
t	tonne
TTS	temporary threshold shift
µg/m²	micrograms per square metres
µm	micrometres
µPa	micro*p*ascals
UCH	underwater cultural heritage
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
UV	ultraviolet
WA	Western Australia
WHP	World Heritage property
Woodside	Woodside Energy Ltd

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APPENDIX A WOODSIDE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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Environment and Biodiversity Policy

OBJECTIVE

Woodside recognises the intrinsic value of nature and the importance of conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services to support the sustainable development of our society. We are committed to doing our part. We understand and embrace our responsibility to undertake activities in an environmentally sustainable way.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside commits to:

- Implementing a systematic approach to the management of the impacts and risks of our operating activities on an ongoing basis, including emissions and air quality, discharge and waste management, water management, biodiversity and protected areas.
- Applying the mitigation hierarchy principle (avoid, minimise, restore) and a continuous improvement approach to ensure we maintain compliance, improve resource use efficiency and reduce our environmental impacts.
- Embedding environmental and biodiversity management, and opportunities, in our business planning and decision-making processes.
- Complying with relevant laws and regulations and applying responsible standards where laws do not exist.
- Not undertaking new activities[1] within the boundaries of natural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List.[2]
- Not undertaking new activities within IUCN Protected Areas[3] unless compatible with management plans in place for the area.
- Achieving net zero deforestation[4] for new activities.
- Developing Biodiversity Management Plans for all new major projects (CAPEX >US$2 billion).
- Supporting positive biodiversity outcomes in regions and areas in which we undertake activities.
- Setting targets and publicly reporting on our environmental and biodiversity performance.

APPLICABILITY

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venturers engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Revised by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2024.

[1] Does not include non-industrial and existing activities that are compatible with maintenance of the listed outstanding universal values.
[2] New UNESCO World Heritage Listings that overlap existing activities will be assessed at the time of listing.
[3] New IUCN Protected Areas that overlap existing activities will be assessed at the time of listing.
[4] Definition of Forest: 'native trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent on the land to be cleared'.

Climate Policy

BACKGROUND

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has stated that "it is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land". An objective of the Paris Agreement is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2ºC above pre-industrial levels" and to pursue "efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5ºC". Many countries have set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including by changing the way they produce and consume energy.

OBJECTIVE

Woodside's objective is to thrive in this energy transition as a low cost, lower carbon energy provider.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside aims to achieve the objective by:

- Setting science-based[1] near, mid, and long-term net emissions reduction targets that are consistent with Paris-aligned[2] scenarios, covering equity scope 1 and 2 emissions, both operated and non-operated.[3]
- Developing and operating oil and gas projects in a manner that is consistent with these targets. This includes the deployment of lower-emission technologies (Design Out), supporting efficient operations (Operate Out) and use of robust offsets (Offset) as methods to reduce and offset greenhouse gas emissions.
- Investing in new energy products and lower carbon services to reduce customers' emissions (part of Woodside's Scope 3 emissions), including but not limited to hydrogen, ammonia and carbon capture, utilisation and storage.
- Publishing transparent climate-related disclosures aligned to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) or other recognised global reporting standards.
- Aligning our advocacy to the principles of this Climate Policy.

[1] Woodside is using the draft Prototype IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard definition of "science-based" (published 2021) which states "targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the most recent climate science sets out is necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement—limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.". See https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/groups/trwg/trwg-climate-related-disclosures- prototype.pdf (Appendix A).

[2] Woodside is using the draft Prototype IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard definition of "Paris-aligned scenarios" (published 2021) which states "scenarios consistent with limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius." See https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/groups/trwg/trwg-climate-related-disclosures- prototype.pdf (Appendix A).

[3] Equity emissions means the share of the total emissions arising from an activity that are attributable to Woodside in proportion to Woodside's ownership interest in the activity, irrespective of whether Woodside operates the activity. Operated emissions are the total emissions arising from an activity that Woodside operates, irrespective of Woodside's ownership interest.

APPLICABILITY

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venture participants engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Reviewed by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2024.

Risk Management Policy

OBJECTIVES

Woodside recognises that risk is inherent in our business and the effective management of risk is vital to deliver our strategic objectives, continued growth and success. We are committed to managing risks in a proactive and effective manner as a source of competitive advantage.

Our approach protects us against potential negative impacts, enables us to take risk for reward and improves our resilience against emerging risks. The objective of our risk management framework is to provide a single consolidated view of risks across the company to understand our full risk exposure and prioritise risk management and governance.

The success of our approach lies in the responsibility placed on everyone at all levels to proactively identify, assess and treat risks relating to the objectives they are accountable for delivering.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside achieves these objectives by:

- Applying a structured and comprehensive framework for the identification, assessment and treatment of current risks and response to emerging risks;
- Ensuring line of sight of financial and non-financial risks at appropriate levels of the organisation;
- Demonstrating leadership and commitment to integrating risk management into our business activities and governance practices;
- Recognising the value of stakeholder engagement, best available information and proactive identification of potential changes in external and internal context;
- Embedding risk management into our critical business processes and control framework;
- Understanding our exposure to risk and tolerance for uncertainty to inform our decision making and assure that Woodside is operating with due regard to the risk appetite endorsed by the Board; and
- Evaluating and improving the effectiveness and efficiency our approach.

APPLICABILITY

The Managing Director of Woodside is accountable to the Board of Directors for ensuring this Policy is effectively implemented.

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venturers engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Reviewed by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2024.

APPENDIX B RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS

The below table refers to Commonwealth legislation related to the Petroleum Activity

Commonwealth legislation	Summary	Relevant to the activity	EP Section
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984	This Act seeks "to preserve and protect places, areas and objects of particular significance" to Aboriginal people. Under the Section 9 and 10 provisions of the Act, the Minister for the Environment may declare significant Aboriginal areas temporarily or permanently protected if they are considered under threat. Similar declarations regarding Aboriginal objects can be made under Section 12. Under Section 22 of the Act, the contravention of any of these declarations is an offence. Additionally, the discovery of any Aboriginal remains must be reported to the Minister under Section 20. Damage or interference with Aboriginal objects or places is not an offence under the Act except within Victoria under Section 21U.	Yes- Whilst there are no known sites of Aboriginal Heritage Significance within the Operational Area or EMBA Woodside will report any potential underwater cultural heritage finds to relevant stakeholders and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, Underwater Cultural Heritage Act and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984.	N/A
Air Navigation Act 1920 Air Navigation Regulations 1947 Air Navigation (Aerodrome Flight Corridors) Regulations 1994 Air Navigation (Aircraft Engine Emissions) Regulations 1995 Air Navigation (Aircraft Noise) Regulations 1984 Air Navigation (Fuel Spillage) Regulations 1999	This Act relates to managing air navigation and safety.	Yes - The Act and associated Regulations apply to helicopter movements that may be required during the Petroleum Activity.	Section 3.6.1 (Vessel types and Specifications) Section 3.6.4 Helicopters Section 6.8.4 (Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from project vessels, positioning equipment, and helicopter operations) Section 6.9.3 (Unplanned hydrocarbon or chemical release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering or refuelling
Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990	This Act establishes a legal framework for AMSA, which represents the Australian	Yes – The Act applies to maritime safety and vessel activities associated with the	Section 6.8.1 (Physical presence: interaction with other marine users)

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	Government and international forums in the development, implementation and enforcement of international standards, including those governing ship safety and marine environment protection. AMSA is responsible for administering the Marine Orders in Commonwealth waters. AMSA is the lead agency for responding to oil spills in the marine environment and is responsible for the Australian National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies.	Petroleum Activity. It is relevant to promote maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment from vessel pollution. AMSA Response Centre will be notified of activities and movements 24 to 48 hours before the scheduled activity start date and in the event of incidents during the Petroleum Activity (including oil pollution incidents in Commonwealth waters)	Section 6.8.3 (Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels) Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.3 (Unplanned hydrocarbon or chemical release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering or refuelling Table 7-6 (Routine external reporting requirements) Table 7-7 (External incident reporting requirements)
Biosecurity Act 2015 Quarantine Regulations 2000 Biosecurity Regulation 2016 Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements 2022 Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021	This Act provides the Commonwealth with powers to take quarantine measures, and implement necessary related programs, to prevent introducing any plant, animal, organism or matter that could contain anything that could threaten Australia's native flora and fauna or natural environment. The Commonwealth's powers include entry, seizure, detention and disposal. This Act includes mandatory controls on using seawater as ballast in ships and declaring sea vessels voyaging out of and into Commonwealth waters. The Regulations stipulate that all information regarding the voyage of the vessel and the ballast water is declared correctly to the quarantine officers. The Biofouling Management Regulations requires ships to report information about biofouling management and the voyage history of the ship in the past 12 months through a pre-arrival report.	Yes – The Act and associated Regulations and Requirements apply to the use of all internationally sourced Petroleum Activity vessels operating in Australian Waters. Vessels are required to apply cControls must be applied to manage the potential for introduction of IMS.	Section 6.9.9 (Physical presence: introduction and establishment of invasive marine species)
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2025	This Act includes the objective to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places in Australia. These are defined under Part 3 of	Yes – This Act applies to all aspects of the Petroleum Activity that have the potential to impact MNES. Where there is the potential for MNES to be impacted, an assessment of impacts must be presented in the EP.	Section 1.7.2 (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) Section 6.8.4 (Routine acoustic emissions: generation of noise from project vessels,

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	the Act as 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES). The Act sets a regime that aims to ensure actions taken on (or impacting upon) Commonwealth land or waters are consistent with the principles of ESD. The Act streamlines the national environmental assessment and approvals process, protects Australian biodiversity and integrates management of important natural and culturally significant places (refer to Section 1.7.2). This Act protects MNES. It streamlines the national environmental assessment and approvals process, protects Australian biodiversity and integrates management of important natural and culturally significant places. Under this Act, actions that may be likely to have a significant impact on MNES must be referred to the Minister for the Environment and Water. Where activities have existing approvals under the Act, these will continue to apply.	Environmental protection Authorisation to undertake the Petroleum Activity will be met through NOPSEMA's decision making processes which includes an assessment of the Petroleum Activities compliance with the relevant regulations and plans under the Act, which are presented throughout this EP.	positioning equipment and helicopter operations) Section 6.8.7 (Routine light emissions: external lighting from project vessels) Section 6.8.3 (Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels) Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.6 (Physical presence: vessel collision/entanglement with marine fauna) Section 6.10 (Recovery plan and threat abatement assessment)
Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983	This Act provides for protecting the environment by regulating dumping of matter into the sea, incineration of waste at sea, and placement of artificial reefs.	No – The Petroleum Activity does not include sea dumping activities.	N/A
Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Act 2021 Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Instrument 2022	The Act is the legislative framework for the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS), a scheme to implement a nationally consistent approach to the management of risks to the environment resulting from the use of industrial chemicals, including those by the oil and gas industry. The Instrument supports the Act to create consistent, national, and enforceable	Yes – Whilst no chemical discharges are planned as part of this Petroleum Activity. AFFF may be discharged where project vessel helideck testing requirements (typically annual) fall within the on-hire period, or in an emergency. Woodside's Environment Chemical Selection and Assessment Guideline includes the requirements set out by the Australian Government under IChEMS (refer to Section 7.2.1).	Section 7.2.1 (Environmental consideration during selection, assessment and approval of chemicals)

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	standards for environmental risk management of industrial chemicals.		
Native Title Act 1993	This Act recognises and protects the traditional rights and interests of First Nation groups in land and waters through native title. Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBC) manage and protect their native title rights and interests by establishing ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings. Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) are voluntary, legally binding agreements established under the Act between native title parties and others regarding land/water use.	Yes – Whilst no planned activities occur within a native title claim or determination, Woodside considers native title claims, determinations and ILUAs coastally adjacent to the EMBA to be an instructive means of identifying potentially relevant First Nations groups to consult (see Section 5). Native title claim or determination relevant to the Petroleum Activity are included in Table 4-16.	Section 5.3.1 (Identification of relevant persons under Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c)). Section 4.9.1.1 (Native Title) - Figure 4-16 shows the relevant Native Title claims or determinations and ILUAs relevant to the EMBA.
National Environment Protection Measures (Implementation) Act 1998 National Environment Protection Measures (Implementation) Regulations 1999	This Act and Regulations provide for implementing National Environment Protection Measures to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment in Australia and ensure the community has access to relevant and meaningful information about pollution. The National Environment Protection Council has made National Environment Protection Measures relating to ambient air quality, movement of controlled waste between states and territories, the National Pollutant Inventory, and used packaging materials. The Act enforces the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI), which collects and publishes data on emissions and transfers of toxic substances.	No – Not relevant to the activity	N/A
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015	This Act and associated Rule establishes the legislative framework for the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme for reporting GHG emissions and energy consumption and production by corporations in Australia.	Yes – The vessel contractor is required to report GHG emissions under this Act.	Section 6.8.6 (Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with Project Vessels' fuel use)

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Navigation Act 2012 Marine Order 12: Construction – subdivision and stability, machinery and electrical installations Marine Order 30: Prevention of collisions Marine Order 47: Offshore Industry units Marine Order 57: Helicopter operations Marine Order 91: Marine pollution prevention – oil Marine Order 93: Marine pollution prevention – noxious liquid substances Marine Order 94: Marine pollution prevention – packaged harmful substances Marine Order 96: Marine pollution prevention – sewage Marine Order 97: Marine pollution prevention – air pollution	This Act regulates navigation and shipping, including SOLAS. This Act is the primary legislation that regulates ship and seafarer safety and shipboard aspects of marine environment protection and pollution prevention. Marine Orders are subordinate rules made pursuant to the Navigation Act 2012 and Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983 affecting the maritime industry. They are a means of implementing Australia's international maritime obligations by giving effect to international conventions in Australian law. Marine Orders apply to vessel movements, safety, discharges and emissions.	Yes - The Act and Marine Orders apply to vessel activities associated with the Petroleum Activity.	Section 6.8.1 (Physical presence: disturbance to other marine users) Section 6.8.6 (Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with Project Vessels' fuel use) Section 6.8.7 (Routine light emissions: external lighting on project vessels) Section 6.8.3 (Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels) Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.3 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering/refuelling) Section 6.9.7 (Physical presence: dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance) Section 6.9.5 (Unplanned discharges: release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes Section 6.9.4 (Unplanned discharges: deck and subsea spill)
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011 Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2024	This Act is the principal Act governing offshore petroleum exploration and production in Commonwealth waters (refer to Section 1.7.1). Specific environmental, resource management and safety obligations are set out in the listed Regulations.	Yes –– The Petroleum Activity must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this Act. This EP has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the OPGGS Act and the Environment Regulations. Table 1-3 presents the EP structure against the requirements of the Environment Regulations.	Table 1-3 presents the EP structure against the requirements of the Environment Regulations. Section 1.4 (Structure of the Environment Plan) Section 1.7.1 (Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006)
Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989 Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995	This Act provides for protecting ozone in the atmosphere by controlling and ultimately reducing the manufacture, import and export of ozone-depleting substances and synthetic GHGs, and replacing them with suitable alternatives. The Act will only apply to	Yes – This Act applies where ozone-depleting substances is found on vessel refrigeration systems, however, this is a rare occurrence and not anticipated. The Petroleum Activity does not include import,	Section 6.8.6 (Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with Project Vessels' fuel use)

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	Woodside if it manufactures, imports or exports ozone-depleting substances.	export or manufacture activities of ozone-depleting substances.	
Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Act 1981 Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Regulations 1983	This Act authorises the Commonwealth to take measures to protect the sea from pollution by oil and other noxious substances discharged from ships. It provides legal immunity for persons acting under an AMSA direction.	Yes – The Act may apply in the event of an unplanned hydrocarbon release from a vessel collision.	Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision)
Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983 Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) (Orders) Regulations 1994 Marine Order 91: Marine pollution prevention – oil Marine Order 93: Marine pollution prevention – noxious liquid substances Marine Order 94: Marine pollution prevention – packaged harmful substances Marine Order 95: Marine pollution prevention – garbage Marine Order 96: Marine pollution prevention – sewage Maritime Legislation Amendment (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Act 2007 MARPOL Convention	This Act relates to protecting the sea from pollution by oil and other harmful substances discharged from ships. Under this Act, discharge of oil or other harmful substances from ships into the sea is an offence. There is also a requirement to keep records of the ships dealing with such substances. The Act applies to all Australian ships, regardless of their location. It applies to foreign ships operating between 3 NM off the coast out to the end of the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone (200 NM). It also applies within the 3 NM of the coast where the State/Northern Territory does not have complementary legislation. All the Marine Orders listed, except for Marine Order 95, are enacted under both the Navigation Act and the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act. The Maritime Legislation Amendment (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Act 2007 is an amendment to the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983. This amended Act provides for protecting the sea from pollution by oil and other harmful substances discharged from ships.	Yes - The Act and Marine Orders apply to vessel activities associated with the Petroleum Activity.	Section 6.8.1 (Physical presence: interaction with other marine users) Section 6.8.7 (Routine light emissions: external lighting on project vessels) Section 6.8.3 (Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels) Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.3 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering/refuelling) Section 6.9.7 (Physical presence: dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance)
Protection of the Sea (Harmful Antifouling Systems) Act 2006	This Act implements Australia's obligations under the international Antifouling System Convention, prohibiting harmful organotin	Yes – The Act applies to vessels operating in Australian waters, including for the Petroleum Activity. Whilst the anti-fouling	Section 6.9.9 (Physical presence: accidental introduction and establishment of invasive marine species

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Marine Order 98: Marine pollution – anti-fouling systems	compounds (like TBT) on ship hulls to protect the marine environment. It prohibits the application of such systems on Australian ships and restricts non-complying ships from entering Australian ports.relates to protecting the sea from the effects of harmful anti-fouling systems. It prohibits applying or reapplying harmful anti-fouling compounds on Australian ships or foreign ships that are in an Australian shipping facility.	systems prevent the establishment of IMS, the Act prohibits applying or reapplying harmful anti-fouling compounds on Australian ships or foreign ships that are in an Australian shipping facility. This is not planned to occur during the Petroleum Activity.	
Recycling and Waste Reduction (Mandatory Product Stewardship – Mercury-added Products) Rules 2021 (Minamata Convention on Mercury 2017)	This Convention is an agreement to protect human and environmental health from the effects of releases of mercury and mercury-containing compounds to the environment. The convention has been ratified by Australia and is implemented in Commonwealth law.	No - Mercury and mercury-containing compounds are not planned to be released to the environment.	N/A
Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 Underwater Cultural Heritage Guidance for Offshore Developments Guidelines to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage	The Act prescribes penalties for damaging protected Underwater Cultural Heritage without a permit under Section 30 or in contravention of a permit under Section 28. Protected Underwater Cultural Heritage is prescribed in Section 16 to automatically include the remains and associated artefacts of any vessel or aircraft that has been in Australian waters for 75 years, whether known or unknown. This protection is also extended to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Commonwealth waters specified by the Environment Minister under Section 17. Without a declaration under this section, Aboriginal Underwater Cultural Heritage is not protected under the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act.	Yes – Whilst planned activities do not include seabed contact, Table 4-21 lists underwater heritage sites identified within the Operational Area and EMBA.	Section 4.9.1.8 (Historic underwater cultural heritage) Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.7 (Physical presence: dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance)

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The below table refers to WA State legislation related to the Petroleum Activity

State legislation	Summary	Relevant to the activity	EP Section
Western Australian Fish Resources Management Act 1994 Western Australian Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995	This Act aims to manage fisheries and aquaculture in a sustainable way to ensure the long-term health of fish stocks and aquatic. Under the Act, the Department has emergency powers to deal with incursions of IMS, which include directing a person to perform necessary activities to prevent or control the spread of IMS, or to eradicate them in WA waters. Under section 105 of the Act, it is an offence to bring noxious fish into WA. Under the Regulation 176, it is an offence to translocate live non-endemic fish to WA without permission. Under Section 70 and Schedule 5 of the Regulations it is an offence to bring noxious fish into WA.	Yes - The Act and Regulations apply to vessel activities associated with the Petroleum Activity. Vessels IMS risks are managed as per Section 6.9.9.	Section 6.9.9 (Physical presence: accidental introduction and establishment of invasive marine species)

The below table refers to International Agreements and Conventions related to the Petroleum Activity.

International Agreements and/or Conventions	Summary	Relevant to the activity	EP Section
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGS)	The COLREGS are a set of rules that apply to prevent the collision of vessels at sea and apply to vessels navigating waters outside of the COLREGS demarcation lines. Activity vessels will comply with the COLREGS, including in particular, through the use of appropriate lights and shapes to reflect the nature of operations. The convention is given effect in Australia through Marine Order 30 (see Commonwealth legislation table above).	Yes – The convention applies to vessel movements associated with the Petroleum Activity.	Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision)
Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation 1990 (OPRC 90)	This convention comprises national arrangements for responding to oil pollution incidents from ships, offshore oil facilities, sea ports and oil handling. The Convention was adopted under the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in 1990. Parties to the convention are required to establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents, either nationally or in co-operation with other countries.	Yes – The convention applies to vessels associated with the Petroleum Activity, which are required to carry a shipboard oil pollution emergency plan (SOPEP / SMPEP). The OSPRMA (Appendix G) and First Strike Pan (Appendix H) include	Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.3 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering/refuelling)

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	Ships are required to carry a shipboard oil pollution emergency plan (SOPEP / SMPEP). Operators of offshore units are also required to have oil pollution emergency plans or similar arrangements which must be co-ordinated with national systems for responding promptly and effectively to oil pollution incidents.	arrangements for managing oil spills from the Petroleum Activity. The OSPRMA includes Jurisdictional Authority for managing spills and the relationship between the OSPRMA and Commonwealth and State response plans.	OSPRMA (Appendix G) First Strike Pan (Appendix H)
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (Ballast Water Convention) 2004	The convention is an international treaty adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to prevent the spread of invasive aquatic species and pathogens. The convention establishes standards for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments. Must either use an IMO-recognized authority approved ballast water management system or use another IMO-compliant method of managing ballast water.	Yes - The convention is adopted through the Biosecurity Act 2015 and its associated regulations, which contain several requirements for managing ballast water with which the Petroleum Activity vessels will be required to comply (see Commonwealth legislation table above).	Section 6.9.9 (Physical presence: introduction and establishment of invasive marine species)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973/1978 (MARPOL 73/78)	MARPOL 73/78 is the primary international convention aimed at preventing marine pollution by ships from operational or accidental causes. The convention is structured around six technical Annexes that set regulations for different types of marine pollution. The legislation giving effect to MARPOL 73/78 in Australia is the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983, the Navigation Act 2012 and relevant Marine Orders. Refer also to the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983, Navigation Act 2012 and Marine Orders (see Commonwealth legislation table above).	Yes – This convention is adopted through the Navigation Act 2012 and relevant Marine Orders which apply to vessel activities associated with the Petroleum Activity (see Commonwealth legislation table above).	Section 6.8.1 Physical presence: interaction with other marine users) Section 6.8.7 (Routine light emissions: external lighting on project vessels) Section 6.8.3 (Routine and non-routine discharges: project vessels) Section 6.9.2 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision) Section 6.9.3 (Unplanned hydrocarbon release: hydrocarbon release during bunkering/refuelling) Section 6.9.7 (Physical presence: dropped objects resulting in seabed disturbance)
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 (SOLAS)	This convention concerns the safety of merchant ships Implemented in the Navigation Act 2012 and accompanying Marine Orders.	Yes – This convention is adopted through the Navigation Act 2012 and relevant Marine Orders which apply to vessel activities associated with the Petroleum	Section 6.8.1 (Physical presence: interaction with other marine users)

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		Activity (see Commonwealth legislation table above).	Section 6.8.7 (Routine light emissions: external lighting on project vessels) Section 6.9.2 Unplanned hydrocarbon release: vessel collision)

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APPENDIX C EPBC ACT PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH TOOL RESULTS

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Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

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: 03-Dec-2025

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.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	1
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	22
Listed Migratory Species:	37

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 environment anywhere.

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 https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/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.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	60
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	24
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	1

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	28
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	1
Biologically Important Areas:	4
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	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
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

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 acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	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
[Phaethon rubricauda westralis](#) Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Sternula nereis nereis](#) Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILE		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharias taurus (west coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Carcharodon carcharias		
White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis pristis		
Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis zijsron		
Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus		
Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Sphyrna lewini		
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
null		
Balaenoptera omurai		
Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Birds		
Anous stolidus		
Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas		
Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata ariel		
Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata minor		
Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus paucus Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		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

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Phaethon lepturus](#) White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		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
[Phaethon rubricauda](#) Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
[Campichthys tricarinatus](#) Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Choeroichthys brachysoma](#) Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Choeroichthys suillus](#) Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Corythoichthys flavofasciatus](#) Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Cosmocampus banneri](#) Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Doryrhamphus dactyliophorus](#) Banded Pipefish, Ringed Pipefish [66210]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Doryrhamphus excisus](#) Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Doryrhamphus janssi](#) Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus spinirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptile		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hydrophis czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis macdowelli as Hydrophis mcdowelli		
MacDowell's Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake, [75601]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis major as Disteira major		
Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis ornatus		
Spotted Sea Snake, Ornate Reef Sea Snake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis peronii as Acalyptophis peronii		
Horned Sea Snake [93509]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus		
Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii		
Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera borealis		
Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni		
Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Feresa attenuata Pygmy Killer Whale [61]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kogia breviceps Pygmy Sperm Whale [57]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kogia sima Dwarf Sperm Whale [85043]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Peponocephala electra Melon-headed Whale [47]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pseudorca crassidens False Killer Whale [48]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stenella coeruleoalba Striped Dolphin, Euphrosyne Dolphin [52]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stenella longirostris Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin [29]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Steno bredanensis Rough-toothed Dolphin [30]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ziphius cavirostris Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale [56]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
All year (Jun - Aug)		

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092		Completed
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Controlled action			
Construct and operate LNG & domestic gas plant including onshore and offshore facilities - Wheatston	2008/4469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Echo-Yodel Production Wells	2000/11	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin	2012/6301	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
'Goodwyn A' Low Pressure Train Project	2003/914	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Echo A Development WA-23-L, WA-24-L	2005/2042	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Pipeline System Modifications Project	2000/3	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Searipple gas and condensate field development	2000/89	Not Controlled Action	Completed
sub-sea tieback of Perseus field wells	2004/1326	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Western Flank Gas Development	2005/2464	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cable Seismic Exploration Permit areas WA-323-P and WA-330-P	2008/4227	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CGGVERITAS 2010 2D Seismic Survey	2010/5714	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4703	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Greater Western Flank Phase 1 gas Development	2011/5980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P & WA-330-P	2011/6107	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Tidepole Maz 3D Seismic Survey Campaign	2007/3706	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	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
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Marine Turtles		
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna pacifica		
Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks		
Rhincodon typus		
Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur
Whales		
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda		
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 is 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 on the contents of this report.

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 point locations and environmental data layers.

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 when time permits.

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 breeding sites; and
- 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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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: 03-Dec-2025

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.

World Heritage Properties:	1
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	2
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	52
Listed Migratory Species:	64

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 environment anywhere.

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 https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/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.

Commonwealth Lands:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	1
Listed Marine Species:	103
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	31
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	3
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	4

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	15
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	164
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	6
Biologically Important Areas:	32
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status
The Ningaloo Coast	WA	Declared property

National Heritage Places		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status
Natural		
The Ningaloo Coast	WA	Listed place

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
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)
Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act)

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 acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii		
Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Malurus leucopterus edouardi White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island), Barrow Island Black-and-white Fairy-wren [26194]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	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
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
FISH		
Milyeringa justitia Barrow Cave Gudgeon [86867]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Milyeringa veritas Cape Range Cave Gudgeon, Blind Gudgeon [66676]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ophisternon candidum Blind Cave Eel [66678]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bettongia lesueur Barrow and Boodie Islands subspecies		
Boodie, Burrowing Bettong (Barrow and Boodie Islands) [88021]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus		
Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isoodon auratus barrowensis		
Golden Bandicoot (Barrow Island) [66666]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagorchestes conspicillatus conspicillatus		
Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Barrow Island) [66661]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lagorchestes hirsutus Central Australian subspecies		
Mala, Rufous Hare-Wallaby (Central Australia) [88019]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni		
Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Osphranter robustus isabellinus		
Barrow Island Wallaroo, Barrow Island Euro [89262]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petrogale lateralis lateralis		
Black-flanked Rock-wallaby, Moororong, Black-footed Rock Wallaby [66647]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form)		
Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat [82790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Sousa sahulensis		
Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
REPTILE		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Ctenotus zastictus Hamelin Ctenotus [25570]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharias taurus (west coast population) Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population) [68752]	Vulnerable	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
null		
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Birds		
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus		
Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Isurus paucus		
Longfin Mako [82947]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi		
Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris		
Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni		
Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca		
Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Physeter macrocephalus		
Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis clavata		
Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis		
Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Pristis zijsron](#) Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Rhincodon typus](#) Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
[Sousa sahulensis as Sousa chinensis](#) Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)](#) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
[Hirundo rustica](#) Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Motacilla cinerea](#) Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris canutus](#) Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Defence	
Defence - EXMOUTH VLF TRANSMITTER STATION [50123]	WA

Commonwealth Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Status
Natural		
Ningaloo Marine Area - Commonwealth Waters	WA	Listed place

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anous stolidus		
Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes		
Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna pacifica as Puffinus pacificus		
Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]		Breeding known to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]		Breeding known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Hydroprogne caspia as Sterna caspia Caspian Tern [808]		Breeding known to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Onychoprion anaethetus as Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern [82845]		Breeding known to occur within area
Onychoprion fuscatus as Sterna fuscata Sooty Tern [90682]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]		Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Sternula nereis as Sterna nereis Fairy Tern [82949]		Breeding known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche carteri		
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalasseus bengalensis as Sterna bengalensis		
Lesser Crested Tern [66546]		Breeding known to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii		
Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish		
Acentronura larsonae		
Helen's Pygmy Pipehorse [66186]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Bulbonaricus brauni		
Braun's Pughead Pipefish, Pug-headed Pipefish [66189]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Campichthys tricarinatus		
Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys brachysoma		
Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys latispinosus		
Muiron Island Pipefish [66196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus		
Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus		
Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Cosmocampus banneri Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus dactyliophorus Banded Pipefish, Ringed Pipefish [66210]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus excisus Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus multiannulatus Many-banded Pipefish [66717]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus negrosensis Flagtail Pipefish, Masthead Island Pipefish [66213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Festucalex scalaris Ladder Pipefish [66216]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus nitidus Glittering Pipefish [66224]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Halicampus spinirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus angustus Western Spiny Seahorse, Narrow-bellied Seahorse [66234]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoxocampus belcheri Black Rock Pipefish [66719]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal		
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Breeding known to occur within area
Reptile		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Sea Snake, Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Port Darwin Sea Snake, Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis czeblukovi Fine-spined Sea Snake [59233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii		
Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis macdowelli as Hydrophis mcdowelli		
MacDowell's Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake, [75601]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis major as Disteira major		
Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis ornatus		
Spotted Sea Snake, Ornate Reef Sea Snake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis peronii as Acalyptophis peronii		
Horned Sea Snake [93509]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus		
Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii		
Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus		
Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera acutorostrata		
Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis		
Antarctic Minke Whale, Dark-shoulder Minke Whale [67812]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Feresa attenuata Pygmy Killer Whale [61]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kogia breviceps Pygmy Sperm Whale [57]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
[Kogia sima](#) Dwarf Sperm Whale [85043]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Lagenodelphis hosei](#) Fraser's Dolphin, Sarawak Dolphin [41]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Megaptera novaeangliae](#) Humpback Whale [38]		Breeding known to occur within area
[Mesoplodon densirostris](#) Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Orcaella heinsohni](#) Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Orcinus orca](#) Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Peponocephala electra](#) Melon-headed Whale [47]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Physeter macrocephalus](#) Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Pseudorca crassidens](#) False Killer Whale [48]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Sousa sahulensis](#) Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Stenella attenuata](#) Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Stenella coeruleoalba Striped Dolphin, Euphrosyne Dolphin [52]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stenella longirostris Long-snouted Spinner Dolphin [29]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Steno bredanensis Rough-toothed Dolphin [30]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ziphius cavirostris Cuvier's Beaked Whale, Goose-beaked Whale [56]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Australian Marine Parks	[Resource Information]
Park Name	Zone & IUCN Categories
Gascoyne	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Montebello	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)
Ningaloo	Recreational Use Zone (IUCN IV)

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
All year (Jun - Aug)		
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
Nov-Feb		

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Nesting	Known to occur
Oct - Feb		
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur
Oct - Mar		
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Airlie Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Barrow Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Barrow Island	Marine Park	WA
Barrow Island	Marine Management Area	WA
Boodie, Double Middle Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Jurabi Coastal Park	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA
Montebello Islands	Conservation Park	WA
Montebello Islands	Conservation Park	WA
Montebello Islands	Marine Park	WA
Muiron Islands	Nature Reserve	WA
Muiron Islands	Marine Management Area	WA
Ningaloo	Marine Park	WA
Thevenard Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Thevenard Island	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA40322	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Cape Range Subterranean Waterways	WA

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
3D Seismic Survey in the Carnarvon Bsin on the North West Shelf	2002/778		Completed
Babylon 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Commonwealth Waters, nr Exmouth WA	2013/7081		Completed
Browse to North West Shelf Development, Indian Ocean, WA	2018/8319		Approval
DAVROS MC 3D marine seismic survey northwaet of Dampier, WA	2013/7092		Completed
Deep Water Northwest Shelf 2D Seismic Survey	2007/3260		Completed
Development of Mutineer and Exeter petroleum fields for oil production, Permit	2003/1033		Completed
Gorgon Gas Development	2003/1294		Post-Approval
Project Highclere Cable Lay and Operation	2022/09203		Completed
Action clearly unacceptable			
Highlands 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6680	Action Clearly Unacceptable	Completed
Controlled action			
'Van Gogh' Petroleum Field Development	2007/3213	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Construct and operate LNG & domestic gas plant including onshore and offshore facilities - Wheatston	2008/4469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Develop Jansz-Io deepwater gas field in Permit Areas WA-18-R, WA-25-R and WA-26-	2005/2184	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Angel gas and condensate field, North West Shelf	2004/1805	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Development of Browse Basin Gas Fields (Upstream)	2008/4111	Controlled Action	Completed
Development of Coniston/Novara fields within the Exmouth Sub-basin	2011/5995	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Development of Stybarrow petroleum field incl drilling and facility installation	2004/1469	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Echo-Yodel Production Wells	2000/11	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Enfield full field development	2001/257	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Equus Gas Fields Development Project, Carnarvon Basin	2012/6301	Controlled Action	Completed
Gorgon Gas Development 4th Train Proposal	2011/5942	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Greater Enfield (Vincent) Development	2005/2110	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Greater Gorgon Development - Optical Fibre Cable, Mainland to Barrow Island	2005/2141	Controlled Action	Completed
Light Crude Oil Production	2001/365	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pluto Gas Project	2005/2258	Controlled Action	Completed
Pluto Gas Project Including Site B	2006/2968	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pyrenees Oil Fields Development	2005/2034	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Vincent Appraisal Well	2000/22	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Not controlled action			
'Goodwyn A' Low Pressure Train Project	2003/914	Not Controlled Action	Completed
'Van Gogh' Oil Appraisal Drilling Program, Exploration Permit Area WA-155-P(1)	2006/3148	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Airlie Island soil and groundwater investigations, Exmouth Gulf, offshore Pilbara coast	2014/7250	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Barrow Island 2D Seismic survey	2006/2667	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Bollinger 2D Seismic Survey 200km North of North West Cape WA	2004/1868	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Bultaco-2, Laverda-2, Laverda-3 and Montesa-2 Appraisal Wells	2000/103	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Carnarvon 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2004/1890	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Cazadores 2D seismic survey	2004/1720	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construction and operation of an unmanned sea platform and connecting pipeline to Varanus Island for	2004/1703	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Controlled Source Electromagnetic Survey	2007/3262	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Development of Halyard Field off the west coast of WA	2010/5611	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Drilling of an exploration well Gats-1 in Permit Area WA-261-P	2004/1701	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Eagle-1 Exploration Drilling, North West Shelf, WA	2019/8578	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Echo A Development WA-23-L, WA-24-L	2005/2042	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration drilling well WA-155-P(1)	2003/971	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration of appraisal wells	2006/3065	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration Well (Taunton-2)	2002/731	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration Well in Permit Area WA-155-P(1)	2002/759	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploratory drilling in permit area WA-225-P	2001/490	Not Controlled Action	Completed
HCA05X Macedon Experimental Survey	2004/1926	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Hess Exploration Drilling Programme	2007/3566	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Infill Production Well (Griffin-9)	2001/417	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Jansz-2 and 3 Appraisal Wells	2002/754	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Klammer 2D Seismic Survey	2002/868	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maia-Gaea Exploration wells	2000/17	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Manaslu - 1 and Huascaran - 1 Offshore Exploration Wells	2001/235	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Montesa-1 and Bultaco-1 Exploration Wells	2000/102	Not Controlled Action	Completed
North Rankin B gas compression facility	2005/2500	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Pipeline System Modifications Project	2000/3	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Project Highclere Geophysical Survey	2021/9023	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Searipple gas and condensate field development	2000/89	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Spool Base Facility	2001/263	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Subsea Gas Pipeline From Stybarrow Field to Griffin Venture Gas Export Pipeline	2005/2033	Not Controlled Action	Completed
sub-sea tieback of Perseus field wells	2004/1326	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telstra North Rankin Spur Fibre Optic Cable	2016/7836	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Thevenard Island Retirement Project	2015/7423	Not Controlled Action	Completed
To construct and operate an offshore submarine fibre optic cable, WA	2014/7373	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wanda Offshore Research Project, 80 km north-east of Exmouth, WA	2018/8293	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Western Flank Gas Development	2005/2464	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wheatstone 3D seismic survey, 70km north of Barrow Island	2004/1761	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Kate' 3D marine seismic survey, exploration permits WA-320-P and WA-345-P, 60km	2005/2037	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
'Tourmaline' 2D marine seismic survey, permit areas WA-323-P, WA-330-P and WA-32	2005/2282	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
"Leanne" offshore 3D seismic exploration, WA-356-P	2005/1938	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D and 3D seismic surveys	2005/2151	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey	2005/2146	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey Permit Area WA-352-P	2008/4628	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D seismic survey within permit WA-291	2007/3265	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D marine seismic survey	2008/4281	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in Permit Areas WA-15-R, WA-18-R, WA-205-P, WA-253-P, WA-267-P and WA-268-P	2003/1271	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA 457-P & WA 458-P, North West Shelf, offshore WA	2013/6862	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D marine seismic survey over petroleum title WA-268-P	2007/3458	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Surveys - Contos CT-13 & Supertubes CT-13, offshore WA	2013/6901	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
3D seismic survey	2006/2715	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Seismic Survey, WA	2008/4428	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D sesmic survey	2006/2781	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Apache Northwest Shelf Van Gogh Field Appraisal Drilling Program	2007/3495	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Aperio 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA	2012/6648	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Artemis-1 Drilling Program (WA-360-P)	2010/5432	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Balnaves Condensate Field Development	2011/6188	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cable Seismic Exploration Permit areas WA-323-P and WA-330-P	2008/4227	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
CGGVERITAS 2010 2D Seismic Survey	2010/5714	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Charon 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3477	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Cue Seismic Survey within WA-359-P, WA-361-P and WA-360-P	2007/3647	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
CVG 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6654	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Decommissioning of the Legendre facilities	2010/5681	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Deep Water Drilling Program	2010/5532	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Demeter 3D Seismic Survey, off Dampier, WA	2002/900	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Draeck 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA-205-P	2006/3067	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Drilling 35-40 offshore exploration wells in deep water	2008/4461	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Eendracht Multi-Client 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4749	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield M3 & Vincent 4D Marine Seismic Surveys	2008/3981	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Completed
Enfield M3 4D, Vincent 4D & 4D Line Test Marine Seismic Surveys	2008/4122	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield M4 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4558	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enfield oilfield 3D Seismic Survey	2006/3132	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Exmouth West 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4132	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Exploration drilling of Zeus-1 well	2008/4351	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Fletcher-Finucane Development, WA26-L and WA191-P	2011/6123	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Foxhound 3D Non-Exclusive Marine Seismic Survey	2009/4703	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Gazelle 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-399-P and WA-42-L	2010/5570	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Geco Eagle 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/3958	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Glencoe 3D Marine Seismic Survey WA-390-P	2007/3684	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Greater Western Flank Phase 1 gas Development	2011/5980	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Grimalkin 3D Seismic Survey	2008/4523	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Guacamole 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4381	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harmony 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6699	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Harpy 1 exploration well	2001/183	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Huzzas MC3D Marine Seismic Survey (HZ-13) Carnarvon Basin, offshore WA	2013/7003	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Huzzas phase 2 marine seismic survey, Exmouth Plateau, Northern Carnarvon Basin, WA	2013/7093	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
John Ross & Rosella Off Bottom Cable Seismic Exploration Program	2008/3966	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2008/4630	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Judo Marine 3D Seismic Survey within and adjacent to WA-412-P	2009/4801	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Julimar Brunello Gas Development Project	2011/5936	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Klimt 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3856	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Laverda 3D Marine Seismic Survey and Vincent M1 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5415	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Leopard 2D marine seismic survey	2005/2290	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Macedon Gas Field Development	2008/4605	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Moosehead 2D seismic survey within permit WA-192-P	2005/2167	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Munmorah 2D seismic survey within permits WA-308/9-P	2003/970	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Program, WA-264-P	2007/3844	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Survey	2005/2017	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Offshore Drilling Campaign	2011/5830	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Orcus 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-450-P	2010/5723	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Osprey and Dionysus Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6215	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pomodoro 3D Marine Seismic Survey in WA-426-P and WA-427-P	2010/5472	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pyrenees 4D Marine Seismic Monitor Survey, HCA12A	2012/6579	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Pyrenees-Macedon 3D marine seismic survey	2005/2325	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Reindeer gas reservior development, Devil Creek, Carnarvon Basin - WA	2007/3917	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rose 3D Seismic Program	2008/4239	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Rydal-1 Petroleum Exploration Well, WA	2012/6522	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Santos Winchester three dimensional seismic survey - WA-323-P & WA-330-P	2011/6107	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Skorpion Marine Seismic Survey WA	2001/416	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stag 4D & Reindeer MAZ Marine Seismic Surveys, WA	2013/7080	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stag Off-bottom Cable Seismic Survey	2007/3696	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stybarrow 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/5810	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Stybarrow Baseline 4D marine seismic survey	2008/4530	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Tidepole Maz 3D Seismic Survey Campaign	2007/3706	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Triton 3D Marine Seismic Survey, WA-2-R and WA-3-R	2006/2609	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Undertake a 3D marine seismic survey	2010/5695	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5715	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5679	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Vincent M1 and Enfield M5 4D Marine Seismic Survey	2010/5720	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Warramunga Non-Inclusive 3D Seismic Survey	2008/4553	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Anchor 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4507	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
West Panaeus 3D seismic survey	2006/3141	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Westralia SPAN Marine Seismic Survey, WA & NT	2012/6463	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone 3D MAZ Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6058	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2008/4134	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Wheatstone Iago Appraisal Well Drilling	2007/3941	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Marine Seismic Survey in the offshore northwest Carnarvon Basin	2011/6175	Referral Decision	Completed
3D Seismic Survey	2008/4219	Referral Decision	Completed
Bianchi 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Carnavon Basin, WA	2013/7078	Referral Decision	Completed
CVG 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2012/6270	Referral Decision	Completed
Enfield 4D Marine Seismic Surveys, Production Permit WA-28-L	2005/2370	Referral Decision	Completed
Rose 3D Seismic acquisition survey	2008/4220	Referral Decision	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Referral decision			
Stybarrow Baseline 4D Marine Seismic Survey (Permit Areas WA-255-P, WA-32-L, WA-	2008/4165	Referral Decision	Completed
Two Dimensional Transition Zone Seismic Survey - TP/7 (R1)	2010/5507	Referral Decision	Completed

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
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	North-west
Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula	North-west
Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef	North-west
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	North-west
Exmouth Plateau	North-west
Glomar Shoals	North-west

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dugong		
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Breeding	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Calving	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging (high density seagrass beds)	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Nursing	Known to occur
Marine Turtles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Nesting	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Aggregation	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Basking	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Foraging	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Mating	Known to occur
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Nesting	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Foraging	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Mating	Known to occur
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Nesting	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Aggregation	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Foraging	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Internesting buffer	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Mating	Known to occur
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater [84292]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern [817]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sternula nereis Fairy Tern [82949]	Breeding	Known to occur
Thalasseus bengalensis Lesser Crested Tern [66546]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sharks		
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging	Known to occur
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Whales		
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Known to occur
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Migration	Known to occur
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (north and south)	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 is 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 on the contents of this report.

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 point locations and environmental data layers.

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 when time permits.

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 breeding sites; and
- 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.

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APPENDIX D DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INQUIRY SYSTEM RESULTS

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Search Criteria

2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register in Shapefile - EchoYodel_PipeRemoval_Cwth_2025_EMBA. Warning: Search area complex so results may be inaccurate. Contact DPLH for assistance.

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- **Historic:** Aboriginal heritage places assessed as not meeting the criteria of Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. Includes places that no longer exist as a result of land use activities with existing approvals.

Place Type: The type of Aboriginal cultural heritage place. For example an artefact scatter place or engravings place.
Legacy ID: This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place.

Coordinates

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List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
873	MONTEBELLO IS: NOALA CAVE.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Artefacts / Scatter; Midden; Rock Shelter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07287
926	MONTEBELLO IS: HAYNES CAVE.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Sub surface cultural material; Artefacts / Scatter; Midden; Rock Shelter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	P07286

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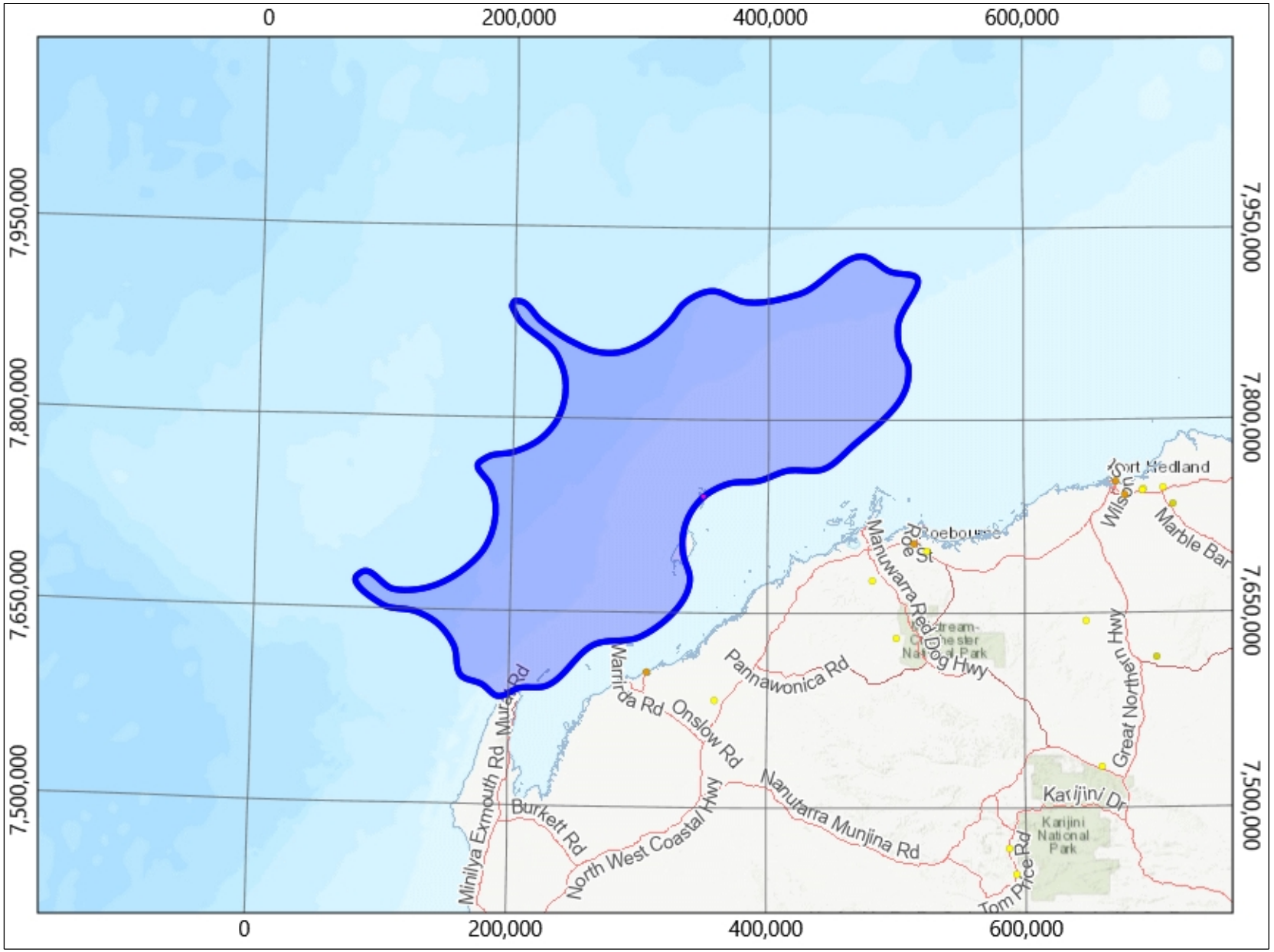

Legend

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register
- Search Area
- Aboriginal Community
  - *Permanent*
  - *Seasonal*
  - *Town Based*
- Town
- Road
- River
- Local Government Authority

159.10 kilometres

Map Scale 1 : 4,820,000

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Search Criteria

23 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged in Shapefile - EchoYodel_PipeRemoval_Cwth_2025_EMBA

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
884	I-24-S0001/S0002	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
885	BARROW ISLAND 03	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
886	C-21-S0001	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
890	D-20-S0001	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
891	Bandicoot Bay Settlement	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
892	BARROW ISLAND 10	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
893	D-20-S0002	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
894	D-16-S0001	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
22943	Flacourt Bay 01	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Rock Shelter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
31762	Site 1	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
31763	Site 2	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36199	Boodie Cave		Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36234	South End structures, Barrow Island.	No	No	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36261	G-13-S0001	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36262	H-24-S0001	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36263	H-24-S0002	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36264	I-23-S0001	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	

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36265	I-23-S0002	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36266	I-24-S0003	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36267	J-23-S0001	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36268	J-23-S0002	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36269	J-23-S0003	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Historical; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
42105	BWI25-001, Jayway	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Artefacts / Scatter; Hunting Place; Water Source	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	

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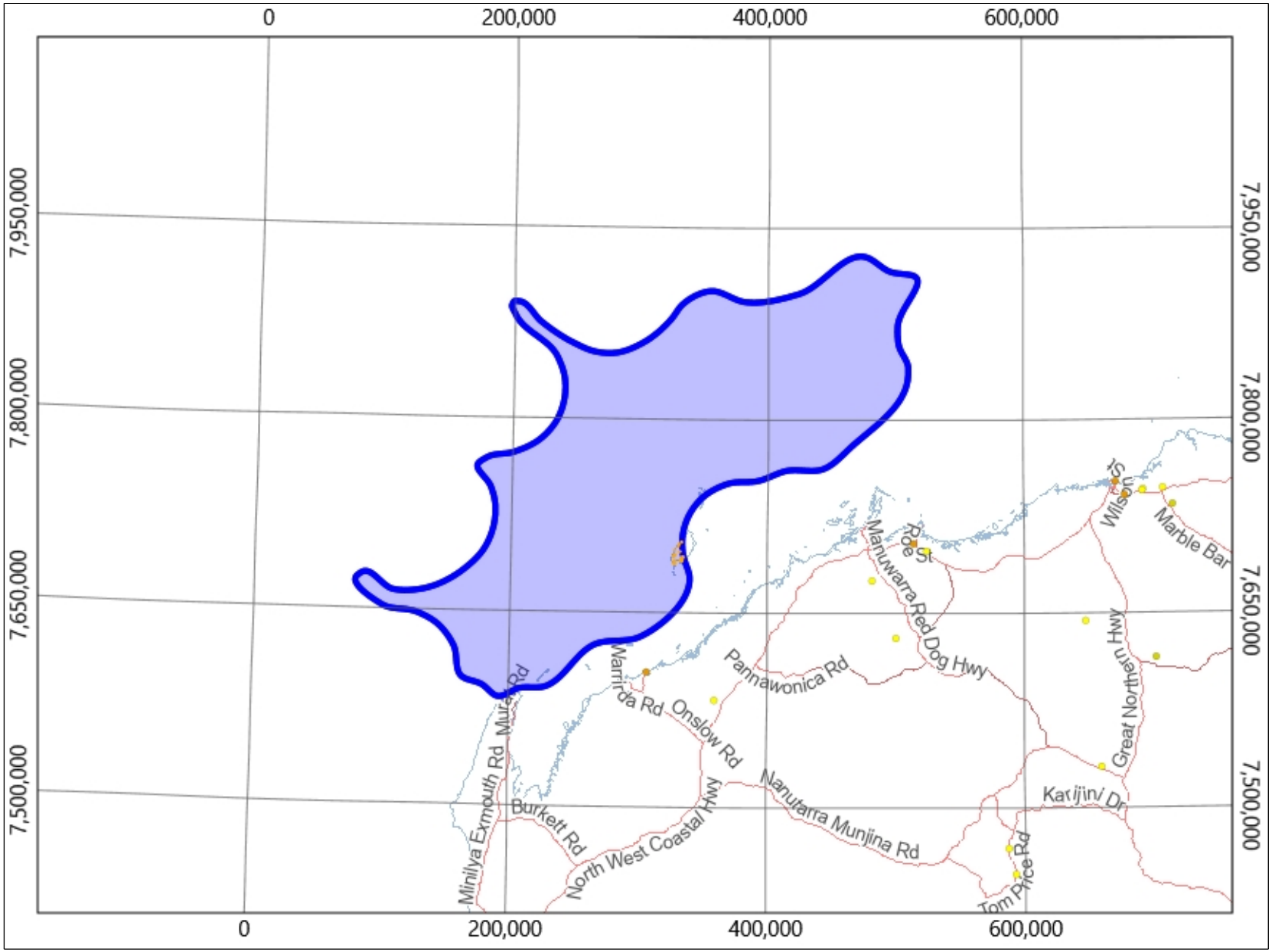

Legend

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged
- Search Area
- Aboriginal Community
  - *Permanent*
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- Town
- Road
- River
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159.10 kilometres

Map Scale 1 : 4,820,000

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APPENDIX E NOPSEMA REPORT FORMS

NOPSEMA Recordable Environmental Incident Monthly Reporting Form:

Monthly Environmental Incident Reports form (A198750).docx

Report of an Accident, Dangerous Occurrence or Environmental Incident:

N-03300-FM0831 - Report of an Accident Dangerous Occurrence Well Integrity or Environmental Incident (A159980)_0.docx

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APPENDIX F RELEVANT PERSONS CONSULTATION

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Appendix F: Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Publish date July 2026

Revision 5.0

Document No. K1000UF1401331253

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1. CONSULTATION APPROACH

Consultation under regulation 25 of the OPGGS(E) Regulations provides that a titleholder must consult each relevant person (regulation 25(1)), must give each relevant person sufficient information to allow the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on the functions, interests or activities of the relevant person (regulation 25(2)), and must allow a relevant person a reasonable period for consultation (regulation 25(3)).

A titleholder must also give a relevant person a reasonable opportunity to consult – this means that a titleholder will need to demonstrate that what it did constituted consultation appropriate and adapted to the nature of the interests of the relevant person (see Tipakalippa Full Court paragraph 104). The EP must contain a report that contains an assessment of the merits of any objection or claim about the adverse impact of each activity to which the EP relates, and a statement of the titleholder's response, or proposed response, if any, to each objection or claim (regulation 24(b)).

The criteria for acceptance of an EP includes that the EP demonstrates that the measures (if any) that the titleholder has adopted, or proposes to adopt, because of the consultations are appropriate (regulation 34(g)).

For the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP), Woodside has taken a broad and proactive tiered consultation approach over a period of nine months.

This approach was aimed at raising public awareness of the consultation opportunity and to enable self-identification. It included a social media campaign and advertising in national, state, regional and Indigenous newspapers.

The tiered consultation approach discharges regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations' requirements. The approach is proactive, extended, has enabled self-identification, and has raised broad awareness of Woodside's activities related to this EP.

1.1 Tiered consultation approach

Regulation 25	Woodside's consultation approach assessed and identified relevant persons, enabled two-way dialogue and engagement, and included email and phone call follow-up. The approach taken comfortably satisfies the requirements of regulation 25: to give relevant persons sufficient information and allow a reasonable period of time for consultation (see Section 5 of the EP).
Proactive	To raise awareness of the consultation process, and to enable grass-roots consultation, Woodside undertook advertised regional consultation roadshows and facilitated consultation at regional community events.
Self-Identification	Broad communication activities were undertaken to build awareness of consultation and enable self-identification, supported by targeted education materials.
Broad Understanding	Broad proactive communication activities were undertaken with the public to raise awareness of Woodside's activities.

1.2 Building on the existing consultation approach

For this EP, Woodside has built on its consultation methodology and undertaken additional consultation activities throughout the consultation period to ensure a reasonable period of time and sufficient information has been provided to relevant persons so that they can make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities.

The approach for this included:

- a consultation period of up to nine months,
- undertaking proactive consultation activities to provide sufficient information to relevant persons,
- raising awareness of the consultation process and opportunity to provide feedback, and
- driving participation in the consultation process.

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An overview of this approach is shown below:

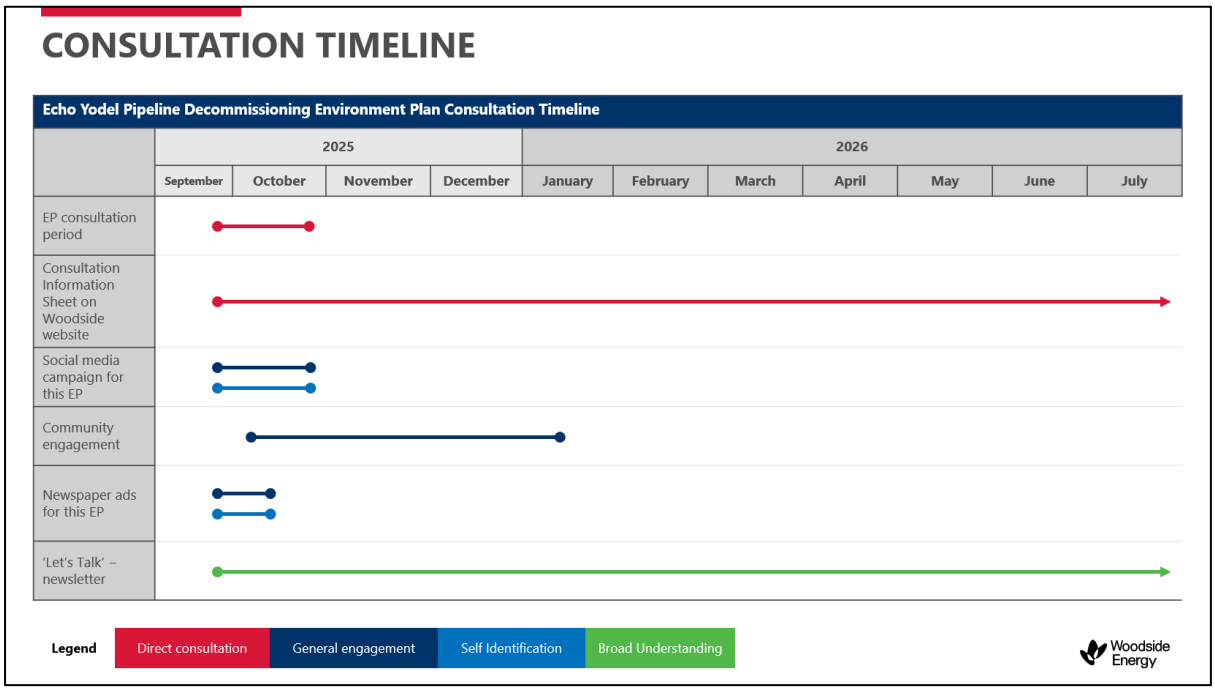

Figure 1-1: Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning consultation activity

1.3 Historical consultation

Woodside has previously consulted on the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP (Revision 4, February 2022). The previous EP included the same rigid pipeline defined in this EP, but was broader in scope, encompassing additional infrastructure components that are not included in this EP. Further, the previous EP was developed under a consultation strategy that Woodside has since evolved.

Consultation undertaken for the 2022 EP has not been included in this EP's consultation records (beyond the reference to the historical Consultation Information Sheet (Record of consultation, reference 6.7.2) and a brief summary of any historical feedback received and responses provided in any applicable tables 2 and 3 in Appendix F) because this EP:

- addresses only the removal of the Echo Yodel pipeline and ancillary equipment,
- applies updated consultation methodology,
- applies an updated stakeholder relevancy assessment approach,
- includes updated and expanded engagement activities, and
- aligns with regulatory requirements as of the time of consultation and EP submission.

This reflects Woodside's methodology to only include consultation directly relevant to the EP.

1.4 Traditional Custodian consultation approach

Woodside has meaningful long-term relationships with relevant Traditional Custodians specifically tailored to provide for effective engagement which is continuous and is not confined to individual EPs, instead covering all EPs and other issues that are relevant at the time of engagement.

To this end, consultation on any particular EP, including the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, happens before, during and after the designated consultation period in a more holistic manner allowing for an understanding of the bigger picture and accommodating cultural requirements.

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Ongoing consultation remains an important part of consulting with Traditional Custodians based on availability, cultural protocols and the preferred method of consultation for each relevant person.

1.5 NGO consultation approach

Woodside has an established history of consulting with environmental non-government organisations (NGOs) as part of its EP consultation. In its methodology (Section 5.3.4, Table 5-2 of the EP), NGOs are considered “Other non-government groups or organisations” and “Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations”. Relevant person identification for these categories is based on registered non-government groups or organisations with current targeted public website material specific to the proposed activity at the time of developing the EP and who have demonstrated functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

So that NGOs were given sufficient information and a reasonable period of time to consult, Woodside:

- advertised the consultation period (social and traditional media),
- directly consulted NGOs,
- participated in regional community events in the Pilbara and Gascoyne which could be attended by any NGOs including local groups. During an event in Exmouth on 5 October 2025 (Record of Consultation, reference 6.5.2.1) a member of The Wilderness Society identified themselves and took a copy of the Consultation Information Sheet for this EP, and
- provided broader consultation materials in the form of the *Let’s Talk* publication and *Karratha Community Update* publication (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6).

No NGOs responded to the consultation information provided for this EP.

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2. RELEVANCY ASSESSMENT

2.1 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity

The result of Woodside's assessment of relevant persons in accordance with regulation 25(1) of the Environment Regulations is outlined below at Table 1 and Table 2.

Persons or organisations that Woodside assessed as not relevant but nonetheless chose to contact at its discretion in accordance with Section 5.3.7 of the EP or self-identified and Woodside assessed as not relevant are summarised below at Table 1 and Table 3.

As per Woodside's methodology (Section 5 of the EP), assessment of relevant persons is informed by the EMBA, shown in Figure 2-1.

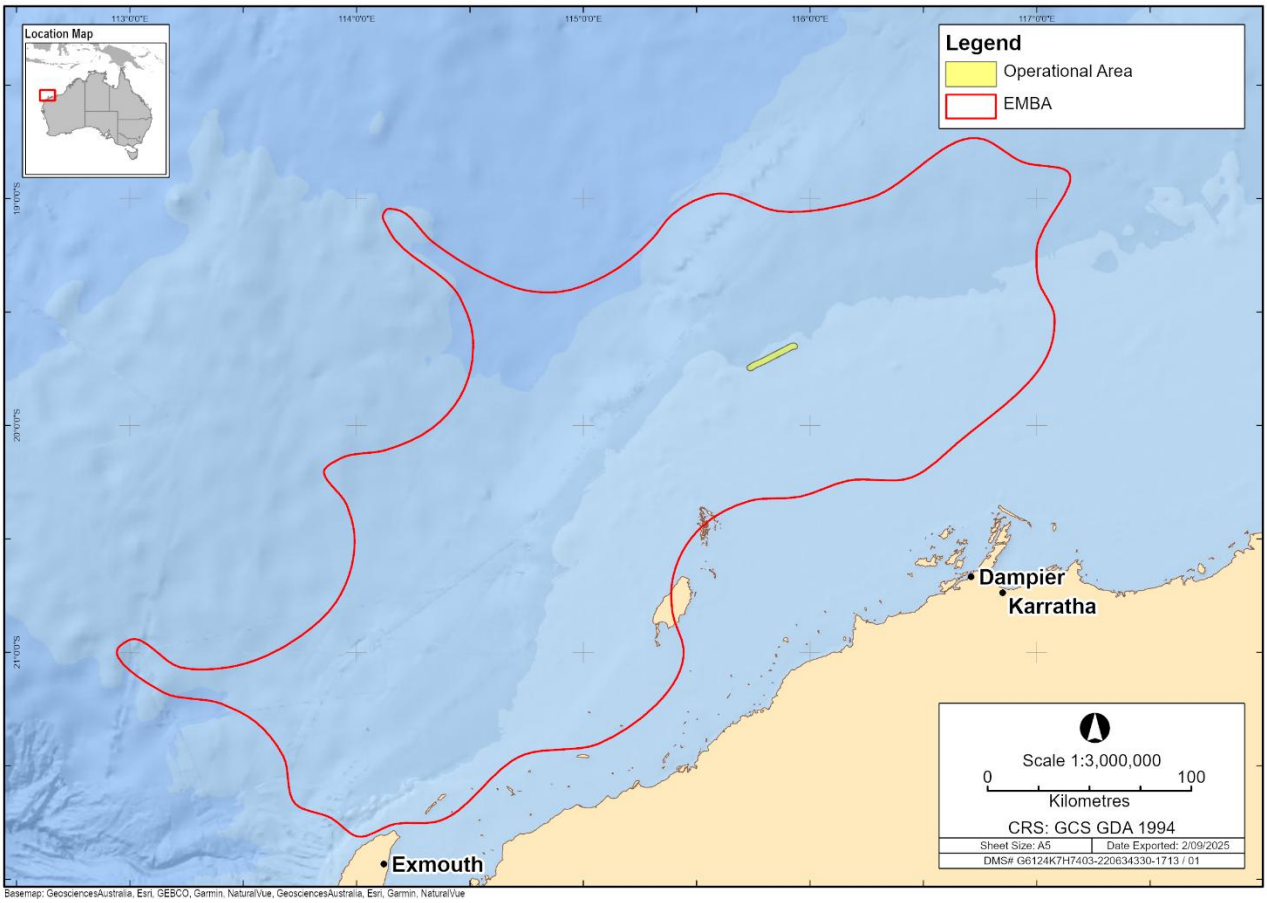

Figure 2-1: Operational Area and EMBA for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP

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2.2 Table 1: Assessment of relevance

Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
Commonwealth and WA State Government Departments or Agencies – Marine			
Australian Border Force (ABF)	Responsible for coordinating maritime security.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. ABF's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there are proposed vessel activities.	Yes
Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)	Regulator for communications and media.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. ACMA's responsibilities are not relevant to the activity as telecommunications lines do not intersect the Operational Area. Woodside chose to contact ACMA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)	Responsible for managing Commonwealth fisheries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. No Commonwealth fisheries are active in the Operational Area. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDWTF) are active in the EMBA. AFMA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDWTF) are active in the EMBA.	Yes
Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)	Responsible for maritime safety and Notices to Mariners.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. AHO's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there are proposed vessel activities.	Yes
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution	Legislated responsibility for oil pollution response in Commonwealth waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. AMSA – Marine Pollution's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the proposed activity has a hydrocarbon spill risk which may require AMSA response in Commonwealth waters.	Yes

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Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety	Statutory agency for vessel safety and navigation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. AMSA – Marine Safety's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there are proposed vessel activities.	Yes
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries	Responsible for implementing Commonwealth policies and programs to support agriculture, fishery, food and forestry industries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. No Commonwealth fisheries are active in the Operational Area. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDWTF) are active in the EMBA. DAFF – Fisheries responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDWTF) are active in the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Defence	Responsible for defending Australia and its national interests.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. Department of Defence's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as defence areas overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	Responsible for state level land use planning and management, and oversight of Aboriginal cultural heritage and built heritage matters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. DPLH's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there is known Maritime Cultural Heritage overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)	Responsible for managing State fisheries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The Mackerel Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, and Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition) have been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The West Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery, Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery, Mackerel Managed Fishery, Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery, Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery, Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition), Specimen Shell Managed Fishery, and West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery have been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years. DPIRD's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the government department responsible for State	Yes

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Person or Organisation	Summary of responsibilities and/or functions, interests or activities	Assessment of relevance	Relevant person
		fisheries.	
Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI)	Legislated responsibility for oil pollution response in State waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The proposed activity has a hydrocarbon spill risk, which may require DTMI response in State waters.	Yes
Pilbara Ports	Pilbara Ports encompasses the Ports of Ashburton, Dampier, Port Hedland and Varanus Island. Pilbara Ports oversees the operation of the greenfield ports of Anketell, Balla Balla, Cape Preston East, Cape Preston West and Urala. Pilbara Ports oversees the Shipping and Pilotage Act 1967 (SPA) ports of Barrow Island, Cape Preston, Onslow and Port Walcott.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The proposed activity has the potential to impact Pilbara Ports' responsibilities as the EMBA overlaps the Pilbara Ports' area of responsibility.	Yes
Western Australian Museum (WAM)	Manages 200 shipwreck sites of the 1,500 known to be located off the Western Australian coast.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Historical cultural heritage groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There are known shipwrecks overlapping the EMBA which the Western Australian Museum may be responsible for.	Yes
Commonwealth and WA State Government Departments or Agencies – Environment			
Clean Energy Regulator (CER)	The Clean Energy Regulator administers schemes legislated by the Australian	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. CER's responsibilities are not relevant to non-operational EPs.	No

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	Government for measuring, managing, reducing or offsetting Australia's carbon emissions.		
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel)	DAFF administers, implements and enforces the Biosecurity Act 2015. DAFF requests to be consulted where an activity has the potential to transfer marine pests. DAFF also has inspection and reporting requirements to ensure that all conveyances (vessels, installations and aircraft) arriving in Australian territory comply with international health regulations and that any biosecurity risk is managed. DAFF requests to be consulted where an activity involves the movement of aircraft or vessels between Australia and offshore petroleum activities either inside or outside Australian territory.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DAFF – Biosecurity's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activities in the EMBA in the prevention of introduced marine species.	Yes
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Responsible for managing WA's parks, forests and reserves to achieve wildlife conservation and provide sustainable	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. The DBCA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the EMBA overlaps WA parks, forests or reserves. Activities have the potential to impact marine tourism in the EMBA.	Yes

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	recreation and tourism opportunities.		
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	Responsible for implementing Commonwealth policies and programs to support climate change, sustainable energy use, water resources, the environment and our heritage. Administers the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 in collaboration with the States, Northern Territory and Norfolk Island, which is responsible for the protection of shipwrecks, sunken aircraft and other types of underwater heritage and their associated artefacts in Commonwealth waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DCCEEW's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activities in the EMBA as there are potential environmental impacts from the proposed activity. There is known Maritime Cultural Heritage overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
Director of National Parks (DNP)	Responsible for the management of Commonwealth parks and conservation zones.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. DNP's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as DNP requires an awareness of activities that occur within Australian Marine Parks (AMPs), and an understanding of potential impacts and risks to the values of parks (NOPSEMA guidance note: N-04750-GN1785 A620236, June 2020). Titleholders are required to consult DNP on offshore petroleum activities if they occur in, or may impact on, the values of marine parks, including where potential spill response activities may occur in the event of a spill (i.e. scientific monitoring).	Yes
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	Manages and regulates Western Australia's environment and water resources.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. While Woodside has not identified DWER as a relevant person for this EP, it has provided consultation information to DWER at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

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Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC)	Supports the DBCA to manage the Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. The NCWHAC's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the EMBA overlaps the Ningaloo Marine Park.	Yes
Commonwealth and State Government Departments or Agencies – Industry			
Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE)	Department of relevant State Minister.	Required to be consulted under regulation 25(1)(c) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes
Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)	Department of relevant Commonwealth Minister.	Required to be consulted under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes
Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies			
Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA)	Represents the interests of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and Western Skipjack Fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, the ASBTIA has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside has provided information to ASBTIA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)	Represents the interests of commercial fishers with licences in Commonwealth waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. No Commonwealth fisheries are active in the Operational Area. The North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDWTF) are active in the EMBA. CFA's functions may be relevant to the activity as the North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDWTF) are active in the EMBA.	Yes
North West Slope Trawl Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No

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		Woodside does not consider that the proposed activity will present a risk to licence holders, given since 1992, the majority of Australian catch has concentrated in south-eastern Australia. (Patterson et al., 2022). In addition, given fishing methods by licence holders for species fished in this fishery (Australia has a 35% share of total global allowable catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna, which is value-added through tuna ranching near Port Lincoln (South Australia), or fishing effort in New South Wales (Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association). Woodside has provided information to Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	
Tuna Australia	Represents the interests of the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Tuna Australia has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside has provided information to Tuna Australia at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes
Western Skipjack Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside does not consider that the activity will present a risk to licence holders, given the fishery spans the Australian Fishing Zone west of Victoria and the Torres Strait. The Fishery is not currently active and no fishing has occurred since 2009 (Patterson et al., 2022). In addition, interactions are not expected given the species' pelagic distribution fishing methods for species fished by licence holders. Woodside has provided information to Western Skipjack Fishery at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No

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Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery	Commonwealth commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside has provided information to Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies			
Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA)	State peak body for WA's aquaculture industry.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. As the peak body for WA's aquaculture industry, ACWA's functions may be relevant to the activity as ACWA members are active in the EMBA.	Yes
Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)	Represents the interests of commercial fishers with licences in State waters.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Mackerel Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, and Pilbara Line Fishery have been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The West Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery, Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery, Mackerel Managed Fishery, Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery, Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery, Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery, Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery, Pilbara Fish Trawl Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery, Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition), Specimen Shell Managed Fishery, and West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery have been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years. WAFIC's functions may be relevant to the activity as the peak representative body for State fisheries. Under an agreement, WAFIC issued consultation materials to relevant commercial fisheries licence holders. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting, via WAFIC, fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	Yes
Abalone Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No
Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	No

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		The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	
Mackerel Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Area 1 of the fishery does not overlap the Operational Area or the EMBA. Area 2 of the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and the EMBA and has been active in the Operational Area and the EMBA within the past 5 years. Area 3 of the fishery does not overlap the Operational Area. While it does overlap the EMBA, it has not been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes - Area 2
Marine Aquarium Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area, it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	No

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		Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area, it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	
Pearl Oyster Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No
Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area, it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Demersal Scalefish Fishery: Pilbara Trawl Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area, it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Demersal Scalefish Fishery: Pilbara Trap Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes

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Demersal Scalefish Fishery: Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, and has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area via WAFIC.	Yes
South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years. Woodside does not consider that the activity will present a risk to licence holders, given fishers are active south of Perth and from the beach (previous WAFIC advice). Further, no fishing occurs north of the Perth Metropolitan Area and therefore, no effort occurs within the Operational Area or EMBA.	No
Specimen Shell Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area, it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Although the fishery overlaps the Operational Area, it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. The fishery overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
West Coast Rock Lobster Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area. Although the fishery overlaps the EMBA, it has not been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	No

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Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery	State commercial fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The fishery does not overlap the Operational Area but overlaps the EMBA and has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, however, based on WAFIC's advice, Woodside does not need to consult fisheries in the EMBA. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would however be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	No
Western Rock Lobster Council	Represents the interests of the Western Rock Lobster Managed Fishery.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery, the Western Rock Lobster Council has also been assessed as not relevant.	No
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies			
Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users	Gascoyne-based dive, tourism and charter operators.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Organisations consulted: Andro Maritime Services Australia, AOA International Pty. Ltd, Aquatic Adventure Exmouth, ATGNI Super Pty Ltd, Austanley Pty Ltd, Birds Eye View, Bluecity Enterprises Pty Ltd & Alltric Pty Ltd, Blue Horizon Charters, Blue Juice Tours Pty Ltd, Blue Lightning Charters, Bondall Pty Ltd, Brefjen Nominees Pty Ltd, Cape Immersion Tours, Chapel Nominees Pty Ltd, Coastal Adventure Tours, Coral Bay Ecotours, Dive Ningaloo, D & N Nominees Pty Ltd, Eco-Abrolhos Pty Ltd, Evolution Fishing Charters, Exmouth Adventure Co., Exmouth Dive Centre, Fawesome Expeditions Pty Ltd, Fire Tiger Pty Ltd, Innkeeper Sport Fishing, Kings Ningaloo Reef Tours, KM Charters Pty Ltd, KW Marine Pty Ltd, Live Ningaloo, Lulamanzi Investments Pty Ltd, Makalee Pty Ltd, Maritime Engineering Services Pty Ltd, Melkit Pty Ltd, Millennial Charters Pty Ltd, Monkey Mia Yacht Charters Pty Ltd, Monster Sportfishing Adventures Pty Ltd, Montebello Island Safaris, Ningaloo Aviation, Ningaloo Blue, Ningaloo Coral Bay Boats, Ningaloo Discovery, Ningaloo Fly Fishing, Ningaloo Marine Interaction, Ningaloo Reef Dive, Ningaloo Reef to Range Tours, Ningaloo Safari Tours, Ningaloo Sportfishing Charters, Ningaloo Whaleshark n Dive, Ningaloo Whaleshark Swim, North Star Cruises Australia Pty Ltd, Ocean Eco Adventures, On Strike Charters (WA) Pty Ltd, Peak Sportfishing Charters, Pelican Charters, Reel Force Charters Pty Ltd, Seaforce Charters, Seafresh Holdings Pty Ltd, Set the Hook, Sharkbay Charters Pty Ltd, The Great Escape Charter Company Pty Ltd, Three Islands, Top Gun Charters, Ultimate WaterSports, View Ningaloo, W.A Maritime Investments Pty Ltd, Yardi Creek Boat Tours. Individuals consulted: See SI Report A, reference 9.2.	Yes

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		Activities have the potential to impact Gascoyne-based dive, tourism and charter operator's functions, interests or activities due to the location of activities and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	
Marine Tourism WA	Represents the interests of marine tourism in WA.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Activities have the potential to impact recreational fishers' functions, interests or activities due to the location offshore and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes
Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users	Pilbara/Kimberley-based dive, tourism and charter operators.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Organisations consulted: AOA International Pty Ltd, Archipelago Adventures, Australian Port and Marine Services Pty Ltd, Bloor Street Investments Pty Ltd, Blue Juice Tours Pty Ltd, Bondall Pty Ltd, Brefjen Nominees Pty Ltd, Broome Chiropractic Pty Ltd, Broome Tours Pty Ltd, Capricorn Mist Pty Ltd, Chapel Nominees Pty Ltd, Charter Express Pty Ltd, CM Marine Pty Ltd, Coastway Investments Pty Ltd, Compagnie Du Ponant Pty Ltd, Coral Princess Cruises (NQ) Pty Ltd, Discovery Holiday Parks Pty Limited, Diversity Charter Company WA Pty Ltd, Eco-Abrolhos Pty Ltd, Fawesome Expeditions Pty Ltd, Hampton Harbour Boat & Sailing Club, Hartley Motorcycles Pty Ltd, Hotel and Resort Investments Pty Ltd, Humbug Fishing Pty Ltd, KCC Group Pty Ltd, Kimberley Getaway Cruises Pty Ltd, Kimberley Marine Pty Ltd, Kimberly Pearl Tours Pty Ltd, King Sound Resort Hotel Pty Ltd, KW Marine Pty Ltd, Lake Argyle Cruises Pty Ltd, Lombadina Aboriginal Corporation, Lugger Enterprises Pty Ltd, Lulamanzi Investments Pty Ltd, Mackerel Islands Pty Ltd, Mal Miles Adventures Pty Ltd, Marine Agents Australia Pty Ltd, Marine Rescue Dampier, Maritime Engineering Services Pty Ltd, Melkit Pty Ltd, Millennial Charters Pty Ltd, Monster Sportfishing Adventures Pty Ltd, Nickol Bay Sport Fishing Club, North Star Cruises Australia Pty Ltd, Ocean Charters Pty Ltd, Port Walcott Volunteer Marine Rescue, Port Walcott Yacht Club, Reef Seeker Charters, Sea 2 Pty Ltd, Sealife Charters Pty Ltd, Split Tide Pty Ltd, Super Yachts Perth Pty Ltd, The Great Escape Charter Company Pty Ltd, W.A Maritime Investments Pty Ltd, West Pilbara Volunteer Sea Search and Rescue Group, Willie Creek Pearl Farm Pty Ltd. Individuals consulted: See SI Report A, reference 9.1. Activities have the potential to impact Pilbara/Kimberley-based dive, tourism and charter operator's functions, interests or activities due to the location of activities and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes
Recfishwest	Represents the interests of recreational fishers in WA.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Activities have the potential to impact recreational fishers' functions, interests or activities due to the location offshore and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes

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WA Game Fishing Association	Represents the interests of game fishers in WA.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Activities have the potential to impact game fishers' functions, interests or activities due to the location offshore and there has been recorded charter effort in the EMBA in the past 5 years.	Yes
Titleholders and Operators			
Beagle No. 1	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Carbon CQ	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Chevron Australia / Chevron Australia New Energies / Chevron Australia New Ventures	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Finder Energy (Finder No 16)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
InCapture	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
INPEX Alpha	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
JERA Gorgon (part of Chevron)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes

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KATO Energy (WA) / KATO Corowa / KATO NWS / KATO Amulet	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
KUFPEC (Perth) / KUFPEC Australia / KUFPEC Australia (Julimar) / KUFPEC Australia (Wheatstone Lago)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Kyushu Electric Wheatstone	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Longreach Capital Investment	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Melbana Exploration	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
MidOcean Gorgon (part of Chevron)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Mobil Australia Resources Company	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
OMV Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Osaka Gas Gorgon (part of Chevron)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes

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PE Wheatstone	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Pelsart Resources NL	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Santos NA Energy Holdings / Santos Ltd / Santos WA Northwest / Santos Offshore / Santos WA Southwest / Santos (BOL) / Santos WA PVG	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Shell Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
SK Earthon Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Skye Napoleon / Skye Resources	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Tanami Energy	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Vermilion Oil & Gas Australia	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d). of the Environment Regulations Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes
Western Gas	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Titleholder or Operator's permit area/s overlap/s the EMBA.	Yes

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Peak Industry Representative bodies			
Australian Energy Producers (AEP)	Represents the interests of oil and gas explorers and producers in Australia.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Peak Industry Representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. AEP's responsibilities are identified as having an intersect with Woodside's planned activities in the EMBA.	Yes
Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations			
Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI)	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in the town of Exmouth and surrounding areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry's interests have the potential to be impacted by the proposed activities.	Yes
Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI)	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in the City of Karratha and surrounding areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry's interests have the potential to be impacted by the proposed activities.	Yes
Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI)	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in the town of Onslow and surrounding areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry's interests have the potential to be impacted by the proposed activities.	Yes
Exmouth Community Liaison Group (CLG)	The Exmouth CLG represents the interests of a range of local government, industry and community organisations in relation to oil and gas matters in the Exmouth region.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Base Marine, Bhagwan Marine, Cape Conservation Group Inc, Cape Range Riders, DBCA, Department of Defence, Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure, Exmouth Bus Charter, Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Exmouth District High School, Exmouth Escape Resort, Exmouth Freight and Logistics, Exmouth Game Fishing Club, Exmouth Tackle and Camping Supplies, Exmouth Visitors Centre, Exmouth Volunteer Marine Rescue, Fat Marine, Gascoyne Development Commission, Gun Marine Services,	Yes

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		Ningaloo Centre, Ningaloo Lodge, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Council, PHI Aviation, Offshore Unlimited, Shire of Exmouth, Santos, Terrafirma Offshore, WA Country Health Service. The Exmouth CLG's area of responsibility under its terms of reference overlaps the EMBA.	
Karratha Community Liaison Group (CLG)	The Karratha CLG is the recognised community group that represents the interests of a range of local government, industry and community organisations in relation to oil and gas matters in the Pilbara region.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Karratha CLG's area of responsibility under its terms of reference does not overlap the EMBA. WA Police, Karratha Health Care, Development WA, Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)*, Department of Education, Pilbara Ports, Regional Development Australia, Pilbara Development Commission, Dampier Community Association, City of Karratha, Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Horizon Power, Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)*. *NFYL and MAC were consulted directly as described below. Under regulation 25(1)(e), Woodside, at its discretion, chose to assess the CLG as a relevant person.	Yes
City of Karratha	Local government governed by the Local Government Act 1995 representing the suburbs and localities of Baynton, Baynton West, Bulgarra, Cossack, Dampier, Gap Ridge, Karratha, Karratha Industrial Estate, Jingarri, Madigan, Millars Well, Nickol, Pegs Creek, Point Samson, Roebourne, Whim Creek and Wickham.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The City of Karratha's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Shire of Ashburton	Local government governed by the Local Government Act 1995 representing the suburbs and localities of Onslow, Pannawonica, Paraburdoo and Tom Price.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Shire of Ashburton's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Shire of Exmouth	Local government governed by the Local	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

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	Government Act 1995 representing the suburbs and localities of Exmouth, Learmonth and North West Cape.	The Shire of Exmouth's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	
Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals			
Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine ACF's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that ACF does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact ACF at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine AMCS' relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that AMCS does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact AMCS at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine CCWA's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that CCWA does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact CCWA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine GPAP's relevance for the proposed activity.	No

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		Woodside has assessed that GPAP does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact GAP at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	
Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine ACCR's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that ACCR does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact ACCR at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Market Forces	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Market Forces' relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Market Forces does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact Market Forces at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Friends of the Earth Australia	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Friends of the Earth Australia's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Friends of the Earth Australia does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact Friends of the Earth Australia at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
The Wilderness Society (TWS)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine TWS' relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that TWS has provided previous feedback and/or has a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates that it's functions, interests or activities may	Yes

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		be relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP).	
Maritime Union of Australia (MUA)	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine MUA's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that MUA does not have a publicly available statement (or purpose), website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities are relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4). Woodside chose to contact MUA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7.	No
Telstra	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Telstra's relevance for the proposed activity. There are no known Telstra communication cables that intersect with the Operational Area. Woodside chose to contact Telstra at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Vocus	Non-government organisation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Vocus' relevance for the proposed activity. There are no known Vocus communication cables that intersect with the Operational Area. Woodside chose to contact Vocus at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations			
Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There may be research being undertaken by AIMS that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact AIMS at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by the CSIRO that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact CSIRO at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by WAMSI that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact WAMSI at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

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Curtin University	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by Curtin University that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Curtin University at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Edith Cowan University (ECU)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by ECU that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact ECU at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Murdoch University	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by Murdoch University that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Murdoch University at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
University of Western Australia (UWA)	Research institute.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. There is no known research being undertaken by the UWA that intersects within the EMBA. Woodside chose to contact UWA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Cape Conservation Group (CCG)	Local conservation group focused on protecting the terrestrial and marine environment of the North West Cape.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. CCG's conservation activities have the potential to intersect with the EMBA as the EMBA overlaps the North West Cape area.	Yes
Protect Ningaloo	Local conservation group focused on protecting the Exmouth Gulf and Ningaloo Reef and Cape Range.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Protect Ningaloo's conservation activities have the potential to intersect with the EMBA as the EMBA overlaps the North West Cape area and Ningaloo Reef.	Yes
Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations			
Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Thalanyji native title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which BTAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate.	Yes

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		BTAC is also party to the Macedon ILUA which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	
Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Kariyarra native title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which the Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. The Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation is also party to the Kariyarra and State ILUA which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes
Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. MAC is the Nominated Representative Corporation under the Burrup and Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement (BMIEA), The EMBA does not overlap the Murujuga National Park. MAC was established to represent the members of competing Native Title claims over Murujuga, collectively known as the Ngarda Ngarli and comprising Mardudhunera, Ngarluma, Yaburara, Yindjibarndi and Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo people. The determination of the competing Native Title claims resulted in no native title being found over the lands subject to the BMIEA or below the low water mark. MAC also owns and co-manages the Murujuga National Park, is responsible for the Dampier Archipelago National Heritage Place and the World Heritage listed Murujuga Cultural Landscape.	Yes
Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 - Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People native title claim, which the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people are party to, overlaps the EMBA. NTGAC and YAC are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates holding native title on behalf of the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people. NTGAC is also party to the Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation Conservation Estate ILUA which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA. The NTGAC's nominated representative is the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) and the NTGAC executive officer and contact officer pursuant to the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 is employed by YMAC. Woodside has therefore consulted the NTGAC, via YMAC.	Yes
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Ngarluma People native title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which NAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate.	Yes

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		The Ngarluma/Yindjibarndi People native title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which NAC and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates. NAC is also party to the Anketell Port, Infrastructure Corridor and Industrial Estates Agreement and RTIO Ngarluma Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Body Corporate Agreement) ILUAs which are coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	
Nhuwala Claim Group	Native Title Claim Group	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Nhuwala Claim Group determination claim overlaps the EMBA. All communications with the group are via YMAC.	Yes
Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation is party to the KM & YM Indigenous Land Use Agreement 2018 and the RTIO Kuruma Marthudunera People ILUAs which are coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes
Thalanyji/Nhuwala People	Native Title Claim Group	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Thalanyji/Nhuwala Peoples determination claim overlaps the EMBA. All notices, other than in relation to the claim application, are via BTAC.	Yes
Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Yaburara & Mardudhunera People native title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which WAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. WAC is party to the Cape Preston Project Deed (YM Mardie ILUA), Cape Preston West Export Facility and KM & YM Indigenous Land Use Agreement 2018 ILUAs which are coastally adjacent to the EMBA.	Yes
Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Ngarluma/ Yindjibarndi People native title claim does not overlap the EMBA. The claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which NAC and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation are the Registered Native Title Body Corporates.	Yes
Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d). The Gnulli, Gnulli #2 and Gnulli #3 - Yinggarda, Baiyungu and Thalanyji People native title claim, which the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people are party to, overlaps the EMBA. The NTGAC and YAC are the	Yes

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		Registered Native Title Body Corporates holding native title on behalf of the Baiyungu, Thalanyji and Yinggarda people. The Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporations nominated representative is Gumala Aboriginal Corporation.	
Native Title Representative Bodies			
Kimberley Land Council (KLC)	Native Title Representative Body	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Native Title Representative Bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. KLC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Kimberley region of Western Australia. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but exist to assist native title claimants and holders. KLC's functions may be relevant to the proposed activity in relation to its facilitation and coordination function as a Native Title Representative Body under applicable federal legislation.	Yes
Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)	Native Title Representative Body	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Native Title Representative Bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. YMAC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji and Pilbara regions of Western Australia. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but exist to assist native title claimants and holders. NTGAC and Nhuwala Claim Group's nominated representative is YMAC. Woodside has therefore consulted NTGAC and Nhuwala Claim Group via YMAC. Woodside contacted YMAC to seek guidance with respect to the appropriate Traditional Custodian group(s) to engage with respect to the proposed activity where this was not clear. YMAC's functions may be relevant to the proposed activity in relation to its facilitation and coordination function as a Native Title Representative Body under applicable federal legislation.	Yes
Self-identified Indigenous Nations groups			
Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi People, the NWS JVs and Woodside entered into an agreement on 22 December 1998 (Agreement). NYFL was subsequently incorporated under the terms of the Agreement to act as trustee for the trust established to benefit the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi People and the Roebourne Aboriginal Community. Subsequent to that, the Ngarluma people settled their native title claim and established their nominated representative corporation, the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (PBC); and the Yindjibarndi people settled their native title claim and established their nominated representative corporation, the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal	Yes

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		Corporation (PBC). The Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation are the appropriate representative bodies for consultation in relation to cultural interests. NYFL's functions may be relevant to the proposed activity in relation to its functions under the Agreement.	
Other Indigenous Groups			
Save Our Songlines and [Individual 1]	Representatives of non-government organisation Save Our Songlines and [Individual 1]	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations' and 'Other non-government groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine Save Our Songlines (SOS) and [Individual 1]'s relevance for the proposed activity. Save Our Songlines and [Individual 1]'s stated interest is to stop or pause Scarborough gas and to stop new industry on the Burrup; and oppose planned expansion of the Burrup Hub industry by Woodside, Perdaman and Yara. In addition, their stated interests also include the protection of Murujuga rock art. This scope of the activity under this EP does not fall within their stated interests (see Section 3 and 4 of the EP).	Yes

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3. CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP consultation activities

Woodside has been conducting extensive consultation with relevant persons and other parties for this EP since 30 September 2025 when consultation commenced with interested and affected stakeholders as part of a planned, integrated and consistent approach to stakeholder engagement for Woodside's proposed opportunities.

A broad consultation process has been undertaken with relevant persons for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP. Consultation aims to be inclusive, transparent, voluntary, respectful and two-way. Consultation was undertaken by email, letter, phone call and/or meetings and through advertising.

3.2 Discharging Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations

Woodside advertised the planned activities proposed for this EP in national, state and relevant local newspapers as per the table below (also see Record of Consultation, reference 6.3). Regional newspapers do not require subscription and are available directly to households. All communities within or adjacent to the EMBA had access to this information via this information.

No direct comments or feedback were received from the advertisements.

Newspaper	Coverage	Readership	Publication dates
The Australian	National	Weekly – 453,000	30 September 2025
The West Australian	Regional (WA)	Daily – 364,000	30 September 2025
Pilbara News	Local (WA)	Weekly – 17,611	1 October 2025
Midwest Times	Local (WA)	Weekly – 50,534	1 October 2025
Koori Mail	Indigenous	Monthly – 80,000	8 October 2025

A Consultation Information Sheet was provided to relevant persons and persons Woodside chose to contact (see Section 5.3 of the EP), which included details such as an activity overview, maps, a summary of key risks and/or impacts and management measures (Record of Consultation, references 6.1.1 and 6.2.1).

Since the commencement of the initial consultation period in September 2025, the stakeholder Consultation Information Sheet has been available on Woodside's website, and the updated Consultation Information Sheet has been available since October 2025. Consultation Information Sheets include a toll-free 1800 phone number and Woodside's feedback email addresses consultation@feedback.woodside.com (at the time of EP submission this has been updated to feedback@woodside.com).

The Woodside Consultation Activities webpage (accessible via a link on the Consultation Information Sheet and banners at community events and via social media content and advertisements) includes Consultation Information Sheets for the EPs on which Woodside is currently consulting, including this EP. The website page also features a subscribe field for EP-focussed communications from Woodside.

Additional targeted information was provided to select relevant persons based on their roles and responsibilities such as a vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4), GIS shape files, shipwreck information (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5), a submarine communication cable map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.6) and a defence zone map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.3).

Where appropriate, Woodside conducted phone calls and meetings with relevant persons.

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Where appropriate, targeted follow-up emails were sent to relevant persons who had not provided a response prior to the close of the target feedback period.

Woodside considered relevant person responses and assessed the merits and relevance of objections and claims about the potential adverse impact of the proposed activity set out in the EP, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2 of the EP).

Consultation activities undertaken with relevant persons are summarised at Appendix F, Table 2.

Engagement undertaken with persons or organisations Woodside assessed as not relevant (see Section 5.3.7 of the EP) or self-identified and Woodside assessed as not relevant are summarised at Appendix F, Table 3.

From 1 October 2025, Woodside commenced a geotargeted sponsored social media campaign (Record of Consultation, reference 6.4) covering various local government authorities within, or coastally adjacent to, the EMBA for the proposed activities. The campaign brought the proposed activity to the attention of persons who may be interested and advised persons or organisations on how they can find out about Woodside's proposed activities by visiting Woodside's website.

Platforms	Geotargeted reach	Post dates	Impact
Meta – Facebook and Instagram	Exmouth, Onslow, Dampier, Karratha, Roebourne	01/10/2025 14/10/2025 27/10/2025	Reach: 64,950 Impressions: 114,517 Link Clicks: 297 Click Through Rate: 0.26%

Below is a summary of comments and reactions to the social media campaign. Please note comments and reactions are not available for Instagram.

Platform	Number of reactions	Number of comments	Comments relevant to EP
Facebook	34 👍 3 😆 2 😡 1 share	5	0

3.3 Proactive consultation

3.3.1 Community engagement

The Community Information Sessions or community events that Woodside has conducted or attended are outlined below (and captured in more detail in Record of Consultation, reference 6.5). To support attendance, Woodside published advertisements ahead of these sessions and events in relevant local newspapers and on social media.

Date	Location	Event
5 October 2025	Exmouth, WA, Australia	Exmouth Community Markets
18 October 2025	Dampier, WA, Australia	Dampier Beachside Markets
15 May 2026	Karratha, WA, Australia	KDCCI Markets at REAF
7 June 2026	Dampier, WA, Australia	Dampier Beachside Markets

3.3.2 Community Liaison Group engagement

The Exmouth and Karratha Community Liaison Groups (CLGs) represent the interests of a range of local government, industry and community organisations in relation to oil and gas matters in the Exmouth and Karratha regions. Woodside regularly meets with these two CLGs to discuss a range of

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issues including consultation of specific EPs. For this EP, see 4.9.4 of this Appendix F for consultation with Exmouth CLG and 4.9.5 of this Appendix F for consultation with Karratha CLG.

3.3.3 Newsletters

Woodside's EP focussed newsletter *Let's Talk* is designed to reach existing and potential stakeholders and encourage self-identification about Woodside's EP-related activities. The newsletter provides updates about EP consultation activities, case studies on effective consultation with relevant persons and other EP related information such as forthcoming events where Woodside personnel will be consulting with the local community. *Let's Talk* is distributed in a variety of locations including Karratha, Roebourne, Exmouth and Perth as well as across digital platforms including Woodside's website and social media channels. People can also subscribe to receive it on Woodside's website (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6.1).

Woodside also publishes the *Karratha Community Update* newsletter which includes a QR code and encourages people to go to the Consultation Activities page on Woodside's website to subscribe and find information on EPs (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6.2).

3.4 Traditional Custodian-specific consultation

In addition to the approaches outlined above including community information sessions, additional activities were undertaken with relevant Traditional Custodians, which were specifically designed to provide for effective engagement with Traditional Custodians and so that information was provided in a form that was readily accessible and appropriate (see Section 5.5 of the EP).

Consultation undertaken specifically with Traditional Custodians for this EP includes direct engagement with nominated representative bodies via the contact listed on the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) website, requesting advice on how they would like to be engaged and asking whether other members and/or individuals should be consulted. This has resulted in:

- the EP's Summary Information Sheet, being provided to relevant Traditional Custodian groups (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.2 and reference 6.2.2). The resource is developed and reviewed by subject matter experts with knowledge and experience in Indigenous affairs, in collaboration with technical experts to ensure content is appropriate to the intended recipients
- meetings with directors, Elders and any nominated representatives, at a time and location nominated by them
- the exchange of written feedback and correspondence
- telephoning relevant persons to provide context, if requested and/or required
- invitations to and/or attendance at community monthly luncheons for Traditional Custodians

Ongoing efforts were made to engage and develop relationships with these bodies via a variety of means such as email, phone calls, alternative contacts, texts, social media and, in some cases, physical visits.

Consultation meetings with attendees decided by Traditional Custodian groups and supported by senior Woodside representatives, subject matter experts and Indigenous Affairs advisers with skills and experience in community engagement. Meetings are developed through a two-way consultation process to ensure effective information sharing via:

- mutually agreed agenda avoiding time pressure
- encouraging Traditional Custodian attendees to control the pace of the meeting and pause at any time to ask questions, seek clarification or provide feedback
- visual aids such as posters, presentations, maps, simplified technical videos and real-world pictures and footage
- emphasis on potential planned and unplanned risks and impacts of the activity
- ample opportunity for questions and feedback

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- discussion about ongoing relationship development and opportunities
- distribution of hard-copy Consultation Information Sheets (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1) and Summary Consultation Information Sheets (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2), available during face-to-face consultation
- meeting costs such as sitting fees, travel, legal support and executive support and other support required
- advertising in the Indigenous publication Koori Mail (8 October 2025) (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.5)

Woodside also ran a geotargeted sponsored social media campaign (Record of Consultation, reference 6.4) to various communities that are coastally adjacent to the EMBA for the proposed activities.

Social media is a highly effective means to engage Indigenous audiences as outlined in Indigenous Digital Life: The Practice and Politics of Being Indigenous on Social Media (Bronwyn Carlson and Ryan Frazer, 2021).

The campaign brought the proposed activity to the attention of persons who may be interested and advised persons or organisations how they can learn more about Woodside's proposed activities by visiting Woodside's website. The advertisements linked to Woodside's website, which details the intent of consultation with relevant persons under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth).

Woodside uses a diverse range of techniques to reach relevant persons and build awareness of the proposed activity and how it may affect their functions, activities or interests, and to understand how to provide feedback. The combination of Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBC) engagement meetings, traditional print media, social media and face-to face community interaction provides a wide-ranging opportunity to consult.

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4. TABLE 2: CONSULTATION REPORT WITH RELEVANT PERSONS OR ORGANISATIONS

The black numbering **(N)** in the 'Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP' in Table 2 denotes an item raised by a stakeholder. The green numbering **(N)** in this section denotes Woodside's response to that item.

4.1 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – marine

4.1.1 Australian Border Force (ABF)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed ABF advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ABF a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with ABF for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given ABF sufficient information to allow ABF to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to ABF on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided ABF with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed ABF a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to ABF advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed ABF 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed ABF a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with ABF is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of ABF:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding ABF of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

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Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as ABF did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on ABF's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.2 Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AFMA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.31) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AFMA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 20 October 2025, AFMA sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 1.1) and:
  - **(1)** Confirmed it had no direct comments to the EP.
  - **(2)** Requested that AFMA be included in future consultation on this matter.
  - **(3)** Encouraged Woodside to talk with the below stakeholders if Woodside had not already done so:
    - Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA),
    - Tuna Australia,
    - Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), and
    - Commonwealth fishing operators in the area.
- On 20 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to AFMA (SI Report A, reference 1.2) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked AFMA for its reply and for confirming it had no direct comments on the EP.
  - **(2)** Confirmed it would include AFMA in future consultation for the EP.
  - **(3)** Confirmed that consultation material had already been provided to the stakeholders recommended by AFMA.

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) AFMA confirmed it had no direct comments to the EP	**(1)** Woodside notes AFMA had no direct comments for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside thanked AFMA for its reply and for confirming it had no direct comments on the EP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) AFMA requested to be included in future consultation on this matter.	**(2)** Woodside includes notifications to AFMA in this EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would include AFMA in future consultation for the EP.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. As is standard, Woodside will notify AFMA at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
(3) AFMA recommended that Woodside consult with specific Commonwealth fishery stakeholders.	**(3)** Woodside had already provided consultation information to the stakeholders recommended by AFMA.	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it had already provided consultation information to the stakeholders recommended by AFMA.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside had already provided consultation information to the recommended stakeholders as described in Sections 4.4 and 5.3 of Appendix F of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AFMA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AFMA sufficient information to allow AFMA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to AFMA on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided AFMA with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 20 October 2025, AFMA shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable AFMA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AFMA on 20 October 2025 in response to AFMA's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AFMA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AFMA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AFMA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AFMA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by AFMA's response on 20 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AFMA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AFMA:

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- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AFMA as evidenced by its response on 20 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- AFMA provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from AFMA.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with AFMA because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.3 Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO)

Historical consultation

- On 5 October 2021, AHO acknowledged receipt of Woodside's consultation information.
- Woodside responded, informing that it would, in line with feedback from AMSA, notify AHO before operations commenced and about any material changes to planned activities.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AHO advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.13) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community',* GIS shape files for the EP and a vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4).
- On 1 October 2025, AHO sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 2.1) and:
  - **(1)** Acknowledged receipt of Woodside's consultation email.
  - **(2)** Advised that Woodside's data would be registered, assessed, prioritised and validated for the purpose of updating navigational charting products, with adherence to International and Australian charting standards and specifications.
  - **(3)** Informed that some data generalisation or filtering was possible depending on chart scale, proximity to other features, and risk levels to mariners.
- **(1, 2, 3)** On 1 October 2025, the AHO sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 2.2) with the same content as the previous email.
- On 1 October 2025, AHO sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 2.3) and:
  - **(4)** Thanked Woodside for the opportunity to comment, confirming that it had no concerns with the proposed activities.

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- **(5)** Requested that future updates only be provided once activity was due to commence.
- **(6)** Provided a link to a Fact Sheet containing guidance on reporting maritime activities.

- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to AHO (SI Report A, reference 2.4) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked AHO for its emails and for confirming receipt of its consultation email.
  - **(2)** Noted AHO's advice that the data provided would be registered, assessed, prioritised and validated for the purpose of updating navigational charting products.
  - **(3)** Noted AHO's advice that generalisation or filtering of data could occur.
  - **(4)** Thanked AHO for confirming that it had no concerns with the proposed activities for this EP.
  - **(5)** Acknowledged AHO's request that future updates only be provided once activity was due to commence.
  - **(6)** Confirmed receipt of the Fact Sheet link with guidance on reporting maritime activities.
  - Shared an activity update, advising of updated coordinates for the western endpoint of the Echo Yodel pipeline and timing information.
  - Provided an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- **(1, 2, 3)** On 13 October 2025, the AHO sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 2.5) with the same content as the initial 1 October 2025 email.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) AHO acknowledged receipt of Woodside's consultation email.	**(1)** Woodside notes AHO has received its consultation information email.	**(1)** Woodside thanked AHO for confirming receipt of its consultation email.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) AHO advised that Woodside's supplied data would be registered, assessed, prioritised and validated for the purpose of updating navigational charting products.	**(2)** Woodside notes its data will be registered, assessed, prioritised and validated for the purpose of updating navigational charting products.	**(2)** Woodside noted that its data would be registered, assessed, prioritised and validated for the purpose of updating navigational charting products.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(3) AHO informed that some data generalisation or filtering was possible.	**(3)** Woodside notes its data may be generalised or filtered as required by AHO.	**(3)** Woodside noted that generalisation or filtering of data could occur.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(4)	**(4)**	**(4)**	**(4)**

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AHO confirmed that it had no concerns with the proposed activities.	Woodside notes AHO has no concerns with the proposed activities for this EP.	Woodside thanked AHO for confirming that it had no concerns with the proposed activities.	No additional controls or measures are required.
(5) AHO requested that future updates only be provided once activity was due to commence.	**(5)** Woodside will notify AHO no less than four weeks before activities commence in line with PS 1.1 and C 1.1 of this EP.	**(5)** Woodside noted AHO's request that future updates only be provided once activity was due to commence and advised it would notify AHO no less than four weeks before activities commence.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside plans to notify AHO as standard no less than four weeks before the scheduled activity start date, in line with C 1.1 and PS 1.1 in Section 6.8.1 of this EP and as described in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
(6) AHO provided a link to a Fact Sheet with guidance on reporting maritime activities.	**(6)** In line with the information in AHO's provided Fact Sheet, Woodside reports relevant details of maritime activities to AHO as appropriate to support AHO's role in ensuring charts are up to date and mariners are informed of operations that may affect safety of navigation.	**(6)** Woodside thanked AHO for sharing the Fact Sheet link.	**(6)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AHO for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:			

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AHO sufficient information to allow AHO to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to AHO on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- Woodside provided AHO with bespoke additional information: GIS Shapefiles and a vessel density map for this EP.
- On 1 October 2025, AHO shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable AHO to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AHO on 13 October 2025 in response to AHO's feedback. This also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint and activity timing.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AHO a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AHO advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AHO 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AHO a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by AHO's response on 1 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AHO is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AHO:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AHO as evidenced by its responses on 1 and 2 October 2025.

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Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- AHO provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from AHO.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with AHO because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.4 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AMSA – Marine Pollution advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AMSA – Marine Pollution a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside addresses oil pollution preparedness and response as standard, see Appendix G for this EP. Woodside will also, as standard, notify AMSA if there is any marine incident during the Petroleum Activity or an oil pollution incident in Commonwealth waters, see Section 7.10.4 in this EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AMSA – Marine Pollution for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AMSA – Marine Pollution sufficient information to allow AMSA – Marine Pollution to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to AMSA – Marine Pollution on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided AMSA – Marine Pollution with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Pollution a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AMSA – Marine Pollution advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Pollution 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Pollution a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AMSA – Marine Pollution is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AMSA – Marine Pollution:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding AMSA – Marine Pollution of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as AMSA – Marine Pollution did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on AMSA – Marine Pollution's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.5 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety

Historical consultation

- On 5 October 2021, AMSA – Marine Safety responded to Woodside's consultation information regarding the previous Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, and:
  - Requested future notifications to AHO and AMSA before activity commencement and should there be changes.
  - Requested compliance with COLREGS, including the exhibition of appropriate lights and shapes.
  - Referred to its digital datasets and maps or obtaining datasets and maps.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AMSA – Marine Safety advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.14) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community',* GIS shape files for the EP and a vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4).
- On 2 October 2025, AMSA – Marine Safety sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 3.1) and:
  - Thanked Woodside for providing information on the EP.
  - Thanked Woodside for supplying spatial shapefile data, noting that it improved the accuracy and ease of mapping for its analysis.
  - Acknowledged that the EP was a five-year revision and acknowledged Woodside's proposed activities.
  - **(1)** Advised that heavy vessel traffic would be encountered in the area during operations and included associated maps (SI Report A, reference 3.1.1), for example due to:
    - Support craft activity around the Goodwyn Alpha platform and nearby wells.
    - Crossing of charted shipping fairways.
    - The size of the EMBA, which AMSA – Marine Safety noted was considerably larger than the Operational Area.

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  - **(2)** Requested that Woodside notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) through a provided email address or phone number 24–48 hours prior to commencement of operations for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings. AMSA – Marine Safety noted this notification should include:
    - Details of working and support vessels (including names, callsigns and Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSI)).
    - Satellite communications details (including INMARSAT-C and satellite phone).
    - Operational Area.
    - Requested vessel clearance.
    - Start and end of operations.
  - **(3)** Requested that Woodside contact AHO no less than four working weeks before operations commence for promulgation of Notices to Mariners.
  - **(4)** Advised that vessels should display appropriate lights and shapes to reflect the nature of operations, in accordance with the International Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs).
  - **(5)** Advised that vessels should ensure their navigation statuses were correctly set in AIS units.
  - **(6)** Recommended that Woodside evaluate and implement anti-collision measures, and listed the following examples:
    - **(4)** Additional warnings and/or lights to attract attention.
    - **(7)** Offshore guard vessels to monitor traffic and alert approaching vessels.
    - **(5)** Installation of AIS units.
  - **(8)** Directed Woodside to its spatial data gateway and Spatial@AMSA portal for vessel traffic plots and AIS data and noted that a form for requesting customised data was available via the portal. AMSA also shared images of the EP's Operational Area including AIS overlay.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to AMSA – Marine Safety (SI Report A, reference 3.2) and:
  - **(1)** Noted AMSA's advice that heavy traffic could be present in the Operational Area due to factors such as intersection with shipping fairways and proximity to the Goodwyn Alpha platform and wells. Woodside agreed that the EMBA was larger than the Operational Area and recognised that more vessels and activity could occur there, however explained that Woodside was not intending to carry out activities in the whole EMBA, only within the Operational Area.
  - **(2)** Confirmed it would notify ARC through the provided contact details at least 24–48 hours before operations commence, including the requested information.
  - **(3)** Confirmed it would notify AHO no less than four working weeks before activities commenced.
  - **(4)** Noted AMSA's advice regarding COLREGS and confirmed that COLREG compliance was mandated aboard Woodside chartered vessels, including the exhibition of appropriate lights and shapes.
  - **(5)** Confirmed that compliance with rules and regulations of the Navigation Act 2012 was mandated aboard Woodside chartered vessels, including the correct use of AIS.
  - **(6)** Informed that collision risk mitigation measures were evaluated continuously and implemented across Woodside's activities as required.
  - **(7)** Informed that Woodside did not propose the use of offshore guard vessels for this EP at this time.
  - **(8)** Acknowledged receipt of the provided images of the EP Operational Area and noted the availability of data and maps via AMSA's spatial data gateway and portal.
  - Shared an activity update, advising of updated coordinates for the western endpoint of the Echo Yodel pipeline and timing information.
  - Provided an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) AMSA – Marine Safety advised that heavy vessel traffic would be encountered in the area during operations.	**(1)** Woodside is aware of potential for vessel traffic during the proposed activity in the Operational Area for this EP and addresses interaction with other marine users in the EP. Woodside provided AMSA – Marine Safety a vessel density map along with its initial consultation information.	**(1)** Woodside noted AMSA's advice that heavy traffic could be present in the Operational Area.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside addresses vessel activity and associated controls as standard in the development of an EP. For example: • Section 4.9.5 of the EP describes the shipping fairway that intersects the Operational Area for this EP. • Section 4.9.6 of the EP describes surrounding oil and gas infrastructure. • Section 6.8.1 of the EP describes an impact assessment of interaction with other marine users, including adopted controls.
(2) AMSA – Marine Safety requested that Woodside notify AMSA's ARC 24–48 hours prior to commencement of operations for promulgation of radio-navigation warnings. The notification should include details of vessels, satellite communications, Operational Area, requested vessel clearance, and start and end of operations.	**(2)** Woodside will notify AMSA's ARC as requested with the listed information, in line with an existing and standard control in the EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would notify ARC at least 24–48 hours before operations commenced with inclusion of the requested details.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside plans to notify ARC no less than 24–48 hours before operations commence as standard, in line with PS 1.3 and C 1.3 of this EP, and as described in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
(3) AMSA – Marine Safety requested that Woodside contact AHO no less than four	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside plans to notify

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weeks before operations commence for promulgation of Notices to Mariners	Woodside will notify AHO as requested, in line with an existing and standard control in the EP.	Woodside confirmed it would notify AHO no less than four weeks before activities commenced.	AHO no less than four weeks before the scheduled activity start date as standard, in line with PS 1.1 and C 1.1 of this EP and as described in Table 7-5 in Section 7. of this EP.
(4) AMSA – Marine Safety advised that vessels should display appropriate lights and shapes to reflect the nature of operations, in accordance with the COLREGs.	**(4)** Woodside's chartered vessels adhere with the COLREGs and Marine Order 30 (prevention of collisions).	**(4)** Woodside confirmed its chartered vessels would adhere to COLREGs, including the exhibition of appropriate lights and shapes.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside chartered vessels adhere to Marine Orders for safe vessel operations as standard, in line with PS 12.1 and C 12.1 of this EP.
(5) AMSA – Marine Safety advised that vessels should have an AIS unit installed and ensure their AIS navigation statuses were correctly set.	**(5)** Woodside's chartered vessels adhere with Marine Order 21 (safety of navigation and emergency procedure) and Marine Order 27 (safety of navigation and radio equipment), which includes the use of AIS.	**(5)** Woodside confirmed its chartered vessels would use AIS units with correct navigation statuses.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside chartered vessels adhere to Marine Order 21 (safety of navigation and emergency procedure) and Marine Order 27 (safety of navigation and radio equipment), which address the requirements of AIS units, as standard, and as described in PS 12.1 and C 12.1 of this EP.
(6) AMSA – Marine Safety recommended that Woodside evaluate and implement anti-collision measures.	**(6)** Woodside continuously evaluates collision risk mitigation measures and implements them across its activities as required.	**(6)** Woodside explained that collision risk mitigation measures were evaluated continuously and implemented across its activities as required.	**(6)** No additional controls or measures are required, in line with the items above.
(7) AMSA – Marine Safety recommended that Woodside uses offshore guard vessels to monitor traffic and alert approaching vessels.	**(7)** Woodside does not propose to use offshore guard vessels for this EP at this time, but implements other controls to address the risk of interactions with other marine users in the EP.	**(7)** Woodside informed that it did not propose to use offshore guard vessels for this EP at this time.	**(7)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside addresses interaction with other marine users as standard, see Section 6.8.1 of the EP.
(8) AMSA – Marine Safety directed Woodside to its online resources for	**(8)** Woodside will liaise with AMSA and utilise its resources should it require	**(8)** Woodside confirmed receipt of the provided images and acknowledged the	**(8)**

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obtaining vessel traffic plots, AIS data, and customised data and shared with Woodside images of the Operational Area for this EP that included shipping fairways and AIS data.	additional vessel traffic plots, AIS data, or customised data.	availability of data through the provided channels.	No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will, as standard, notify AMSA if there is any marine incident during the Petroleum Activity or an oil pollution incident in Commonwealth waters, see Section 7.10.4 in this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AMSA – Marine Safety for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AMSA – Marine Safety sufficient information to allow AMSA – Marine Safety to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to AMSA – Marine Safety on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- Woodside provided AMSA – Marine Safety with bespoke additional information: GIS Shapefiles and a vessel density map for this EP.
- On 2 October 2025, AMSA – Marine Safety shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable AMSA – Marine Safety to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

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- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AMSA – Marine Safety on 13 October 2025 in response to AMSA – Marine Safety's feedback. This also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint and activity timing.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Safety a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AMSA – Marine Safety advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Safety 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AMSA – Marine Safety a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by AMSA – Marine Safety's response on 2 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AMSA – Marine Safety is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AMSA – Marine Safety:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AMSA – Marine Safety as evidenced by its response on 2 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- AMSA – Marine Safety provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from AMSA – Marine Safety.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with AMSA – Marine Safety because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.6 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DAFF – Fisheries advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.16) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

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- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DAFF – Fisheries a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of this EP. In addition, and as standard, Woodside will notify DAFF - Fisheries at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DAFF – Fisheries for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DAFF – Fisheries sufficient information to allow DAFF – Fisheries to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DAFF – Fisheries on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

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- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DAFF – Fisheries with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DAFF – Fisheries a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DAFF – Fisheries advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DAFF – Fisheries 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DAFF – Fisheries a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DAFF – Fisheries is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DAFF – Fisheries:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DAFF – Fisheries of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DAFF – Fisheries did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DAFF – Fisheries' functions, interests or activities.

4.1.7 Department of Defence

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Department of Defence advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'* and a map depicting defence areas in the vicinity of the EMBA *(*Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.3).
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Department of Defence a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses overlap with defence areas as standard, see Section 4.9.7 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Department of Defence for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Department of Defence sufficient information to allow Department of Defence to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Department of Defence on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.

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  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- Woodside provided Department of Defence with bespoke additional information: a map of defence area overlap for this EP.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Department of Defence with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Department of Defence a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Department of Defence advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Department of Defence 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Department of Defence a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Department of Defence is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Department of Defence:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Department of Defence of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Department of Defence did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Department of Defence's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.8 Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DPLH advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.24) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community',* and a list of State shipwrecks (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5).
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DPLH a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 16 October 2025, DPLH sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 4.1) and:
  - **(1)** Noted that the Operational Area was within Commonwealth waters and that the EMBA partially intersected with State waters, and confirmed it had no comments to provide on the initial or updated consultation information.
  - **(2)** Recommended that the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) be consulted for the EP.
  - **(3)** Recommended that the Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (DWER) be consulted for the EP.
- On 16 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to DPLH (SI Report A, reference 4.2) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked DPLH for its response, noting it had no comments to provide on the EP.
  - **(2)** Confirmed it had provided consultation information to DCCEEW.
  - **(3)** Confirmed it would provide consultation information to DWER.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) DPLH confirmed it had no comments to provide regarding the EP consultation information.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges that DPLH had no comments to provide for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside noted that DPLH had no comments to provide for the EP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) DPLH recommended that Woodside consult DCCEEW for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside considers DCCEEW a relevant person for this EP in accordance with regulation 25 (1) of the Environment Regulations and has therefore provided the department with consultation information.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it had provided consultation information to DCCEEW.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside provided DCCEW with consultation information as described in Section 5 of this EP and in Section 4.2.3 of Appendix F of this EP.
(3)	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(3)**

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DPLH recommended that Woodside consult DWER for this EP.	While Woodside does not consider DWER a relevant person in accordance with regulation 25 (1) of the Environment Regulations, it has provided consultation material to the department at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP following DPLH's advice.	Woodside confirmed it would provide consultation to DWER.	No additional controls or measures are required, as Woodside provided consultation information to DWER following DPLH's advice as described in Section 5 of this EP and in Section 5.2.1 of Appendix F of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DPLH for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DPLH sufficient information to allow DPLH to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DPLH on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.

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- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DPLH with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 16 October 2025, DPLH shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DPLH to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to DPLH on 16 October 2025 in response to DPLH's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DPLH a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DPLH advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DPLH 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DPLH a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DPLH's response on 16 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DPLH is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DPLH:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DPLH as evidenced by its response on 16 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DPLH provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from DPLH.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DPLH because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.1.9 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DPIRD advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.19) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DPIRD a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of this EP. Woodside includes notifications to DPIRD at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities as standard, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DPIRD for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DPIRD sufficient information to allow DPIRD to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DPIRD on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.

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  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DPIRD with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DPIRD a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DPIRD advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DPIRD 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DPIRD a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DPIRD is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DPIRD:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DPIRD of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DPIRD did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DPIRD's functions, interests or activities.

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4.1.10 Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI)

Historical consultation

- On 8 October 2021, DTMI (formerly DoT) responded to Woodside's consultation information regarding the previous Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, and requested it be consulted if any changes to the proposed activity could result in an increased risk of a spill impacting State waters.
- Between 29 October 2021 and 3 December 2021, DTMI and Woodside discussed First Strike Plan and hydrocarbon spill risks via emails. DTMI queried why the plan mentioned increased risk for sensitive receptors, which Woodside explained was related to the diesel modelling threshold. DTMI responded that it had no further comment.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DTMI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DTMI a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 6 May 2026, Woodside sent DTMI an email which included a further invitation to provide feedback for this EP, a link to the Consultation Information Sheet, the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this EP, and a table with Woodside's responses to DTMI's information requirements based on the Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note (July 2020) and from recent engagements between DTMI and Woodside (SI Report A, reference 24.1).
- **(1)** On 27 May 2026, DTMI responded via email (SI Report A, reference 24.2) and confirmed it did not have any feedback.
- **(1)** On 27 May 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 24.3) and thanked DTMI for reviewing the information and confirming that it had no feedback on the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this EP.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) DTMI confirmed it had no feedback.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges that DTMI had no feedback on the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside noted that DTMI had no feedback on the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this EP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing	No additional controls or measures are required. As standard, Woodside will consult DTMI if there is a spill impacting State waters from the proposed activity –

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	the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	refer to the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H) for this EP, and see Section 7.10.4 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DTMI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DTMI sufficient information to allow DTMI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DTMI on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DTMI with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 6 May 2026, Woodside provided DTMI with bespoke additional information: Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H of this EP) and a table of responses based on the Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note July 2020) for this EP.
- On 27 May 2026, DTMI sent an email response regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DTMI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DTMI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DTMI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DTMI 30 days for consultation.

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- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DTMI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DTMI's response on 27 May 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DTMI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DTMI:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DTMI of the opportunity to provide feedback.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DTMI as evidenced by its response on 27 May 2026.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DTMI responded, but provided no feedback, objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to DTMI.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DTMI because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DTMI's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.11 Pilbara Ports

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Pilbara Ports advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Pilbara Ports a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Pilbara Ports for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Pilbara Ports sufficient information to allow Pilbara Ports to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Pilbara Ports on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Pilbara Ports with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Pilbara Ports a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Pilbara Ports advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Pilbara Ports 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Pilbara Ports a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Pilbara Ports is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Pilbara Ports:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Pilbara Ports of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Pilbara Ports did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Pilbara Ports's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.12 Western Australian Museum (WAM)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed WAM advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.25) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'* and details on State shipwrecks identified within the EMBA (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5).
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent WAM a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required, as Woodside assesses potential for interaction with underwater heritage sites and shipwrecks as standard. • Section 4.9.1.8 of this EP describes that there are no known historic underwater cultural heritage sites within the Operational Area, but there are some within the EMBA. • Section 6.8 of this EP does not identify any credible impacts to the values of any known historic underwater cultural heritage sites as a result of planned activities. • While impacts to underwater heritage sites or shipwrecks are possible in the event of an unplanned hydrocarbon spill, Woodside considers it adopts appropriate controls to prevent a hydrocarbon spill and controls to respond in the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spill, as demonstrated in Section 6.9 of the EP. • As is a standard part of ongoing consultation engagements, and as described in Section 7.2.5 of the EP, Woodside will notify WAM of any unexpected finds of potential Underwater Cultural Heritage under the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with WAM for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Woodside has given WAM sufficient information to allow WAM to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because: • The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to WAM on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included: – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation. – A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures. – A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback. – A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. – Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations). • Woodside provided WAM with bespoke additional information: information on State shipwrecks within the EMBA for this EP. • The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025. • On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided WAM with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet. **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed WAM a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to WAM advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission. • Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed WAM 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed WAM a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP. **Reasonable Opportunity** A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with WAM is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of WAM: • Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding WAM of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as WAM did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on WAM's functions, interests or activities.

4.2 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – environment

4.2.1 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DAFF – Biosecurity advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.16) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DAFF – Biosecurity a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. As standard, vessels are required to comply with the *Australian Biosecurity Act 2015*, specifically the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (as defined under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*) (aligned with the International Convention for the Control

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			and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) to prevent introducing invasive marine species. Vessels will be assessed and managed to prevent the introduction of invasive marine species in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan, see Section 6.9.9 of the EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DAFF – Biosecurity for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DAFF – Biosecurity sufficient information to allow DAFF – Biosecurity to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DAFF – Biosecurity on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DAFF – Biosecurity with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DAFF – Biosecurity a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DAFF – Biosecurity advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DAFF – Biosecurity 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.

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- In this context, Woodside allowed DAFF – Biosecurity a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DAFF – Biosecurity is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DAFF – Biosecurity:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DAFF – Biosecurity of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DAFF – Biosecurity did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DAFF – Biosecurity's functions, interests or activities.

4.2.2 Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DBCA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.30) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DBCA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 28 October 2025, DBCA sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 5.1) and:
  - Thanked Woodside for the provided information, noting it had reviewed it along with other readily available information.
  - **(1)** Informed that the proposed activities were in the vicinity of biologically important areas (BIAs) for specific conservation-significant fauna.
  - **(2)** Informed that certain marine parks and coastal reserves were within the EMBA.
  - Stated that prior to commencement of any operations that have the potential to lead to hydrocarbon releases, Woodside should (for example through a desktop review and risk assessment):

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    - **(3)** Establish appropriate baseline survey data on the areas supporting important ecological values.
    - **(4)** Collect appropriate baseline abundance and distribution data for benthic habitat and marine fauna species in the area of potential impact.
  - Stated that if such baseline information was not available, Woodside should:
    - **(5)** Assess what baseline information was required commensurate with the level of risk associated with the proposed activities.
    - **(6)** Identify suitable sources/methods to attain that information to ensure that impacts and recovery on ecological values could be identified, monitored and remediated.
  - **(7)** Informed that DBCA published monitoring reports on marine parks and reserves, noting that this information was not necessarily suitable for providing all baseline information required for oil spill risk assessment and management planning.
  - **(8)** Encouraged Woodside to acquire the requested information to implement a before-after, control-impact (BACI) framework in planning and evaluating its management response, potentially including independently monitoring and collecting data or identifying other data sources.
  - **(9)** Provided a link to DCCEEW's *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife* and recommended that Woodside refer to this for managing potential impacts of light pollution on marine fauna.
  - **(10)** Requested Woodside notified DBCA's Pilbara regional office in the event of a hydrocarbon release.
  - **(11)** Noted that it would not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator unless mandated to do so by regulatory decisionmakers, that any advice or assistance from the department would occur on a full cost recovery basis, and that Woodside should commit to monitoring and cleaning up any of DBCA's interests in case they were affected by an oil spill.
  - **(12)** Informed that Woodside should refer to Department of Transport's (DoT's) (now Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure's (DTMI's)) *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note: Marine Oil Pollution – Response and Consultation Arrangements* (July 2020) and web content on marine pollution.
  - **(13)** Requested that future notifications be sent to a specified DBCA email address.
- On 2 December 2025, Woodside sent an email to DBCA (SI Report A, reference 5.2) and:
  - **(1, 2)** Noted proximity of the proposed activities to marine parks, coastal reserves and BIAs as informed by DBCA and explained that its description of the existing environment included details about sensitivities and values of the environment within and in proximity to Operational Area and EMBA to support risk evaluation and impact assessment.
  - **(3)** Recognised the importance of understanding the condition of areas within the EMBA that supported key ecological values, including establishing appropriate baseline data commensurate with the environmental risk level from the proposed activities.
  - **(4)** Confirmed it collected appropriate data on factors like abundance and distribution data for key marine fauna species, characterisation of benthic habitats within the area of potential impact, and/or information on ecologically important behaviours such as foraging, breeding, and aggregation.
  - **(5)** Confirmed it undertook an assessment of data and information (including information gaps) commensurate with the level of environmental risk posed by the proposed activities.
  - **(6)** Confirmed its data assessment included identifying suitable sources and methodologies to acquire the necessary information, ensuring that any potential impacts from the proposed activities could be understood, monitored, managed and (if required) remediated. This ensured that the environmental management framework for the proposed activities was transparent, robust, and aligned with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

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- **(7)** Acknowledged the intent and scope of DBCA's monitoring programs within marine parks and reserves. Woodside noted that it understood that DBCA's programs informed marine park management objectives rather than oil spill risk assessments, and recognised the importance of ensuring that its own baseline data collection and monitoring were suitable for this and other purposes.
- **(8)** Stated it could employ a BACI approach where and as appropriate. To support this, Woodside would assess the suitability of existing datasets and identify where additional data might be needed. Woodside reiterated that it remained committed to acquiring or generating suitable baseline information to support its environmental management responsibilities, which could include independent data collection where required.
- **(9)** Confirmed it had considered DCCEEW's *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife* in line with DBCA's recommendation.
- **(10)** Confirmed that its Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP) for the proposed activity included a commitment to notify the DBCA Pilbara regional office via the provided phone number soon as practicable if there was potential for oiled wildlife or if the spill was expected to contact land or waters managed by the department.
- **(11)** Acknowledged that DBCA would not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator unless mandated by a jurisdictional decision-maker, and that any advice from the DBCA would occur on a full cost recovery basis. Woodside confirmed it would engage with DBCA on monitoring and cleanup of any DBCA-managed lands or waters as required.
- **(12)** Confirmed it had reviewed and referenced DTMI's maritime environmental emergencies information and provided details hereof.
- **(13)** Confirmed it would continue to use the provided email address for any future notifications.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) DBCA informed that the proposed activities were in the vicinity of biologically important areas (BIAs) for specific conservation-significant fauna.	**(1)** Woodside considers BIAs as standard in the development of an EP.	**(1)** Woodside noted proximity of the proposed activities to BIAs as informed by DBCA and explained that its description of the existing environment included details about sensitivities and values of the environment within and in proximity to Operational Areas and the EMBA to support risk evaluation and impact assessment.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside considers BIAs as standard, including in Section 4.6 and Appendix C of this EP.
(2) DBCA informed that certain marine parks and coastal reserves were within the EMBA for the proposed activities.	**(2)** Woodside considers marine parks and coastal reserves as standard in the development of an EP.	**(2)** Woodside noted proximity of the proposed activities to marine parks and coastal reserves as informed by DBCA and explained that its description of the existing environment included details about sensitivities and values of the	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside considers AMPs as standard, including in Section 4.8 and Appendix C of this EP.

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		environment within and in proximity to Operational Areas and the EMBA to support risk evaluation and impact assessment.	
(3) DBCA stated that prior to any operations that have the potential to lead to hydrocarbon releases commenced, Woodside should assess what baseline information was required commensurate with the level of risk associated with the proposed activities.	**(3)** Woodside considers baseline information, including information on key ecological values in relation to activity risks, in the development of an EP.	**(3)** Woodside recognised the importance of understanding the condition of areas within the EMBA that supported key ecological values, including establishing appropriate baseline data commensurate with the environmental risk level from the proposed activities.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required. As standard, Woodside conducts annual reviews of environmental baseline data, as described in Section 5.5 of the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for this EP. Further, Appendix C of the Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM-BIP) provides a detailed inventory of baseline environmental studies currently available to Woodside.
(4) DBCA stated that prior to any operations that have the potential to lead to hydrocarbon releases, Woodside should collect appropriate baseline abundance and distribution data for benthic habitat and marine fauna species in the area of potential impact, including key habitats used by threatened and specially protected fauna for activities like foraging, breeding and aggregating.	**(4)** Woodside considers baseline information, including information on benthic habitat and marine fauna and their habitats, in the development of an EP.	**(4)** Woodside confirmed it collected appropriate data on factors like abundance and distribution data for key marine fauna species, characterisation of benthic habitats within the area of potential impact, and/or information on ecologically important behaviours such as foraging, breeding, and aggregation.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures are required, see (3) above.
(5) DBCA stated that if such baseline information was not available, Woodside should assess what baseline information was required commensurate with the level of risk associated with the proposed activities.	**(5)** Woodside considers baseline information, including on any potential information gaps, in the development of an EP.	**(5)** Woodside confirmed it undertook an assessment of data and information (including information gaps) commensurate with the level of environmental risk posed by the proposed activities.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures are required, see (3) above.

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(6) DBCA stated that if such baseline information was not available, Woodside should identify suitable sources/methods to attain that information to ensure that impacts on ecological values and recovery of these values could be clearly identified, monitored and remediated.	**(6)** Woodside considers baseline information, including identifying and obtaining suitable and appropriate information that may not already be available, in the development of an EP.	**(6)** Woodside confirmed its data assessment included identifying suitable sources and methodologies to acquire the necessary information, ensuring that any potential impacts from the proposed activities could be understood, monitored, managed and (if required) remediated.	**(6)** No additional controls or measures are required, see (3) above.
(7) DBCA informed that it published monitoring reports on marine parks and reserves, noting that this information was not necessarily suitable for providing all baseline information required for oil spill risk assessment and management planning.	**(7)** Woodside understands that DBCA's monitoring reports on marine parks and reserves are not necessarily suitable for providing all baseline information required for oil spill risk assessment and management planning.	**(7)** Woodside acknowledged the intent and scope of DBCA's monitoring programs within marine parks and reserves and reiterated that it understood that the programs informed marine park management objectives rather than oil spill risk assessments. Woodside recognised the importance of ensuring that its own baseline data collection and monitoring were suitable.	**(7)** No additional controls or measures are required, see (3) above.
(8) DBCA encouraged Woodside to acquire the requested information to implement a before-after, control-impact (BACI) framework in planning and evaluating Woodside's management response, potentially including independently monitoring and collecting data or identifying other data sources.	**(8)** Woodside employs a BACI approach as appropriate and remains committed to acquiring or generating suitable baseline information to support its environmental management responsibilities.	**(8)** Woodside confirmed it could employ a BACI approach where and as appropriate, noting it would assess the suitability of existing datasets and identify where additional data might be needed. Woodside reiterated that it remained committed to acquiring or generating suitable baseline information to support its environmental management responsibilities, which could include independent data collection where required.	**(8)** No additional controls or measures are required, see (3) above.
(9) DBCA provided a link to DCCEEW's National Light Pollution Guidelines for	**(9)**	**(9)** Woodside confirmed it had considered DCCEEW's *National Light Pollution*	**(9)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside conducts an impact

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Wildlife and recommended that Woodside referred to this for managing potential impacts of light pollution on marine fauna.	Woodside considers DCCEEW's National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife in the development of an EP.	*Guidelines for Wildlife* in line with DBCA's recommendation.	assessment for light emissions and implements controls as appropriate as standard, see Section 6.8.7 and C 9.1 and C 9.2 of the EP.
(10) DBCA requested Woodside notified DBCA's Pilbara regional office in the event of a hydrocarbon release.	**(10)** Woodside will notify DBCA's Pilbara regional office as defined in its Oil Pollution FSP.	**(10)** Woodside confirmed that its Oil Pollution FSP for the proposed activity included a commitment to notify the DBCA Pilbara regional office via the provided phone number as soon as practicable if there was potential for oiled wildlife or if the spill was expected to contact land or waters managed by the department.	**(10)** No additional controls or measures are required. As standard, Woodside includes in its Oil Pollution FSP for each EP a commitment to notify DBCA's Pilbara regional office as soon as practicable if there is potential for oiled wildlife or if a spill occurs and is expected to contact land or waters managed by the department
(11) DBCA noted that it would not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator unless mandated to do so by regulatory decisionmakers.	**(11)** Woodside notes DBCA will not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator unless mandated to do so by regulatory decisionmakers.	**(11)** Woodside acknowledged that DBCA would not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator unless mandated by a jurisdictional decision-maker, and that any advice from the DBCA would occur on a full cost recovery basis. Woodside confirmed it would engage with DBCA on monitoring and cleanup of any DBCA-managed lands or waters as required.	**(11)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside addresses oiled wildlife response in its EPs as standard, see Section 5.3 of the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for this EP.
(12) DBCA informed that Woodside should refer DTMI's *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note: Marine Oil Pollution – Response and Consultation Arrangements* (July 2020) and web content on marine pollution.	**(12)** Woodside has considered DTMI's *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note: Marine Oil Pollution – Response and Consultation Arrangements* (July 2020) and relevant online content in the development of the EP.	**(12)** Woodside confirmed it had reviewed and referenced DTMI's maritime environmental emergencies information and provided details hereof.	**(12)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside considers DTMI's *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note: Marine Oil Pollution – Response and Consultation Arrangements* (July 2020) and web content on marine pollution as standard for its EPs, including development of each Oil Spill FSP.

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(13) DBCA requested that Woodside continued to provide future notifications to a specified email address.	**(13)** Woodside will continue to use the provided email address for any potential future notifications.	**(13)** Woodside confirmed it would continue to use the provided email address for any future contact.	**(13)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DBCA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DBCA sufficient information to allow DBCA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DBCA on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DCCEEW with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

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- On 28 October 2025, DBCA shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DBCA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to DBCA on 2 December 2025 in response to DBCA's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DBCA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DBCA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DBCA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DBCA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DBCA's response on 28 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DBCA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DBCA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DBCA as evidenced by its response on 28 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DBCA provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from DBCA.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DBCA because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.2.3 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DCCEEW advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.23) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'* and details on Commonwealth shipwrecks identified within the EMBA (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5).
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DCCEEW a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses potential for interaction with underwater heritage sites and shipwrecks as standard. • Section 4.9.1.8 of this EP demonstrates that there are no known underwater cultural heritage sites within the Operational Area, but there are some within the EMBA. • Section 6.8 of this EP does not identify any credible impacts to the values of any known underwater cultural heritage sites as a result of planned activities. • While impacts to underwater heritage sites or shipwrecks are possible in the event of an unplanned hydrocarbon spill, Woodside considers it adopts appropriate controls to prevent a hydrocarbon spill and controls to respond in the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spill, as demonstrated in Section 6.9 of the EP. • As is a standard part of ongoing consultation engagements, and as

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			described in Section 7.2.5 and set out in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of the EP, Woodside will notify DCCEEW of any unexpected finds of potential Underwater Cultural Heritage under the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DCCEEW for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DCCEEW sufficient information to allow DCCEEW to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DCCEEW on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- Woodside provided DCCEEW with bespoke additional information: information on Commonwealth shipwrecks within the EMBA for this EP.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DCCEEW with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DCCEEW a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DCCEEW advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DCCEEW 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.

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- In this context, Woodside allowed DCCEEW a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DCCEEW is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DCCEEW:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DCCEEW of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DCCEEW did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DCCEEW's functions, interests or activities.

4.2.4 Director of National Parks (DNP)

Historical consultation

- On 29 October 2021, DNP responded to Woodside's consultation information regarding the previous Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, and:
  - Noted that planned activities did not overlap any AMPs, that the subsea infrastructure was near Montebello AMP, and that no hazardous chemicals remained in the treated seawater in the pipeline.
  - Referenced the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* and the NOPSEMA and Parks Australia guidance note.
  - Noted that the EP would demonstrate it had identified and managed all impacts and risks on AMP values (including ecosystem values) to an ALARP and acceptable level.
  - Advised that DNP should be made aware of oil/gas pollution incidences which occur within an AMP or would be likely to impact on an AMP as soon as possible.
- On 1 November 2021, Woodside responded, thanking DNP for its feedback and confirmed that Woodside would contact DNP if details regarding the activity changed and resulted in an overlap with or new impact to an AMP, or for an emergency response.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DNP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.17) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DNP a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 28 October 2025, Woodside had an online meeting with DNP (SI Report A, reference 6.1) to discuss consultation for other EPs. This EP was included in the presentation slide deck. DNP provided no feedback for this EP at this occasion.
- On 29 October 2025, DNP sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 6.2) and:
  - Thanked Woodside for the provided information.
  - **(1)** Noted that because the activities did not overlap any AMPs and because the Operational Area was 27 km from the Montebello Marine Park, there were no authorisation requirements from the DNP**.**
  - Requested that Woodside:
    - **(2)** Considered AMPs and a guidance note from DNP and NOPSEMA in preparation of the EP.
    - **(3)** Identified and managed impacts and risks on AMP and ecosystem values to an acceptable level.
    - **(4)** Avoided or reduced risks on AMP and ecosystem values to ALARP.
    - **(5)** Demonstrated the activity would not be inconsistent with the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.*
  - **(6)** Explained that the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* provided information on values for Montebello Marine Park and that the Australian Marine Spatial Information System provided spatial information on the values for marine parks.
  - **(7)** Requested that DNP be made aware of oil and gas pollution incidences that occur within AMPs or could impact AMPs as soon as possible to the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer, including details on titleholder, incident time and location, proposed response arrangements, confirmation of providing access to relevant monitoring and evaluation reports, and response coordinator contact details.
  - **(8)** Stated that the DNP might request daily or weekly Situation Reports in case of a pollution incident.
  - **(9)** Informed that Woodside could direct questions to a specified email address.
- On 2 December 2025, Woodside sent an email to DNP (SI Report A, reference 6.3) and:
  - **(1)** Noted DNP's confirmation that there were no authorisation requirements from DNP as the proposed activities did not overlap any AMPs.
  - **(2)** Confirmed it had considered AMPs and the *Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks guidance note* to:
    - **(3)** Identify and manage impacts and risks on AMPs and ecosystem values to an acceptable level.
    - **(4)** Consider options to avoid or reduce risks on AMPs and ecosystem values to ALARP.
    - **(5)** Demonstrate that the proposed activity would not be inconsistent with the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018*.
  - **(6)** Confirmed its understanding that the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* provided information on values for the Montebello Marine Park, and that the Australian Marine Spatial Information System provided spatial information on marine parks.

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– (7) Confirmed that in the event of a marine pollution incident, Woodside would notify the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer where the incident arose within a marine park, or where an oil spill response action must be taken within a marine park, so far as reasonably practicable, prior to response action being taken. Woodside noted that such notifications should include the listed details. – (8) Acknowledged that in the event of a pollution incident, DNP might request daily or weekly Situation Reports. – (9) Confirmed it would continue to use the provided email address for contact and queries.			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
(1) DNP noted that because the activities did not overlap any AMPs and the Operational Area was 27 km from the Montebello Marine Park, there were no authorisation requirements from the DNP.	**(1)** In line with DNP's confirmation, Woodside has assessed that the Operational Area for this EP does not overlap any AMPs, and Woodside notes that there are therefore no authorisation requirements from the DNP.	**(1)** Woodside noted DNP's confirmation that there were no authorisation requirements from DNP as the proposed activities did not overlap any AMPs.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside addresses the location of the Operational Area and the distance to AMPs as standard, see Section 4.8 of the EP.
(2) DNP requested that Woodside considered AMPs and a guidance note from DNP and NOPSEMA in preparation of the EP.	**(2)** Woodside considers AMPs and the *Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks guidance note* in the development of an EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it had considered AMPs and the *Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks guidance note.*	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside considers the *Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks guidance note* as standard, see Section 5.2 of this EP. Woodside considers AMPs as standard, see Section 4.8 of this EP.
(3) DNP requested that Woodside identified and managed impacts and risks on AMP and ecosystem values to an acceptable level.	**(3)** Woodside considers AMPs and associated ecosystem values in the development of an EP, and identifies and manages risks on these to an acceptable level.	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it had identified and managed impacts and risks on AMPs and ecosystem values to an acceptable level.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside undertakes an environmental impact and risk assessment for the proposed activities as standard, which includes considerations of impacts and risks on AMP and ecosystem values, see Section 6 of this EP.
(4)	**(4)**	**(4)**	**(4)**

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DNP requested that Woodside avoided or reduced risks on AMP and ecosystem values to ALARP.	Woodside considers AMPs and associated ecosystem values in the development of an EP, and considers options to avoid or reduce risks on these to ALARP.	Woodside confirmed it had considered options to avoid or reduce risks on AMPs and ecosystem values to ALARP.	No additional controls or measures are required, se (3) above.
(5) DNP requested that Woodside demonstrated the activity would not be inconsistent with the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018*.	**(5)** Woodside considers the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* in the development of the EP.	**(5)** Woodside confirmed it had demonstrated that the proposed activity would not be inconsistent with the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.*	**(5)** No additional controls or measures are required. The *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* is considered as standard, for example in Section 4.8 of this EP when describing the protected areas in the existing environment.
(6) DNP explained that the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* provided information on values for Montebello Marine Park and that the Australian Marine Spatial Information System provided spatial information on the values for marine parks.	**(6)** Woodside considers AMPs in the development of an EP, which for this EP includes the Montebello Marine Park. Woodside references available resources as appropriate, which can include the sources mentioned by DNP, such as the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018*.	**(6)** Woodside confirmed its understanding that the *North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018* provided information on values for the Montebello Marine Park, and that the Australian Marine Spatial Information System provided spatial information on marine parks.	**(6)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(7) DNP requested that it be made aware of oil and gas pollution incidences that occur within AMPs or could impact AMPs as soon as possible to the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer, including specific vessel and response details.	**(7)** Woodside's Oil Pollution FSP for the EP details which notifications are required in the event of an incident, and includes the commitment to notify DNP in line with its specified requirements on factors like notification timing and contained details.	**(7)** Woodside confirmed that in the event of a marine pollution incident, Woodside would notify the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer where the incident arose within a marine park, or where an oil spill response action must be taken within a marine park, so far as reasonably practicable, prior to response action being taken. Woodside noted that such notifications should include the listed details.	**(7)** No additional controls or measures are required. The Oil Pollution FSP for this EP includes notifications to DNP in the event of a hydrocarbon spill event as standard, see Table 1-1 of Appendix H. As is also standard, Woodside will notify DNP of any oil pollution incident that has the potential to enter a National Park or requires oil spill response activities to be conducted within a National Park, as described in Table 7-7 in Section 7.10 of this EP.
(8)	**(8)**	**(8)**	**(8)**

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DNP stated that it might request daily or weekly Situation Reports in case of a pollution incident.	Woodside understands that DNP may request daily or weekly Situation Reports in the event of a pollution incident.	Woodside stated that it understood that DNP might request daily or weekly Situation Reports in the event of a pollution incident.	No additional controls or measures are required.
(9) DNP informed that Woodside could direct questions to a specified email address.	**(9)** Woodside notes that it can contact DNP via the provided email address.	**(9)** Woodside confirmed it would continue to use the specified email address for any queries and contact.	**(9)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DNP for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DNP sufficient information to allow DNP to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DNP on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

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- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 28 October 2025, Woodside had an online meeting with DNP to discuss consultation for other EPs. This EP was included in the presentation slide deck.
- On 29 October 2025, DNP shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable DNP to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to DNP on 2 December 2025 in response to DNP's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DNP a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DNP advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DNP 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DNP a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by DNP's response on 29 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DNP is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DNP:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DNP as evidenced by its response on 29 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- DNP provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from DNP.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with DNP because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.2.5 Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC)

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed NCWHAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent NCWHAC a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with NCWHAC for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given NCWHAC sufficient information to allow NCWHAC to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to NCWHAC on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

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  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided NCWHAC with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed NCWHAC a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to NCWHAC advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed NCWHAC 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed NCWHAC a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with NCWHAC is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of NCWHAC:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding NCWHAC of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as NCWHAC did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on NCWHAC's functions, interests or activities.

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4.3 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – industry

4.3.1 Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE)

Historical consultation

- On 2 November 2021, DMPE (formerly DMIRS) responded to Woodside's consultation information regarding the previous Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, noting that the proposed activity would be assessed under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* and regulated by NOPSEMA and advised it did not require any additional information besides pre-start and cessation notifications.
- On 12 November 2025, Woodside responded and confirmed it would provide the requested notifications.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DMPE advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DMPE a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. As standard, Woodside will notify DMPE at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DMPE for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DMPE sufficient information to allow DMPE to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DMPE on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DMPE with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DMPE a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DMPE advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DMPE 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DMPE a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DMPE is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DMPE:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DMPE of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

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Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DMPE did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DMPE's functions, interests or activities.

4.3.2 Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed DISR advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DISR a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with DISR for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

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Sufficient Information

Woodside has given DISR sufficient information to allow DISR to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to DISR on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided DISR with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DISR a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DISR advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed DISR 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DISR a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with DISR is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DISR:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding DISR of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

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Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as DISR did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on DISR's functions, interests or activities.

4.4 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

4.4.1 Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed CFA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent CFA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of this EP. In addition, and as standard, Woodside will notify CFA at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with CFA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given CFA sufficient information to allow CFA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to CFA on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided CFA with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed CFA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to CFA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed CFA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed CFA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with CFA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of CFA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding CFA of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as CFA did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on CFA's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.2 North West Slope Trawl Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of this EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with North West Slope Trawl Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on individual licence holders of the North West Slope Trawl Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.3 Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate,	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial

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		Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on individual licence holders of the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.5 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

4.5.1 Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed ACWA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.29) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ACWA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 13 October 2025, ACWA sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 7.1) and:
  - **(1)** Stated that Woodside's activities were not anticipated to affect the aquaculture sector.

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- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to ACWA (SI Report A, reference 7.2) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked ACWA for its response, noting ACWA did not anticipate that Woodside's proposed activities would affect the aquaculture sector.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) ACWA stated that Woodside's activities were not anticipated to affect the aquaculture sector.	**(1)** Woodside notes ACWA does not anticipate that the proposed activities will affect the aquaculture sector.	**(1)** Woodside noted ACWA did not anticipate that the proposed activities would affect the aquaculture sector.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside assesses the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of this EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with ACWA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given ACWA sufficient information to allow ACWA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to ACWA on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

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  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided ACWA with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 13 October 2025, ACWA shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable ACWA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed ACWA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to ACWA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed ACWA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed ACWA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by ACWA's response on 13 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with ACWA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of ACWA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to ACWA as evidenced by its response on 13 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- ACWA provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from ACWA.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with ACWA because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.5.2 Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)

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Historical consultation

- On 28 October 2021, WAFIC responded to Woodside's consultation information regarding the previous Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, advising it supported the proposed activity to remove subsea infrastructure.
- On 31 October 2021, Woodside responded to WAFIC, thanking it for the feedback.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed WAFIC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.28) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. The email requested that WAFIC provided the consultation information to:
  - Mackerel Managed Fishery
  - Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
  - Pilbara Line Fishery
- On 1 October 2025, WAFIC sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 8.1) and:
  - **(1)** Confirmed the provided consultation information email and Consultation Information Sheet had been distributed to licence holders of the three State managed fisheries.
  - **(2)** Noted WAFIC would relay any feedback received to Woodside by 30 October 2025.
  - Provided an invoice for the consultation service for this EP (SI Report A, reference 8.1.1).
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.2) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked WAFIC and acknowledged its distribution of the consultation material to the listed fisheries.
  - Provided WAFIC with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet and requested that WAFIC provided this to the same licence holders it had consulted previously.
  - Noted receipt of the provided invoice.
- On 14 October 2025, WAFIC sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 8.3) and:
  - **(1)** Confirmed the provided consultation information update and reminder email and updated Consultation Information Sheet had been distributed to licence holders of the three State managed fisheries.
  - **(2)** Noted WAFIC would relay any feedback received by 30 October 2025 to Woodside.
  - Informed it would provide an invoice for the consultation service.
- On 15 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.4) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked WAFIC and noted its distribution of the consultation material to the listed fisheries.
  - **(2)** Noted that WAFIC would relay any feedback received to Woodside by 30 October 2025.
  - Noted WAFIC would provide an invoice.
- On 30 October 2025, WAFIC sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 8.5) and:

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  - **(3)** Confirmed it had not received feedback for this EP from licence holders.
  - Expressed concern about the potential for the proposed activities to disrupt commercial fishing operations and therefore:
    - **(4)** Requested spatial overlays showing the proposed Operational Area in relation to commercial fishing zones and historical fishing data for Pilbara line, Pilbara trap, and Mackerel fisheries.
    - **(5)** Asked whether any ROV imagery was available of the infrastructure proposed for removal.
    - **(6)** Queried whether a benthic survey would be conducted after decommissioning activities to confirm that no infrastructure remained that could pose a snagging risk to fishing operations.
    - **(7)** Requested details of the compensation protocol Woodside intended to apply under the EP, noting concerns about potential damage to, or loss of, commercial fishing gear.
    - **(8)** Sought clarification on how infrastructure deemed practicable for recycling would be processed.
    - **(9)** Advised that titleholders should not commit to artificial reef proposals until an agreement had been secured with WAFIC.
  - Stated its understanding that in the event of an unplanned event, Woodside would:
    - **(10)** Include WAFIC as a contact in oil spill response planning documents to ensure contact within 24 hours of notification, noting WAFIC could assist with communicating with the fishing industry.
    - **(11)** Retain a current list of WA commercial fisheries potentially impacted by unplanned spill scenarios.
  - **(12)** Acknowledged that Woodside, as required under the Regulations, would have an effective Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP) to assess impacts and monitor marine environmental recovery.
  - **(13)** Referred Woodside to WAFIC's established position on consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.
  - **(14)** Expressed appreciation for Woodside's ongoing communication with mariners regarding activity commencement notices and exclusion zone distances, and requested to be included in any vessel operation look-ahead associated with the EP.
- On 16 December 2026, Woodside sent an email response to WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.6) and:
  - (3) Noted that WAFIC did not receive any feedback from the consulted licence holders regarding this EP.
  - (4) Provided the requested spatial overlay maps to WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.6.1).
  - (5) Informed that the in-force EP includes ROV imagery, provided a direct link to the EP on NOPSEMA's website, and provided reference numbers for the relevant figures.
  - (6) Informed that it was not planning to undertake a benthic survey for this EP, but that it was planning to undertake an as-left survey following the completion of decommissioning activities. Woodside stated that further detail would be provided in the EP.
  - (7) Reiterated that it was proposing removal of the infrastructure covered under this EP, thereby reducing future risk of snagging or associated fishing gear damage. Woodside nevertheless advised that it was in the process of preparing an updated document setting out its co-existence approach with Australian commercial fisheries, and that more information would be provided in due course.
  - (8) Provided details of how it would recycle or dispose of removed infrastructure. Woodside reiterated that it would classify and manage all waste streams in accordance with applicable legislative requirements (or international guidance where applicable) and listed examples hereof.
  - (9) Confirmed that no artificial reefs or habitats were proposed under this EP.

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- **(10)** Confirmed that it would contact WAFIC, alongside other relevant persons or organisations, in the event of an unplanned event in line with the OSPRMA for this EP. Woodside also acknowledged WAFIC's ability to assist with fishing industry communication if required.
- **(11)** Confirmed it maintained a list of WA commercial fisheries that have a potential for interaction within the Operational Area and EMBA for this EP.
- **(12)** Confirmed it had a well-established OSMP.
- **(13)** Noted WAFIC's position regarding consultation with the WA fishing industry and confirmed it had considered this position in the development of the EP.
- **(14)** Confirmed it provided ongoing communication regarding notices on activity timing and temporary exclusion zones, and provided examples such as appropriate notifications to stakeholders like WAFIC, DPIRD, AFMA and AHO.
- Requested that WAFIC provided the invoice referenced in its previous email.

- On 17 December 2025, WAFIC sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 8.7) and:
  - Thanked Woodside for the response and for providing the requested spatial overlap maps.
  - **(7)** Expressed interest in receiving the Australian commercial fisheries co-existence approach once finalised.
  - **(15)** Stated it had no further comments at that time.
  - Asked for a progress update on an invoice for consultation for the activity update and reminder for this EP.
- On 23 January 2026, Woodside sent an email to WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.8) and:
  - **(15)** Thanked WAFIC for the response and for confirming it had no further comments at that time.
  - **(7)** Confirmed it had provided WAFIC with the co-existence approach the previous day through consultation on a separate EP.
  - Confirmed payment of the invoice.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) WAFIC confirmed the provided initial and updated consultation information email and Consultation Information Sheet had been distributed to licence holders of the three State managed fisheries.	**(1)** Under an agreement, WAFIC issues consultation materials to relevant commercial fishery licence holders. Woodside acknowledges WAFIC's consultation guidance and has applied this by consulting, via WAFIC, fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area. As per WAFIC's Commercial Fishing Consultation Framework for the Offshore Oil and Gas Sector and Consultation	**(1)** Woodside noted WAFIC's distribution of the consultation material to the listed fisheries.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside utilises WAFIC's consultation service for State managed commercial fisheries as standard, as described in Section 5.3.4 of this EP.

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	Approach for Unplanned Events, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity would be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.		
(2) WAFIC noted it would relay any feedback received from the State managed fisheries to Woodside by 30 October 2025.	**(2)** As (1) above.	**(2)** Woodside noted WAFIC would relay any feedback received by 30 October 2025 to Woodside.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside utilises WAFIC's consultation service as standard, as described in Section 5.3.4 of this EP.
(3) WAFIC confirmed it had not received any feedback for this EP from licence holders.	**(3)** Woodside notes that none of the consulted State commercial fishery licence holders provided feedback to WAFIC on Woodside's behalf for this EP.	**(3)** Woodside noted that WAFIC did not receive any feedback from the consulted licence holders regarding this EP.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(4) WAFIC requested spatial overlays showing the proposed Operational Area in relation to commercial fishing zones and historical fishing data for Pilbara line, Pilbara trap, and Mackerel fisheries.	**(4)** Woodside notes WAFIC's request for spatial overlays for the Operational Area in relation to fishery data. Woodside, as standard, assesses the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in the development of an EP, which includes consideration of relevant historic fishing data. Woodside provided the requested spatial overlap maps depicting this information to WAFIC.	**(4)** Woodside provided the requested spatial overlay maps to WAFIC.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures are required. As standard, Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries in Section 4.9.2 of the EP.
(5) WAFIC asked whether any ROV imagery was available of the infrastructure proposed for removal.	**(5)** Woodside notes WAFIC's query regarding existing ROV imagery, and referenced ROV figures in the in-force EP depicting this.	**(5)** Woodside informed that the in-force EP includes ROV imagery, provided a direct link to the EP on NOPSEMA's website, and provided reference numbers for the relevant figures.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(6)	**(6)**	**(6)**	**(6)**

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WAFIC queried whether a benthic survey would be conducted after decommissioning activities to confirm that no infrastructure remained that could pose a snagging risk to fishing operations.	Woodside notes WAFIC's query regarding benthic surveys. For this EP, Woodside is not planning to undertake a benthic survey, but Woodside is planning to undertake an as-left survey (visual and/or sonar survey or equivalent) following the completion of decommissioning activities.	Woodside informed that it was not planning to undertake a benthic survey for this EP, but it was planning to undertake an as-left survey following the completion of decommissioning activities. Woodside noted that further detail would be provided in the EP.	No additional controls or measures are required. An as-left survey (visual and/or sonar survey or equivalent) is planned to be undertaken following the completion of decommissioning activities, see Section 3.9.6 of the EP.
(7) WAFIC requested details of the compensation protocol Woodside intended to apply under the EP, noting concerns about potential damage to or loss of commercial fishing gear.	**(7)** Woodside has updated a co-existence approach with Australian commercial fisheries and had provided this to WAFIC through consultation on a separate EP.	**(7)** Woodside reiterated that it was proposing removal of the infrastructure covered under this EP, thereby reducing future risk of snagging or associated fishing gear damage. Woodside nevertheless advised that an updated document setting out its co-existence approach with Australian commercial fisheries had been shared with WAFIC the day prior through consultation for another EP.	**(7)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(8) WAFIC sought clarification on how infrastructure deemed practicable for recycling would be processed.	**(8)** Woodside notes WAFIC's query regarding recycling of removed infrastructure. Woodside will classify and manage all waste streams in accordance with applicable legislative requirements, or in accordance with international guidance where applicable.	**(8)** Woodside provided details of how it would recycle or dispose of removed infrastructure. Woodside reiterated that it would classify and manage all waste streams in accordance with applicable legislative requirements (or international guidance where applicable) and listed examples hereof.	**(8)** No additional controls or measures are required. Section 3.10 of the EP describes management of wastes and recovered infrastructure, including how Woodside will classify and manage waste streams (including recyclables) in accordance with applicable legislative requirements or international guidance, and C 13.1-13.2 of the EP outline waste management and recycling controls.
(9) WAFIC advised that titleholders should not commit to artificial reef proposals until an agreement had been secured with WAFIC.	**(9)** Woodside notes WAFIC's advice, and is not proposing the creation of artificial reefs or habitats under this EP.	**(9)** Woodside confirmed that no artificial reefs or habitats were proposed under this EP.	**(9)** No additional controls or measures are required. Section 1.1 of the EP describes the scope of the EP, which

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			does not include proposing any artificial reefs or habitats.
(10) WAFIC stated its understanding that in the event of an unplanned event, Woodside would include WAFIC as a contact in oil spill response planning documents to ensure contact within 24 hours of notification, noting WAFIC could assist with communicating with the fishing industry.	**(10)** Woodside's activity-specific Oil Pollution FSP details potential impacts, notifications and response mitigations for emergency events. Woodside's OSPRMA for this EP describes that in the event of an unplanned event, Woodside will engage, at the appropriate time, with relevant persons or organisations, which includes WAFIC, as appropriate. Woodside is aware that WAFIC can assist with communication with the fishing industry if required.	**(10)** Woodside confirmed that it would contact WAFIC, alongside other relevant persons or organisations, in the event of an unplanned event in line with the OSPRMA for this EP. Woodside also noted WAFIC's ability to assist with fishing industry communication if required.	**(10)** No additional controls or measures are required. As standard, Woodside will engage, at the appropriate time, with relevant persons or organisations, including WAFIC, in alignment with the OSPRMA and Oil Pollution FSP for this EP (Appendix H and G).
(11) WAFIC stated its understanding that Woodside would retain a current list of WA commercial fisheries potentially impacted by unplanned spill scenarios.	**(11)** Woodside maintains a repository of information of WA commercial fisheries that have a potential for interaction within the Operational Areas and EMBAs for its activities and EPs, including this EP. In addition, Woodside utilises a service agreement with WAFIC to support its consultation and notification activities with WA commercial fisheries.	**(11)** Woodside confirmed it maintained a list of WA commercial fisheries that have a potential for interaction within the Operational Area and EMBA for this EP.	**(11)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries as standard, see Section 4.9.2 of the EP. Woodside also has an existing service agreement with WAFIC, supporting its communication with WA commercial fisheries, described in Section 5.3.4 of this EP.
(12) WAFIC acknowledged that Woodside, as required under the Regulations, would have an effective Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP) to assess impacts and monitor marine environmental recovery.	**(12)** Woodside has a well-established OSMP and is a member of the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) service – a collaboration between Australian titleholders that helps provide a robust, consistent and collaborative approach to OSM.	**(12)** Woodside confirmed it had a well-established OSMP.	**(12)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside's OSMP aligns to the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Plan Framework (AEP [formerly APPEA], 2021).
(13) WAFIC referred Woodside to its established position on consultation with	**(13)** Woodside considers WAFIC's advice, including its established position on	**(13)** Woodside noted WAFIC's position regarding consultation with the WA	**(13)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside's assessment of

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the WA fishing industry for unplanned events.	consultation with the WA fishing industry for unplanned events, in the development of its EPs as applicable. This includes its approach to consulting, via WAFIC, fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area. In addition, in line with WAFIC's guidance, consultation with State fisheries relevant to the EMBA of the proposed activity will be undertaken only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.	fishing industry and confirmed it had considered this position in the development of this EP.	relevancy for consultation purposes (see Appendix F, Table 1) does, as standard, reflect WAFIC's advice and consultation guidelines.
(14) WAFIC expressed appreciation for Woodside's ongoing communication with mariners regarding activity commencement notices and exclusion zone distances, and requested to be included in any vessel operation look-ahead associated with the EP.	**(14)** Woodside provides ongoing communication about its activities as appropriate to relevant stakeholders.	**(14)** Woodside confirmed it provided ongoing communication regarding notices on activity timing and temporary exclusion zones, and provided examples such as appropriate notifications to stakeholders like WAFIC, DPIRD, AFMA and AHO.	**(14)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify WAFIC at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
(15) WAFIC confirmed it had no further comments at that time.	**(15)** Woodside notes WAFIC had no further comments.	**(15)** Woodside noted that WAFIC had no further comments at that time.	**(15)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with WAFIC for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given WAFIC sufficient information to allow WAFIC to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to WAFIC on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 30 October 2025, WAFIC shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable WAFIC to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to WAFIC on 16 December 2025 in response to WAFIC's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed WAFIC a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to WAFIC advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed WAFIC 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed WAFIC a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by WAFIC's responses on 30 October 2025 and 17 December 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with WAFIC is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of WAFIC:

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- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to WAFIC as evidenced by its responses on 30 October 2025 and 17 December 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- WAFIC provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from WAFIC.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with WAFIC because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.5.3 Mackerel Managed Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, WAFIC sent consultation information to individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery on Woodside's behalf as per the agreed fee-for-service arrangement, advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.28) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment* plans*: Information for the community*'.
- On 14 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery a follow-up email via WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of	No additional measures or controls are required. As standard, Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries in Section 4.9.2 of the EP.

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		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery on 30 September 2025 via WAFIC, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 14 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email via WAFIC, Woodside provided individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email via WAFIC (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 14 October 2025, reminding individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on individual licence holders of the Mackerel Managed Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.5.4 Pilbara Line Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, WAFIC sent consultation information to individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery on Woodside's behalf as per the agreed fee-for-service arrangement, advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.28) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 14 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery a follow-up email via WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. As standard, Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries in Section 4.9.2 of the EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery on 30 September 2025 via WAFIC, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 14 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email via WAFIC, Woodside provided individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

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Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the individual licence holders of the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email via WAFIC (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 14 October 2025, reminding individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on individual licence holders of the Pilbara Line Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.5.5 Pilbara Trap Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 30 September 2025, WAFIC sent consultation information to individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery on Woodside's behalf as per the agreed fee-for-service arrangement, advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.28) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 14 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery a follow-up email via WAFIC (SI Report A, reference 8.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required. As standard, Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with commercial fisheries in Section 4.9.2 of the EP.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery on 30 September 2025 via WAFIC, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

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  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 14 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email via WAFIC, Woodside provided individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the individual licence holders of the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email via WAFIC (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 14 October 2025, reminding individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on individual licence holders of the Pilbara Trap Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

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4.6 Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies

4.6.1 Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed or sent a physical letter to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20 and reference 6.1.21) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link or QR code to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 4 October 2025, one Gascoyne Recreational Marine User sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 10.1) and:
  - **(1)** Asked that their email and contact details be removed from Woodside's database.
- On 6 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to the Gascoyne Recreational Marine User (SI Report A, reference 10.2) and:
  - **(1)** Confirmed it had removed the contact details from its mailing list.
  - Informed that it was possible that the Gascoyne Recreational Marine User would receive consultation information letter(s) that were dispatched before Woodside received the request.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside proactively sent follow-up emails or physical letters to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users who had not responded (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3 and 6.2.4). The emails or letters also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) One Gascoyne Recreational Marine User asked that their email and contact details be removed from Woodside's database.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges the stakeholder's request to unsubscribe from further consultation communications. No further consultation materials will be issued to this stakeholder unless the stakeholder requests this.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed it had removed the contact details from its mailing list.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing	No additional controls or measures are required.

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	the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users sufficient information to allow Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email or physical letter, Woodside provided Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by one Gascoyne Recreational Marine User's response on 4 October 2025.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users as evidenced by one Gascoyne Recreational Marine User's response on 4 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- One Gascoyne Recreational Marine User responded but provided no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to the email from one Gascoyne Recreational Marine User.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.6.2 Marine Tourism WA

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Marine Tourism WA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Marine Tourism WA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Marine Tourism WA for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Marine Tourism WA sufficient information to allow Marine Tourism WA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Marine Tourism WA on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Marine Tourism WA with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Marine Tourism WA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Marine Tourism WA advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Marine Tourism WA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Marine Tourism WA a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Marine Tourism WA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Marine Tourism WA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Marine Tourism WA of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Marine Tourism WA did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Marine Tourism WA's functions, interests or activities.

4.6.3 Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside sent an email or physical letter to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20 and 6.1.21) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users a follow-up email or physical letter (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3 and 6.2.4). The email or letter also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 25 October 2025, one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 11.1) and:
  - **(1)** Stated they had no interest in receiving Woodside's consultation information and asked to be removed from the mailing list.

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- On 27 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to the Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User (SI Report A, reference 11.2) and:
  - **(1)** Noted the request and confirmed the Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User would no longer be sent Woodside's consultation information.
  - Informed that it was possible that the Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User would receive consultation information letter(s) that were dispatched before Woodside received the request.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) One Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User stated it had no interest in receiving Woodside's correspondence and asked that their details would be removed from Woodside's mailing list.	**(1)** Woodside acknowledges the stakeholder's request to unsubscribe from further consultation communications. No further consultation materials will be issued to this stakeholder unless the stakeholder requests this.	**(1)** Woodside noted the request and confirmed the Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User would no longer be sent Woodside's consultation information.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users sufficient information to allow Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

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- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email or physical letter, Woodside provided Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User's response on 25 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users as evidenced by one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User's response on 25 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

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Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- One Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User responded but provided no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to the email from one Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine User.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.6.4 Recfishwest

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Recfishwest advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Recfishwest a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 30 October 2025, Recfishwest sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 12.1) and:
  - Thanked Woodside for the consultation information email and acknowledged the proposed activities under the EP and the timing information.
  - **(1)** Confirmed it had no concerns based on the information provided.
  - **(2)** Requested that Woodside keep Recfishwest informed so that it could inform its community as required.
- On 30 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to Recfishwest (SI Report A, reference 12.2) and:
  - Thanked Recfishwest for its response and for acknowledging the consultation information.
  - **(1)** Noted that Recfishwest had no concerns.
  - **(2)** Noted Recfishwest's request to be kept informed and confirmed it would provide information to Recfishwest as appropriate.
- On 20 November 2025, Woodside had a meeting with Recfishwest (SI Report A, reference 12.3) to discuss consultation for other EPs. This EP was listed in the slide deck. DNP provided no feedback for this EP at this occasion.

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Recfishwest confirmed it had no concerns.	**(1)** Woodside notes Recfishwest has no concerns.	**(1)** Woodside noted Recfishwest had no concerns.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) Recfishwest requested to be kept informed.	**(2)** Woodside acknowledges Recfishwest's request to be kept informed regarding activities for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would provide information to Recfishwest as appropriate.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify Recfishwest at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Recfishwest for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Recfishwest sufficient information to allow Recfishwest to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Recfishwest on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:

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  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 30 October 2025, Recfishwest shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Recfishwest to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Recfishwest a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Recfishwest advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Recfishwest 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Recfishwest a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Recfishwest's response on 30 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Recfishwest is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Recfishwest:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Recfishwest as evidenced by its response on 30 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Recfishwest provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:

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– Responded to feedback from Recfishwest.
– Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Recfishwest because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.6.5 WA Game Fishing Association

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed WA Game Fishing Association advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent WA Game Fishing Association a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with WA Game Fishing Association for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given WA Game Fishing Association sufficient information to allow WA Game Fishing Association to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

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- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to WA Game Fishing Association on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided WA Game Fishing Association with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed WA Game Fishing Association a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to WA Game Fishing Association advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed WA Game Fishing Association 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed WA Game Fishing Association a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with WA Game Fishing Association is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of WA Game Fishing Association:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding WA Game Fishing Association of the opportunity to provide feedback.

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Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as WA Game Fishing Association did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on WA Game Fishing Association's functions, interests or activities.

4.7 Titleholders and operators

4.7.1 Chevron (Chevron Australia, Chevron Australia New Energies, Chevron Australia New Ventures, JERA Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgon, Osaka Gas Gorgon)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Chevron advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'* and GIS shape files for the EP.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Chevron a follow-up email (SI Report A, reference 13.1). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 30 October 2025, Chevron sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 13.2) and:
  - Thanked Woodside for considering Chevron Australia's functions, interests and activities in relation to Woodside's planned activities.
  - **(1)** Stated that potential impacts to Chevron Future Fields could include: temporary restricted access to future field locations due to exclusion zones or vessel activity, impacts to future field project schedules due to unplanned delays or incidents, or complications for future field tie-ins or installations due to residual debris or unmarked infrastructure.
  - **(2)** Stated that Woodside's Operational Area and EMBA overlapped with several Chevron permits and areas of future interest, and that there was therefore potential for temporary access restrictions to future field tie-in points, pipeline corridors, or drilling locations at the time of decommissioning activity.
  - **(3)** Requested that Woodside provided updated GIS shapefiles as soon as they were available, so that it could identify conflicts with Chevron's future field plans.
  - **(4)** Stated that changes or delays in Woodside's schedule for decommissioning could affect Chevron's future field and timelines, requesting early notification of schedule changes.
  - **(5)** Requested that Woodside shared post-decommissioning seabed clearance survey data with Chevron so it could ensure the area was suitable for future field infrastructure.
  - **(6)** Noted that all waste, especially hazardous materials, must be tracked and removed in accordance with regulatory requirements.

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- **(7)** Noted that any residual or unremovable items should be clearly marked and communicated to JV partners for future field planning.
- **(8)** Emphasised the importance of ongoing communication regarding marine notices and exclusion zones, as they could affect future field vessel mobilisations or survey activities.
- **(9)** Stated that discoveries or issues related to environmental sensitivities that could affect future field development should be communicated to Chevron.

- On 2 December 2025, Woodside sent an email response to Chevron (SI Report A, reference 13.3) and:
  - Thanked Chevron for its feedback.
  - **(1)** Stated that it was not aware of any Chevron permits that overlap with the Operational Area for this EP, and invited Chevron to share with it details of any particular areas of future interests that Chevron was referring to.
  - **(2)** Noted that in the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon spill resulting from vessel collision, the EMBA had the potential to extend into Chevron permits, and provided a map illustrating this. Woodside explained that should this occur, it would notify Chevron, alongside other relevant stakeholders, in line with its oil spill response plans.
  - **(3, 5, 7, 9)** Noted Chevron's requests for information on discoveries or issues related to environmental sensitivities that could affect future field development, information on residual debris or unremovable items, updated GIS shape files, and post-decommissioning survey data, and stated that these would be reviewed through appropriate Joint Venture channels outside of the EP.
  - **(4, 8)** Confirmed it would communicate with stakeholders as appropriate, for instance through marine notices, start- and end-of-activity notifications, and updates on material changes to planned activities.
  - **(6)** Provided details on its waste management, including for hazardous materials and how these would be classified and managed in accordance with applicable legislative requirements.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Chevron stated that potential impacts to its Future Fields could include temporary restricted access, impacts to project schedules, or complications for future field tie-ins or installations.	**(1)** Woodside is not aware of any current or future Chevron permits within the Operational Area for this EP, and as such cannot determine any potential impacts to Chevron or its 'future fields'. Woodside invited Chevron to share with it further details if Chevron was referring to specific permits or areas of future interests.	**(1)** Woodside stated that it was not aware of any Chevron permits that overlap with the Operational Area for this EP, and invited Chevron to share with it details of any particular areas of future interests that Chevron was referring to.	**(1)** No additional measures or controls are required. As standard, Woodside considers the existing environment, including oil and gas facilities, infrastructure and other industries within 50 km of the Operational Area, see Section 4.9.6 of this EP.
(2)	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(2)**

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Chevron stated that Woodside's Operational Area and EMBA overlapped with Chevron permits and areas of future interest, and that there was potential for future temporary access restrictions.	Woodside acknowledges that the EMBA for this EP intersects with some Chevron permits. Woodside commits to notifying Chevron as defined in its oil spill response plans in the event of a hydrocarbon spill.	Woodside noted that in the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the EMBA had the potential to extend into Chevron permits, and provided a map illustrating this. Woodside explained that should this occur, it would notify Chevron, alongside other relevant stakeholders, in line with its oil spill response plans.	No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside will notify Chevron at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in PS 1.2 and C1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
(3) Chevron requested that Woodside provided updated GIS shapefiles so that it could identify conflicts with its future field plans.	**(3)** Woodside refers to the appropriate Joint Venture channels, outside of this EP, for this query.	**(3)** Woodside noted Chevron's request for updated GIS shape files, and stated that this would be reviewed through appropriate Joint Venture channels outside of the EP.	**(3)** No additional measures or controls are required.
(4) Chevron stated that changes or delays in the schedule could affect its future field and timelines, requesting early notification of schedule changes.	**(4)** Woodside notifies relevant stakeholders as appropriate and as defined in the EP, for example through start- and end-of-activity notifications and updates on material changes to planned activities.	**(4)** Woodside confirmed it would communicate with stakeholders as appropriate, for instance through start- and end-of-activity notifications and updates on material changes to planned activities.	**(4)** No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside will notify Chevron as described in (2) above.
(5) Chevron requested that Woodside shared post-decommissioning seabed data so it could ensure the area was suitable for future field infrastructure.	**(5)** Woodside refers to the appropriate Joint Venture channels, outside of this EP, for this query.	**(5)** Woodside noted Chevron's request for post-decommissioning survey data, and stated that this would be reviewed through appropriate Joint Venture channels outside of the EP.	**(5)** No additional measures or controls are required.
(6) Chevron noted that all waste, especially hazardous materials, must be tracked and removed in accordance with regulatory requirements.	**(6)** Woodside manages waste, including hazardous materials, in accordance with the applicable legislative requirements.	**(6)** Woodside provided details on its waste management, including for hazardous materials and how these would be classified and managed in accordance with applicable legislative requirements.	**(6)** No additional measures or controls are required. Section 3.10 of the EP describes management of wastes and recovered infrastructure, including how Woodside will classify and manage waste streams (including hazardous waste) in accordance with applicable legislative requirements or international

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			guidance, and C 13.1 - C 13.3 of the EP outline waste management and recycling controls.
(7) Chevron noted that any residual or unremovable items should be clearly marked and communicated to JV partners for future field planning.	**(7)** Woodside refers to the appropriate Joint Venture channels, outside of this EP, for this query.	**(7)** Woodside noted Chevron's request for information on residual debris or unremovable items, and stated that this would be reviewed through appropriate Joint Venture channels outside of the EP.	**(7)** No additional measures or controls are required.
(8) Chevron emphasised the importance of ongoing communication regarding marine notices and exclusion zones, as they could affect future field activities.	**(8)** Woodside notifies relevant stakeholders as appropriate and as defined in the EP, for example through start- and end-of-activity notifications and updates on material changes to planned activities.	**(8)** Woodside confirmed it would communicate with stakeholders as appropriate, for instance through marine notices, start- and end-of-activity notifications, and updates on material changes to planned activities.	**(8)** No additional measures or controls are required. Woodside will notify Chevron as described in (2) above.
(9) Chevron stated that discoveries or issues related to environmental sensitivities that could affect future field development should be communicated to Chevron.	**(9)** Woodside refers to the appropriate Joint Venture channels, outside of this EP, for this query.	**(9)** Woodside noted Chevron's request for information on discoveries or issues related to environmental sensitivities that could affect future field development, and stated that this would be reviewed through appropriate Joint Venture channels outside of the EP.	**(9)** No additional measures or controls are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Chevron for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Chevron sufficient information to allow Chevron to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Chevron on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- Woodside provided Chevron with bespoke additional information: GIS shape files for this EP.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Chevron with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 30 October 2025, Chevron shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Chevron to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Chevron on 2 December 2025 in response to Chevron's feedback. This also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Chevron a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Chevron advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Chevron 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Chevron a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Chevron's response on 30 October 2025.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Chevron is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Chevron:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Chevron as evidenced by its response on 30 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Chevron provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Chevron.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Chevron because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.7.2 InCapture

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed InCapture advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 2 October 2025, InCapture sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 14.1) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked Woodside for the consultation notification, advising that InCapture had no objections at that time.
  - **(2)** Noted that it would contact Woodside should additional information be required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to InCapture (SI Report A, reference 14.2) and:
  - **(1)** Noted InCapture did not provide any objections to the proposed activities in the EP at this time.
  - **(2)** Noted InCapture would contact Woodside should further information be required.
  - Shared an activity update, advising of revised coordinates for the western endpoint of the Echo Yodel pipeline and timing information.
  - Provided an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) InCapture had no objections at that time.	**(1)** Woodside notes that InCapture provided no objections to the proposed activities of the EP.	**(1)** Woodside thanked InCapture for confirming it had no objections to the proposed activities for the EP at that time.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) InCapture advised it would contact Woodside should it require additional information.	**(2)** Woodside notes that InCapture will contact Woodside should it required additional information. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	**(2)** Woodside noted that InCapture would contact Woodside should it require additional information.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with InCapture for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Woodside has given InCapture sufficient information to allow InCapture to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:			

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- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to InCapture on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 2 October 2025, InCapture shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable InCapture to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside responded to InCapture on 13 October 2025 in response to its feedback. This included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed InCapture a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to InCapture advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed InCapture 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed InCapture a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by InCapture's response on 2 October 2025.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with InCapture is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of InCapture:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to InCapture as evidenced by its response on 2 October 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- InCapture provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:

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- Responded to feedback from InCapture.
- Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with InCapture because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.7.3 Santos (Santos NA Energy Holdings, Santos Ltd, Santos WA Northwest, Santos Offshore, Santos WA Southwest, Santos (BOL), Santos WA PVG)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Santos advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Santos a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 12 November 2025, Santos sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 15.1) and:
  - **(1)** Advised that it had no objections or claims in relation to the planned activity, referencing both the initial and follow-up consultation.
- On 12 November 2025, Santos sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 15.2) and corrected the dates it had referenced in the previous email.
- On 13 November 2025, Woodside sent an email response to Santos (SI Report A, reference 15.3) and:
  - **(1)** Noted Santos had no objections or claims in relation to the planned activity.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Santos confirmed it had no objections or claims.	**(1)** Woodside notes that Santos has no objections or claims.	**(1)** Woodside thanked Santos for confirming it had no objections or claims.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where	No additional controls or measures are required.

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		appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Santos for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Santos sufficient information to allow Santos to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Santos on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Santos with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 12 November 2025, Santos shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Santos to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Santos a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Santos advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Santos 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Santos a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Santos is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Santos:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Santos as evidenced by its response on 12 November 2025.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- Santos provided feedback but no objections or claims. In line with the intended outcome of consultation as set out in Section 5.2 and Regulations 24 and 34(g), Woodside has:
  - Responded to feedback from Santos.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Santos because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

4.7.4 Beagle No. 1, Carbon CQ, Finder Energy (Finder No 16), INPEX Alpha, JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia), KATO (KATO Energy (WA), KATO Corowa, KATO NWS, KATO Amulet), KUFPEC (KUFPEC Perth, KUFPEC Australia, KUFPEC Australia (Julimar), KUFPEC Australia (Wheatstone Lago)), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Longreach Capital Investment, Melbana Exploration, Mobil Australia Resources Company, OMV Australia, PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources NL, Shell Australia, SK Earthon Australia, Skye (Skye Napoleon, Skye Resources), Tanami Energy, Vermilion Oil & Gas Australia, Western Gas

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed the listed titleholders advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no responses had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed titleholders a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with the listed titleholders for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given the listed titleholders sufficient information to allow the listed titleholders and operators to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to the listed titleholders on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided the listed titleholders with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed titleholders a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed titleholders advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed the listed titleholders 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed titleholders a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with the listed titleholders is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed titleholders:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding the listed titleholders of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as the listed titleholders did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on the listed titleholders' functions, interests or activities.

4.8 Peak industry representative bodies

4.8.1 Australian Energy Producers (AEP)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AEP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AEP a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with AEP for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given AEP sufficient information to allow AEP to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to AEP on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided AEP with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AEP a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AEP advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed AEP 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed AEP a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with AEP is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AEP:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding AEP of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as AEP did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on AEP's functions, interests or activities.

4.9 Local government and elected parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations

4.9.1 Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Exmouth CCI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Exmouth CCI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Exmouth CCI a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Exmouth CCI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Exmouth CCI sufficient information to allow Exmouth CCI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Exmouth CCI on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Exmouth CCI with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Exmouth CCI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Exmouth CCI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Exmouth CCI 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Exmouth CCI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Exmouth CCI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Exmouth CCI:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Exmouth CCI of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Exmouth CCI did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Exmouth CCI's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.2 Karratha and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed KDCCI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent KDCCI a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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- On 13 October 2025, Woodside forwarded the consultation information to another email address at KDCCI after receiving a notification that the update from the same day could not be delivered (SI Report A, 16.1).
- On 13 October 2025, KDCCI responded to confirm that the new email address was suitable (SI Report A, 16.2).
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside thanked KDCCI for confirming the email address and noted it would direct future consultation information to that address (SI Report A, 16.3).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with KDCCI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given KDCCI sufficient information to allow KDCCI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to KDCCI on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).

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- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided KDCCI with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed KDCCI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to KDCCI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed KDCCI 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed KDCCI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with KDCCI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of KDCCI:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding KDCCI of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as KDCCI did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on KDCCI's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.3 Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Onslow CCI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Onslow CCI a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Onslow CCI for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Onslow CCI sufficient information to allow Onslow CCI to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Onslow CCI on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.

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  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Onslow CCI with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Onslow CCI a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Onslow CCI advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Onslow CCI 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Onslow CCI a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Onslow CCI is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Onslow CCI:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Onslow CCI of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Onslow CCI did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Onslow CCI's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.4 Exmouth Community Liaison Group (Exmouth CLG)

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Exmouth CLG members advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Exmouth CLG members a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 12 November 2025, Woodside presented to the Exmouth CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 17.1).
  - Woodside presented slides on how it consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs and an overview of the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, among other EPs. The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website.
  - 10 CLG members attended the meeting representing:
    - Shire of Exmouth
    - Gascoyne Development Commission
    - WA Country Health Service
    - Exmouth CCI
    - PHI
    - St Johns WA
  - No feedback was provided for this Environment Plan.
- On 7 May 2026, Woodside presented to the Exmouth CLG on development, operations and decommissioning activities, aviation and people movements and community engagement activities, including Woodside's announced A$1million in funding towards Exmouth recovery activities. 17.2).
  - Woodside also presented slides on how it consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs and an overview of EPs, and noted EPs currently under assessment including the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP.
  - The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website.
  - 8 CLG members attended the meeting representing:
    - Shire of Exmouth
    - Gascoyne Development Commission
    - Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry
    - Exmouth Volunteer Marine and Rescue
    - Exmouth Freight and Logistics
    - Terrafirma Offshore

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– No feedback was provided for this Environment Plan.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Exmouth CLG for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Exmouth CLG sufficient information to allow Exmouth CLG to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Exmouth CLG on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 12 November 2025, Woodside attended a meeting with Exmouth CLG and provided information on this and other EPs.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Exmouth CLG with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

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Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Exmouth CLG a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Exmouth CLG advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Exmouth CLG 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Exmouth CLG a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Exmouth CLG is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Exmouth CLG:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Exmouth CLG of the opportunity to provide feedback.
- On 12 November 2025, Woodside attended a meeting with Exmouth CLG and provided information on this and other EPs.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Exmouth CLG did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Exmouth CLG's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.5 Karratha Community Liaison Group (Karratha CLG)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 25 September 2025, Woodside presented to the Karratha CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 18.1).

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  - Woodside presented slides on how it consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs and an overview of the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP, among other EPs.
  - The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website.
  - 9 CLG members attended the meeting representing:
    - City of Karratha
    - Department of Education
    - Dampier Community Association
    - Karratha Central Healthcare
    - Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry
    - Pilbara Ports
    - Department of Creative Industries, Tourism and Sport
    - Community member x 2
  - No feedback was provided for this Environment Plan.
- On 27 September 2025, Woodside sent an email to CLG members (SI Report A, reference 18.2) regardless of their attendance at the meeting, linking to the meeting minutes and presentation slides.
- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Karratha CLG members advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Karratha CLG members a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 1 April 2026, Woodside presented to the Karratha CLG on EP consultation requirements and Woodside activities, including activities for this EP (SI Report A, reference 18.3).
  - Woodside presented slides on how it consults relevant persons in the course of preparing EPs and provided information on relevant persons and EMBAs and an overview of EPs, including a slide including this EP.
  - The slides included a QR code and a URL for the Consultation Activities page of the Woodside website.
  - 5 CLG members attended the meeting representing:
    - KDCCI
    - Department of Education
    - Karratha Central Health Care
    - Dampier Community Association
    - Bechtel

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– No feedback was provided for this Environment Plan.

- On 21 May 2026, Woodside sent an email to CLG members (SI Report A, reference 18.4) regardless of their attendance at the meeting, linking to the meeting minutes and presentation slides.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Karratha CLG for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Karratha CLG sufficient information to allow Karratha CLG to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

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- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Karratha CLG on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'.*
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Karratha CLG with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.
- On 25 September 2025, Woodside attended a meeting with Karratha CLG and provided information on this and other EPs. On 26 September 2025, Woodside provided presentation slides to Karratha CLG members.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Karratha CLG a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Karratha CLG advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Karratha CLG 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Karratha CLG a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Karratha CLG is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Karratha CLG:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Karratha CLG of the opportunity to provide feedback.

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- On 25 September 2025, Woodside attended a meeting with Karratha CLG and provided information on this and other EPs. On 26 September 2025, Woodside provided presentation slides to Karratha CLG members.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Karratha CLG did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.

The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Karratha CLG's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.6 City of Karratha

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed City of Karratha advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent City of Karratha a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with City of Karratha for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given City of Karratha sufficient information to allow City of Karratha to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to City of Karratha on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided City of Karratha with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed City of Karratha a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to City of Karratha advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed City of Karratha 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed City of Karratha a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with City of Karratha is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of City of Karratha:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding City of Karratha of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as City of Karratha did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on City of Karratha's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.7 Shire of Ashburton

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Shire of Ashburton advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.26) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Shire of Ashburton a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Shire of Ashburton for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Woodside has given Shire of Ashburton sufficient information to allow Shire of Ashburton to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because: • The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Shire of Ashburton on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included: – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation. – A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures. – A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback. – A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. – Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations). • The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025. • On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Shire of Ashburton with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet. **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Shire of Ashburton advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission. • Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed Shire of Ashburton a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP. **Reasonable Opportunity** A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Shire of Ashburton is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Shire of Ashburton: • Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation. • Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Shire of Ashburton of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Shire of Ashburton did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Shire of Ashburton's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.8 Shire of Exmouth

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Shire of Exmouth advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Shire of Exmouth a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Shire of Exmouth for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** Woodside has given Shire of Exmouth sufficient information to allow Shire of Exmouth to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because: • The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Shire of Exmouth on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included: – The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation. – A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures. – A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback. – A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. – Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations). • The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025. • On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Shire of Exmouth with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet. **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed Shire of Exmouth a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Shire of Exmouth advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission. • Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Shire of Exmouth 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed Shire of Exmouth a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP. **Reasonable Opportunity** A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Shire of Exmouth is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Shire of Exmouth: • Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation. • Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

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- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Shire of Exmouth of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Shire of Exmouth did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Shire of Exmouth's functions, interests or activities.

4.10 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals

4.10.1 The Wilderness Society

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed The Wilderness Society advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent The Wilderness Society a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with The Wilderness Society for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given The Wilderness Society sufficient information to allow The Wilderness Society to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to The Wilderness Society on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided The Wilderness Society with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed The Wilderness Society a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to The Wilderness Society advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed The Wilderness Society 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed The Wilderness Society a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with The Wilderness Society is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of The Wilderness Society:

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- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media. On 5 October 2025, an individual identified themselves as an affiliate to The Wilderness Society at Woodside's stall at a community event in Exmouth, WA (Record of Consultation, Reference 6.5.2.1). The individual took an Echo Yodel Consultation Information Sheet. No contact details were provided, and the individual has not subsequently contacted Woodside.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding The Wilderness Society of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as The Wilderness Society did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on The Wilderness Society's functions, interests or activities.

4.11 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations

4.11.1 Cape Conservation Group

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Cape Conservation Group advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Cape Conservation Group a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Cape Conservation Group for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Cape Conservation Group sufficient information to allow Cape Conservation Group to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Cape Conservation Group on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Cape Conservation Group with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Cape Conservation Group a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Cape Conservation Group advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Cape Conservation Group 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Cape Conservation Group a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Cape Conservation Group is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Cape Conservation Group:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Cape Conservation Group of the opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Cape Conservation Group did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Cape Conservation Group's functions, interests or activities.

4.11.2 Protect Ningaloo

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Protect Ningaloo advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Protect Ningaloo a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Protect Ningaloo for the purpose of regulation 25 complete. Sufficient information, a reasonable period and a reasonable opportunity have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP and further summarised in the Consultation Approach above. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Protect Ningaloo sufficient information to allow Protect Ningaloo to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since September 2025. Woodside gave this information to Protect Ningaloo on 30 September 2025, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:
  - The purpose of consultation and set out what was being sought through consultation.
  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.
  - A link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
  - Advice that relevant persons can request that particular information provided during consultation not be published (to align with 25(4) of the Environment Regulations).
- The updated Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, along with a proactive follow-up email, Woodside provided Protect Ningaloo with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Protect Ningaloo a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

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- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Protect Ningaloo advising of consultation as well as when consultation closed for the purposes of the preparation of the EP. This enabled Woodside to assess feedback before EP submission.
- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Protect Ningaloo 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced nine months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Protect Ningaloo a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Protect Ningaloo is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Protect Ningaloo:

- Woodside published advertisements in 5 national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- Woodside ran a targeted social media campaign (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.
- From October 2025, Woodside held, or hosted information stalls at, a number of community events and roadshows in regional areas including the Pilbara and Gascoyne to raise awareness of the EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email (which also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet) on 13 October 2025, reminding Protect Ningaloo of the opportunity to provide feedback.
- Woodside also consulted AMCS – the parent organisation of the Protect Ningaloo conservation program – for this EP, providing Protect Ningaloo another opportunity to provide feedback.

Outcomes of Consultation

Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24. The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Protect Ningaloo did not provide feedback for this EP.
- Woodside will continue to accept and assess feedback throughout the life of the EP and apply its Management of Change and Revision process when applicable.
- The measures and controls described in this EP address the potential impact from the proposed activity on Protect Ningaloo's functions, interests or activities.

4.12 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations

4.12.1 Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)

BTAC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Thalanyji people to represent the Thalanyji people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

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Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed BTAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.33). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values that BTAC has previously provided to Woodside considered relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** BTAC's cultural obligation to care for the environmental values of Sea Country, such as archaeological sites identified on nearshore islands including the Montebello Islands, Barrow Island and Mackerel Islands.
    - **(1)** A request from Woodside that BTAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - Acknowledgement that discussions relating to a draft consultation agreement with BTAC are ongoing and continue to occur in parallel to EP consultation.
  - A request for information on how BTAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for BTAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed BTAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.1.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Values: • Sea Country – connection to, access to and transfer of knowledge: • Enduring deep connection north of Onslow, extending out to Islands off the Pilbara coast including the	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited BTAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (ROC, 6.1.33) BTAC did not request changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9.

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Montebello, Barrow and Mackerel Islands. • Cultural obligation to care for environment and values of Sea Country. • Resources including fish, shellfish, crabs, crustaceans, sea urchins, eggs, turtles, dugongs, flora and fauna associated with mangrove communities. • Artefacts and burials in coastal sand dunes. • Archaeological sites on Barrow and Montebello Islands. • Archaeological evidence of use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins. • Ceremonial sites (Thalu) for the increase of turtle, shark, ray, fish, squid, octopus, hill kangaroo and emu.			
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation and literature review.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with BTAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:			

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Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to BTAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of BTAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to BTAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with BTAC on 1 October 2025 and requested BTAC provide feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to BTAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on BTAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspaper, the Koori Mail (6.3.5) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with BTAC members as well as the BTAC Board.
  - Asked BTAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether BTAC required further information.

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- Woodside offered to meet with BTAC.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and BTAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No feedback or information during consultation was provided for this EP. However, as previously noted cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.2 Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC)

Kariyarra is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by Kariyarra people to represent the Kariyarra people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed KAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.34). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values relating to KAC that Woodside considers relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Marine animals:
      - Turtles – management of and sea turtle nesting.
      - Whales – connection to Songlines, impacts to whale migration.
      - Shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells.
      - Mullets (fish).
      - Sea cow (dugong).
    - **(2)** Sea Country:
      - Cultural obligations to care for Country.
      - Secret habitat totems.

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    - Access for fishing, trapping crabbing, catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears, collecting shellfish and visiting offshore islands at low tide.
  - **(3)** Yinta:
    - Significant cultural/spiritual sites.
    - Cultural rights to land determine who can use or speak for an area.
  - **(4)** Marine species as resources:
    - Marine mammals including sea cow (dugong).
    - Fish including mullets.
    - Molluscs including bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods.
    - Shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells.
  - **(5)** Coastal landforms and vegetation.
  - **(6)** Heritage sites associated with the coast and ocean including the presence of mythical snakes.
  - **(7)** Transfer of knowledge to future generations:
    - Impacts to resources – species reduction.
    - Temporary exclusion to areas in the case of an oil spill etc.
  - **(8)** Islands off the coast of Port Hedland are significant:
    - Little Turtle.
    - North Turtle.
    - Bedout.
  - **(9)** Importance of river systems as food chains.
- **(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)** A request from Woodside that KAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on how KAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- A request for KAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 1 October 2025, KAC emailed Woodside after receiving the ROC for this EP (Echo Yodel) and speaking on the phone. KAC enquired whether the EP could be discussed during a pre-arranged meeting later that month (SI Report B, reference 1.2.1).
- On 8 October 2025, Woodside emailed and called KAC in relation to a consultation meeting scheduled for 23 October 2025 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.2 – 1.2.3).

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- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed KAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.2.4).
- On 17 October 2025, Woodside emailed KAC details of their planned meeting on 23 October 2025 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.5).
- On 23 October 2025, Woodside and KAC met in Port Hedland to discuss this EP and another (SI Report B, reference 1.2.6). Matters discussed relevant to this EP:
  - **(10)** KAC raised concerns about noise from the operation affecting marine life, particularly whales, turtles, and dolphins. **(10)** Woodside confirmed that the activity is outside of whale migration patterns and will monitor marine species during operations.
  - **(11)** KAC enquired whether the project would use white or amber light. **(11)** Woodside stated it did not use amber light at that distance from shore. Shearwater birds do not land on vessels, but Woodside has controls in place such as using blinds on windows as well as routine inspections on decks for shearwater birds.
  - Cultural values were discussed, with Woodside emphasising the importance of ongoing engagement with KAC regarding cultural governance and values.
- On 27 October 2025, Woodside and KAC exchanged emails about attendance at the 23 October 2025 meeting (SI Report B, references 1.2.7 - 1.2.8).
- On 28 October 2025 KAC emailed Woodside and requested a copy of the PowerPoint presentation from their meeting on 23 October 2025. Woodside replied on 7 November 2025 and explained that the presentation was not for public distribution however Summary Information Sheets previously provided to KAC contained relevant details (SI Report B, references 1.2.9, 1.2.10).

Ongoing consultation

- On 18 November 2025, Woodside emailed KAC to arrange regular meetings as part of ongoing consultation in 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.11).
- On 25 November 2025, KAC and Woodside exchanged emails about Woodside's request for regular meetings (SI Report B, references 1.2.12 – 1.2.15).
- On 14 January 2026, Woodside emailed KAC details about meeting in Port Hedland (SI Report B, reference 1.2.16).
- On 21 January 2026, Woodside met KAC (SI Report B reference 1.2.17). Matters discussed included:
  - EP consultation material content.
  - KAC's Care for Country Program
  - Local rock art
- On 27 March 2026, Woodside emailed KAC about meeting in Port Hedland in April (SI Report B, reference 1.2.18).
- **(4)** On 8 May 2026, Woodside met KAC in Port Hedland to discuss two unrelated EPs (SI Report B, reference 1.2.19). During the meeting KAC confirmed terminology relating to con shells.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Marine animals:	**(1)**	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential

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• Turtles – management of and sea turtle nesting. • Whales – connection to Songlines, impacts to whale migration. • Shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells. • Mullets (fish). • Sea cow (dugong).	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(2) Sea Country: • Cultural obligations to care for Country. • Secret habitat totems. • Access for fishing, trapping crabbing, catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears, collecting shellfish and visiting offshore islands at low tide.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(3) Yinta: • Significant cultural/spiritual sites. • Cultural rights to land determine who can use or speak for an area.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(4) Marine species as resources: • Marine mammals including sea cow (dugong). • Fish including mullets.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34).	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.

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• Molluscs including bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods. • Shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells.		During a meeting on 8 May 2026, KAC clarified the use of the term 'con shell'.	
(5) Coastal landforms and vegetation.	**(5)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(5)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(6) Heritage sites associated with the coast and ocean including the presence of mythical snakes.	**(6)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(6)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(6)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Section 6.9 of the EP.
(7) Transfer of knowledge to future generations: • Impacts to resources – species reduction. • Temporary exclusion to areas in the case of an oil spill etc.	**(7)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(7)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(7)** Woodside recorded this cultural value in section 4.9 of the EP. Measures relating to oil spills are covered in Appendix G - Oil spill Preparedness and Response and Appendix H – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.
(8) Islands off the coast of Port Hedland are significant: • Little Turtle. • North Turtle. • Bedout.	**(8)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation). Woodside notes these Islands fall outside of the EMBA.	**(8)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(8)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values however these islands fall outside the EMBA and therefore no impacts are expected.

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(9) Importance of river systems as food chains.	**(9)** Woodside assesses environmental impacts of its EPs and puts in place appropriate mitigation measures. River systems are not relevant to this EP.	**(9)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited KAC to make changes or provide additional information about this cultural value (See ROC, 6.1.34). KAC did not request changes.	**(9)** Cultural values relating to river systems are in 4.9. River systems are not relevant to this EP therefore no impacts are expected.
(10) KAC raised concerns about noise from the operation affecting marine life, particularly whales, turtles, and dolphins.	**(10)** Woodside assess environmental impacts of its EPs and puts in place appropriate mitigation measures regarding noise and marine life.	**(10)** Woodside confirmed that the activity is outside of whale migration patterns and will monitor marine species during operations.	**(10)** Woodside has assessed the potential impacts of noise on marine life and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(11) KAC enquired whether the project would use white or amber light.	**(11)** Woodside does not use amber light at that distance from shore.	**(11)** Woodside stated it did not use amber light at that distance from shore. Shearwater birds do not land on vessels but Woodside has controls in place such as using blinds on windows as well as routine inspections on decks for shearwater birds.	**(11)** Woodside has assessed the potential impacts of light on birds and other marine life and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	Based on the engagement to date, no additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with KAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically: **Sufficient Information**			

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Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to KAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of KAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to KAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to KAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with KAC on 1 October 2025 and requested KAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to KAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on KAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025:
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with KAC members as well as the KAC Board.
  - Asked KAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether KAC required further information.
- Woodside met on KAC on 23 October to discuss the proposed activity.

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- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and KAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- As previously noted, cultural values for this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.
- Woodside has also considered additional feedback provided during consultation for this EP about acoustic and light emissions (see summary points 10 and 11).

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.3 Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)

MAC is established under the Burrup and Maitland Industrial Estates Agreement and is the representative body for the Traditional Custodians for Murujuga being the Ngarluma, the Mardudhunera, the Yaburara, the Yindjibarndi, and the Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo peoples (collectively Ngarda-Ngarli). MAC is the cultural authority for Murujuga and is responsible for the management and protection of its cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed MAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.35). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values relating to MAC that Woodside considers relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** The ecosystem and health of Mermaid Sound.
    - **(2)** Marine species:
      - Whales – totemic importance
      - Dolphins – cultural ceremonies
      - Dugongs – food source
      - Fish – cultural ceremonies
      - Sea snakes – culturally important
      - Turtles – Songlines
      - Coral – attract fish and other species
      - Seagrass – provide protection for animals

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    - Stingrays
    - Sharks
    - Crustaceans
    - Octopus
    - Sea stars
    - Sea urchins
    - Sponges
    - Molluscs
  - **(3)** Marine eco-systems:
    - Mangroves
    - Macroalgal (seaweed) communities
    - Subtidal soft bottom communities (ocean bottom)
    - Intertidal sand and mudflat communities
    - Rocky shores
  - **(4)** Fish traps in Conzinc Bay and Angel and Gidley Islands.
  - **(5)** Harvesting squid around Conzinc Bay.
  - **(6)** MAC is the appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga.
  - **(7)** Submerged landscape:
    - Potential impact on Jinna (Songlines).
    - Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage.
  - **(8)** Murujuga seasonal calendar:
    - Any change to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities.
- **(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)** A request from Woodside that MAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on how MAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- A request for MAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

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- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed MAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.3.1).
- On 23 October 2025, MAC emailed Woodside a response to an activity update for this EP (SI Report, reference 1.3.2). MAC provided this feedback:
  - **(8)** Any activity that could potentially affect the natural movement, migration and/or other behaviour of marine species may impact the cultural interpretation of the seasonal landscape and seascape.
  - **(9)** Impacts on environmental values should be assessed separately to cultural values.
  - **(10)** MAC does not require further consultation on his plan and expects to be consulted about Woodside projects located closer to Murujuga.
- On 30 October 2025, Woodside emailed MAC a reply to its email on 23 October 2025 (SI Report B, reference 1.3.3). Matters relevant to this EP:
  - **(8,9)** Woodside has assessed risks and impacts to marine fauna using established methodologies and recognises their cultural importance.
  - **(8,9)** Impacts from activities on the environment, including marine fauna, are assessed, and management measures are established to mitigate these impacts, including scheduling activities outside of whale migration periods.
  - **(8,9)** Key impacts, risks, and proposed management measures are outlined in Constitution Information Sheets linked during initial consultations.
  - **(10)** Woodside welcomes further queries or discussions regarding MAC's cultural values in EPs and related matters.

Ongoing consultation

- On 19 March 2026, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NAC and Yindjibarndi attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside provided information about the EP consultation process (SI Report B, reference 6.1.1).
- On 12 May 2026, MAC emailed Woodside a letter about two unrelated EPs (SI Report B, reference 1.3.4). Relevant items included:
  - **(8)** MAC noted that environmental protection alone may not fully safeguard cultural values; even scientifically acceptable protections can affect Aboriginal practices, ceremonies, and subsistence if marine species or landscape changes occur.
  - **(11)** MAC requested Woodside explain how cultural values are identified and incorporated into specific management measures.
  - **(8)** MAC highlighted potential impacts of changes to marine mammal movements, seasonal landscape/seascape interpretations, submerged landscapes, and shifts in species abundance on cultural activities.
  - **(12)** MAC requested to be notified in the event of environmental incidents within Murujuga's UNESCO World Heritage-listed area.
- On 15 June 2026, Woodside emailed MAC a response to its letter dated 12 May 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.3.5). Relevant items included:
  - **(8)** Woodside acknowledged MAC's position noting that the cultural values had already been captured in EPs where MAC was considered relevant but confirmed that additional contextual information would be included.
  - **(11)** Woodside explained the purpose of EP consultation with MAC is to understand how the proposed activities in the EPs could potentially impact MAC's cultural values, functions, interests, and activities which allows Woodside, in the course of developing the EPs, to assess MAC's feedback, and where relevant to the activity, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EPs.
  - **(12)** Woodside stated that should an incident occur over Murujuga Sea Country, MAC would be contacted.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan

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	about the adverse impact of the activity		
(1) The ecosystem and health of Mermaid Sound.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation). Woodside notes that Mermaid Sound does not fall within the EMBA.	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC did not request changes.	**(1)** Cultural values relating to Mermaid Sound are in 4.9. Mermaid Sound is not relevant to this EP therefore no impacts are expected.
(2) Marine species: • Whales – totemic importance • Dolphins – cultural ceremonies • Dugongs – food source • Fish – cultural ceremonies • Sea snakes – culturally important • Turtles – Songlines • Coral – attract fish and other species • Seagrass – provide protection for animals • Stingrays • Sharks • Crustaceans • Octopus • Sea stars • Sea urchins • Sponges • Molluscs	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC did not request changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.

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(3) Marine eco-systems: • Mangroves • Macroalgal (seaweed) communities • Subtidal soft bottom communities (ocean bottom) • Intertidal sand and mudflat communities • Rocky shores	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and publicly available literature).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC did not request changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(4) Fish traps in Conzinc Bay and Angel and Gidley Islands.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature). Although this area is not within the EP EMBA Woodside has noted this value in the EP.	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC did not request changes.	**(4)** Cultural values relating to Fish traps in Conzinc Bay and Angel and Gidley Islands are in 4.9. These areas are not relevant to this EP therefore no impacts are expected.
(5) Harvesting squid around Conzinc Bay.	**(5)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature). Although this area is not within the EP EMBA Woodside has noted this value in the EP.	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC did not request changes.	**(5)** Cultural values relating to harvesting squid in Conzinc Bay are in 4.9. This area is not relevant to this EP therefore no impacts are expected.
(6) MAC is the appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga.	**(6)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation). Murujuga does not fall within the EMBA therefore no impacts are expected.	**(6)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC,	**(6)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record this cultural value. Murujuga does not fall within the EMBA therefore no impacts are expected.

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		6.1.35). MAC. MAC did not request changes.	
(7) Submerged landscape: • Potential impact on Jinna (Songlines). • Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage.	**(7)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(7)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC did not request changes.	**(7)** Woodside considers underwater cultural heritage in Section 4.9 and relevant controls are in Section 6.8 and 6.9.
(8) Murujuga seasonal calendar: • Any change to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities.	**(8)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(8)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided MAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (see ROC, 6.1.35). MAC reiterated the importance of this value in correspondence about this EP on 23 October 2025. Woodside explained in its reply to MAC on 30 October 2025 that it had assessed risks and impacts to marine fauna using established methodologies and recognizes their cultural importance. Impacts from activities on the environment, including marine fauna, are assessed, and management measures are established to mitigate these impacts.	**(8)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(9) Impacts on environmental values should be assessed separately to cultural values.	**(9)** Woodside has assessed risks and impacts to marine fauna using established methodologies and recognises their cultural importance.	**(9)** Woodside has assessed risks and impacts to marine fauna using established methodologies and recognises their cultural importance.	**(9)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these

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		Impacts from activities on the environment, including marine fauna, are assessed, and management measures are established to mitigate these impacts.	and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(10) MAC does not require further consultation on his plan and expects to be consulted about Woodside projects located closer to Murujuga.	**(10)** Woodside accepts MAC's feedback that it does not require further consultation on this plan. Under Woodside's methodology, MAC is consulted about EPs near Murujuga.	**(10)** Woodside welcomes further queries or discussions regarding MAC's cultural values in EPs and related matters.	**(10)** No action required.
(11) MAC has requested Woodside explain how cultural values are identified and incorporated into specific management measures.	**(11)** Woodside documents cultural values for groups. These values are sourced from consultation and reviews of publicly available literature.	**(11)** Woodside has explained to MAC that its consultation process seeks to understand cultural values, functions, interests, and activities. These are considered during the development of EPs and where relevant appropriate control measures are included.	**(11)** No action required.
(12) MAC has requested to be notified in the event of environmental incidents within Murujuga's UNESCO World Heritage-listed area.	**(12)** In the unlikely event of an unplanned incident Woodside will contact relevant Traditional Owners.	**(12)** Woodside stated that should an incident occur over Murujuga Sea Country, MAC would be contacted.	**(12)** Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is in Appendix G.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	Based on the engagement to date, no additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with MAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to MAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to MAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to MAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with MAC on 1 October 2025 and requested MAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to MAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on MAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.

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  - Offered for Woodside to speak with MAC members as well as the MAC Board.
  - Asked MAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether MAC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and MAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- As previously noted, cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls, assessed in Section 6.
- During ongoing consultation, MAC provided additional feedback which has been addressed (See 12 and 13).

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.4 Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)

NTGAC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Baiyungu people to represent the Baiyungu people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed NTGAC via YMAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.36). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values relating to NTGAC that Woodside considers relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Interests in marine ecosystems and species:
      - Invasive marine species.
      - Chemicals released into the water – ballast water discharge.
      - Marine parks – risks.
  - **(1)** A request from Woodside that NTGAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NTGAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.

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– A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
– Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
– Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
– A request for NTGAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 6 October 2025, NTGAC (via YMAC) emailed Woodside informing of a new contact person for the NTGAC Board of Directors (SI Report B, reference 1.4.1).
- Between 7 and 8 October 2025, Woodside and NTGAC (via YMAC) exchanged emails about Woodside's focal person changing (SI Report B, reference 1.4.2 – 1.4.4)
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed NTGAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.4.5).

Ongoing consultation

- On 3 December 2025, Woodside emailed NTGAC via YMAC and offered to meet (SI Report B, reference 1.4.6)

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Interests in marine ecosystems and species: • Invasive marine species. • Chemicals released into the water – ballast water discharge. • Marine parks – risks.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NTGAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.36). NTGAC did not request changes.	**(1)** Woodside recorded this cultural value in Section 4.9 of the EP. The management of ballast water discharges is covered in Section 6.9 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation and / or literature review.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with NTGAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to NTGAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of NTGAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to NTGAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NTGAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with NTGAC on 1 October 2025 and requested NTGAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to NTGAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on NTGAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.

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  - Offered for Woodside to speak with NTGAC members as well as the NTGAC Board.
  - Asked NTGAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether NTGAC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and NTGAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No feedback or information during consultation was provided for this EP. However, as previously noted cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.5 Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)

NAC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Ngarluma people to represent the Ngarluma people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed NAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.37). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values relating to NAC that Woodside considers relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Onshore heritage.
    - **(2)** Potential of submerged heritage.
    - **(3)** Manggan (creative beings) used supernatural force to shape the hills, rivers, seas and landforms.
  - **(1, 2, 3)** A request from Woodside that NAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how NAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.

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  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for NAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed NAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.5.1).

Ongoing consultation

- On 3 December 2025, Wong GooTt Oo, WAC and NAC attended Woodside's Quarter 4 Heritage Meeting in Karratha (SI Report, reference 5.1.1). Matters discussed relevant to this EP included:
  - Woodside showed a video explaining EP consultation.
  - Woodside said it may develop more videos to aid consultation.
- Between 9 January and 3 February 2026, Woodside and NAC exchanged emails about meeting. Woodside also attended the NAC office (SI Report B, references 1.5.2 – 1.5.6, 1.5.8-1.5.14).
- On 28 January 2026, Woodside emailed NAC a reminder for the Heritage Meeting scheduled for 4 March 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.5.7).
- On 5 February 2026, Woodside emailed NAC, WAC and Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo dates of upcoming heritage meetings and responses to questions taken on notice during their 3 December 2025 heritage meeting (SI Report B, reference 1.5.15).
- On 11 February 2026, Woodside and NAC met in Karratha (SI Report B, reference 1.5.16). Matters discussed were summarised in an email and included:
  - Arrangements for the 4 March 2026 heritage meeting.
  - Agreement about future meetings.
  - Information about employment and community projects.
- On 17 February 2026, Woodside emailed NAC about attendance at quarterly heritage meetings (SI Report B, reference1.5.17).
- On 4 March 2026, NAC and Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo attended a Quarterly Heritage Meeting (SI Report B, reference 5.1.2). Matters discussed included:
  - Woodside explained the consultation process for all EPs.
  - Woodside requested information about cultural values.
  - Woodside emphasised that consultation is a two-way dialogue.
- On 19 March 2026, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NAC and Yindjibarndi attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside provided information about the EP consultation process (SI Report B, reference 6.1.1).
- On 3 June 2026, NAC, WAC and Wong-GooTt-Oo attended a Quarterly Heritage Meeting (SI Report B, reference 5.1.3). Matters discussed relating to EPs included:
  - Woodside explained the consultation process for all EPs.
  - Woodside discussed recent and planned EP consultation.
  - Woodside stated that its goal is to make information clearer and easier to understand which includes building a library of videos to explain different activities.

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– Woodside showed the video about environmental impact assessments and will provide an opportunity to see more videos at future meetings. – Woodside welcomed feedback including what could be explained better or more information needed when consulting with Traditional Owners.			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity**	**Woodside's Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
(1) Cultural Value: Onshore Heritage.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.37). NAC did not request changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(2) Cultural Value: Potential of submerged heritage.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.37). NAC did not request changes.	**(2)** Woodside considers underwater cultural heritage in Section 4.9 and relevant controls are in Section 6.8 and 6.9.
(3) Cultural Value: Manggan (creative beings) used supernatural force to shape the hills, rivers, seas and landforms.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (literature review).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided NAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.37). NAC did not request changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values; where relevant, controls have been adopted in Section 6.8.

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No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation and / or literature review.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with NAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to NAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of NAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to NAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with NAC on 1 October 2025 and requested MAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to NAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on NAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
- Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
- Offered for Woodside to speak with NAC members as well as the NAC Board.
- Asked NAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether NAC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and NAC have had direct contact lines to each other.
- Woodside invites NAC to Quarterly Heritage Meetings.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No feedback or information during consultation was provided for this EP. However, as previously noted cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.6 Nhuwala Claim Group (Nhuwala)

The Nhuwala Claim Group Native Title claim is in Western Australia's Pilbara region within the Shire of Ashburton. The application area covers around 3,475 square kilometres surrounding Onslow. The Nhuwala Claim Group is represented by YMAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed Nhuwala via YMAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.38). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.

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  - A request for information on how Nhuwala would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face. A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for Nhuwala to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 1 October 2025, Nhuwala via YMAC emailed Woodside in relation to earlier discussions about meeting to discuss EP consultation (SI Report B, reference 1.6.1).
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed Nhuwala via YMAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.6.2).
- Between 14 and 15 October 2025, Woodside and Nhuwala via YMAC exchanged emails about meeting on 22 October 2025 (SI Report B, references 1.6.3- 1.6.7).
- On 16 October 2025, Nhuwala via YMAC emailed Woodside and requested that their meeting scheduled for 22 October 2025 be delayed until 4 or 5 November 2025 (SI Report B, reference 1.6.8).
- On 16 October 2025, Woodside emailed Nhuwala via YMAC. Woodside agreed to Nhuwala's request to postpone their planned meeting to the early November but explained that consultation periods for this EP and others would have closed by this time. Woodside explained that feedback received during the meeting would be assessed and any measures or controls considered as required will be applied via Woodside's Management of Change and Review process (SI Report B, reference 1.6.9).
- Between 16 and 30 October 2025, Nhuwala via YMAC and Woodside exchanged emails about meeting in early November. During the exchange, the meeting date of 4 November 2025 was confirmed, and logistics including catering and budgets were discussed (SI Report B, references 1.6.10 – 1.6.25).
- On 30 October 2025, Nhuwala via YMAC emailed Woodside and cancelled their planned meeting for 4 November 2025. Nhuwala requested the meeting be postponed until the week of 17 November 2025 (SI Report B, reference1.6.26).
- Between 30 October and 6 November 2025, Nhuwala via YMAC exchanged emails about postponing the meeting scheduled for 4 November 2025. During exchange it was agreed that the meeting would be postponed to 20 November 2025. Woodside explained that consultation for this EP would be closed by that date and feedback received would be considered as ongoing consultation (SI Report B, references 1.6.27 – 1.6.31).
- Between 7 and 14 November 2025, Woodside and Nhuwala via YMAC exchanged emails about logistics relating to their meeting rescheduled to 20 November 2025 (SI Report B, references 1.6.32 – 1.6.39).
- On 20 November 2025, Woodside Nhuwala met in Karratha (SI Report B, reference 1.6.40). Matters discussed relevant to this EP:
- Woodside explained the Environmental Plan approval process and EMBAs.
  - Woodside sought information from Nhuwala about cultural values.
  - Woodside explained decommissioning.
  - **(1)** Nhuwala enquired about light emissions and whether vessels would operate 24 hours per day. **(1)** Woodside provided further information about "Potential Impacts and Controls" including a seabird management plan for lights at night. Vessels would only have enough light for safe operations.
  - **(2)** Nhuwala sought information about Woodside's processes for conducting desktop cultural heritage assessments. **(2)** Woodside took the question on notice.

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- On 28 November 2025, Woodside emailed Nhuwala via YMAC answers to questions on notice taken during their meeting on 20 November 2025 (SI Report B, reference 1.6.41). The email included:
  - Links to videos shared during the meeting.
  - Links to Consultation Information Sheets for EPs discussed during the meeting.
  - **(2)** Answers to questions taken on notice including Information about Woodside's Cultural Heritage Assessment Process.
  - An explanation about "ongoing consultation".
  - A request for information about Nhuwala's cultural values.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Nhuwala enquired about light emissions and whether vessels would operate 24 hours per day.	**(1)** Woodside has control measures in place to mitigate the effect of light on marine animals and birds.	**(1)** Woodside provided further information about "Potential Impacts and Controls" including a seabird management plan for lights at night. Vessels would only have enough light for safe operations	**(1)** Relevant controls relating to light emissions are in Section 6.8 and 6.9.
(2) Nhuwala sought information about Woodside's processes for conducting desktop cultural heritage assessments.	**(2)** Woodside engages external consultants to assess potential underwater cultural heritage. Assessment of broader Indigenous cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, is undertaken by in-house archaeologists and cultural heritage subject matter experts.	**(2)** Woodside responded to Nhuwala's query on 28 November 2025 and provided details of its Cultural Heritage Assessment Process.	**(2)** No action required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where	Based on the engagement to date, no additional measures or controls are required.

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		appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with Nhuwala for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to Nhuwala on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
- A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
- Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
- Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of Nhuwala's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
- A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
- An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to Nhuwala on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with Nhwala on 1 October 2025 and requested MAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to Nhwala for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with Nhuwala on 1 October 2025 and requested Nhuwala provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.

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- Woodside met Nhuwala in Karratha on 20 November 2025 to discuss the EP.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to Nhuwala for nine months, demonstrating a “reasonable period” of consultation.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, Nhuwala has not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.7 Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)

RRKAC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Robe River Kuruma people to represent the Robe River Kuruma people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed RRKAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.37). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values relating to RRKAC that Woodside considers relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Underwater heritage – concerns about impacts to heritage at shoreline.
    - **(2)** Coastline.
  - **(1, 2)** A request from Woodside that RRKAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how RRKAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside’s commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.

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– A request for RRKAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed RRKAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.7.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Underwater heritage – concerns about impacts to heritage at shoreline.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided RRKAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.39). RRKAC did not request changes.	**(1)** Woodside considers underwater cultural heritage in Section 4.9 and relevant controls are in Section 6.8 and 6.9.
(2) The coastline.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided RRKAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.39). RRKAC did not request changes.	**(2)** Woodside considers cultural heritage in Section 4.9 and relevant controls are in Sections 6.8 and 6.9.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with RRKAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to RRKAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of RRKAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to RRKAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to RRKAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with RRKAC on 1 October 2025 and requested RRKAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to RRKAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

- Woodside sought direction on RRKAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with RRKAC members as well as the RRKAC Board.

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  - Asked RRKAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether RRKAC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and RRKAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No feedback or information during consultation was provided for this EP. However, as previously noted cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.8 Thalanyji/Nhuwala People

The Thalanyji/Nhuwala People Native Title claim is in Western Australia's Pilbara region within the Shire of Ashburton. The application area consists of multiple parts with a total combined area of around 2,058 square kilometres in an area surrounding Onslow. The Thalanyji/Nhuwala People have legal representation and are associated with BTAC.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed Thalanyji/Nhuwala People via BTAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.40). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - A request for information on how Thalanyji/Nhuwala People would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for Thalanyji/Nhuwala People to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed Thalanyji/Nhuwala People via BTAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.8.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with Thalanyji/Nhuwala People for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to Thalanyji/Nhuwala People on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of RRKAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to Thalanyji/Nhuwala People on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Thalanyji/Nhuwala People on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

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- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with Thalanyji/Nhuwala People on 1 October 2025 and requested Thalanyji/Nhuwala People provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to Thalanyji/Nhuwala People for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on Thalanyji/Nhuwala People's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with Thalanyji/Nhuwala People members as well as the Thalanyji/Nhuwala People Board.
  - Asked Thalanyji/Nhuwala to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether Thalanyji/Nhuwala People required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and Thalanyji/Nhuwala have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, Thalanyji/Nhuwala has not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.9 Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)

WAC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Mardudhunera and Yaburara people to represent the Mardudhunera and Yaburara people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed WAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.41). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.

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  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - Information on the cultural values relating to WAC that Woodside considers relevant to the activity:
    - **(1)** Marine species:
      - Whales – migration and potential impact of noise on whale communication.
      - Turtles – general interest around management and monitoring.
    - **(2)** Rock art – potential impact of emissions from activities.
    - **(3)** Underwater heritage – impacts particulary given recent finding of artefacts.
    - **(4)** Onshore heritage – management of sites.
  - **(1, 2, 3, 4)** A request from Woodside that WAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on how WAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for WAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed WAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.9.1).

Ongoing consultation

- On 2 December 2025, Woodside emailed Wong-Goo-Tt- Oo, NAC and WAC a reminder about the Heritage Meeting scheduled for the next day (SI Report B, reference 1.9.2).
- On 3 December 2025, Wong GooTt Oo, WAC and NAC attended Woodside's Quarter 4 Heritage Meeting in Karratha (SI Report, reference 5.1.1). Matters discussed relevant to this EP included:
  - Woodside showed a video explaining EP consultation.
  - Woodside said it may develop more videos to aid consultation.
- On 28 January 2026, Woodside emailed WAC a reminder for the Heritage Meeting scheduled for 4 March 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.9.3).
- On 5 February 2026, Woodside emailed NAC, WAC and Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo dates of upcoming heritage meetings and responses to questions taken on notice during their 3 December 2025 heritage meeting (SI Report B, reference 1.9.4).
- On 6 February 2026, Woodside sent WAC a text message to follow-up on correspondence sent about the quarterly heritage meetings (SI Report B, reference 1.9.5).
- On 25 February 2026, Woodside distributed an invitation to a community luncheon to NAC, WAC and NYFL. The invitation stated that the event in Roebourne on 19 March 2025 was an opportunity for groups to share stories and receive updates from Woodside (SI Report B, reference 6.1).

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- Between 5 and 6 March 2026, Woodside and WAC exchanged emails, text messages and phone calls about the Quarterly Heritage meeting on 4 March 2026 which WAC did not attend (SI Report B, references 1.9.6 – 1.9.10, 1.9.12).
- On 10 March 2026, Woodside emailed WAC a copy of the Quarterly Heritage Meeting minutes from 4 March 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.9.11).
- On 9 April 2026, Woodside emailed WAC an invitation to meet in Karratha as part of ongoing engagement (SI Report B, reference 1.9.13).
- On 3 June 2026, NAC, WAC and Wong-GooTt-Oo attended a Quarterly Heritage Meeting (SI Report B, reference 5.1.3). Matters discussed relating to EPs included:
  - Woodside explained the consultation process for all EPs.
  - Woodside discussed recent and planned EP consultation.
  - Woodside stated that its goal is to make information clearer and easier to understand which includes building a library of videos to explain different activities.
  - Woodside showed the video about environmental impact assessments and will provide an opportunity to see more videos at future meetings.
  - Woodside welcomed feedback including what could be explained better or more information needed when consulting with Traditional Owners.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Marine species: • Whales – migration and potential impact of noise on whale communication. • Turtles – general interest around management and monitoring.	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.41). WAC did not request changes.	**(1)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(2) Rock art – potential impact of emissions from activities.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation). Onshore emissions are not considered within the scope of this activity and therefore not relevant to the EP.	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.41). WAC did not request changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Onshore emissions are not considered within the scope of this activity and therefore not relevant to the EP.

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(3) Underwater heritage – impacts particularly given recent finding of artefacts.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.41). WAC did not request changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(4) Onshore heritage – management of sites.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided WAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.41). WAC did not request changes.	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with WAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically: **Sufficient Information** • The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025. • Woodside provided information to WAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:			

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  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of RRKAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to WAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to WAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with WAC on 1 October 2025 and requested WAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to WAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on WAC preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with WAC members as well as the WAC Board.
  - Asked WAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether WACrequired further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and WAC have had direct contact lines to each other.
- Woodside invites WAC to Quarterly Heritage meetings.

Outcomes of Consultation

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- No feedback or information during consultation was provided for this EP. However, as previously noted cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.10 Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (Yindjibarndi)

Yindjibarndi AC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Yindjibarndi people to represent the Yindjibarndi people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Yindjibarndi has formally notified Woodside that all oil and gas matters relating to Yindjibarndi are to be directed to NYFL, which is Yindjibarndi's Native Title Representative Body.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed Yindjibarndi via NYFL advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.42). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - A request for information on how Yindjibarndi would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face. A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for Yindjibarndi to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed Yindjibarndi via NYFL a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 3.1.1).
- On 19 March 2026, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NAC and Yindjibarndi attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside provided information about the EP consultation process (SI Report B, reference 6.1.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with Yindjibarndi for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to Yindjibarndi on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to Yindjibarndi on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to Yindjibarndi on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

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- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with Yindjibarndi on 1 October 2025 and requested Yindjibarndi provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to Yindjibarndi for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on Yindjibarndi's preferred method of consultation. Yindjibarndi has advised Woodside to consult via NYFL.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with Yindjibarndi members as well as the Yindjibarndi Board.
  - Asked Yindjibarndi to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether Yindjibarndi required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and Yindjibarndi have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, Yindjibarndi has not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.12.11 Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)

YAC is established under the Native Title Act 1993 by the Yinggarda people to represent the Yinggarda people (defined broadly by reference to descent from the set of ancestors who were known to have a continuous and unbroken connection as the Traditional Custodians at the time of European colonisation) and represent their communal interests including, among other things, management and protection of cultural values.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed YAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.43). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.

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- An overview of the proposed activity.
- Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
- Information on the cultural values that YAC has previously provided to Woodside considered relevant to the activity:
  - **(1)** The right and responsibility to speak and care for Country.
  - **(2)** Contemporary use of Country for cultural activities:
    - Fishing including for Shark Bay mullet.
    - Camping.
    - Hunting and gathering.
  - **(3)** Ecosystem health:
    - Plants, animals and the environment are inexorably linked to culture.
    - Seagrass is an important food source for dugongs.
  - **(4)** Marine mammals:
    - Dugongs.
    - Whales – potential impact to migration patterns and potential collisions with vessels.
- **(1,2,3,4)** A request from Woodside that YAC confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
- Acknowledgement that discussions relating to a draft consultation agreement with YAC are ongoing and continue to occur in parallel to EP consultation.
- A request for information on how YAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 30 October for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- A request for YAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed YAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 1.11.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1)	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(1)**

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The right and responsibility to speak and care for Country.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (publicly available literature).	At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.43). YAC did not request changes.	Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(2) Contemporary use of Country for cultural activities: • Fishing including for Shark Bay mullet. • Camping. • Hunting and gathering.	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and publicly available literature).	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC 6.1.43). YAC did not request changes.	**(2)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(3) Ecosystem health: • Plants, animals and the environment are inexorably linked to culture. • Seagrass is an important food source for dugongs.	**(3)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(3)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.43). YAC did not request changes.	**(3)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.
(4) Marine mammals: • Dugongs. • Whales – potential impact to migration patterns and potential collisions with vessels.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside provided YAC with a list of the cultural values known to Woodside that it believed relevant to the group and invited it to make changes or provide additional information (See ROC, 6.1.43). YAC did not request changes.	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP.

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No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Although no feedback, objections or claims were provided for this EP, historical cultural values considered relevant have been identified and included based on consultation.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with YAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to YAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to YAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to YAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with YAC on 1 October 2025 and requested YAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to YAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

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Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on YAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with YAC members as well as the YAC Board.
  - Asked YAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether YAC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and YAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- No feedback or information during consultation was provided for this EP. However, as previously noted cultural values from this group have been incorporated in Section 4.9 and potential impact on these, including controls assessed in Section 6.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.13 Native Title representative bodies

4.13.1 Kimberley Land Council (KLC)

Kimberley Land Council is the Native Title Representative Body for the Kimberley region of Western Australia. As such, it is not a Prescribed Body Corporate or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but exists to assist Native Title claimants and holders.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed KLC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.44). The email included:
- A Summary Information Sheet.
- A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
- An overview of the proposed activity.

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- Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
- A request for information on how KLC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- A request for KLC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed KLC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 2.1.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with KLC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to KLC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.

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  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to KLC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to KLC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with KLC on 1 October 2025 and requested KLC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to KLC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on KLC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with KLC members as well as the KLC Board.
  - Asked KLC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether KLC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and KLC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, KLC has not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

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4.13.2 Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)

YMAC is the Native Title Representative Body for the Yamatji and Pilbara regions of Western Australia. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registereard Native Title Body Corporate representing the cultural rights of a Traditional Custodian Community but exist to assist native title claimants and holders.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed YMAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.45). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - A request for information on how YMAC would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of this EP.
  - Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - A request for YMAC to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed YMAC a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 2.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			

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Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with YMAC for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to YMAC on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to YMAC on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to YMAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with YMAC on 1 October 2025 and requested YMAC provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to YMAC for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on YMAC's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.

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  - Offered for Woodside to speak with YMAC members as well as the YMAC Board.
  - Asked YMAC to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether YMAC required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and YMAC have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, YMAC has not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.14 Self-identified Indigenous groups

4.14.1 Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL)

NYFL was created to act as Trustee for the Trust under the *Northwest Shelf Agreement 1998* struck between the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi registered native title claimants, the NWS JVs and Woodside, prior to the resolution of the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi native title claim. Its purpose is to carry on the business of enterprise development, investment and social welfare.

In 1999 the Ngarluma and Yindjibarndi native title claim was settled with the Federal Court appointing, at the request of the common law native title holders, the Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) as PBC to represent the communal interests of the Ngarluma people and the Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation as PBC to represent the communal interests of the Yindjibarndi people. Woodside consulted both NAC and Yindjibarndi as relevant persons in the course of preparing this EP. NYFL self-identified and has advised it is relevant for this EP.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.45). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - A request for information on how NYFL would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of this EP.

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- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- Acknowledgement that discussions relating to a draft consultation agreement with NYFL are ongoing and continue to occur in parallel to EP consultation.
- A request for NYFL to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed NYFL a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 3.1.1).

Ongoing consultation

- On 14 January 2026, Woodside and NYFL exchanged emails about meeting the interim CEO of NYFL on 28 January 2026 (SI Report B, references 3.1.2-3.1.3).
- On 28 January 2026, Woodside met the interim CEO of NYFL in Roebourne. During the meeting Woodside and NYFL planned regular informal meetings (SI Report B, reference 3.1.4).
- On 19 March 2026, Traditional Owner members from MAC, NAC, NYFL and Yindjibarndi attended Woodside's Monthly Community Luncheon for Traditional Owners held in Roebourne. During the lunch Woodside provided information about the EP consultation process (SI Report B, reference 24.3).
- Between 26 March and 9 April 2026, Woodside and NYFL exchanged emails about meeting in Roebourne. During this exchange, NYFL informed Woodside about staff changes at NYFL (SI Report B, references 3.1.5-3.1.6).
- On 23 April 2026, Woodside and NYFL had an informal meeting in Roebourne (SI Report B, references 3.1.7-3.1.8).
- On 1 May 2026, NYFL emailed Woodside in relation to three unrelated EPs (SI Report B, reference 3.1.9). Matters relevant to this EP:
  - **(1)** NYFL noted that Woodside and NYFL had not finalised a consultation agreement and that such an agreement was the appropriate instrument to undertake consultation on EPs.
- On 13 May 2026, Woodside responded to NYFL's email on 1 May 2026 (3.1.10). Matters relevant to this EP:
  - **(1)** Woodside stated that a consultation framework agreement was not a prerequisite for EP consultation.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) NYFL noted that Woodside and NYFL had not finalised a consultation agreement and that such an agreement was the appropriate instrument to undertake consultation on EPs	**(1)** A consultation framework agreement is not a prerequisite for EP consultation. Consultation for this EP and others has occurred in parallel to any discussion about a framework agreement.	**(1)** Woodside has reminded NYFL that a consultation framework agreement is not a prerequisite for EP consultation.	**(1)** No action required.

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No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with NYFL for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to NYFL on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.
- Woodside provided updated information to NYFL on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to NYFL on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with NYFL on 1 October 2025 and requested NYFL provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to NYFL for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

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A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on NYFL's preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with NYFL members as well as the NYFL Board.
  - Asked NYFL to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether NYFL required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and NYFL have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, NYFL has not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

4.15 Other Indigenous groups

4.15.1 Save Our Songlines and [Individual 1]

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 1 October 2025, Woodside emailed SOS and [Individual 1] advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.47). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information, and contact details.
  - A request for information on how SOS and [Individual 1] would like to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of this EP.

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- Advice that feedback can continue to be provided to Woodside during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.
- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- A request for SOS and [Individual 1] to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 13 October 2025, Woodside emailed SOS and [Individual 1] a reminder and activity update for this EP. The email included an updated version of the Summary Information Sheet (SI Report B, reference 4.1.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objection or claim about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP.	Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of this EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation with SOS and [Individual 1] for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.4 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- The Consultation Information Sheet has been available on the Woodside website since September 2025.
- Woodside provided information to SOS and [Individual 1] on 1 October 2025 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Indigenous groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, the potential risks and impacts of the activity, diagrams and details about how to provide feedback.
  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines, Consultation Brochure, and Draft Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information*, and contact details.
  - Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of MAC's interests and how the activity could impact those interests.
  - A request for the consultation and information sheets to be distributed to members and individuals as required.
  - An offer to provide more specific information, maps and images if required.
- Woodside provided contact information for Woodside and NOPSEMA.

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- Woodside provided updated information to SOS and [Individual 1] on 13 October 2025 which included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent to YMAC on 1 October 2025.
  - An updated Summary Information Sheet.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP with SOS and [Individual 1] on 1 October 2025 and requested SOS and [Individual 1] provide feedback by 30 October 2025 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has addressed and responded to SOS and [Individual 1] for nine months, demonstrating a "reasonable period" of consultation.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided and Woodside's approach to consultation is appropriate and adapted because:

- Woodside sought direction on SOS and [Individual 1]'s preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Indigenous groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for nine months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (8 October 2025) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 1 October 2025.
  - Included a general email address and telephone number for Woodside, as well as a direct email and telephone number for a dedicated focal person from Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Engagement team. Woodside also provided contact details for NOPSEMA.
  - Offered for Woodside to speak with SOS and [Individual 1] members.
  - Asked SOS and [Individual 1] to advise how it would like Woodside to engage and whether SOS and [Individual 1] required further information.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside and SOS and [Individual 1] have had direct contact lines to each other.

Outcomes of Consultation

The measures (if any) that Woodside has adopted or proposes to adopt because of the consultation are appropriate because:

- During the past nine months, SOS and [Individual 1] have not raised objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates.

Woodside engages in ongoing consultation once an EP has been submitted for assessment as well as throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted (including relevant new information relating to cultural values), it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7 of the EP).

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5. TABLE 3: ENGAGEMENT REPORT WITH PERSONS OR ORGANISATIONS ASSESSED AS NOT RELEVANT

The black numbering **(N)** in the 'Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP' in Table 3 denotes an item raised by a stakeholder. The green numbering **(N)** in this section denotes Woodside's response to that issue.

5.1 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – marine

5.1.1 Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed ACMA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.12) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'* and a map with submarine communications cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area.
- On 30 September 2025, ACMA sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 19.1) and:
  - **(1)** Stated it had no comments about the proposed activities as these were not in the vicinity of submarine cable protection zones declared under Schedule 3A to the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.
  - **(2)** Recommended that Woodside engage with operators of submarine cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area to understand potential infrastructure impacts.
  - **(3)** Advised that information about submarine cable locations could be obtained from the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO).
  - **(4)** Provided a website link and an email address for further information about ACMA's role regarding submarine cables.
  - **(5)** Stated that it did not require further consultation on the Echo Yodel EP or other EPs relating to the Goodwyn Alpha platform.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to ACMA (SI Report A, reference 19.2) and:
  - **(1)** Noted that ACMA had no comments about the proposed activities and acknowledged ACMA's advice that the proposed activities were not located within submarine cable protection zones declared under Schedule 3A to the *Telecommunications Act 1997.*
  - **(2)** Confirmed it had provided consultation information to operators of submarine cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area.
  - **(3)** Confirmed it had provided consultation information to the AHO.
  - **(4)** Thanked ACMA for providing contact details and a website link.
  - **(5)** Acknowledged that ACMA did not require further consultation on this EP or other EPs that related to the Goodwyn Alpha platform.
  - Shared an activity update, advising of updated coordinates for the western endpoint of the Echo Yodel pipeline and timing information.
  - Provided an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) ACMA stated it had no comments about the proposed activities, noting that these were not in the vicinity of submarine cable protection zones.	**(1)** Woodside notes that ACMA had no comments about the proposed activities and acknowledges ACMA's advice that the proposed activities are not located within declared submarine cable protection zones.	**(1)** Woodside noted that ACMA had no comments about the proposed activities and acknowledged ACMA's advice that the proposed activities were not located within submarine cable protection zones.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) ACMA recommended that Woodside engage with operators of submarine cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area.	**(2)** Woodside has not identified an overlap between any submarine cables and the Operational Area for this EP. As operators of submarine cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area, Woodside has nonetheless provided consultation information to Telstra and Vocus at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it had provided consultation information to operators of submarine cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside had already provided consultation information to operators who may have submarine cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area as part of its consultation methodology, summarised in Sections 5.4.9 and 5.4.10 of Appendix F.
(3) ACMA advised that information about submarine cable locations could be obtained from the AHO.	**(3)** Woodside notes that information about submarine cable locations can be obtained from AHO. Woodside considers AHO a relevant person for this EP in accordance with regulation 25 (1) of the Environment Regulations and has therefore provided consultation information to AHO.	**(3)** Woodside noted it had provided consultation information to the AHO and confirmed its understanding that AHO could assist with cable information.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(4) ACMA provided a website link and an email address for further information	**(4)** Woodside has made note of ACMA's contact details and website.	**(4)** Woodside thanked ACMA for providing contact details and a website link.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures are required.

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about ACMA's role regarding submarine cables.			
(5) ACMA stated that it did not require further consultation on the Echo Yodel EP or other EPs relating to the Goodwyn Alpha platform.	**(5)** Woodside notes that ACMA do not require further consultation on this EP or other EPs that relate to the Goodwyn Alpha platform.	**(5)** Woodside noted that ACMA did not require further consultation on this EP or other EPs that related to the Goodwyn Alpha platform.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While ACMA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for ACMA to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2 Commonwealth and WA State Government departments or agencies – environment

5.2.1 Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 16 October 2025, Woodside emailed DWER advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.32) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 30 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DWER a follow-up email, in which Woodside also advised it extended DWER's deadline for consultation until 17 November 2025 (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5).
- On 25 November 2025, DWER sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 20.1) and:
  - **(1)** Stated that DWER had no comments or feedback to provide.
- On 26 November 2025, Woodside sent an email response to DWER (SI Report A, reference 20.2) and:

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– (1) Thanked DWER for its response, noting DWER had no feedback or comments to provide.			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
(1) DWER stated it had no comments or feedback to provide.	**(1)** Woodside notes that DWER had no feedback or comments to provide.	**(1)** Woodside noted that DWER had no feedback or comments to provide.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While DWER is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for DWER to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

5.3.1 Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed ASBTIA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ASBTIA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While ASBTIA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for ASBTIA to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.2 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.3 Tuna Australia

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Tuna Australia advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Tuna Australia a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 14 October 2025, Tuna Australia sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 21.1) and:
  - **(1)** Requested that Woodside keep Tuna Australia informed of timing of the activities to avoid conflict with traversing vessels and fishing activity.
- On 17 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to Tuna Australia (SI Report A, reference 21.2) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked Tuna Australia for its response, confirming it would provide timing information for the EP to Tuna Australia as appropriate.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Tuna Australia requested to be kept informed of activity timing.	**(1)** Woodside will inform Tuna Australia of timing for the proposed activities under this EP.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed it would provide timing information to Tuna Australia as appropriate.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify Tuna Australia at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of activities, as described in

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			PS 1.2 and C 1.2 and in Table 7-5 in Section 7.9 of this EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Tuna Australia is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Tuna Australia to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.4 Western Skipjack Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Western Skipjack Fishery licence holders advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Western Skipjack Fishery licence holders a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Western Skipjack Fishery licence holders is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Western Skipjack Fishery licence holders to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3.5 Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.4 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals

5.4.1 Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed ACCR advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ACCR a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While ACCR is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for ACCR to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.4.2 Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

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- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed ACF advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ACF a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While ACF is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for ACF to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.4.3 Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AMCS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AMCS a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While AMCS is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for AMCS to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.4.4 Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed CCWA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent CCWA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While CCWA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for CCWA to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.4.5 Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed GPAP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent GPAP a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While GPAP is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for GPAP to provide feedback during the consultation process.

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5.4.6 Friends of the Earth Australia

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Friends of the Earth Australia advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Friends of the Earth Australia a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While Friends of the Earth Australia is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Friends of the Earth Australia to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.4.7 Maritime Union of Australia (MUA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed MUA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

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• On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent MUA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While MUA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for MUA to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.4.8 Market Forces

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Market Forces advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Market Forces a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Market Forces is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Market Forces to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.4.9 Telstra

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Telstra advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.12) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*' and a map with submarine communications cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.6).
- On 1 October, Telstra sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 22.1) stating it would provide a response by 30 October 2025.
- On 13 October 2025, Woodside sent Telstra a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3) with updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback	No additional controls or measures are required.

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	the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Telstra is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Telstra to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.4.10 Vocus

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Vocus advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.12) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1), a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*' and a map with submarine communications cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.6).
- On 30 September 2025, Vocus sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 23.1) and:
  - **(1)** Confirmed that Vocus had no comment on the proposed activity as it was more than 20 km south of Vocus's Highclere cable and wished Woodside a safe and successful operation.
  - **(2)** Enquired why the coordinates in Woodside's Consultation Information sheet indicated that the eastern end of the pipeline was positioned to the west, and the western end to the east.
- On 8 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to Vocus (SI Report A, reference 23.2) and:
  - **(1)** Noted that since the proposed activity area lies more than 20 km south of the Highclere cable, Vocus had no comments on the proposed activity.
  - **(2)** Shared with Vocus corrected coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, as well as updated information on activity timing and an updated Consultation Information sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
- On 16 October 2025, Vocus sent an email to Woodside (SI Report A, reference 23.3) and:
  - **(1)** Confirmed that the updated coordinates were more than 20 km away from its assets.
  - **(3)** Noted the updated timing information and made no further comments.
- On 16 October 2025, Woodside sent an email response to Vocus (SI Report A, reference 23.4) and:
  - **(1)** Thanked Vocus for confirming that the updated coordinates remained more than 20 km from Vocus's assets.
  - **(3)** Thanked Vocus for noting the updated timing information.

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Vocus confirmed it had no comment on the proposed activity as it was more than 20 km south of Vocus's Highclere cable.	**(1)** Woodside notes that Vocus had no comments on the proposed activity due to the location being more than 20 km away from Vocus's Highclere cable.	**(1)** Woodside noted that Vocus had no comments on the proposed activity as the activity was more than 20 km south of Vocus's assets.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) Vocus queried why coordinates in Woodside's Consultation Information Sheet indicated that the eastern end of the pipeline was positioned to the west, and the western end to the east.	**(2)** Woodside has updated the Consultation Information Sheet with amended coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint.	**(2)** Woodside shared with Vocus revised coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside shared an activity update with stakeholders consulted for this EP with revised coordinates for the western endpoint of the Echo Yodel pipeline, as outlined in Appendix F and SI Reports A and B for this EP. Woodside also updated the Consultation Information Sheet on its website with revised coordinates (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).
(3) Vocus noted the updated timing information and made no further comments.	**(3)** Woodside notes that Vocus noted the updated timing information and made no comments on this matter.	**(3)** Woodside thanked Vocus for noting the updated timing information.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures are required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of each objection or claim (if any) about the adverse impact of the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Woodside notes that further feedback may be received as part of ongoing consultation. Should further feedback be received, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

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Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While Vocus is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Vocus to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.5 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations

5.5.1 Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed AIMS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AIMS a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While AIMS is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for AIMS to provide feedback during the consultation process.

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5.5.2 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed CSIRO advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent CSIRO a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While CSIRO is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for CSIRO to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.5.3 Curtin University

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Curtin University advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

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• On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Curtin University a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).			
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	**Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity**	**Woodside's Statement of Response**	**Inclusion in Environment Plan**
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Curtin University is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Curtin University to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.5.4 Edith Cowan University

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Edith Cowan University advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Edith Cowan University a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

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Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Edith Cowan University is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Edith Cowan University to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.5.5 Murdoch University

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed Murdoch University advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Murdoch University a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be	No additional measures or controls are required.

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		assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Murdoch University is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for Murdoch University to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.5.6 Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed WAMSI advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent WAMSI a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While WAMSI is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for WAMSI to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

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5.5.7 University of Western Australia (UWA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 30 September 2025, Woodside emailed UWA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22) and provided a Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 October 2025, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent UWA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). The email also included updated information on the coordinates for the Echo Yodel pipeline's western endpoint, updated activity timing, and an updated Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity	Woodside's Statement of Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity received despite follow-up.		Woodside engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP. Should feedback be received after the EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.7.1 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While UWA is not a relevant person under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for UWA to provide feedback during the consultation process.

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6. RECORD OF CONSULTATION

6.1 Initial consultation

6.1.1 Consultation Information sheet

Woodside Energy

Consultation Information Sheet
September 2025

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Carnarvon Basin, North-West Australia

Activity overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP) is a 5-year revision of the in-force EP. The EP includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Location

- Echo Yodel is located at the Goodwyn Alpha production platform in Commonwealth waters ~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia **(Figure 1).**

Water depth

- ~130–134 m deep.

Timing

- Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027.
- Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.

Duration

- Operates 24 hours a day.
- Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete.
- The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.

Joint Venture

- Operator – Woodside Energy Ltd.
- Joint Venture – Woodside Energy Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd.

We would like to hear from you

We would like relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity to have the opportunity to be consulted and provide feedback.

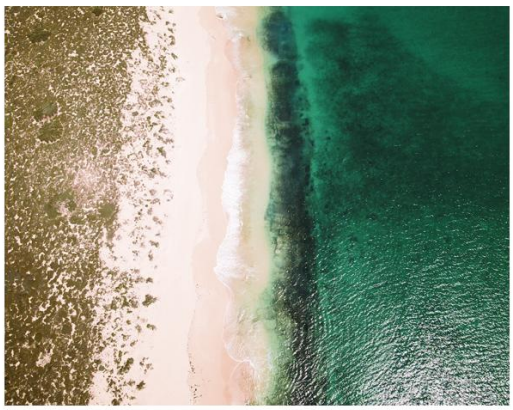
Woodside consults relevant persons when developing an Environment Plan (EP) to confirm current measures or identify additional measures which could lessen or avoid potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment.

Woodside aims to ensure the proposed activity is carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and is carried out in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level.

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under this EP, we would like your feedback by **30 October 2025.**

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

A summary of the activity and location is provided in **Table 1** and **Table 2.**



Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's First Peoples. We acknowledge their connection to land, waters and the environment and pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

1 Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan | September 2025

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Activity location

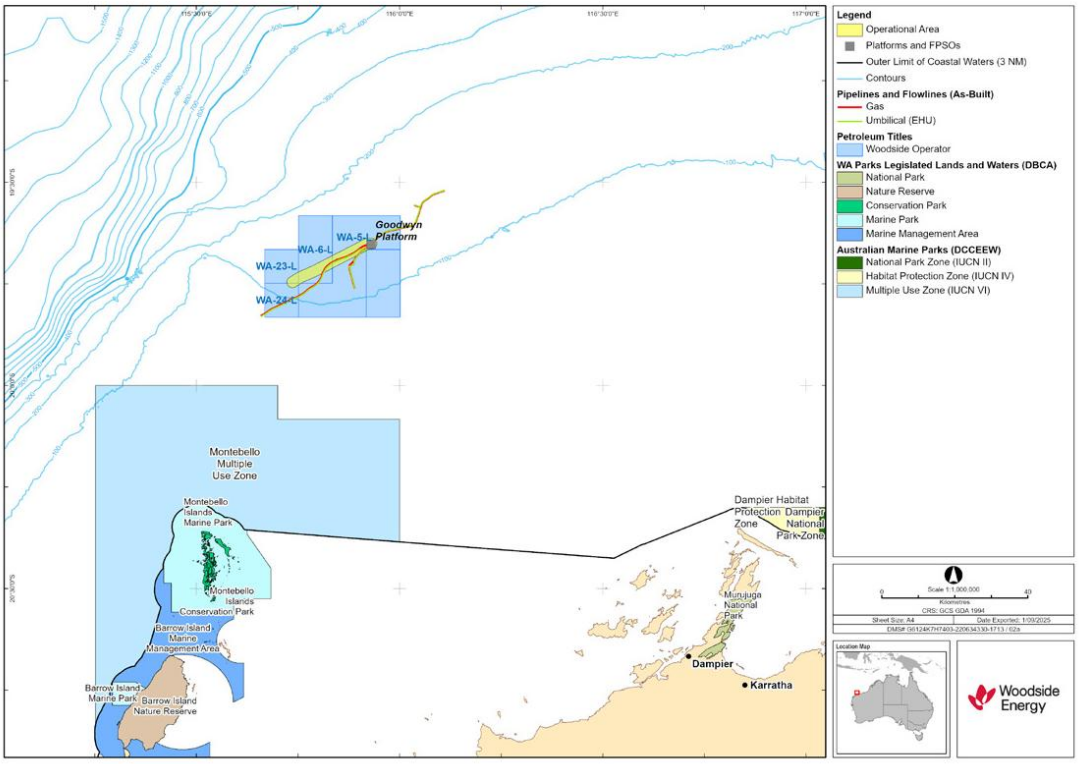

Figure 1. Location of the activity, including Operational Area and associated infrastructure

Table 1 – Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	• Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Infrastructure	• The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: - ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline. - Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4). - 12-inch ball valve. - Subsea Isolation Valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool. - Pig launcher. - Anode skids. - Stabilisation materials (sandbags).
Vessels	• Construction support vessel. • Support vessels. • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	• The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: - 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. - 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.
Communication with mariners	• Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Commercial fishers and other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but are prohibited from entering a 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.
Distance to nearest marine park/nature reserve	• Montebello Australian Marine Park: ~68 km south of the Operational Area.

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Table 2 – Approximate locations of key infrastructure within the scope of the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP

Structure	Water Depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Titles
Pipeline/flowline route corridor location				
Eastern end of pipeline (SSIV)	~130	19°39'04.585"S	115°55'47.881"E	WA-9-PL / WA-23-L
Western end of pipeline (pig launcher)	~134	19°44'44.342"S	116°55'12.229"E	WA-9-PL / WA-5-L

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision. The EMBA is depicted in **Figure 2.**

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release. To learn more about an EMBA, please see the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) video on oil spill modelling at **www.nopsema.gov.au**.

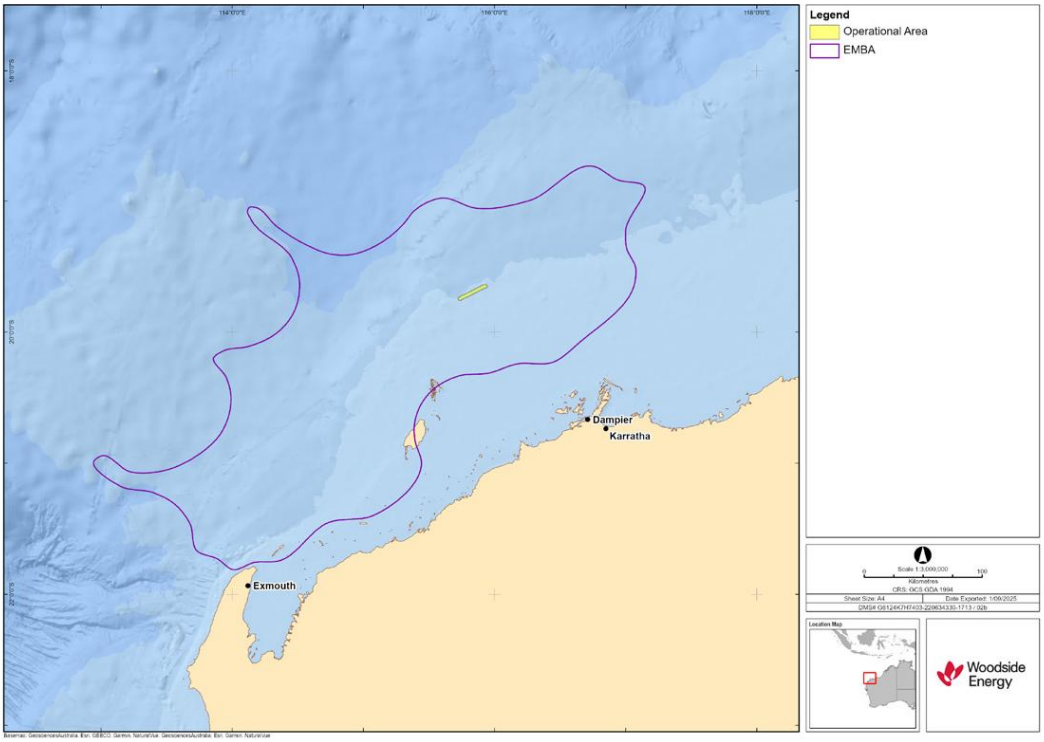

Figure 2. Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) by the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP

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Impacts/Risks, and Mitigation and/or Management Measures

Woodside has assessed the impacts and risks to the environment arising from the planned activities and unplanned events. This assessment considers the timing, duration and location of the activities. Proposed mitigation and management measures are summarised in **Table 3.** Further details will be provided in the EP.

In preparing the EP, Woodside's intent is to minimise environmental, social and cultural impacts and risks associated with the proposed activities, and Woodside seeks your feedback to inform our decision-making.

Table 3 – Summary of key impacts and risks and proposed management measures*

Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Planned activities (routine and non-routine)			
Physical presence: ***interaction with other marine users***	• Physical presence of construction vessel and support vessels in Operational Area. • Presence of infrastructure on seafloor.	• Temporary, localised displacement of marine users such as commercial fishing activities and commercial shipping. • Due to the offshore location and the localised nature of the activity, displacement is expected to be negligible with no lasting effect.	• Vessels are compliant with Marine Orders for safe vessel operation. • Subsea infrastructure locations are marked on marine charts. • Establish a temporary 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel, which is communicated to marine users. • Notify relevant parties of activity commencement as requested. • Notify the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) prior to commencement of the activity to enable them to update maritime charts, ensuring marine users are aware of the activity. • Consult with relevant persons so they are informed of the proposed activities.
Physical presence: ***disturbance to seabed***	• Seabed disturbance may result from: - Subsea cleaning and preparation activities using high-pressure water and brushes on Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs). - Relocation of sediments where the pipeline is buried. - Subsea cutting and removal of the pipeline and ancillary equipment. - Use of ROVs and placement of transponders on the seabed will disturb small areas of sediment.	• The Operational Area consists of sandy substrate, with marine growth on the subsea pipeline. • Removal of infrastructure may result in a localised, minor, short-term impact to benthic habitats and communities from direct disturbance and sedimentation.	• Vessels will use dynamic positioning to avoid anchoring. • Impacts to cultural heritage areas or prospective areas to be avoided and/or mitigated in accordance with Woodside's First Nations Communities Policy. • Comply with Underwater Cultural Heritage legislation.
Routine acoustic emissions: ***generation of noise during routine operations***	• Generation of noise from: - Subsea pipeline cutting. - Vessels. - Transponder. - Helicopters. - Positioning activities. - Sediment relocation.	• Localised behavioural impacts to marine fauna around vessels.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna to prevent adverse interactions, including EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8.
Routine and non-routine discharges	• Routine discharge of sewage, grey water and putrescible wastes to marine environment from project vessels within the Operational Area. • Routine discharge of deck and bilge water to marine environment from project vessels within the Operational Area.	• Short-term, localised decrease in water quality around the vessel.	• Marine discharges managed in accordance with regulatory requirements.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Routine and non-routine discharges *continued...*	• Treated seawater will be released as the subsea pipeline is recovered. • Small amounts of plastic fragments will be discharged during pipeline cutting.	• Localised and temporary effects to water quality and marine biota. • Localised and negligible changes to sediment quality at the cut locations.	• Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process.
Routine and non-routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	• Atmospheric emissions and GHG emissions will be generated by the project vessels from internal combustion engines and incineration activities.	• Emissions associated with the vessel could result in: - Localised reduction in air quality from atmospheric emissions. - Contribution to increased GHG concentrations in the atmosphere.	• Comply with legislative and regulatory requirements for marine air pollution and air emissions reporting.
Routine light emissions	• Project vessels will use external lighting to navigate and conduct safe operations at night, including to maintain good night visibility for crew members and to communicate the vessels' presence to other marine users.	• Change in ambient light may affect fauna behaviour and orientation. • Impact is localised with no lasting effect.	• Lighting to be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements except for emergency events. • Implementation of the Woodside Offshore Seabird Management Plan.
Unplanned events (accidents/incidents)			
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: *loss of containment of live infrastructure* **Note: The applicable live infrastructure is managed under the Goodwyn Alpha (GWA) Facility Operations EP.**	• Release of hydrocarbons resulting from loss of containment from nearby operational subsea flowlines and infrastructure.	• Potential moderate impacts to the marine environment: - Contact with sensitive nearshore areas of offshore islands and coastal shorelines. - Reduction in water and sediment quality. - Disruption to marine fauna including protected species. - Potential archaeological and intangible cultural heritage damage.	**Preventing marine vessel collisions** • Lifting of the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure and equipment will be performed away from live subsea infrastructure. • Lifts are to be conducted in accordance with relevant procedures to limit the potential for dropped objects. **Spill response arrangements** • The operational control, maintenance and incident response associated with the live infrastructure and/or loss of containment from the live infrastructure is managed under the GWA Facility Operations EP and is not within the operational control of this EP.
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: *vessel collision*	• Loss of hydrocarbons to marine environment due to a vessel collision (e.g. support vessels or other marine users).	• Potential minor-level impact with high recovery arising from: - Contact with sensitive nearshore areas of offshore islands and coastal shorelines. - Reduction in water quality. - Disruption to marine fauna including protected species. - Interference with or displacement of other marine users including activities of other regional petroleum activities.	**Preventing marine vessel collisions** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of vessel collisions and safety and emergency arrangements. • Establish safety exclusion zones around vessels which are communicated to marine users to reduce likelihood of collision. • Consult with relevant persons so that other marine users are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of a collision. **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the First Strike Plan and Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). • Arrangements supporting the activities in the OPEP will be tested so that the OPEP can be implemented as planned.
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: *bunkering*	• Loss of hydrocarbons to marine environment from bunkering/ refuelling.	• The biological consequences of a small-volume spill from bunkering on identified open water sensitive receptors relate to the potential for slight impacts to megafauna, plankton and fish populations that are within the spill-affected area.	• Preventing unplanned hydrocarbon release due to bunkering. • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution. • Appropriate bunkering equipment kept and maintained. • Compliance with contractor procedures for the management of bunkering/helicopter operations to reduce the likelihood and potential severity of a spill.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned discharges: ***deck spills***	• Accidental release of hydrocarbons/ hazardous chemicals from support vessel deck activities and equipment (subsea ROV hydraulic leaks).	• Unplanned discharges of non-process chemicals and hydrocarbons may decrease the water quality in the immediate vicinity of the release. Only small volumes (approximately <100 L) could potentially occur, resulting in very short-term impacts to water quality, and limited to the immediate release location. • No significant impacts from the accidental discharges described would be anticipated due to the offshore/open water locations, low sensitivity of surrounding water quality and high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Area.	**Preventing deck and subsea spills** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution. • Liquid chemicals and fuel storage areas are bunded or have secondary containment when they are not being used/handled temporarily. • Spill response kits on board vessels and maintained in close proximity to hydrocarbon storage areas and deck areas to use to contain and recover deck spills. • Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process. **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill, emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP).
Unplanned discharges: ***hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste/equipment***	• Accidental loss of hazardous or non-hazardous wastes (including dropped objects) to the marine environment. • Generation and disposal of waste from infrastructure removal. • Dropped objects resulting in disturbance of benthic habitat.	• The potential impacts of hazardous or non-hazardous solid wastes and equipment accidentally discharged to the marine environment include contamination of the environment as well as secondary impacts relating to potential contact of marine fauna with wastes. • Incorrect classification of waste can result in inappropriate disposal of hazardous decommissioning wastes that could contaminate non-hazardous waste streams. This has the potential to result in contamination to air, soil and water during disposal. • In the unlikely event of an object being dropped into the marine environment, potential environmental effects would be limited to localised physical impacts on benthic communities.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution and handling of hazardous wastes. • Disposal of waste associated with the subsea infrastructure will comply with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation. • Project vessel waste arrangements that require waste segregation, recording and safe handling of waste according to their hazard and recyclability class. • The project vessels' work procedures for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading, which require safe lifting and management of loads. • Implement waste management procedures, which provide for safe handling and transportation, segregation, storage and classification of generated waste. • If safe and practicable to do so, solid waste/equipment will be recovered. • Where retrieval is not practicable or safe, items remaining in the marine environment will be added to the inventory for the title.
Physical presence: ***interactions with marine fauna***	• Vessel movements have the potential to result in collisions between project vessel (hull and propellers) and marine fauna. • Project vessels would typically be stationary or moving at low speeds when supporting subsea infrastructure removal.	• Given the absence of aggregations, the size of the Biologically Important Areas (BIAs) in total, duration of activities within the Operational Area and the slow speeds at which project vessels operate, collisions with cetaceans, marine turtles and whale sharks are considered highly unlikely. • Collisions between vessels and marine fauna may result in injury to, or death of, marine fauna.	• Comply with EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with Cetaceans.
Physical presence: ***introduction of invasive marine species (IMS)***	• Project vessels have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Area through marine biofouling (containing IMS) on vessels, as well as within high-risk ballast water exchange.	• The likelihood of IMS being introduced and establishing viable populations within the Operational Area or immediate surrounds is considered remote. • Introduction of IMS may result in changes to the ecology of the Operational Area and competition with existing biota.	• Ballast water and biofouling will be managed according to the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements and the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements as applicable. • Woodside's IMS risk assessment process will be applied to vessels and immersible equipment entering the Operational Area.

**These mitigation and management measures are subject to change through the consultation and subsequent assessment process and may not represent content in the publicly available EP or in the final plan once accepted.*

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Feedback

Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing Environment Plans to notify them of the activity and to obtain relevant feedback to inform its planning for proposed petroleum activities.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activities outlined in this information sheet, please provide feedback to Woodside by **30 October 2025** via:

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977

You can subscribe on our website to receive Consultation Information Sheets for proposed activities:
woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

Please note that consultation feedback will be communicated to NOPSEMA as required under legislation. Woodside will communicate any material changes to the proposed activity to affected relevant persons as relevant and appropriate.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our Environment Plan for the proposed activity, which will be submitted to NOPSEMA for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth) and support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit:
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6.1.2 Summary Information sheet

Woodside Energy

Summary Consultation Information Sheet
September 2025

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan
(Commonwealth Waters)

Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's First Peoples. We acknowledge their connection to land, waters and the environment and pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

Have Your Say

We want to talk and share ideas with local community and communities, who have a deep connection to the land and sea. Your knowledge helps us do our work better!

We want to understand the environments we want to work in. We want to work in a way which manages the environmental impacts and risks of the activities appropriately. By working together, we want to help protect cultural heritage and keep the Land and Sea Country healthy.

We welcome feedback from First Nations communities and stakeholders whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by our activities under this Environment Plan (EP). If you'd like to share your views, please contact us before **30 October 2025**.

Email: **feedback@woodside.com**
Call: **1800 442 977 (toll-free)**
Visit: **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

Your feedback will be included in our EP submissions to NOPSEMA (National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority) and will help guide responsible environmental decision-making.

Activity Overview

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Location

- Echo Yodel is located at the Goodwyn Alpha production platform in Commonwealth waters ~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia **(Figure 1)**.

Water Depth

- ~130-134m deep.

Timing

- Removal is planned to start between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027 and be completed before Q4 2027.

Duration

- Operates 24 hours a day.
- Removal is planned to take up to 6 months to complete.
- The timing and duration of the removal is subject to factors including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.

Joint Venture

- Operator – Woodside Energy Ltd.
- Joint Venture – Woodside Energy Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd.

1

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan | September 2025

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Activity Location

The EP explains how Woodside will manage environmental risks and impacts while carrying out our activities. These plans help us conduct operations safely and responsibly, with respect for the environment and cultural heritage. The location where the work will be done is known as the Operational Area (**Figure 1**).

Woodside must consult with relevant persons, including Traditional Custodian groups whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP or that are considered relevant, to listen to concerns and, where required, incorporate feedback into the EP.

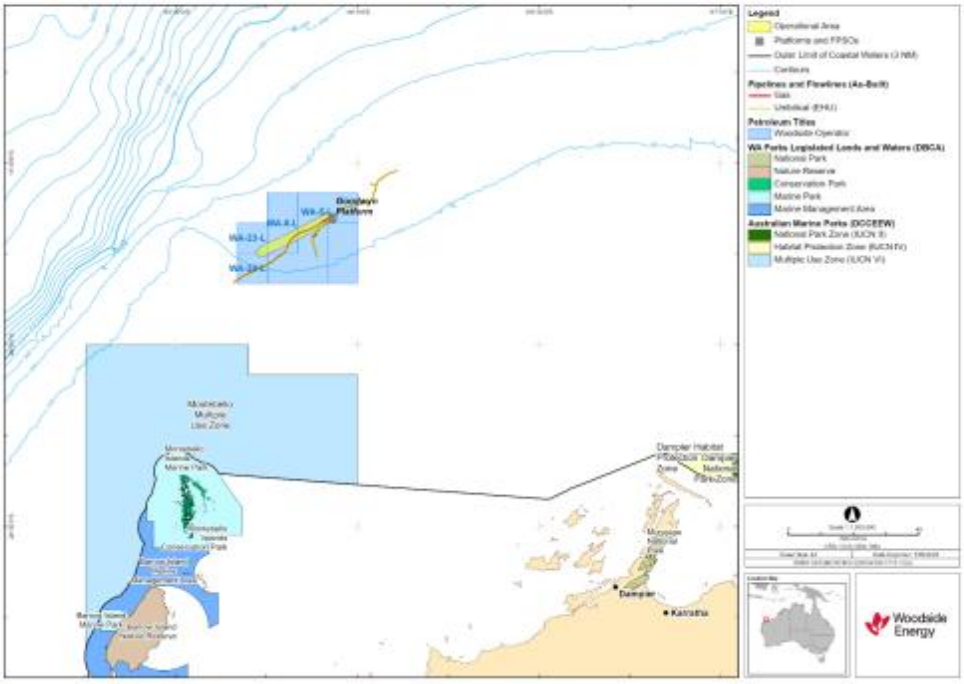

Figure 1: Location of the activity, including Operational Area and associated infrastructure

Planned Activities and Unplanned Events

We assess both planned activities and unplanned events which may result in environmental risks and impacts.

Planned activities are activities that Woodside knows will happen as part of the work under the EP. This could include generating underwater noise, light emissions, associated atmospheric emissions or routine discharges (such as sewage, waste, and deck drainage). We take steps so that planned activities comply with legislative and regulatory requirements.

Unplanned events are very unlikely. They may be the result of an accident, incident or emergency, such as a spill of fuel or oil from a ship (vessel) collision, a spill on the deck of a vessel (like during refuelling), unplanned seabed and/or marine life disturbance, or accidental introduction of invasive species from outside the region.

Planned and unplanned activities, potential impacts, and management measures are included in the Consultation Information Sheet for this activity, available at www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

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Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA map (**Figure 2**) is a model of the largest spatial area where the activity could have a potential environmental impact. It combines multiple modelling outputs for both planned and unplanned activities in the highly unlikely event of an oil and natural gas (hydrocarbon) release to the environment. The modelling scenarios that inform the EMBA are loss of well containment and vessel collision.

The EMBA does not show the predicted impact of a single event - it is the merged area of many possible scenarios that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, depending on the weather and ocean conditions at the time. This means that if a hydrocarbon release was to occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known at the time of a release.

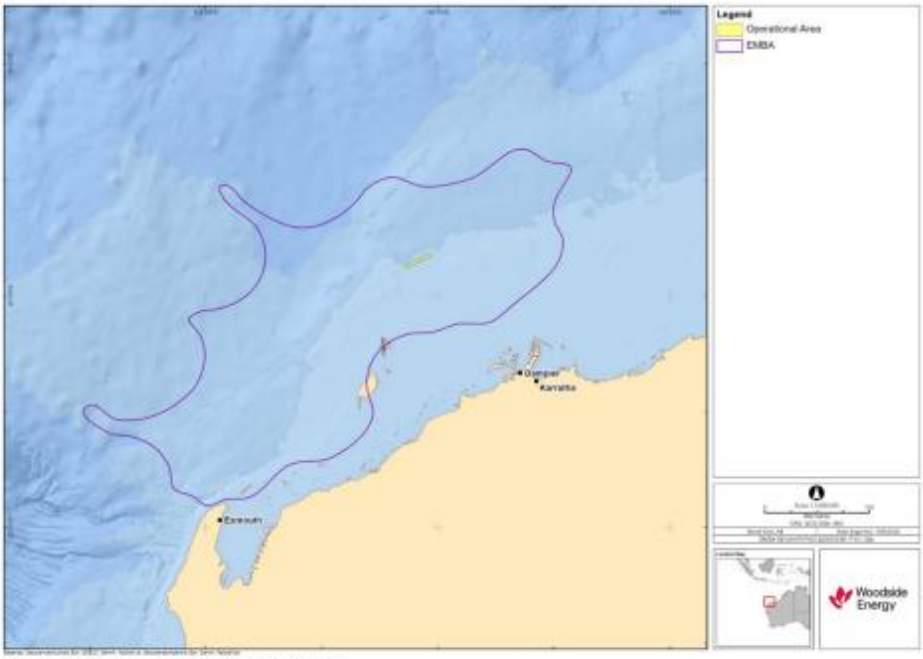

Figure 2: Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map

Your Feedback is Important

Woodside consults with relevant persons during the preparation of EPs to notify them about the activity and hear their feedback. By working together, we aim to protect biodiversity and maintain the health of ecosystems while carrying out our projects.

Your feedback helps shape the EP by:

- Identifying additional possible measures to reduce environmental impacts.
- Helping us consider cultural heritage and environmental values.
- Providing information that may help improve Woodside's environmental practices.

If there is particular information that you provide during consultation that you'd prefer not to be published, please let us know. We'll make your request known to NOPSEMA.

We'll manage any personal information collected during our consultation with you in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand more, please visit www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

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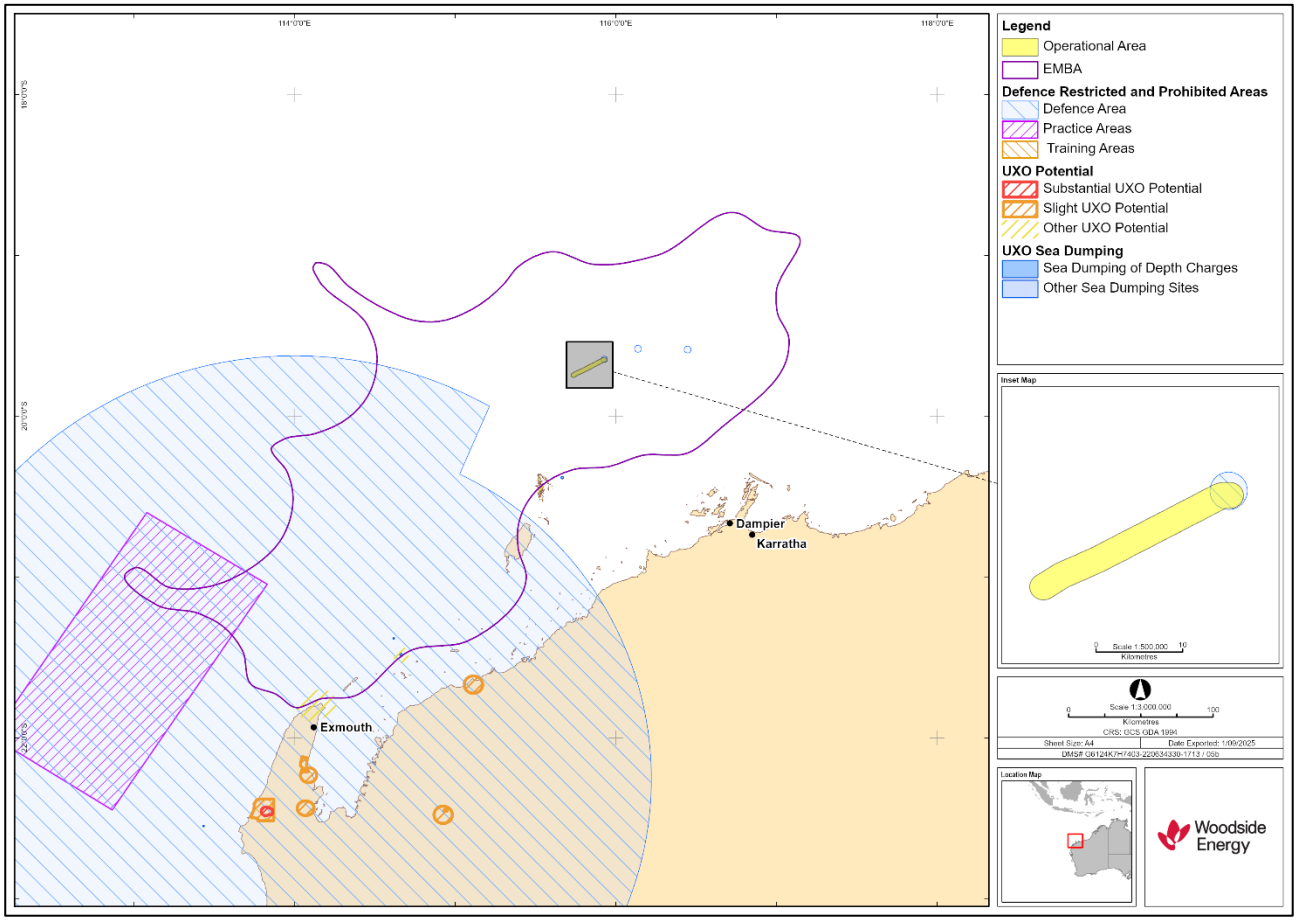
6.1.3 Defence zones map



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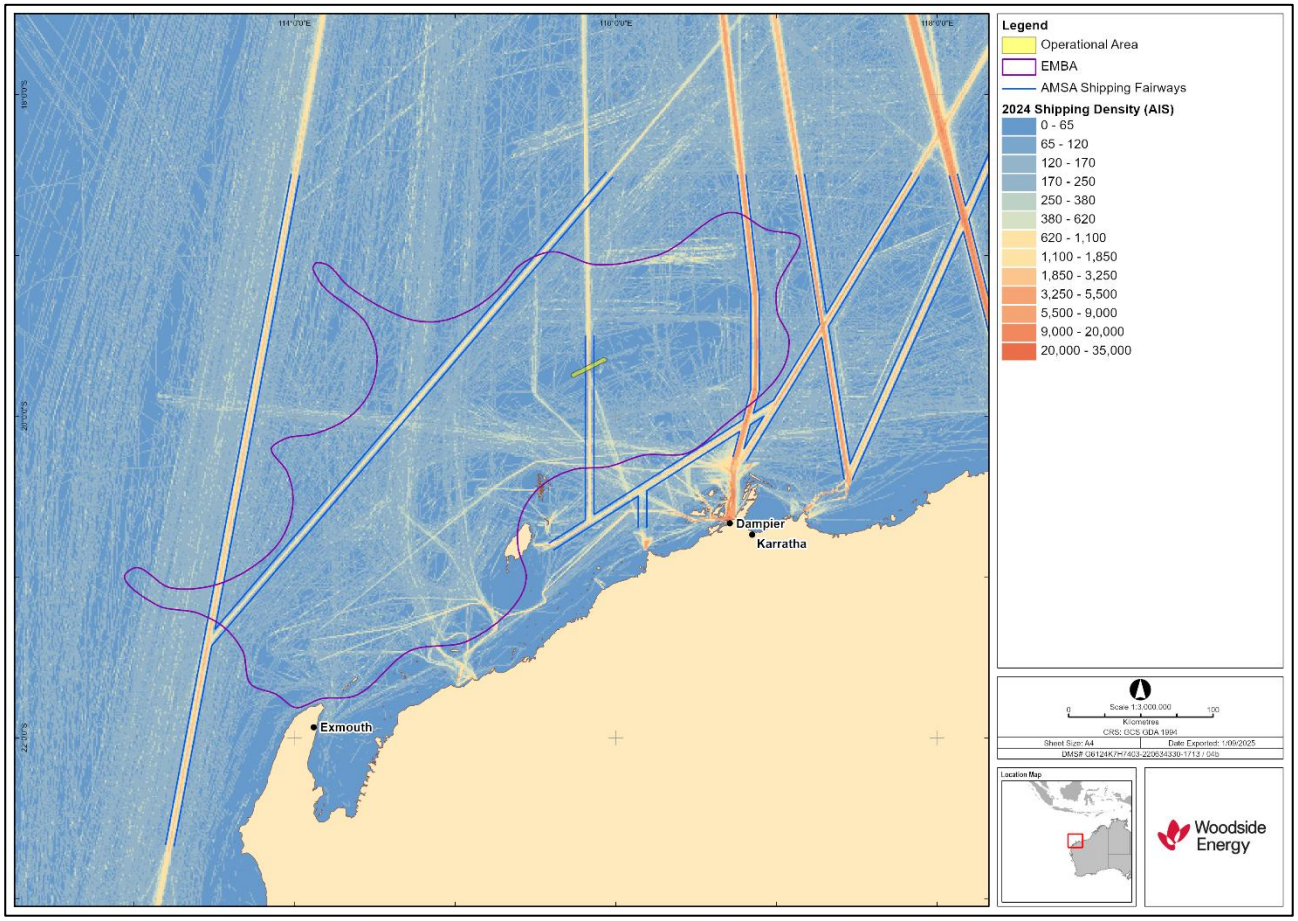
6.1.4 Vessel density map



6.1.5 Shipwrecks

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP
Overlap: EMBA and accumulated shoreline + Western Australia State shipwrecks

Vessel Name	Vessel Type	When Lost	Where Lost	Latitude	Longitude
Trial	Ship	1622/05/24	Trial Rocks	20°17.159	115°22.514
McCormack	Barge	1989/10	N.E. tip of Eaglehawk Island West of Dampier, Dampier Archipelago	20°08.200	115°57.200
Plym HMS	Warship	1948/2/10	Trimouille Island	20°24.208	115°33.950
Tropic Queen	-	1975/9/04	-	20°26	115°30.05
Veronica	Lugger	1928/07	Sunday Island, Exmouth Gulf	21°41	114°23
Lady Ann	Ship (non-sail)	1982/18	24 miles north of NW Cape	21°24	114°12
McDermott Derrick Barge No 20	Barge	1989/20/10	N.E. tip of Eaglehawk Island, Dampier Archipelago	20°08.200	115°57.200

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Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP
Overlap: EMBA and accumulated shoreline + Australia National shipwrecks

Vessel Name	Vessel Type	When Lost	Where Lost	Latitude	Longitude
Olive	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Pearl	Sailing vessel	1896	Exmouth Gulf, Meda Creek	-21.75	114.0833333
Vianen	Sailing vessel	1628	Barrow Island Area	-20	115.1666667
Wild Wave (China)	Sailing vessel	1873	Monte Bello Island	-20	115.1666667
Smuggler	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Mabel	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Marietta	Unknown	1905	Barrow Island	-20	115.1666667
Lady Ann	Sailing vessel	1982	24 miles north of NW Cape	-21.4	114.2
Lamareaux	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Leave	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Agnes	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Beatrice	Sailing vessel	1899	Off North-West Cape	-21.61666667	113.9833333
Bell	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth	-21.75	114.0833333
Elizabeth	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Florence	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Tanami	Sailing vessel	-	Trial Rocks	-20.28333	115.36666
Trial	Sailing vessel	1622	Trial Rocks	-20.28598333	115.3752333
Unidentified Lugger	Unknown	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Veronica	Sailing vessel	1928	Sunday Island, Exmouth Gulf	-21.68333333	114.3833333
Lily Of The Lake	Sailing vessel	1875	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Ruby	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Sea Queen	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Wild Wave	Sailing vessel	1875	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Gem	Sailing vessel	1893	North West Cape	-21.61666667	113.9833333
Ellen	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Kapala	Unknown	1964	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
Curlew	Sailing vessel	1911	At Onslow, Monte Bellos Group	-20	115.1666667
Nellie	Sailing vessel	1893	Exmouth Gulf	-21.75	114.0833333
McCormack	-	1989	N.E. tip of Eaglehawk Island West of Dampier,	-20.13666667	115.9533333
McDermott Derrick Barge No 20	Barge	1989	N.E. tip of Eaglehawk Island, Dampier Archipelago	-20.13666667	115.9533333
Plym HMS	Frigate	1952	-	-20.40346667	115.5658333
Tropic Queen	-	1975	-	-20.43333333	115.5008333

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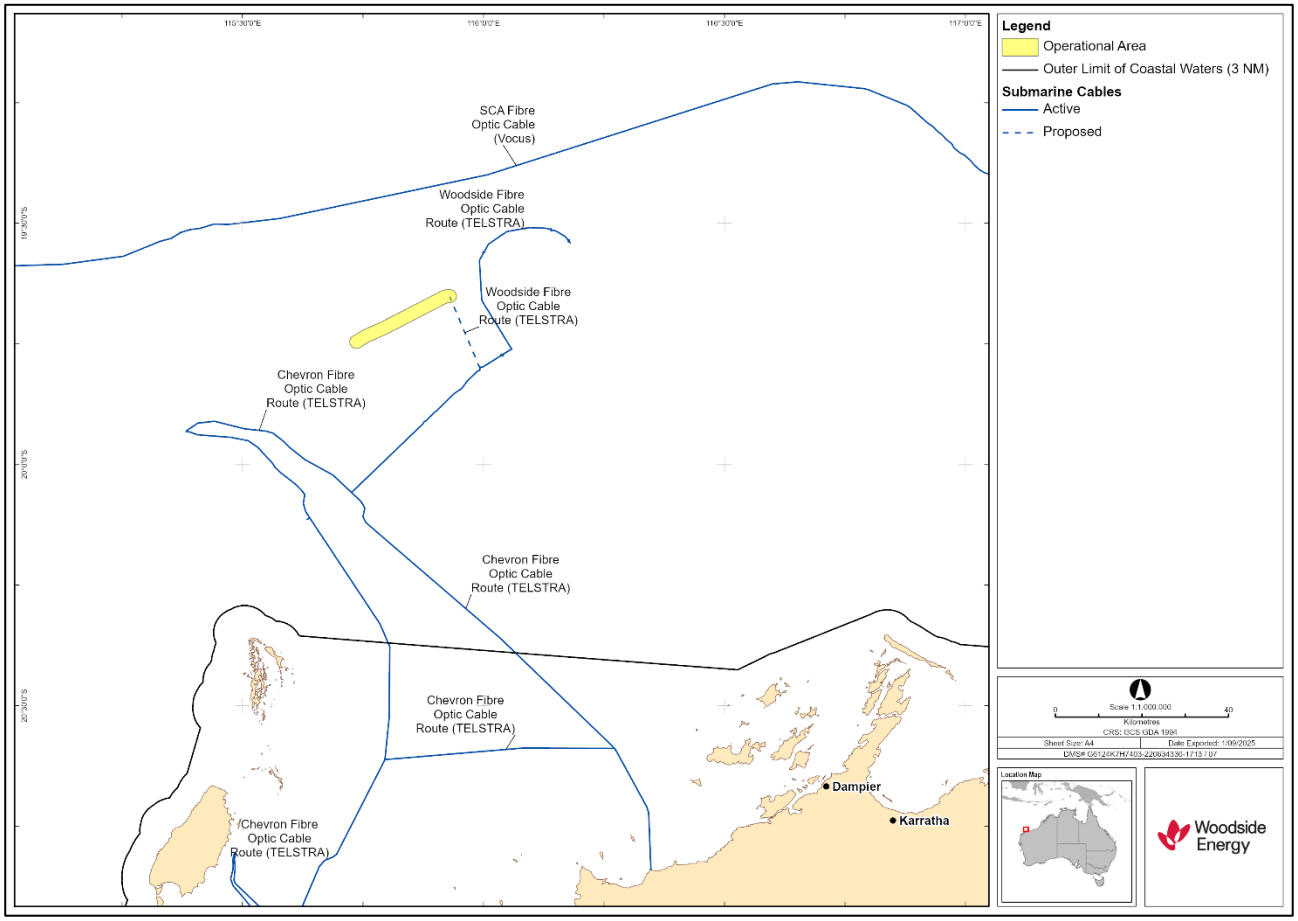
6.1.6 Submarine communication cables map



6.1.7 Email sent to Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Pilbara Ports, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC), Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Exmouth CCI), Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI), Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Onslow CCI), City of Karratha, Shire of Exmouth – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.

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- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline

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	• Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels

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Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

6.1.8 Email sent to Beagle No. 1, Carbon CQ, Finder Energy (Finder No 16), INPEX Alpha, JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia), KATO (KATO Energy (WA), KATO Corowa, KATO NWS, KATO Amulet), KUFPEC (KUFPEC Perth, KUFPEC Australia, KUFPEC Australia (Julimar), KUFPEC Australia (Wheatstone Lago)), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Longreach Capital Investment, Melbana Exploration, Mobil Australia Resources Company, OMV Australia, PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources NL, Santos (Santos NA Energy Holdings, Santos Ltd, Santos WA Northwest, Santos Offshore, Santos WA Southwest, Santos (BOL), Santos WA PVG), Shell Australia, SK Earthon Australia, Skye (Skye

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Napoleon, Skye Resources), Tanami Energy, Vermilion Oil & Gas Australia, Western Gas – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
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Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
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The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

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6.1.9 Email sent to Exmouth Community Liaison Group Members, Karratha Community Liaison Group Members – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.

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Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with

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the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

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6.1.10 Email sent to Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA), Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP), Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR), Market Forces, Friends of the Earth Australia, The Wilderness Society (TWS), Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Cape Conservation Group (CCG), Protect Ningaloo – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

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Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

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Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at

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the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

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6.1.11 Email sent to Department of Defence – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

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Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

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- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a defence area map for the areas surrounding the Operational Area.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP

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Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Feedback

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6.1.12 Email sent to Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), Telstra, Vocus – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

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Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

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A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a map of the submarine communication cables in the vicinity of the Operational Area.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels

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Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Feedback

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6.1.13 Email sent to Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

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- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached a vessel density map and GIS Shape Files.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids

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	• Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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6.1.14 Email sent to Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety – 30 September 2025

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Overview

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Please also find attached a vessel density map and GIS Shape Files.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete.

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	• The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
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Additional information

Please note that Woodside will:

- Provide updates to both the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) and AMSA on any material changes to planned activities
- Ensure vessels exhibit appropriate lights and shapes to reflect the nature of operations and the obligation to comply with the International Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS)
- Evaluate and implement adequate anti-collision measures including but not limited to additional warnings and/or lights to attract attention and installation of Automatic Identification System (AIS) units.

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Feedback

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6.1.15 Email sent to Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders, Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery licence holders, Western Skipjack Fishery licence holders, Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders, Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), North West Slope Trawl Fishery licence holders, Tuna Australia – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

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Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Commonwealth fisheries

Commonwealth fisheries active in the Operational Area:

- None

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- North West Slope Trawl Fishery
- Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

Notifications

Please let us know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

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6.1.16 Email sent to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel) and DAFF – Fisheries – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and

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pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

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Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4)

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	• 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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Commonwealth fisheries

Commonwealth fisheries active in the Operational Area:

- None

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- North West Slope Trawl Fishery
- Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information directly to licence holders it has assessed as ‘relevant persons’ for this EP, as well as relevant fishery representative bodies.

Biosecurity

With respect to the biosecurity matters, please note the following information below:

Environment description
• The proposed activity is within Woodside Burrup Pty Ltd production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL.

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• The Operational Area is located within Commonwealth waters approximately 68 km north of the Montebello Islands and 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia. • Water depths range from ~130 m to 134 m. • The Operational Area does not overlap any AMPs.	
Potential invasive marine species (IMS) risk	**IMS mitigation management**
Project vessels have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Area through marine biofouling (containing IMS) on vessels, as well as within high-risk ballast water exchange.	Ballast water and biofouling will be managed according to the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements and the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements as applicable. Woodside's IMS risk assessment process will be applied to vessels and immersible equipment entering the Operational Area.

Feedback

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6.1.17 Email sent to Director of National Parks (DNP) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

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Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

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- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

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Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
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Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels

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	• Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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Australian Marine Parks (AMPs)

We note Australian Government Guidance on consultation activities and confirm that:

- The Operational Area does not overlap any AMPs. The nearest AMP is the Montebello Islands Marine Park located approximately 68 km south of the Operational Area.
- The worst-case credible spill scenario accessed in this EP is vessel collision. Through review of hydrocarbon spill modelling, and with consideration of a 50 ppb dissolved and 100 ppb entrained hydrocarbon threshold, the following AMPs may be contacted in the event of a spill:
    - Montebello Islands Marine Park
    - Barrow Island Marine Park
    - Ningaloo Marine Park
- A Commonwealth Government-approved oil spill response plan will be in place for the duration of the activities, which will include notification to relevant agencies and organisations as to the nature and scale of the event, as soon as practicable following an occurrence. The DNP will be advised if an environmental incident occurs that may impact the values of any AMP.

Woodside is aware of and will consider the '*Petroleum Activities and Australian Marine Parks'* guidance note developed and published jointly by DNP and NOPSEMA while preparing this EP to ensure that the EP:

- Identifies and manages all impacts and risks on AMP values (including ecosystem values) to an acceptable level and has considered all options to avoid or reduce them to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).
- Clearly demonstrates that the activities will not be inconsistent with the North-west Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2018.

If there is a change in activities which results in an overlap or new impact to a marine park, Woodside will notify DNP.

Feedback

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6.1.18 Email sent to Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI) – 30 September 2025

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Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
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	• Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
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Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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If there is a risk of a spill impacting State waters, Woodside will further consult the Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure as outlined in the Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure's Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements (July 2020).

Feedback

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6.1.19 Email sent to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) – 30 September 2025

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Activity and location summary

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Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
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Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
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Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
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State fisheries

State fisheries active in the Operational Area:

- Mackerel Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)

State fisheries active in the EMBA:

- West Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery
- Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery
- Mackerel Managed Fishery
- Marine Aquarium Fish Managed Fishery
- Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery (60nm only, not active at 10nm)
- Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Crab Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Fish Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)
- Specimen Shell Managed Fishery
- West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information to the Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC), Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) and Recfishwest. Information provided to these bodies includes the planned timing and duration of the activities, and the spatial extent of the proposed activities (including any exclusion zones).

Woodside consults individual fishing license holders based on WAFIC's guidance and advice, whereby WAFIC:

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- directly consults fishery licence holders that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area
- consults fisheries that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the EMBA only in the event of an unplanned emergency scenario.

Woodside also consults with relevant Traditional Owners in the preparation of this EP.

Spill Contingency Plans

Within Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP), Woodside commits to notifying Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI) within 2 hours of becoming aware of a marine pollution incident that occurs in or may impact State waters. Woodside also consults DTMI in the development of the FSP.

Woodside commits to notify DPIRD within 24 hours of our reporting the incident to the appropriate authority. We have noted this contact as environment@dpird.wa.gov.au and placed this in the Notification section of the FSP.

In addition, within the FSP, Woodside commits to identify and notify additional relevant persons and organisations such as, but not limited to, commercial fishers or tourism operators that may be affected during a spill event. Woodside would, at the relevant time, engage with these parties as appropriate and will re-assess relevant persons and organisations throughout the response period.

Woodside mitigates the risk of spill events through the adoption of a range of preventative controls (including engineering design) that all contribute to reducing the likelihood of a spill event to an unlikely level. The potential for hydrocarbons to reach coastal regions would be further minimised in the event of a spill via appropriate response actions aimed at reducing hydrocarbon contact with sensitive coastal areas, including commercially important fish species' spawning and aggregation areas.

Woodside's oil spill Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Program is executed under the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021). In the event of a spill, the OSM Framework will guide the situational awareness and response as well as undertake a suite of comprehensive science-based monitoring programs to evaluate environmental impacts. One such program is dedicated to the impacts on fisheries. The fisheries impact assessment has two objectives – to assess any physiological impacts to important fish and shellfish species and to assess targeted fish and shellfish species for hydrocarbon contamination.

Biosecurity

Woodside contracts support vessel services for the petroleum activity described in the EP. Woodside works closely with contractors to ensure compliance with all requirements previously requested by DPIRD including DPIRD's policy that marine pests or disease are reported within 24 hours. A 24-hour notification will be formally captured as a notification within the EP and communicated to vessel operators.

All vessels are required to comply with the Australian Biosecurity Act 2015, specifically the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (as defined under the Biosecurity Act 2015) (aligned with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) to prevent introducing invasive marine species (IMS). Vessels will be assessed and managed to prevent the introduction of invasive marine species in accordance with Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan. Woodside's Invasive Marine Species Management Plan includes a risk assessment process that is applied to vessels undertaking activities. Based on the outcomes of each IMS risk assessment, management measures commensurate with the risk (such as the treatment of internal systems, IMS inspections or cleaning) will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with

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the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

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6.1.20 Email sent to Marine Tourism WA, Recfishwest, WA Game Fishing Association, Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.

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Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

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Feedback

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6.1.21 Letter sent to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 30 September 2025

Please direct all responses/queries to:
Woodside Energy Feedback
t: +61 8 (1)800 442 977
e: consultation@feedback.woodside.com.au

Woodside Energy Group Ltd
ACN 004 898 962
Mia Yellagonga
11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000
Australia
T: +61 8 9348 4000
www.woodside.com

30 September 2025

[redacted]

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Dear Stakeholder,

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is enclosed, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130–134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.

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Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

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Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

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Regards,

Woodside Energy Consultation

Woodside Energy
Mia Yellagonga
Karlak, 11 Mount Street
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Australia

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www.woodside.com

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6.1.22 Email sent to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI), Curtin University, Edith Cowan University (ECU), Murdoch University, University of Western Australia (UWA) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Woodside is seeking your advice regarding any research activities that your institution may be undertaking that may overlap with our proposed activities.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day.

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	• Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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Feedback

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback

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6.1.23 Email sent to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

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Consultation information

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Please also find attached the details of Commonwealth shipwrecks that are relevant for this EP.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.

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Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

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6.1.24 Email sent to Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

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Consultation information

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Please also find attached the details of WA shipwrecks that are relevant for this EP.

Given the proximity of the proposed activities to Marine Parks, Woodside is consulting with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for this EP. Woodside is also consulting with the Western Australian Museum (WAM) and has provided WAM with relevant shipwreck information for this EP.

Activity and location summary

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Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
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Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
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Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
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6.1.25 Email sent to Western Australian Museum (WAM) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

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Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached the details of WA shipwrecks that are relevant for this EP.

As per the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth), Woodside will contact the Commonwealth regulator, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), regarding this EP.

Woodside also refers to the Commonwealth Government's Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Guidance document regarding assessments and the draft Guidelines for Working in Near and Offshore Environment to Protect Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)

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Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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6.1.26 Email sent to Shire of Ashburton – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

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We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve

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	• Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Woodside is required to manage environmental impacts and risks to the EMBA by its proposed activities to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level, as required by the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Environment Regulations), through the implementation of the EP. Woodside will submit the proposed EP to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).

Preparedness and Response

In the course of developing the EP, Woodside will develop the oil spill preparedness and response position tailored to this activity including the drafting of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan which details the potential impacts, notifications and response mitigations that may be executed to manage an emergency event. Woodside consults with the relevant jurisdictional authorities and controlling agencies, including the Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI), the Australian Maritime Safety Agency (AMSA) and, in some circumstances, relevant port authorities, during the plan drafting process to inform mitigation management measures in place for the proposed activities. Woodside may also consult with other relevant external emergency management agencies, including LEMC, to ensure emergency management plans are aligned with effective outcomes.

In addition to the jurisdictional authorities and controlling agencies, the plan includes standard emergency notifications to agencies including NOPSEMA, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), the Director of National Parks (DNP), and the WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Where applicable, notification information for relevant Shires is also included in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

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Cultural heritage

Woodside routinely utilises the Department of Planning, Land and Heritage (DPLH) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System as part of the EP development process and includes the results of these inquiry system searches as an appendix to each EP.

As per Woodside's ongoing consultation approach, feedback and comments received from relevant persons continue to be assessed and responded to, as required, throughout the life of an EP, including during its assessment and once accepted, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

Notifications

Please let us know if the Shire would like to receive start- and end-of-activity notifications.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

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6.1.27 Email sent to Chevron (Chevron Australia, Chevron Australia New Energies, Chevron Australia New Ventures, JERA Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgon, Osaka Gas Gorgon) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

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Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Please also find attached GIS Shape Files.

We would be grateful if you could please forward this consultation information to your Joint Venture participants Osaka Gas Gorgon, MidOcean Gorgan and JERA Gorgon for feedback.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels

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	• Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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6.1.28 Email sent to Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) and licence holders of Mackerel Managed Fishery, Pilbara Trap Fishery, and Pilbara Line Fishery (via WAFIC) – 30 September 2025

Please see below consultation information for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan. The consultation period is due to close on 30 October 2025.

A Consultation Information Sheet is also attached.

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Under the fee-for-service agreement Option A, can WAFIC please provide the consultation information to the following fisheries based on active fishing (Fishcube data) in the Operational Area:

- Mackerel Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery
- Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)

Draft email for WAFIC to send to Individual Licence Holders

Dear Licence Holder,

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

Woodside is seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please contact WAFIC by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

The table below provides a summary of the proposed activities under this EP. The attached Consultation Information Sheet provides additional information including a map of impacted areas, summaries of potential impacts and risks relating to the proposed activities, and associated management measures. This is also available on Woodside's website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027.

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	• Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Notifications

Please let WAFIC know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

Please provide feedback specific to the proposed activities described to Olivia.Mickle@wafic.org.au by 30 October 2025.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and if so, Woodside will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

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6.1.29 Email sent to Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete.

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	• The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
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EMBA Overlap

Woodside is providing this information to the Aquaculture Council of Western Australia as our mapping data shows the EMBA for this EP overlaps with pearl farm leases in the Montebello Islands and an aquaculture site in the Mackerel Islands.

Notifications

Please let us know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

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website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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6.1.30 Email sent to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – 30 September 2025

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We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

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Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at

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the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Areas of ecological importance

Woodside affirms that areas of ecological importance in the Operational Area will not be impacted by planned activities.

Woodside maintains knowledge and an understanding of areas of ecological importance within and adjacent to the Operational Area. An information system to track current existing environment knowledge is regularly updated and covers the following topics:

- EPBC Act Matters of National Ecological Significance (MNES) including threatened and migratory listed species
- WA Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 – threatened and priority fauna list, the Part 13 Instruments, i.e., threatened species recovery plans and Biodiversity Regulations 2018
- EPBC Act threatened Species, Recovery Plans and Conservation advice
- State protected areas information and management plans on the habitats and associated fish and benthic communities.

The sources of information include credible published scientific research, industry and research agencies (government and university) study reports including baseline and monitoring programs. Woodside is also committed to sharing knowledge and contributes to the Index of Marine Surveys for Assessment (IMSA) hosted by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA) and supported by WAMSI.

National Light Pollution Guidelines

The lighting associated with the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP activity vessels is required as a priority for safe operation. Woodside has considered the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (NLPG; Commonwealth of Australia 2023) with respect to vessel activities. The assessment of potential impacts to seabird and turtle behaviour is based on recommendations in the NLPG. This impact assessment determined that the impacts of lighting are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program

Woodside's oil spill Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Program, executed under the Joint Industry OSM Framework (AEP, 2021), provides for a quantitative assessment of the overall environmental impacts in the event of an unplanned hydrocarbon release, or any release event with the potential to contact sensitive environmental receptors including but not limited to the Ningaloo Marine Park (M 2), Montebello Islands Marine Park (M 9) and the Barrow Island Nature Reserve (R 11648). The OSM comprises ten scientific monitoring programs (SMPs) and six operational monitoring programs (OMPs). The SMPs are targeted environmental monitoring programs to assess and quantify the environmental impact of a hydrocarbon spill range of physical-chemical (water and sediment) and biological (species and habitats) receptors, including EPBC Act listed species, environmental values associated with protected areas and socio-economic values, such as fisheries. The ten SMPs address a range of receptors most vulnerable to the impacts of a hydrocarbon release. The actual design and execution of the OSM program will be dependent on the nature and scale of the spill and the receptors predicted to be impacted. One of the priority focus areas in the early phase of an incident would be to identify and execute OSM at First Strike Monitoring Priorities.

Incidents and emergency response

Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this activity includes a commitment that the DBCA will be notified via phone call as soon as practicable if there is potential for oiled wildlife or the spill is expected to contact land or waters managed by WA DBCA. Woodside has incorporated the DBCA Pilbara regional office phone number as part of the notifications as listed in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.

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This plan describes the incident management structure, notification and reporting requirements, the Operational Area, activity specific credible spill scenarios, and the hydrocarbon spill response strategies available for the protection of priority receptors. Links are included in the plan to a suite of existing Operational Plans and Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) to commence the mobilisation of response resources immediately, including 'monitor and evaluate' services, operational and scientific monitoring, and shoreline clean-up where required. Woodside understands that DBCA will not implement an oiled wildlife management response on behalf of a petroleum operator.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

6.1.31 Email sent to Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) – 30 September 2025

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by 30 October 2025 using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

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Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027. • Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline.

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	• 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Commonwealth fisheries

Commonwealth fisheries active in the Operational Area:

- None

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- North West Slope Trawl Fishery
- Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

Please note Woodside has also provided consultation information to the following fisheries (and their representative bodies) which have entitlement to fish in the EMBA:

- Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
- Western Skipjack Fishery
- Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery

Notifications

Please let us know if you require notification prior to and on completion of the proposed activities.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

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6.1.32 Email sent to Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) –16 October 2025

Dear Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER),

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) has recommended that Woodside contacts DWER in respect to the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). Please let us know if you have any feedback and/or confirm if DWER would like to be consulted on future Woodside EPs.

Consultation Information

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP. The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

We are seeking feedback from relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity. If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **30 October 2025** using the details below.

Overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP includes:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Consultation information

A Consultation Information Sheet is attached, which provides additional background on our approach to consultation and on the proposed activities, including summaries of key impacts and risks and associated management measures. This is also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	Activities include: • Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Location	~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.
Water depth	~130−134 m deep.
Timing	• Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027.

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	• Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027, however may continue into 2028
Duration	• Operates 24 hours a day. • Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete. • The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.
Infrastructure	The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: • ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline • Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4) • 12-inch ball valve • Subsea isolation valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool • Pig launcher • Anode skids • Stabilisation materials (sandbags)
Vessels	• Construction support vessel • Support vessels • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. • 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision.

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by 30 October 2025. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

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Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA has published the brochure *Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans – Information for the Community* to help community members understand consultation requirements for Commonwealth EPs and how to participate in consultation.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

6.1.33 Email to Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC), as well as the primary contact for the Thalanyji / Nhuwala People.

Woodside would like to consult with BTAC and the Thalanyji / Nhuwala People about our Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with BTAC and Thalanyji / Nhuwala People is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

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- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to BTAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in **Appendix A.**

If there are any changes or additional information about BTAC's cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP; or any cultural values that the Thalanyji / Nhuwalal People would like to raise with us, please let us know by 30 October 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to know more about how we have collected this information.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact me to discuss and confirm details.

How to contact us and further information

Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me.

Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure. (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate.

Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of BTAC and Thalanyji / Nhuwala People, Traditional Owners and other people and organisations who may be interested.

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We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement with BTAC have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation (BTAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Sea Country – connection to, access to and transfer of knowledge: • Enduring deep connection north of Onslow, extending out to Islands off the Pilbara coast including Montebello, Barrow and Mackerel Islands. • Cultural obligation to care for environment and values of Sea Country. • Resources including fish, shellfish, crabs, crustaceans, sea urchins, eggs, turtles, dugongs, flora and fauna associated with mangrove communities. • Artefacts and burials in coastal sand dunes. • Archaeological sites on Barrow and Montebello Islands. • Archaeological evidence of use of resources including fish, turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles, crabs and sea urchins. • Ceremonial sites (Thalu) for the increase of turtle, shark, ray, fish, squid, octopus, hill kangaroo and emu.	x	x

6.1.34 Email to Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC).

Woodside would like to consult with KAC about our Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

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The purpose of Woodside's consultation with KAC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact your cultural values, interests, and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to KAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A and include information provided by you during our meeting on 1 September 2025.

If there are any changes or additional information about your cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by 30 October 2025.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

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Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact me to discuss and confirm details.

How to contact us and further information

Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me.

Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au. **Further information about NOPSEMA**

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure. (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate.

Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of KAC and other people and organisations who may be interested.

We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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KAC Cultural Values

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Marine Animals • Turtles: management of and sea turtle nesting. • Whales: connection to Songlines, impacts to whale migration. • Shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells. • Mullets (fish). • Sea cow (dugong).	x	
Sea Country • Cultural obligations to care for Country. • Secret habitat totems. • Access for fishing, trapping, crabbing, catching turtle, hunting dugong, using stingray barbs for spears, collecting shellfish and visiting offshore islands at low tide.	x	x
Yinta • Significant cultural/spiritual sites, often a water source but possibly other features such as hills. • Cultural rights to land determine who can use or speak for an area.	x	x
Marine species as resources • Marine mammals including sea cow (dugong). • Fish including mullets. • Molluscs including bivalves, gastropods and cephalopods. • Shellfish, cockles, oysters, clam shells, con shells.	x	
Coastal landforms	x	
Coastal vegetation	x	
Heritage sites associated with the coast and ocean including the presence of mythical snakes. • Traditional knowledge recalls that a saltwater serpent lives in the sea and brings fish to shore.	x	x
Transfer of knowledge to future generations • Impacts to resources: species reduction • Temporary exclusion to areas in the case of an oil spill etc.	x	
Islands off the coast of Port Hedland are significant • Little Turtle • North Turtle • Bedout	x	
Importance of river systems as food chains.	x	

6.1.35 Email to Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC).

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Woodside would like to consult with MAC about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with MAC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact your cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
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Overview of the activity

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- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to MAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A.

If there are any changes or additional information about your cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by 30 October 2025.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

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How to contact us and further information

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Ongoing Feedback

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of MAC and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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Cultural Values – Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation – identified during EP consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
The ecosystem and health of Mermaid Sound.		x
Marine species • Whales: totemic importance • Dolphins: cultural ceremonies • Dugongs: food source • Fish: cultural ceremonies • Sea Snakes: culturally important • Turtles: Songlines • Coral: attract fish and other species • Seagrass: provide protection for animals. Locations include Conzinc Island and between Angel and Gidley Islands. • Stingrays • Sharks • Crustaceans • Octopus • Sea stars • Sea urchins • Sponges • Molluscs	x	x
Marine eco-systems • Mangroves: would have provided shelter, crabbing, digging for shellfish and could be turtle nurseries. Locations include Conzinc Bay north end, Flying Foam Passage, Searipple Passage, North-East Bay of West Lewis Island. • Macroalgal (seaweed) communities: important habitats and food sources. • Subtidal soft bottom communities (ocean bottom): support invertebrate diversity. • Intertidal sand and mudflat communities: support invertebrate diversity and provide food for shorebirds. • Rocky shores: habitats for plants/animals and provide food for shorebirds.	x	x
Fish traps in Conzinc Bay and Angel and Gidley Islands.	x	x
Harvesting squid around Conzinc Bay		x

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MAC is the appropriate cultural authority for Murujuga	x	
Submerged landscape: • Potential impact on Jinna (Songlines) • Potential impact to Aboriginal heritage, due to the submerged coastline at initial occupation of the region, landscape features that would have defined the first travel routes used to move through Country.	x	
Murujuga seasonal calendar: • Any change to the feeding, breeding or migratory behaviour of culturally significant species would impact significantly on subsistence, cultural and ceremonial activities.	x	

6.1.36 Email to Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representatives for Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) and Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC), as well as YMAC's role as the primary contact for the Nhuwala Claim Group.

Woodside would like to consult with YMAC, NTGAC and Nhuwala Claim Group about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with YMAC, NTGAC and Nhuwala Claim Group is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

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Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to NTGAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A.

If there are any changes or additional information about NTGAC's cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP; or any cultural values that the Nhuwala Claim Group would like to raise with us, please let us know by 30 October 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to know more about how we have collected this information.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact us to discuss and confirm details.

How to contact us and further information

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Ongoing Feedback

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of YMAC, NTGAC and Nhuwala Claim Group and other people and organisations who may be interested.

We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement with NTGAC have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

Cultural Values - Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Marine ecosystems and species • Interest in invasive marine species • Interest in chemicals released into water – ballast water discharge • Marine parks – risks	x	

6.1.37 Email to Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC).

Woodside would like to consult with NAC about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with NAC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact NAC's cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

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Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
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- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to NAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A.

If there are any changes or additional information about NAC's cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by 30 October 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to know more about how we have collected this information.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact us to discuss and confirm details.

How to contact us and further information

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Ongoing Feedback

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of NAC and other people and organisations who may be interested.

We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for these EPs.

Cultural Values – Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Onshore heritage: interest in management of heritage sites.	x	
Potential submerged heritage.	x	
Manggan - (creative beings) used supernatural force to shape the hills, rivers, seas and landforms.		x

6.1.38 Email to Nhuwala Claim Group via YMAC – 1 October 2025

Please see 6.1.35

6.1.39 Email to Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC).

Woodside would like to consult with RRKAC about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with RRKAC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact RRKAC's cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

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- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
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Consultation with Woodside

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Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to RRKAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A.

If there are any changes or additional information about RRKAC's cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by 30 October 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to know more about how we have collected this information.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of RRKAC and other people and organisations who may be interested.

Cultural Values - Robe River Kuruma Aboriginal Corporation (RRKAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Underwater heritage – concerns about impacts to heritage at shoreline.	x	
Coastline	x	

6.1.40 Email to Thalanyji/Nhuwala People via BTAC – 1 October 2025

Please see 6.1.32

6.1.41 Email to Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC).

Woodside would like to consult with WAC about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with WAC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

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Consultation with Woodside

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- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural Values

We have collated information in relation to WAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A.

If there are any changes or additional information about WAC's cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by 30 October 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to know more about how we have collected this information.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact me to discuss and confirm details.

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of WAC and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values – Wirrawandi Aboriginal Corporation (WAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Marine Species • Whales: migration and potential impact of noise on whale communication • Turtles: general interest around management and monitoring.	x	
Rock art: potential impact of emissions from activities.	x	
Underwater heritage: impacts particularly given recent finding of artefacts.	x	
Onshore heritage: management of sites.	x	

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6.1.42 Email to Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation via NYFL – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation and Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL).

Woodside would like to consult with Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation and NYFL about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP). Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with Yindjibarndi and NYFL is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

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Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation and NYFL, and other people and organisations who may be interested.

We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the consultation framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.43 Email to Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC).

Woodside would like to consult with YAC about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with YAC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

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Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Cultural values

We have collated information in relation to YAC's cultural values that have either been provided to Woodside during previous EP consultation or via publicly available literature. These are outlined in Appendix A.

If there are any changes or additional information about YAC's cultural values that you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of this EP, please let us know by 30 October 2025. Please also get in touch if you'd like to know more about how we have collected this information.

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact me to discuss and confirm details.

How to contact us and further information

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Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me.

Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate.

Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of YAC, and other people and organisations who may be interested.

We also acknowledge our discussions relating to the consultation framework agreement have been ongoing and appreciate that these discussions will progress in parallel with consultation for this EP.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

Cultural Values - Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Right and responsibility to speak and care for Country		x
Contemporary use of Country for cultural activities • Fishing including for Shark Bay mullet. • Camping • Hunting and gathering	x	x
Ecosystem health • Plants, animals and the environment are inexorably linked to culture. • Seagrass important food source for dugongs.	x	
Marine Mammals • Dugongs • Whales: potential impact to migration patterns and potential collisions with vessels.	x	

6.1.44 Email to Kimberley Land Council (KLC) – 1 October 2025

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Kimberley Land Council (KLC).

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Woodside would like to consult with KLC about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with KLC is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

Consultation preferences

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet face to face. We welcome the opportunity to speak with Elders, office holders and other interested parties about this activity.

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Woodside provides various forms of assistance to organisations, Traditional Custodian groups and individuals to support participation in consultation. If you would like us to meet with you as part of Woodside's consultation on this activity, please contact me to discuss and confirm details.

How to contact us and further information

Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me.

Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

The following NOPSEMA publications may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for Commonwealth EPs:

- Brochure: Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans brochure.pdf (nopsema.gov.au)
- Guideline: Guideline: Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan (nopsema.gov.au)
- Policy: Draft policy for managing gender-restricted information PL2098.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

Ongoing Feedback

Feedback can continue to be provided during the life of an EP, including after consultation for the EP has closed, during EP assessment, and after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA. Woodside continues to receive, assess and respond to claims and objections from relevant persons throughout the life of the EP. Should a claim or objection be received following the acceptance of an EP that Woodside assesses, and which identifies a measure or control that Woodside considers requires implementation or updates to meet the intended outcome of consultation, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Review process as appropriate.

Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of KLC, and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

6.1.45 Email to Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC) – 1 October 2025

Please see 6.1.35

6.1.46 Email to Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd (NYFL) – 1 October 2025

Please see 6.1.41

6.1.47 Email to Save Our Songlines and [Individual 1]

We are contacting you as the delegated representative for Save Our Songlines.

Woodside would like to consult with Save Our Songlines about the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (the activity) Environment Plan (EP).

Consultation for this activity opens on 30 September 2025 and closes on 30 October 2025.

The purpose of Woodside's consultation with Save Our Songlines is to understand how the activities in the EP could potentially impact the groups' cultural values, interests and activities.

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Woodside, in the course of developing the EP, will assess feedback, opinions and comments provided by the consultation closing date, and where relevant, consider appropriate control measures to include in the EP.

Your consultation correspondence with us, along with any appropriate control measures included in the EP are considered by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), when we submit the EP for assessment.

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Provide an opportunity to discuss the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

The attached Summary Information Sheet has been developed for a First Nations audience and provides a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. We have also linked the Consultation Information Sheet here with further details including an assessment of the potential impacts and risks relevant to the activity, as well as mitigation and management measures.

Consultation with Woodside

We'd like to gather your feedback about:

- How the activity could impact your cultural values, interests, and activities
- Protection of the environment and its relationship to your cultural values
- Your concerns about the proposed activity
- Other elements we should consider in the Environment Plan
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We note your previously stated preference for consultation to occur in written format (as set out in an email dated 10 April 2024). Woodside also welcomes the opportunity to meet face to face.

How to contact us and further information

Information can be sent to feedback@woodside.com, via telephone on 1800 442 977 or directly to me.

Woodside manages gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information carefully and will work with you to understand how you would like your information to be managed. If you would prefer to provide the information directly to NOPSEMA, please do so by phoning (08) 6188 8700 or via email at communications@nopsema.gov.au.

Further information about NOPSEMA

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Ongoing Feedback

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Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members of Save Our Songlines, and other people and organisations who may be interested.

I look forward to your response and please feel free to call or send through guidance on next steps.

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6.2 Consultation update and reminder

6.2.1 Consultation Information Sheet

Woodside Energy

Consultation Information Sheet
October 2025

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Carnarvon Basin, North-West Australia

Activity overview

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP) is a 5-year revision of the in-force EP. The EP includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells.
- Removal of ancillary equipment, including inline tees, rigid tie-in spool piece, pig launcher, anode skids and stabilisation materials.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Location

- Echo Yodel is located at the Goodwyn Alpha production platform in Commonwealth waters ~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia **(Figure 1).**

Water depth

- ~130–134 m deep.

Timing

- Removal is planned to commence between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027.
- Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027, however may continue into 2028.

Duration

- Operates 24 hours a day.
- Removal is planned to take up to 6 months in total to complete.
- The timing and duration of the removal activity are subject to a number of factors, including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.

Joint Venture

- Operator – Woodside Energy Ltd.
- Joint Venture – Woodside Energy Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd.

We would like to hear from you

We would like relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity to have the opportunity to be consulted and provide feedback.

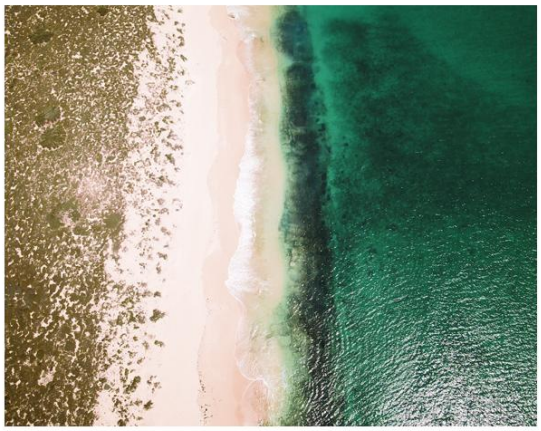
Woodside consults relevant persons when developing an Environment Plan (EP) to confirm current measures or identify additional measures which could lessen or avoid potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment.

Woodside aims to ensure the proposed activity is carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and is carried out in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and to an acceptable level.

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under this EP, we would like your feedback by **30 October 2025.**

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

A summary of the activity and location is provided in **Table 1** and **Table 2.**



Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's First Peoples. We acknowledge their connection to land, waters and the environment and pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

1 Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan | October 2025

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Activity location

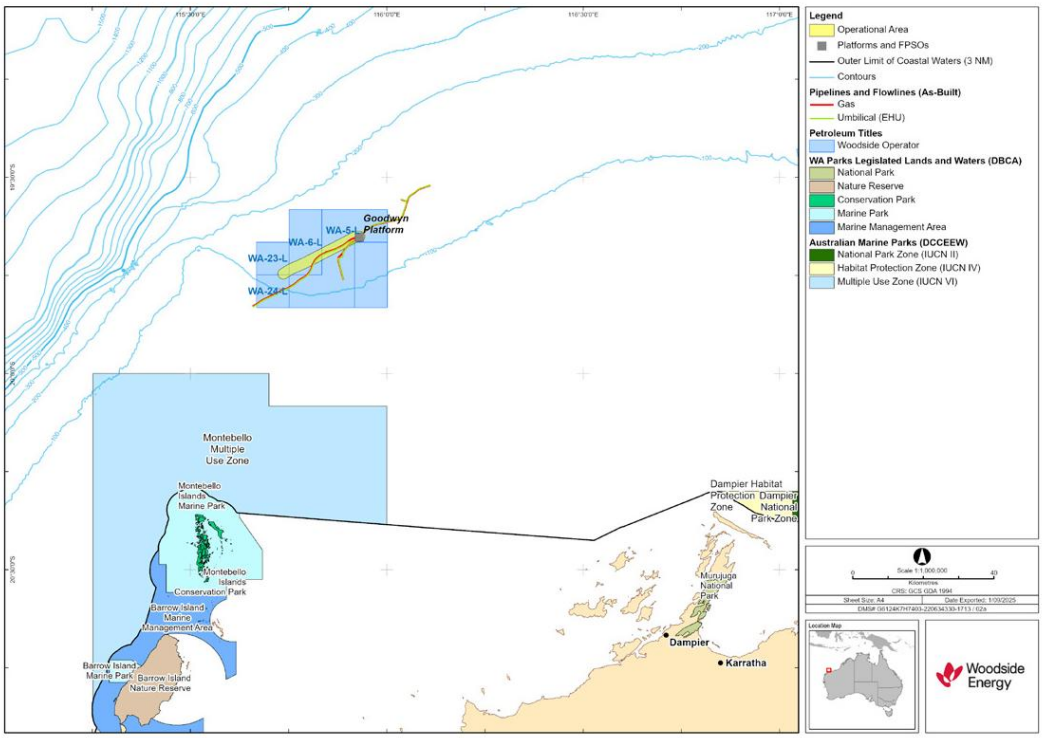

Figure 1. Location of the activity, including Operational Area and associated infrastructure

Table 1 - Activity and location summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP	
Activity details	• Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) and ancillary equipment. • Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.
Titles	• Production licenses: WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L. • Pipeline license: WA-9-PL.
Infrastructure	• The following infrastructure is planned to be removed: - ~22.9 km (12-inch) stainless steel pipeline. - Two inline tees (EY-3 and EY-4). - 12-inch ball valve. - Subsea Isolation Valve (SSIV) partial tie-in spool. - Pig launcher. - Anode skids. - Stabilisation materials (sandbags).
Vessels	• Construction support vessel. • Support vessels. • Helicopters for transporting personnel and/or freight to and from vessels.
Operational Area and exclusion zones	• The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: - 1500 m buffer around the Echo Yodel subsea pipeline. - 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.
Communication with mariners	• Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Commercial fishers and other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but are prohibited from entering a 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel.
Distance to nearest marine park/nature reserve	• Montebello Australian Marine Park: ~68 km south of the Operational Area.

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Table 2 – Approximate locations of key infrastructure within the scope of the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP

Structure	Water Depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Titles
Pipeline/flowline route corridor location				
Eastern end of pipeline (SSIV)	~130	19°39'04.585"S	115°55'47.881"E	WA-9-PL / WA-23-L
Western end of pipeline (pig launcher)	~134	19°44'44.342"S	115°44'12.229"E	WA-9-PL / WA-5-L

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence on the surrounding environment. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA has been developed combining numerous modelling outputs based on highly unlikely releases of hydrocarbons to the environment. The modelling scenario that informs the EMBA is vessel collision. The EMBA is depicted in **Figure 2.**

The EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, which depends on a number of factors, including the weather and ocean conditions at the time of a release. This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA will not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release. To learn more about an EMBA, please see the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) video on oil spill modelling at **www.nopsema.gov.au**.

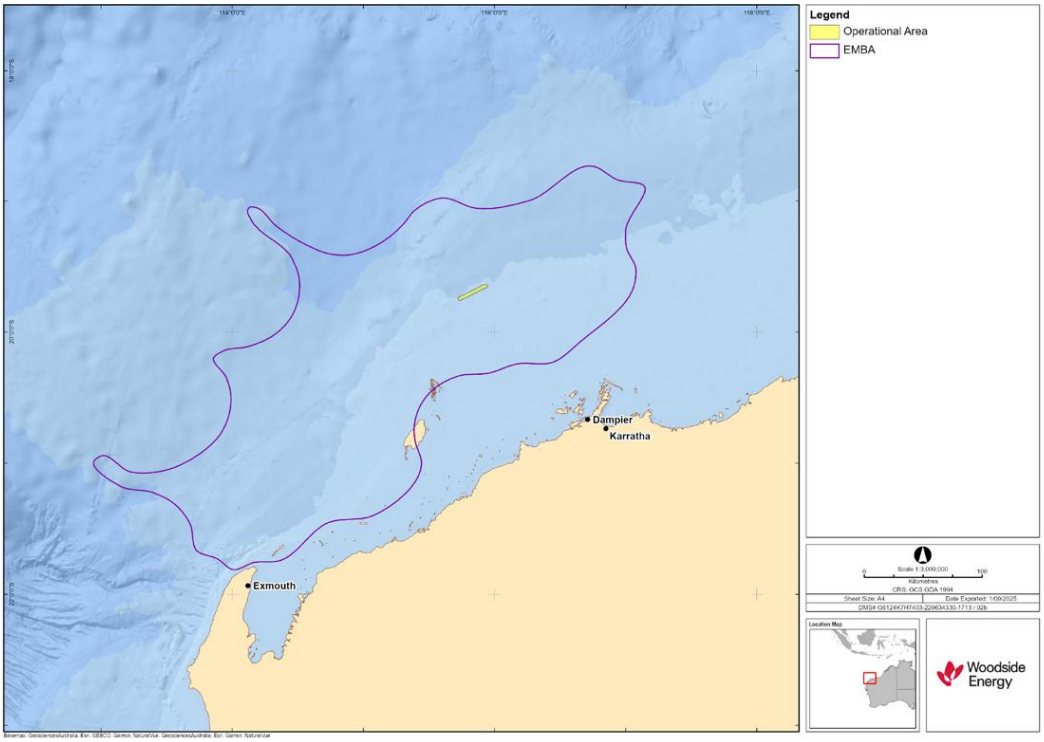

Figure 2. Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) by the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP

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Impacts/Risks, and Mitigation and/or Management Measures

Woodside has assessed the impacts and risks to the environment arising from the planned activities and unplanned events. This assessment considers the timing, duration and location of the activities. Proposed mitigation and management measures are summarised in **Table 3.** Further details will be provided in the EP.

In preparing the EP, Woodside's intent is to minimise environmental, social and cultural impacts and risks associated with the proposed activities, and Woodside seeks your feedback to inform our decision-making.

Table 3 – Summary of key impacts and risks and proposed management measures*

Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Planned activities (routine and non-routine)			
Physical presence: ***interaction with other marine users***	• Physical presence of construction vessel and support vessels in Operational Area. • Presence of infrastructure on seafloor.	• Temporary, localised displacement of marine users such as commercial fishing activities and commercial shipping. • Due to the offshore location and the localised nature of the activity, displacement is expected to be negligible with no lasting effect.	• Vessels are compliant with Marine Orders for safe vessel operation. • Subsea infrastructure locations are marked on marine charts. • Establish a temporary 500 m temporary exclusion zone around the construction support vessel, which is communicated to marine users. • Notify relevant parties of activity commencement as requested. • Notify the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) prior to commencement of the activity to enable them to update maritime charts, ensuring marine users are aware of the activity. • Consult with relevant persons so they are informed of the proposed activities.
Physical presence: ***disturbance to seabed***	• Seabed disturbance may result from: - Subsea cleaning and preparation activities using high-pressure water and brushes on Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs). - Relocation of sediments where the pipeline is buried. - Subsea cutting and removal of the pipeline and ancillary equipment. - Use of ROVs and placement of transponders on the seabed will disturb small areas of sediment.	• The Operational Area consists of sandy substrate, with marine growth on the subsea pipeline. • Removal of infrastructure may result in a localised, minor, short-term impact to benthic habitats and communities from direct disturbance and sedimentation.	• Vessels will use dynamic positioning to avoid anchoring. • Impacts to cultural heritage areas or prospective areas to be avoided and/or mitigated in accordance with Woodside's First Nations Communities Policy. • Comply with Underwater Cultural Heritage legislation.
Routine acoustic emissions: ***generation of noise during routine operations***	• Generation of noise from: - Subsea pipeline cutting. - Vessels. - Transponder. - Helicopters. - Positioning activities. - Sediment relocation.	• Localised behavioural impacts to marine fauna around vessels.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna to prevent adverse interactions, including EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8.
Routine and non-routine discharges	• Routine discharge of sewage, grey water and putrescible wastes to marine environment from project vessels within the Operational Area. • Routine discharge of deck and bilge water to marine environment from project vessels within the Operational Area.	• Short-term, localised decrease in water quality around the vessel.	• Marine discharges managed in accordance with regulatory requirements.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Routine and non-routine discharges *continued...*	• Treated seawater will be released as the subsea pipeline is recovered. • Small amounts of plastic fragments will be discharged during pipeline cutting.	• Localised and temporary effects to water quality and marine biota. • Localised and negligible changes to sediment quality at the cut locations.	• Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process.
Routine and non-routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	• Atmospheric emissions and GHG emissions will be generated by the project vessels from internal combustion engines and incineration activities.	• Emissions associated with the vessel could result in: - Localised reduction in air quality from atmospheric emissions. - Contribution to increased GHG concentrations in the atmosphere.	• Comply with legislative and regulatory requirements for marine air pollution and air emissions reporting.
Routine light emissions	• Project vessels will use external lighting to navigate and conduct safe operations at night, including to maintain good night visibility for crew members and to communicate the vessels' presence to other marine users.	• Change in ambient light may affect fauna behaviour and orientation. • Impact is localised with no lasting effect.	• Lighting to be limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements except for emergency events. • Implementation of the Woodside Offshore Seabird Management Plan.
Unplanned events (accidents/incidents)			
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: *loss of containment of live infrastructure* **Note: The applicable live infrastructure is managed under the Goodwyn Alpha (GWA) Facility Operations EP.**	• Release of hydrocarbons resulting from loss of containment from nearby operational subsea flowlines and infrastructure.	• Potential moderate impacts to the marine environment: - Contact with sensitive nearshore areas of offshore islands and coastal shorelines. - Reduction in water and sediment quality. - Disruption to marine fauna including protected species. - Potential archaeological and intangible cultural heritage damage.	**Preventing marine vessel collisions** • Lifting of the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure and equipment will be performed away from live subsea infrastructure. • Lifts are to be conducted in accordance with relevant procedures to limit the potential for dropped objects. **Spill response arrangements** • The operational control, maintenance and incident response associated with the live infrastructure and/or loss of containment from the live infrastructure is managed under the GWA Facility Operations EP and is not within the operational control of this EP.
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: *vessel collision*	• Loss of hydrocarbons to marine environment due to a vessel collision (e.g. support vessels or other marine users).	• Potential minor-level impact with high recovery arising from: - Contact with sensitive nearshore areas of offshore islands and coastal shorelines. - Reduction in water quality. - Disruption to marine fauna including protected species. - Interference with or displacement of other marine users including activities of other regional petroleum activities.	**Preventing marine vessel collisions** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of vessel collisions and safety and emergency arrangements. • Establish safety exclusion zones around vessels which are communicated to marine users to reduce likelihood of collision. • Consult with relevant persons so that other marine users are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of a collision. **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the First Strike Plan and Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). • Arrangements supporting the activities in the OPEP will be tested so that the OPEP can be implemented as planned.
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: *bunkering*	• Loss of hydrocarbons to marine environment from bunkering/ refuelling.	• The biological consequences of a small-volume spill from bunkering on identified open water sensitive receptors relate to the potential for slight impacts to megafauna, plankton and fish populations that are within the spill-affected area.	• Preventing unplanned hydrocarbon release due to bunkering. • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution. • Appropriate bunkering equipment kept and maintained. • Compliance with contractor procedures for the management of bunkering/helicopter operations to reduce the likelihood and potential severity of a spill.

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Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned discharges: ***deck spills***	• Accidental release of hydrocarbons/ hazardous chemicals from support vessel deck activities and equipment (subsea ROV hydraulic leaks).	• Unplanned discharges of non-process chemicals and hydrocarbons may decrease the water quality in the immediate vicinity of the release. Only small volumes (approximately <100 L) could potentially occur, resulting in very short-term impacts to water quality, and limited to the immediate release location. • No significant impacts from the accidental discharges described would be anticipated due to the offshore/open water locations, low sensitivity of surrounding water quality and high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Area.	**Preventing deck and subsea spills** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution. • Liquid chemicals and fuel storage areas are bunded or have secondary containment when they are not being used/handled temporarily. • Spill response kits on board vessels and maintained in close proximity to hydrocarbon storage areas and deck areas to use to contain and recover deck spills. • Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process. **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill, emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP).
Unplanned discharges: ***hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste/equipment***	• Accidental loss of hazardous or non-hazardous wastes (including dropped objects) to the marine environment. • Generation and disposal of waste from infrastructure removal. • Dropped objects resulting in disturbance of benthic habitat.	• The potential impacts of hazardous or non-hazardous solid wastes and equipment accidentally discharged to the marine environment include contamination of the environment as well as secondary impacts relating to potential contact of marine fauna with wastes. • Incorrect classification of waste can result in inappropriate disposal of hazardous decommissioning wastes that could contaminate non-hazardous waste streams. This has the potential to result in contamination to air, soil and water during disposal. • In the unlikely event of an object being dropped into the marine environment, potential environmental effects would be limited to localised physical impacts on benthic communities.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution and handling of hazardous wastes. • Disposal of waste associated with the subsea infrastructure will comply with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation. • Project vessel waste arrangements that require waste segregation, recording and safe handling of waste according to their hazard and recyclability class. • The project vessels' work procedures for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading, which require safe lifting and management of loads. • Implement waste management procedures, which provide for safe handling and transportation, segregation, storage and classification of generated waste. • If safe and practicable to do so, solid waste/equipment will be recovered. • Where retrieval is not practicable or safe, items remaining in the marine environment will be added to the inventory for the title.
Physical presence: ***interactions with marine fauna***	• Vessel movements have the potential to result in collisions between project vessel (hull and propellers) and marine fauna. • Project vessels would typically be stationary or moving at low speeds when supporting subsea infrastructure removal.	• Given the absence of aggregations, the size of the Biologically Important Areas (BIAs) in total, duration of activities within the Operational Area and the slow speeds at which project vessels operate, collisions with cetaceans, marine turtles and whale sharks are considered highly unlikely. • Collisions between vessels and marine fauna may result in injury to, or death of, marine fauna.	• Comply with EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with Cetaceans.
Physical presence: ***introduction of invasive marine species (IMS)***	• Project vessels have the potential to introduce IMS to the Operational Area through marine biofouling (containing IMS) on vessels, as well as within high-risk ballast water exchange.	• The likelihood of IMS being introduced and establishing viable populations within the Operational Area or immediate surrounds is considered remote. • Introduction of IMS may result in changes to the ecology of the Operational Area and competition with existing biota.	• Ballast water and biofouling will be managed according to the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements and the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements as applicable. • Woodside's IMS risk assessment process will be applied to vessels and immersible equipment entering the Operational Area.

**These mitigation and management measures are subject to change through the consultation and subsequent assessment process and may not represent content in the publicly available EP or in the final plan once accepted.*

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Feedback

Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing Environment Plans to notify them of the activity and to obtain relevant feedback to inform its planning for proposed petroleum activities.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activities outlined in this information sheet, please provide feedback to Woodside by **30 October 2025** via:

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977

You can subscribe on our website to receive Consultation Information Sheets for proposed activities:
woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

Please note that consultation feedback will be communicated to NOPSEMA as required under legislation. Woodside will communicate any material changes to the proposed activity to affected relevant persons as relevant and appropriate.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our Environment Plan for the proposed activity, which will be submitted to NOPSEMA for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth) and support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be required to be kept confidential).

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit:
woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

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6.2.2 Summary Information Sheet

Woodside Energy

Summary Consultation Information Sheet
October 2025

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan
(Commonwealth Waters)

Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's First Peoples. We acknowledge their connection to land, waters and the environment and pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

Have Your Say

We want to talk and share ideas with local community who have a deep connection to the land and sea. Your knowledge helps us do our work better!

We want to understand the environments we want to work in. We want to work in a way which manages the environmental impacts and risks of the activities appropriately. By working together, we want to help protect cultural heritage and keep the Land and Sea Country healthy.

We welcome feedback from First Nations communities and stakeholders whose functions, interests and activities may be affected by our activities under this Environment Plan (EP). If you'd like to share your views, please contact us before **30 October 2025**.

Email: **feedback@woodside.com**
Call: **1800 442 977 (toll-free)**
Visit: **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

Your feedback will be included in our EP submissions to NOPSEMA (National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority) and will help guide responsible environmental decision-making.

Activity Overview

This is a 5-year revision of the in-force Environment Plan (EP) and includes the:

- Removal of ~22.9 km rigid pipeline (12-inch) between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, and ancillary equipment.
- Returning removed infrastructure to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Location

- Echo Yodel is located at the Goodwyn Alpha production platform in Commonwealth waters ~140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia **(Figure 1)**.

Water Depth

- ~130-134m deep.

Timing

- Removal is planned to start between Q4 2026 and Q1 2027
- Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027, however may continue into 2028.

Duration

- Operates 24 hours a day.
- Removal is planned to take up to 6 months to complete.
- The timing and duration of the removal is subject to factors including vessel availability, weather and other unforeseen circumstances.

Joint Venture

- Operator – Woodside Energy Ltd.
- Joint Venture – Woodside Energy Ltd, Woodside Energy (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd, Shell Australia Pty Ltd.

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Activity Location

The EP explains how Woodside will manage environmental risks and impacts while carrying out our activities. These plans help us conduct operations safely and responsibly, with respect for the environment and cultural heritage. The location where the work will be done is known as the Operational Area (**Figure 1**).

Woodside must consult with relevant persons, including Traditional Custodian groups whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities to be carried out under the EP or that are considered relevant, to listen to concerns and, where required, incorporate feedback into the EP.

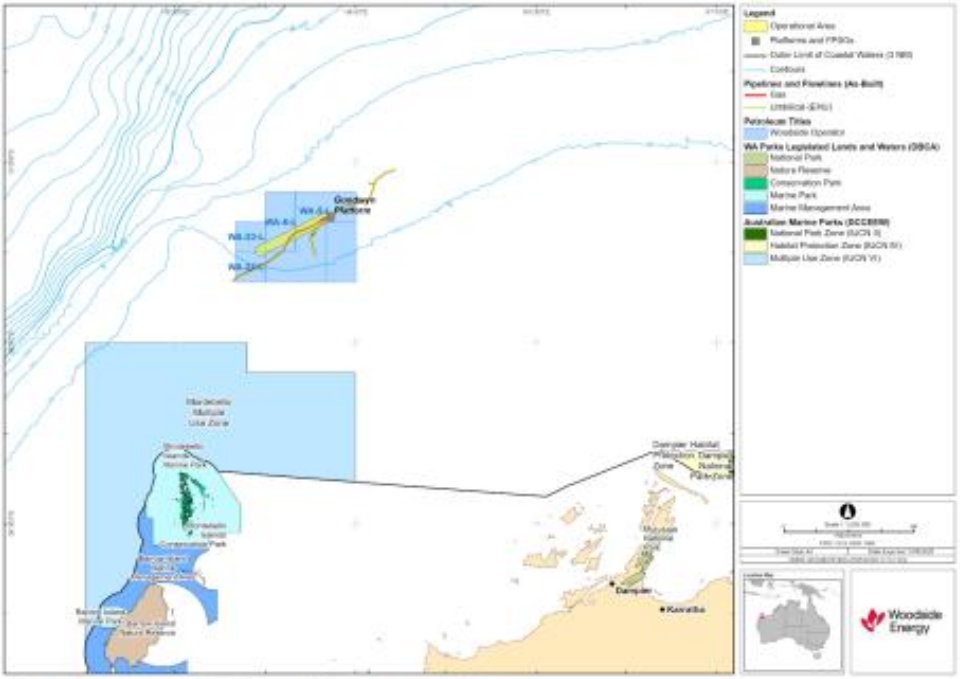

Figure 1: Location of the activity, including Operational Area and associated infrastructure

Planned Activities and Unplanned Events

We assess both planned activities and unplanned events which may result in environmental risks and impacts.

Planned activities are activities that Woodside knows will happen as part of the work under the EP. This could include generating underwater noise, light emissions, associated atmospheric emissions or routine discharges (such as sewage, waste, and deck drainage). We take steps so that planned activities comply with legislative and regulatory requirements.

Unplanned events are very unlikely. They may be the result of an accident, incident or emergency, such as a spill of fuel or oil from a ship (vessel) collision, a spill on the deck of a vessel (like during refuelling), unplanned seabed and/or marine life disturbance, or accidental introduction of invasive species from outside the region.

Planned and unplanned activities, potential impacts, and management measures are included in the Consultation Information Sheet for this activity, available at www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

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Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA map (**Figure 2**) is a model of the largest spatial area where the activity could have a potential environmental impact. It combines multiple modelling outputs for both planned and unplanned activities in the highly unlikely event of an oil and natural gas (hydrocarbon) release to the environment. The modelling scenarios that inform the EMBA are loss of well containment and vessel collision.

The EMBA does not show the predicted impact of a single event - it is the merged area of many possible scenarios that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel, depending on the weather and ocean conditions at the time. This means that if a hydrocarbon release was to occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known at the time of a release.

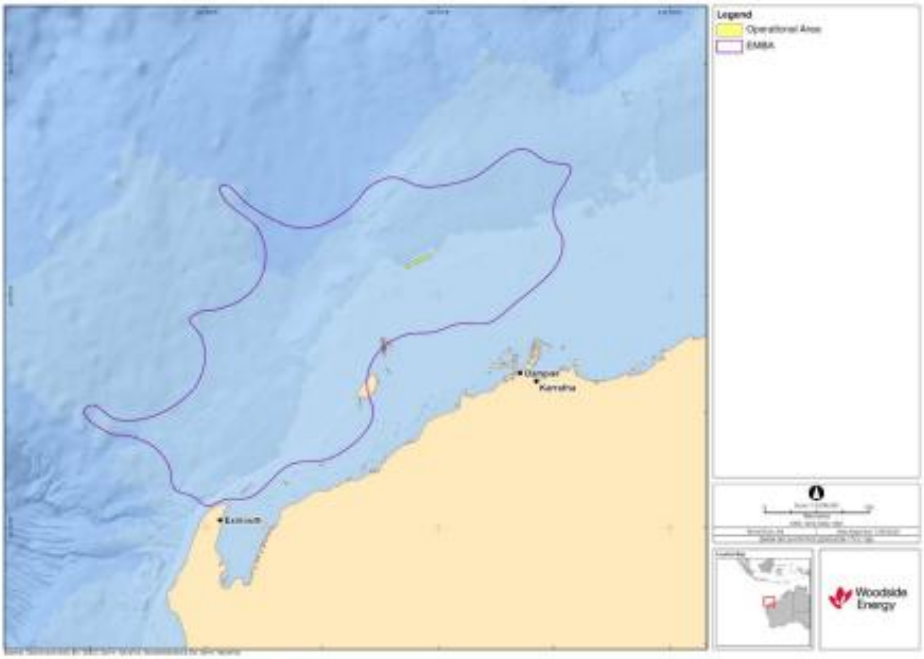

Figure 2: Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map

Your Feedback is Important

Woodside consults with relevant persons during the preparation of EPs to notify them about the activity and hear their feedback. By working together, we aim to protect biodiversity and maintain the health of ecosystems while carrying out our projects.

Your feedback helps shape the EP by:

- Identifying additional possible measures to reduce environmental impacts.
- Helping us consider cultural heritage and environmental values.
- Providing information that may help improve Woodside's environmental practices.

If there is particular information that you provide during consultation that you'd prefer not to be published, please let us know. We'll make your request known to NOPSEMA.

We'll manage any personal information collected during our consultation with you in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand more, please visit www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

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6.2.3 Email sent to Aquaculture Council of Western Australia (ACWA), Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), Beagle No. 1, Cape Conservation Group (CCG), Carbon CQ, City of Karratha, Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Conservation Council of Western Australia (CCWA), Curtin University, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel), DAFF – Fisheries, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Department of Defence, Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI), Director of National Parks (DNP), Edith Cowan University (ECU), Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), Exmouth Community Liaison Group (CLG) Members, Finder Energy (Finder No 16), Friends of the Earth Australia, Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP), INPEX Alpha, JX Nippon O&G Exploration (Australia), Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KDCCI), Karratha Community Liaison Group (CLG) Members, KATO (KATO Energy WA, KATO Corowa, KATO NWS, KATO Amulet), KUFPEC (KUFPEC Perth, KUFPEC Australia, KUFPEC Australia (Julimar), KUFPEC Australia (Wheatstone Lago)), Kyushu Electric Wheatstone, Longreach Capital Investment, Marine Tourism WA, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Market Forces, Melbana Exploration, Mobil Australia Resources Company, Murdoch University, Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Advisory Committee (NCWHAC), North West Slope Trawl Fishery Licence Holders, OMV Australia, Onslow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), PE Wheatstone, Pelsart Resources NL, Pilbara Ports, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users, Protect Ningaloo, Recfishwest, Santos (Santos NA Energy Holdings, Santos Ltd, Santos WA Northwest, Santos Offshore, Santos WA Southwest, Santos (BOL), Santos WA PVG), Shell Australia, Shire of Ashburton, Shire of Exmouth, SK Earthon Australia, Skye (Skye Napoleon, Skye Resources), Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Licence Holders, Tanami Energy, Telstra, The Wilderness Society (TWS), Tuna Australia, University of Western Australia (UWA), Vermilion Oil & Gas Australia, WA Game Fishing Association, Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI), Western Australian Museum (WAM), Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery Licence Holders, Western Gas, Western Skipjack Fishery Licence Holders, Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Licence Holders – 13 October 2025

Woodside Consultation Information: Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan Reminder and Activity Update

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licences are production licences WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

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Following the commencement of consultation on the EP on 30 September 2025, Woodside has updated the coordinates for the western end of the pipeline and the timing information.

An updated Consultation Information Sheet reflecting these changes is attached to this email and available on Woodside's website.

Updated information

Woodside's initial information for the timing of the removal activity stated:

- Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027.

To reflect the possibility of unforeseen circumstances that can affect the timing and duration of the removal activity, such as vessel availability and weather conditions, Woodside has updated the timing information. It now states:

- Removal is planned to be completed before Q4 2027, however may continue into 2028.

Additionally, please note that the coordinates for the western end of the pipeline have been updated as per the table below:

Structure	Latitude	Longitude
Eastern end of pipeline (SSIV)	19°39'04.585" S	115°55'47.881" E
Western end of pipeline (pig launcher)	19°44'44.342" S	115°44'12.229" E

There are no further changes to the previously provided consultation information.

Feedback

If you would like to provide feedback specific to the proposed activities or the provided changes, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **30 October 2025**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suit you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the Environment Plan made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

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6.2.4 Letter sent to Gascoyne Recreational Marine Users, Pilbara/Kimberley Recreational Marine Users – 13 October 2025

Please direct all responses/queries to:
Woodside Energy Consultation
t: 1800 442 977
e: consultation@feedback.woodside.com.au

Woodside Energy

13 October 2025

[redacted]

Woodside Energy Group Ltd
ACN 004 898 962
Mia Yellagonga
11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000
Australia
T: +61 8 9348 4000
www.woodside.com

Dear Stakeholder,

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licenses are production licenses WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

Following the commencement of consultation on the EP on 30 September 2025, Woodside has updated the coordinates for the western end of the pipeline and the timing information.

An updated Consultation Information Sheet reflecting these changes is enclosed and available on www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

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Feedback

If you would like to provide feedback specific to the proposed activities or the provided changes, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities by **30 October 2025**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suit you.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the Environment Plan made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

Personal information collected in the course of consultation will be handled in accordance with Woodside's Environment Plan Privacy Collection Notice. To understand how personal information will be handled, please visit our website.

Regards,

Woodside Consultation

Woodside Energy
Woodside Energy
Mia Yellagonga
Karlak, 11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000
Australia

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E: consultation@feedback.woodside.com
www.woodside.com

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6.2.5 Email sent to Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) – 30 October 2025

Woodside Consultation Information Reminder: Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP). The relevant licences are production licences WA-5-L, WA-6-L and WA-23-L and pipeline licence WA-9-PL, located in Commonwealth waters approximately 140 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia.

Additional information on the EP is provided in the email below and in the Consultation Information Sheet which is available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you would like to provide feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at consultation@feedback.woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suit you. Woodside extends the deadline for feedback from DWER to **17 November 2025**.

Your feedback and our response will be included in our EP, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

You may request that particular information you provide during consultation not be published in the EP made available on the NOPSEMA website. Please let us know if you request that particular information not be published, and we will make your request known to NOPSEMA.

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Regards,

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6.3 Newspaper advertisements

6.3.1 The Australian – 30 September 2025

THE AUSTRALIAN TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

Last-ditch plea: rethink reform of homecare

EXCLUSIVE

SARAH ISON
SENIOR POLITICAL REPORTER

Australia's biggest provider of home care is warning the government that its introduction of a new co-payment model risks more elderly people winding up in hospital at the cost of billions of dollars to the taxpayer.

Ahead of changes to the funding of aged care coming into effect from November 1, Australian Unity Home Health has urged Labor to drastically rethink its proposed co-payment system, which will see elderly people pay for a portion of their care needs based on their means.

Under the proposed changes, "clinical" services like nursing will still be fully covered by the commonwealth, with those deemed to be "non clinical" to be subject to co-payments.

While there is broad support for services like gardening and cleaning to be subject to co-payments, Australian Unity and other peak bodies have raised alarm over the government's decision to demand a co-payment for services like assisted showering and medication management.

"If we have pensioners and part pensioners, who could otherwise be paying from 5 per cent to 50 per cent out of their personal funds for these services, there's a very real risk that they will actually step back from receiving those services," Australian Unity Home Health chief executive Peac Bowden said. "The biggest falls risks for older Australians happen in the everyday activities, particularly showering.

"And we already know in this country, we have an illness problem with older Australians staying longer in acute hospital environments.

"We're just going to see the costs show up at this system, in additional presentations to emergency departments and so on."

Ms Bowden called on Labor to wholly fund services for elderly Australians who, if they stepped back from such care, could be at risk of hospitalisation or death.

"There are, unfortunately, too many circumstances where we arrive and there's been a fall or ... an injury that could have otherwise been prevented," she said.

"There are just so many unintended consequences from the way in which these settings have been structured."

The warning follows states and territories blasting the commonwealth for its mismanagement of the aged-care system, with health ministers telling the federal government earlier this month that there were 2500 elderly people unnecessarily taking up beds in hospitals across the country.

"These are ... very real issues. And there are certain regions around the country where this is more acute ... so it's just going to compound the problem," Ms Bowden said.

According to state analysis, bed blocks caused by elderly patients ready for medical discharge was costing taxpayers $1000 a day, or about $1bn a year. The call for changes follows Labor being forced to bend the knee to the Greens and Coalition to immediately release 20,000 homecare packages, as the waitlist for care ballooned to more than 200,000.

The Greens have dominated Labor change the support at home program to ensure elderly people won't be forced to pay up to $50 a day for support with showering and taking medications.

In a letter to Aged Care Minister Sam Rae, Greens older people spokeswoman Penny Allman-Payne said: "All Australians want to have faith that they will be looked after in their old age, and be able to access the care that they need at the time that they need it".

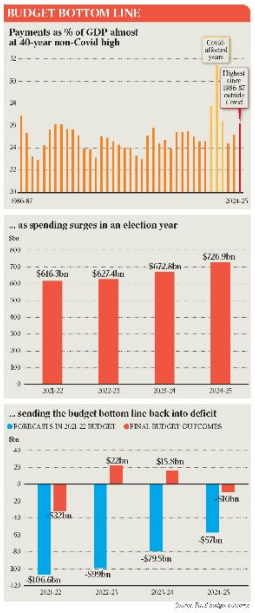
"Unfortunately, these aged-care reforms are taking Australia in another direction, where the worse your health is, the more you'll pay," she said in the letter.

"Many older Australians will be squeezed out of care entirely by the government price increases."

However, Mr Rae said Labor had built-in a "no worse off principle" in its reforms, and ensured there were lifetime contribution and price caps to protect older Australians from paying excessive amounts for care.

"As we continue down the path of aged care reform, the government will monitor the impact and equity of the system closely to make sure aged-care system one that every older Australian, every family and every aged-care worker can be truly proud of," Mr Rae said.

Back below the line ... Jim Chalmers at Parliament House in Canberra on Monday



Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Woodside has led the development of the LNG industry in Australia and today aims to thrive through the global energy transition.

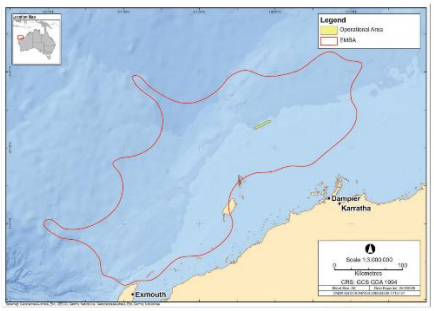
Woodside consults with relevant persons to gather feedback to inform its Commonwealth Environment Plans.

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Woodside is planning to submit a 5-year revision of the in-force Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan. The Environment Plan includes the removal of ~22.9 km (12-inch) pipeline between the Goodwyn Alpha platform and the Yodel-3 and Yodel-4 wells, as well as ancillary equipment. Recovered infrastructure will be returned to shore for recycling (where practicable) or disposal.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where unplanned activities could potentially have environmental consequence. The whole EMBA will not be affected.



We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe you have rights, interests or activities that may be impacted by the activities undertaken in this Environment Plan we want to hear from you by 30 October 2025.

To find out more go to:
www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities
You can also subscribe via our website to receive future information on upcoming activities

consultation@feedback.woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Woodside Energy

Treasurer fluffs a surplus hat-trick by bowling up an election full toss

TOM DUSEVIC
COMMENT

A third budget surplus was in sight for Jim Chalmers, as strong employment growth and export prices led to another mammoth tax take.

But Labor's spend to survive instinct in an election year put paid to a hat-trick.

Federal spending blew out last financial year by a staggering 5.3 per cent, after inflation, almost double the rate of the previous year.

Where was the emergency to plunge into a $50bn cash deficit? In a federal electoral polling and the mood of shoppers and employers.

Canberra and the provinces continued to spend big last financial year on the care sector, public works and to provide living-cost help to families for childcare and energy bills.

Even though the private economy was barely ticking over a year ago, with growth relying on public demand and migration, the fiscal jackpot inflation above the Reserve Bank's target zone, meaning interest rates were held at a restrictive level for longer.

After the RBA cut its cash rate in February, that policy gamble paid off for Anthony Albanese on May 3 as indebted households could make more mortgage relief won on the way.

The central bank's board eased monetary policy in May and August, but is expected to hold rates steady after its two-day meeting concludes on Tuesday.

Chalmers' cheques and imbalances put us back in the red

Continued from Page 1

employment conditions, which grows the income tax pot. The tax-to-GDP ratio is 23.7 per cent, the equal highest since the global financial crisis in 2008-09.

Mr Filakse said Treasury's overly conservative forecasts were clearly deficient.

"If a chief financial officer of a listed company gave such guidance as Treasury has given they wouldn't be in the job long," he said.

Westpac senior economist Pat Bustamante said Treasury's forecast would probably be out by as much as $40bn and that spending.

"Using Westpac's commodity price forecasts instead of Treasury's conservative assumptions, we estimate that tax revenue from mining is likely to be $40bn higher over the next five years than foreseen in the March budget," Mr Bustamante said. "This will not be enough to cover higher spending, though."

Opposition Treasury spokesman Ted O'Brien noted that Labor had been the beneficiary of a record revenue windfall, totalling more than $270bn over its first four budget years alone.

"Much of this is due to higher taxes via bracket creep on hardworking, everyday Australians," Mr O'Brien said. "Jim Chalmers won the lotto and immediately went on a spending spree.

"This year, government spending will reach its highest level outside of recession since 1986.

"We are spending $50,000 on interest every minute, which is money that can't be spent on essential services.

"And it is all going on the national credit card for our kids to repay."

Mr O'Brien reiterated his call for the government to reinstate "quantifiable fiscal rules".

Earlier this year former Treasury secretary Ken Henry called on the government to reinstate fiscal rules under the charter of budget honesty.

'Jim Chalmers won the lotto and immediately went on a spending spree'

TED O'BRIEN
OPPOSITION TREASURY SPOKESMAN

Last week the Washington-based IMF issued a new global report, Fiscal Rules Foster Stability as Spending Pressures Grow, in which it suggested governments adopt fiscal rules to foster "fiscal discipline".

Similarly the OECD said that impending fiscal pressures from ageing populations and climate change meant that "difficult budgetary choices are increasingly being felt" by governments.

Since the March budget the government has increased spending through subsidies to help achieve net-zero emissions targets and increased the deeming rate on pensions.

There have also been calls to cut energy rebates.

Members of Anthony Albanese's welfare working group are pushing Labor to end its $6.8bn power bill rebates.

Dr Chalmers said he would review these payments. "When it comes to the energy rebates, they won't be a permanent feature of the budget," the Treasurer said. "We keep them under review from budget update to budget update.

There's obviously a mid-year economic and fiscal outlook to be released between now and when those rebates run out. They won't be in there forever.

Australia's largest accounting body, CPA Australia, remains concerned about the nation's over-reliance on a shrinking pool of taxpayers and persistent expected deficits over the next decade.

"CPA Australia notes the better-than-expected improvement to Australia's fiscal position," said Gavan Ord, CPA Australia's Business and Investment Lead.

"However, these results show the government remains overly reliant on company and personal income taxes.

"The proportion of Australians paying income taxes is declining as the population ages – they will shoulder an increasingly heavy burden unless the tax base changes.

"Although the final financial results for 2024-25 exceeded projections, Australia continues to face substantial budgetary pressures, with deficits projected to persist over the next decade. Strengthening our fiscal position remains an urgent priority.

average of under 2 per cent real a year.

Costs for defence, NDIS, health, debt interest and age care are rising, so that's pure fantasy based on past performance.

Then there's the added cost of "off-budget" action worth $100bn over four years for taxpayer bets on Snowy 2.0, the NDIS, Whyalla Steelworks bailout, clean energy, student debt relief, and the like.

The independent Parliamentary Budget Office delivered its annual health check earlier this month.

The PBO said the budget would be in deficit for a decade, due to rising costs for social security, defence and debt interest, as soaring bracket creep drew back a greater share of income from workers to keep it manageable.

The budget watchdog warns the coming expected deficits could turn out far worse because spending could be understated by as much as $50bn in 2028-29, which would mean "large policy adjustments" to restore fiscal sustainability.

The revenue boom is over and gross debt is pushing towards $1 trillion, the point at which "debt" becomes an overterm for the electorate.

Voters are cetching on that the budget will need remedial measures in theory, they support belt tightening – as long as their services and tax breaks aren't affected.

Chalmers can lead the broad public discussion about the policy trade-offs that are necessary or he can continue to gloat, cowling a fiscal Dolly M he does not deserve.

Labor needs to restore stricter fiscal rules, some scoreboard pressure on the outsiders and his big-spending colleagues would do wonders for the bottom line.

To build back our buffers for a crisis, Chalmers now just keep squeezing younger workers, unless he can find the bottle to reclaim tax rises on the better off.

Or better still, finally take a scalpel to the capital's flabby rump.

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6.3.2 The West Australian – 30 September 2025

The West Australian
Tuesday, September 30, 2025

Pilbara on alert for measles

Measles testing sites have been opened across the Pilbara as health authorities try to find the source of another outbreak after four more cases were confirmed in the region on Monday.

Almost a dozen exposure sites in Karratha and Port Hedland have been added to a public health alert after those infected visited places including emergency departments in both towns.

Communicable Disease Control Directorate's public health physician Jelena Maticevic said the new cluster showed the increased risk of further spread in the region.

"Measles is highly infectious, and anyone who has not been fully vaccinated is at risk of developing the disease if they are exposed," Dr Maticevic said.

"Anyone experiencing measles symptoms should be tested immediately."

Symptoms of measles include fever, fatigue, cough, runny nose and sore eyes.

These are usually followed by a red, non-itchy rash, which starts on the face before spreading to the rest of the body.

Testing sites have been opened including at Hedland Health Campus, Karratha Health Campus, Roebourne Hospital, Onslow Health Service and Newman Health Service.

From left, Jessica Ann Walker, victim Jayden Selfe and Beng Seng Soo.

MYSTERY UNRAVELS

Trio charged with murder of Attadale man after body found

SARAH CRAWFORD & CAITLIN VINCI

Three people have appeared in court charged with murder following a breakthrough by detectives in the case of a missing Attadale man whose body was found in bushland after a two-week search.

Jonathon Allen Donaldson, 42, Beng Seng Soo, 40, and Jessica Ann Walker, 39, did not enter pleas in Northbridge Magistrates Court on Monday when they were formally charged with the murder of Jayden Stewart Selfe, 33, who had not been seen since May.

Police had been tight-lipped over the suspicious disappearance of Mr Selfe as they scoured his Money Road unit for several days before moving the search to bushland north-east of Wanneroo.

The breakthrough came when police discovered Mr Selfe's body in the bushland search area leading to the arrests of the three accused.

In court, the trio were brought into the dock one at a time and each asked by Magistrate Andrew Wadham if they understood that they were charged with murdering Mr Selfe at Attadale on May 14.

Ms Walker of Attadale nodded and cried when asked the question while Mr Donaldson of Banksia Grove replied, "yep" and Mr Soo of Attadale said, "yes I do".

The investigation into Mr Selfe's suspected murder began after police were alerted to his disappearance last month.

The search of his Attadale unit led police to scour bushland 60km north in the areas of Nowergup and Pinjar.

After four days of searching the scrub, Acting Det-Sgt Leigh McKnight revealed that items linked to Mr Selfe and the unit had been located and they now presumed he was dead.

"From ongoing forensic examinations, and information we have from a number of witnesses, there's nothing that leads us to believe he's still alive at this point in time," he said.

Before his body was found, Police Commissioner Col Blanch said "forensic analysis" of the unit suggested Mr Selfe may have met with foul play.

"All we know as a result of the forensic analysis of him in that unit that we have concerns for him, which means we've found something that would suggest that he was there," Mr Blanch said.

The three co-accused were remanded in custody to appear at Stirling Gardens Magistrate Court on October 15.

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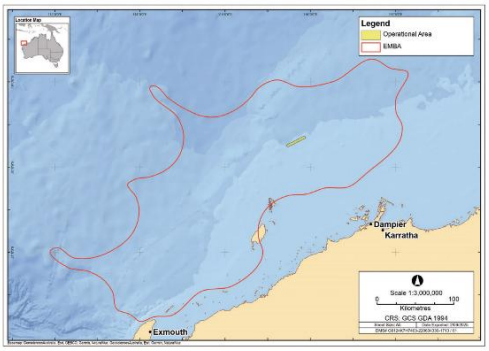

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6.3.3 Pilbara News – 1 October 2025

4 NEWS pilbaranews.com.au Pilbara NEWS Wednesday, October 1, 2025

Two-way charging a success

A first-of-its-kind trial in WA to test technology allowing the two-way charging of electric vehicles in Exmouth has been deemed a success.

The 12-month Horizon Power trial demonstrated that the regional energy provider's vehicle-to-grid technology has the potential to manage the two-way flow of energy from EVs charging and discharging into the power network, while ensuring stability and reliability.

The technology enables EVs to act as mobile energy storage systems.

Tests that Horizon Power undertook included exploring the future use of V2G energy flow to power homes, reduce power bills and stabilise the energy grid.

Findings will be used to inform the development of products to allow customers to get more from their EVs than just getting from point A to point B.

The trial was conducted using Horizon Power's Distributed Energy Resource Management System, which is already used to ease electricity grid constraints, enabling more regional households to connect rooftop solar.

Energy and Decarbonisation Minister Amber-Jade Sanderson said the success of the Exmouth trial was an "important milestone in our clean energy transition and in testing the technology that could make two-way charging a possibility in WA".

"The findings confirmed for Horizon Power that its technology can manage EV charging and discharging intelligently, helping it to keep the grid stable while paving the way for flexible, customer-led energy products," she said.

Trial Partners: Ivy Barrett, formerly of Exmouth Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Michael Bauer, Horizon Power, Rhys Carey, Horizon Power, and Robert Koelbel, Shire of Exmouth. Picture: Horizon Power

Dogs owners warned to stay away from hundreds of dead puffer fish

Puffer fish are posing a problem.

LAURA NEWELL

Hundreds of puffer fish have been found dead between Beadon Creek and Four Mile Creek in Onslow.

Local pet owners are being warned by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development to keep dogs away from the area as the dead fish can present a poisoning risk.

The department says its officers are investigating the event in conjunction with staff from the Shire of Ashburton, collect information and samples for analysis.

A DPIRD statement said that while the event "may be associated with environmental factors, this is not yet confirmed".

"The involvement of a single type of fish almost certainly rules out a pollution event or toxic algal bloom," it said. "The dead puffer fish also present a poisoning risk to dogs so pets should be kept away from these areas. The shire has also been removing dead fish to decrease this risk."

Department of Health advice around fish kills urges people not to swim or fish in areas of water with large numbers of dead and decomposing fish because of bacteria levels; not to collect and use dead fish for bait or consumption; and not to allow pets and other animals to come into contact with dead or decomposing fish either in the water or on shore.

If members of the public spot a fish kill, they can report it to the FishWatch 24/7 reporting service on 1800 815 507, carefully noting the GPS coordinates, numbers of dead fish and, if possible, the species affected.

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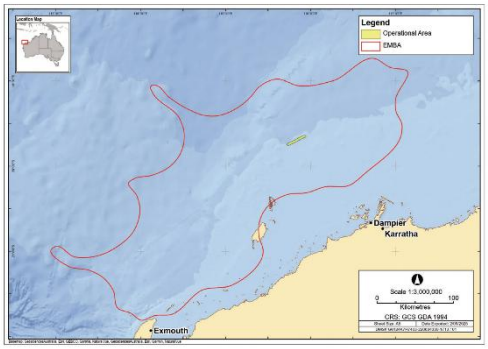

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6.3.4 Midwest Times – 1 October 2025

Times
Wednesday, October 1, 2025
midwesttimes.com.au

The humpback whale entangled in rope off Leeman. Pictures: Facebook

Rope-tangled humpback whale rescued

AMY CAVENDER

A humpback whale tangled in rope and struggling to surface triggered a major rescue effort last week.

Last Wednesday, a fisher spotted the whale in serious trouble off the coast of Leeman. He reported the sighting about 1.30pm.

Parks and Wildlife Service staff, supported by a Fisheries WA team from Jurien Bay, mobilised within an hour and went to search for it. By 4pm, they found the whale anchored to the seabed and struggling to breathe. Ropes were wound tightly around its tail, fluke and pectoral fins and even threaded through its mouth.

Parks and Wildlife Service crew.

The entanglement was complex and the the team was struggling with fading light but decided to try to free the whale without harming it. The team began by cutting key lines to ease the pressure on the whale, helping it to regain buoyancy.

After securing a tracker and safety line, rescuers removed the remaining rope from the mammal's mouth, freeing the whale just before sunset.

In a video filmed by a member of the public, a man can be heard saying: "See the orange rope tangled around his tail there. He just can't lift his tail. Poor guy, that lobster trap is probably trapped on the bottom because these things are pretty strong. Hang on mate."

Plans in for Tathra Wind Farm project

MATT MCKENZIE

Synergy has lodged plans for a $4.5 billion renewable energy project near Eneabba as the State Government races to hit a 2030 target for the end of coal.

The Tathra Wind Farm would feature 140 wind turbines with a capacity of one gigawatt and 500 megawatts of solar — enough to supply more than a third of grid demand during a hot summer peak day.

That will be backed up by a 500MW battery.

Documents released by the Shire of Carnamah show the project — which is still in planning phase — will be built in stages and also disclosed the whopping cost estimate.

Taxpayer-owned Synergy will lead development through a subsidiary but may not foot the full bill for the proposal.

Synergy has previously linked up with private investors through Bright Energy Investment to construct projects in the Mid West.

While the price tag is massive, the size and scale are just as vast.

Each wind turbine will have blades reaching up to 250m above ground level and the site will cover 14 lots totalling 1600ha.

"Tathra Wind Farm is one of several renewable energy projects that have been proposed by Synergy's renewable energy development arm," a State Government spokesman said.

"Projects like Tathra are being enabled by the government's Clean Energy Link North upgrade, part of the first phase of our SWIS Transmission Plan, a blueprint for infrastructure upgrades that will support the energy transition and ensure WA becomes a renewable energy powerhouse."

The development application touted that "the Mid-West region of Western Australia is widely recognised as one of the country's most favourable locations for wind energy".

"Like much of the State, it also benefits from an exceptional solar resource, which naturally complements wind energy generation by producing peak energy generation during the middle of the day, when wind output typically declines."

A wave of renewable energy projects are on the horizon in WA.

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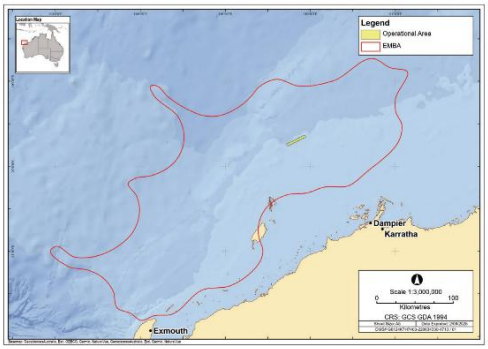

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6.3.5 Koori Mail – 8 October 2025

column

Measuring our lived experiences

Jax Compton

Have you ever had that feeling when you look around in the spaces you enter and you know your presence is ticking a box? When your mere presence is connected to a long trail of pats on the back, identified funding or resources, with a side of weird smiles, nods and faces from the majority in that space? It's an ongoing experience that Mob continue to face even if we are coming to the end of 2025.

I recently found myself in this situation… again.

I was in a setting of almost 100 people that was supposed to represent so-called Australia and yet I was the only recognisable First Nations person in the room.

The only one.

Throughout my time with this group I found out two older people had First Nations heritage, however they weren't there to fulfil that demographic need, and no one else knew this fact. The emotions I felt went from anger, to embarrassment, disappointment, sadness, and back to anger because to make it to this space, I made big sacrifices to be there and yet I quickly realised that I was a character in their game.

Immediately I was taken back to 1993, my first day of year two at a new school in Canberra. Three months prior, our family moved from Thursday Island in the Torres Strait. I remember looking around at the new faces and wondering who I could relate to or connect with. I spent my formative years thinking I was normal, that the way I talked and the way I was, was normal.

Turns out, I was a latte-coloured fly in a bowl of milk. I do remember navigating to another person of colour, a Filipino girl, my first friend, but there was no one else like me.

These flashbacks didn't stop there, they continued and led me to the first day of university.

Again there was a massive cohort of people sitting in a room on the floor ready to embark on three years of hard work. We were already apprehensive, anxious and worried about whether we would make it through the first day, let alone the years to come. There were three of us in a room of 50+ students. We were in a state of overwhelm, naturally sitting on the floor together, when a lecturer walked over to us. She put her hands on her knees, bending over, and said "you must be the Indigenous students".

'Normal' in 1992.

I can't make this stuff up.

I'm sure many of you reading this can feel that uncomfortability right now. It's sickening and makes us feel no good.

All these experiences speak to the empty labels of 'multi-culturalism' or 'diversity', buzz words First Peoples have come to learn about in advocating for equality and recognition.

There are even phrases out there like, 'diversity hire' or 'affirmative measures' to announce to the world that participation of First Peoples, Black, or Peoples of Colour, in a space, is admirable and worthy of the pats on the back. Not fundamental change, just performative allyship.

As we've experienced since the beginning of the colonies, we are labelled and identified to suit the majority. However, the majority must be reminded that these statistics will continue to change. The latest census in 2021 shows the following data:

- 33% of the population reported English ancestry.
- 29.9% reported Australian ancestry.
- 9.5% reported Irish ancestry.
- 8.6% reported Scottish ancestry.
- 5.5% reported Chinese ancestry.
- 4.4% Italian.
- 4% German.
- 3.2% First Nations peoples.
- 3.1% Indian (abs.gov.au).

What even is this Australian ancestry stat? Surely that should read 'mixed-European' ancestry. See… even the census isn't made for us.

And while we're on labels, what about inclusion? If we have to pick one word from the English language, let it be inclusion. The Diversity Council of Australia says that:

"Inclusion refers to getting the mix of people in an organisation to work together to improve performance and wellbeing. Inclusion in a workplace is achieved when a diversity of people (e.g. ages, cultural backgrounds, genders, perspectives) feel that they are:

- RESPECTED for who they are and able to be themselves;
- CONNECTED to their colleagues and feel they belong;
- CONTRIBUTING their perspectives and talents to the workplace; and
- PROGRESSING in their career at work (i.e. have equal access to opportunities and resources)." *(Diversity Council Australia, Inclusion Model, Sydney, DCA, 2025).*

Although this example is related to the workplace, I would love this to exist in every space we exist in. We want respect, to feel connection, to contribute to the cohort and progress in our spaces equally.

There is so much work going on in our communities to ensure our needs are met, throughout all the sectors, however I would just like to walk into a space and not feel out of place.

Feeling like this is so common, not to mention how much worse this experience can be for other Mob who have this occurring hourly, daily and weekly.

These experiences and statistics continually remind us that we're not the majority, that these spaces, unless we're on Country, aren't made for us or by us. And although we can be disheartened when it occurs, we know that there are so many places and spaces for us and our kin to live, work and play that are Mob centred, culturally safe and allow us to be just the way we are.

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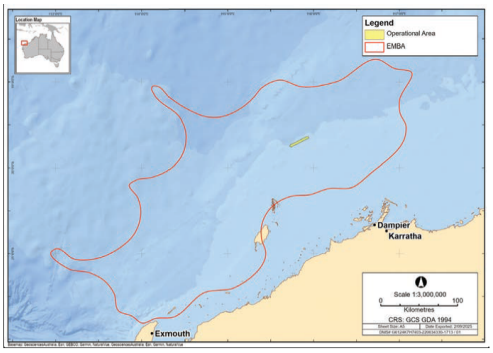

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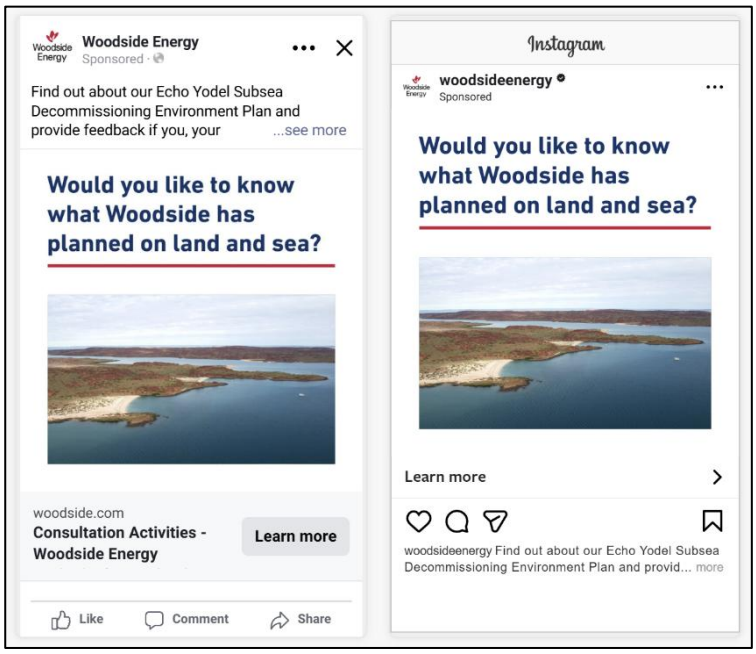
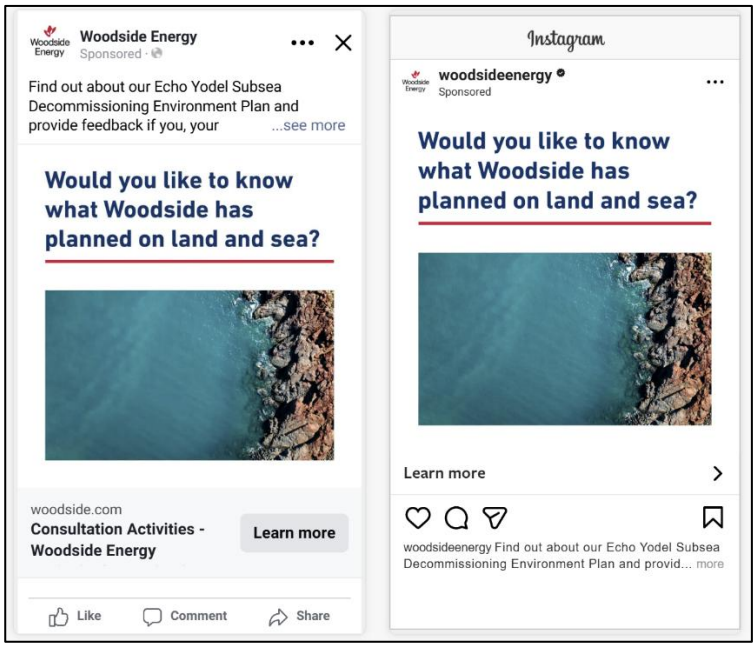
6.4 Social media

6.4.1 Social media EP targeted campaign





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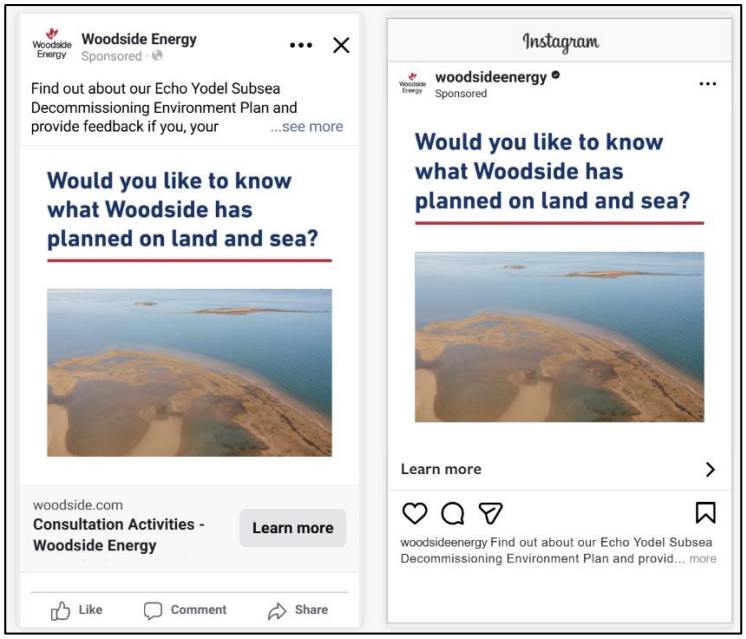

6.5 Community information sessions

The community information sessions that Woodside has conducted are captured below:

6.5.1 Pilbara Region

6.5.1.1 Dampier Beachside Markets – 18 October 2025

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Location	Dampier
Activity	Dampier Beachside Markets
Date	18 October 2025
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Dampier Beachside Markets, a community event bringing together local businesses selling local products, a variety of food vendors and community groups. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs team. Woodside displayed a QR code at the stand linking to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside displayed and made available printed Consultation Information Sheets on the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside advertised the event to enable individuals to self-identify, become aware of the community consultation, and to allow individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • An advertisement published in the Pilbara News on 15 October 2025 (see below). • A social media post Dampier Community Association Facebook page advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event (see below). • A social media post via Woodside North West Facebook account advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event (see below). • An advertisement displayed on community noticeboards at Lo's Karratha, and IGA Good Grocer Karratha. • An EP consultation display with QR code (linked to the 'Consultation activities' page on Woodside's website) displayed at Woodside's stand. • EP consultation banner with QR code (linked to 'Consultation activities' page on Woodside website), displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see table below)
Estimated number of individuals consulted	Over 500 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 5 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • Conversation on the North West Shelf Project Extension; pro approval. • Patrons shared their views on future of gas in the energy transition and how this compares to alternative power options; solar and nuclear. • Interest in Woodside's supply of DOMGAS to WA. • Environment Plan community consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • Discussions with children about what Woodside does and where gas comes from. • Pleasant interactions with Woodside, Woodside contractor company and near neighbour employees.	
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2 of this EP).	

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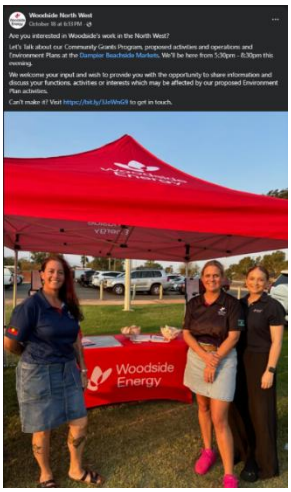
Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement **Pilbara News** **15 October 2025**	**Social media** **Dampier Beachside Markets Facebook Post** **17 October 2025**
Advertisement **IGA Good Grocer notice board** **15 October 2025**	**Social Media** **Woodside North West Facebook post** **18 October 2025**
	

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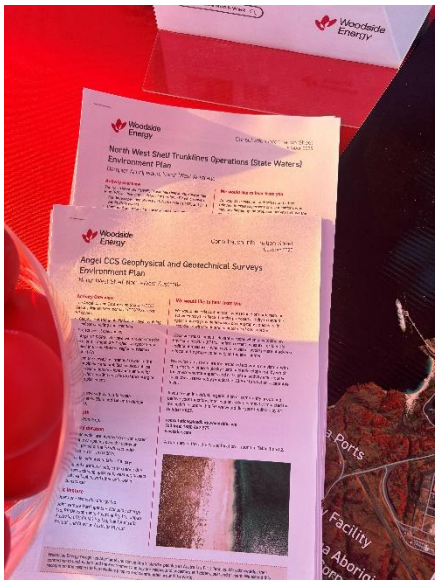
Advertisement **Lo's Cafe, Karratha community notice board** **15 October 2025**	**Event presence** **Banner at event** **18 October 2025**
Event presence **Consultation Information Sheets at event**	**Event presence** **Consultation Information Sheets at event**
	

Social media campaign results

Platform	Date	Description	Interactions
Woodside North West Facebook page	18 October 2025 – 6:13 PM	Post with text:	52 reactions

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		Are you interested in Woodside's work in the North West? Let's Talk about our Community Grants Program, proposed activities and operations and Environment Plans at the Dampier Beachside Markets. We'll be here from 5:30pm - 8:30pm this evening. We welcome your input and wish to provide you with the opportunity to share information and discuss your functions, activities or interests which may be affected by our proposed Environment Plan activities. Can't make it? Visit https://bit.ly/3JeWnG9 to get in touch.	

6.5.1.2 KDCCI Markets at REAF – 15 May 2026

Location	**Dampier**
Activity	KDCCI Markets at REAF
Date	15 May 2026
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Karratha District Chamber of Commerce (KDCCI Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF) markets, a community event bringing together local businesses selling local products, a variety of food vendors and community groups and performances. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs and Environment teams. Woodside displayed a QR code on a banner at the stand linking to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside displayed and made available printed Consultation Information Sheets on the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP.
Advertising and invitations	Over 500 community members attended the event.
Estimated number of individuals consulted	Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 10 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • General interest from Woodside employees around the Browse to NWS Project. • Patrons shared their views on future of gas in the energy transition and how this compares to alternative power options; solar and nuclear. • Interest in Woodside's supply of DOMGAS to WA. • Environment Plan community consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • Discussions with children about what Woodside does and where gas comes from. • Pleasant interactions with Woodside, Woodside contractor companies and near neighbour employees.	
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims.	

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The participation in the market was part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2 of this EP).

Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement **Pilbara News – 13 May 2026**	**Social media** **Woodside North West Facebook post – 15 May 2026**
Advertisement **IGA Good Grocer notice board – 12 May 2026**	**Advertisement** **Karratha City Plaza notice board – 12 May 2026**

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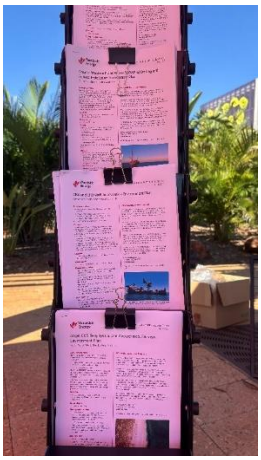
Advertisement **Lo's Cafe, Karratha community notice board – 12 May 2026**	**Event presence** **Banner at event – 15 May 2026**
Event presence **Consultation Information Sheets at event**	**Event presence** **Consultation Information Sheets at event**
	

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6.5.1.3 Dampier Beachside Markets – 7 June 2026

Location	Dampier
Activity	Dampier Beachside Markets
Date	7 June 2026
Description of the consultation	Woodside hosted a stand at the Dampier Beachside Markets, a community event bringing together local businesses selling local products, a variety of food vendors and community groups. The stand was staffed by members of Woodside's Corporate Affairs team. Woodside displayed a QR code at the stand linking to the 'Consultation activities' page of the Woodside website. Woodside displayed and made available printed Consultation Information Sheets on the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside advertised the event to enable individuals to self-identify, become aware of the community consultation, and to allow individuals to provide feedback on proposed activities, through the following: • An advertisement published in the Pilbara News on 3 June 2026. • A social media post via Woodside North West Facebook account advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event on 7 June 2026 • A social media post via Dampier Beachside Markets - DCA Facebook account advising that Woodside would be in attendance at the event on 4 June 2026 • An advertisement displayed on community noticeboards at Lo's Karratha on 26 May 2026 • An advertisement displayed on community noticeboards at Lo's Karratha, and IGA Good Grocer Karratha on 26 May 2026 • An EP consultation display with QR code (linked to the 'Consultation activities' page on Woodside's website) displayed at Woodside's stand. • EP consultation banner with QR code (linked to 'Consultation activities' page on Woodside website), displayed at Woodside's stand along with current EP consultation information sheets (see table below)
Estimated number of individuals consulted	Over 1000 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording 20 conversations.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
• Queries around employment opportunities. • Discussion around flaring, why Woodside flares, informing community abour upcoming flaring activity. no concerns raised - neutral sentiment. • General interest in the Scarborough Energy Project progress and Pluto Train 2 and Train 1 modifications projects. • General interest from Woodside employees around the Browse to NWS project. • General interest in Bass Straight activities. • Patrons shared their views on future of gas in the energy transition. • Environment Plan community consultation and approval process discussed and why we want to talk to community. No concerns raised. • Discussions with children about what Woodside does and where gas comes from. • Pleasant interactions with Woodside, Woodside contractor companies and near neighbour employees.	

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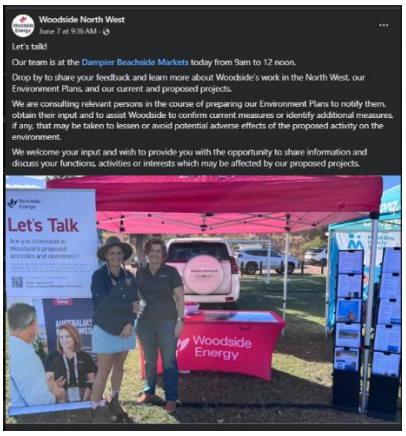
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response
Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims. The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2 of this EP).

Evidence of promotion and event

Advertisement **Pilbara News – 3 June 2026**	**Advertisement** **Karratha City Plaza Notice Board**
 6 NEWS A showcase of spirit, strength & optimism Provide your feedback on our Environment Plans Lions: Global service, local health impact	 KCP KARRATHA CITY PLAZA Community notice board
Advertisement **IGA Good Grocer notice board – 26 May 2026**	**Social Media** **Woodside North West Facebook post** **7 June 2026**
 BOARD	 Woodside North West June 7 at 9:16 AM Let's talk! Our team is at the Dampier Beachside Markets today from 9am to 12 noon. Drop by to share your feedback and learn more about Woodside's work in the North West, our Environment Plans, and our current and proposed projects. We are consulting relevant persons in the course of preparing our Environment Plans to notify them, obtain their input and to assist Woodside to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, if any, that may be taken to lessen or avoid potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment. We welcome your input and wish to provide you with the opportunity to share information and discuss your functions, activities or interests which may be affected by our proposed projects. Let's Talk Woodside Energy

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Advertisement Lo's Café – 26 May 2026	Event presence Banner at event – 7 June 2026
Event presence Consultation Information Sheets at event	

6.5.2 Gascoyne Region

6.5.2.1 Exmouth Community Markets – 5 October 2025

Location	Exmouth
Activity	Exmouth Community Markets
Date	5 October 2025
Description of consultation	Woodside hosted a stall at the Exmouth Community Markets to engage community members on our activities. The stand was staffed by Woodside Environment and Corporate Affairs representatives. Information on Woodside's activities in the Exmouth region, details of Woodside's community grants program, and fact sheets about marine seismic surveys were available. Woodside displayed and made available printed Consultation Information Sheets on the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning EP.
Advertising and invitations	Woodside promoted the market stall on its North West Facebook page.

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Estimated number of individuals / organisations consulted	Over 200 community members attended the event. Woodside spoke to many community members, recording approximately 20 conversations.

Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim

- Interest in Woodside's social contribution activities in Exmouth and potential support for health services infrastructure.
- Conversations about Woodside's approach to cultural heritage management
- Query about Woodside's tax contribution.
- Conversation about Woodside's approach to the energy transition and investment in new energy products and lower carbon services.
- Interest in industry's political influence.
- General queries about Woodside's footprint in Exmouth and the two facilities visible from the coast (Pyrenees and Ngujima-Yin FPSOs).
- General conversations about Woodside's activities in Western Australia, including the North West Shelf.
- Questions relating to the current status of the Browse project and considerations for Scott Reef.
- General interest in Woodside's health, safety and environmental management measures and mitigations, particularly in relation to seismic activities and potential impacts to fauna.
- An individual identified themselves as an affiliate to The Wilderness Society. The individual took an Echo Yodel Consultation Information Sheet. No contact details were provided, and the individual has not subsequently contacted Woodside.

Woodside's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim about the adverse impact of the activity and its Response

Whilst feedback was received, there were no objections or claims.

The community information sessions were part of Woodside's broader consultation approach to enable self-identification and provide relevant persons with the opportunity to assess any impacts on their functions, interests or activities, and provide feedback on proposed activities, which is consistent with the intended outcome of consultation (see Section 5.2 of this EP).

Evidence of promotion and event

Event presence Woodside stand − 5 October 2025	Social Media Facebook promotion − 5 October 2025

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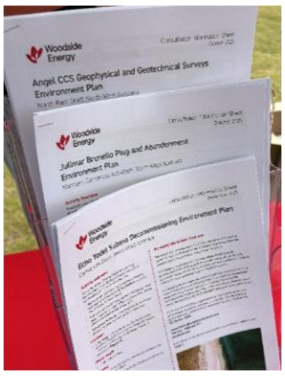
Event presence Consultation Information sheets	Event presence Consultation Information sheets
Event presence Consultation Information sheets	**Event presence Consultation Information sheets**
	

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6.6 Community newsletters

6.6.1 Let's Talk – Our Plans, Your Say

6.6.1.1 Edition 6 – Let's Talk October 2025

Woodside Energy

Let's Talk

Our Plans, Your Say

Edition 6 | October 2025

Goodwyn A Platform approximately 140 km north-west of Karratha.

The rundown

Goodwyn Area Infill Development Offshore Project Proposal gets the green light

Following NOPSEMA's acceptance of the Goodwyn Area Infill Development Offshore Project Proposal (GWA OPP), Woodside is planning to develop new gas wells about 140 km north-west of Karratha.

The development will make better use of space at the Goodwyn A platform by bringing in extra gas and condensate from up to 8 new wells.

This is a phased development expected to deliver first gas in 2027-2028.

Environment Plans (EPs) supporting the development include:

- Goodwyn Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys (Rev 2)
- Greater Western Flank Phase 4 (GWF-4) Drilling and Subsea Installation – consultation closed 27 August 2025.

We currently anticipate consulting on a revision for the GWA Operations EP that will include the proposed new wells in the first half of 2026.

Upcoming engagement opportunities

Woodside is consulting with local community members at events, making it easy to speak to us about our operations, decommissioning activities and proposed projects.

If you're interested in what Woodside has planned on land and sea, come and chat to our friendly teams at the locations below, follow the Woodside North West Facebook page or email us at: consultation@feedback.woodside.com

Dampier

- Dampier Beachside Markets Saturday, 18 October and 8 November 5:30pm to 8:30pm Hampton Oval, Dampier, WA, 6713

Exmouth

- Exmouth Community Markets Sunday, 5 October 8:00 am to 12:00 noon Federation Park, Exmouth, WA, 6707

Follow us on Facebook by **clicking here**

Come and speak to our friendly team.

To stay updated, subscribe for future editions at **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

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Community conversations

The way we engage is based on building trust and understanding to support long-term relationships.

We emphasise open and accessible communication and feedback on our activities. One way we do this is by inviting community to engage with Woodside at popular community events.

Woodside and our joint venture partners were pleased again to sponsor the City of Karratha's Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF) at The Quarter where we helped activate and transform the area into a hub of artistic and cultural activity.

This year's festival featured over 100 performances, workshops, and experiences. Over 9,200 people attended the four-day festival, with 90% of programming free to the community.

The main attraction was 'The Whale' installation, which invited viewers to operate the strings of a large whale puppet and its sea friends while listening to whale vocalisations – an immersive experience enjoyed by all ages.

Artists from Yinjaa-Barni Art Group painted and displayed art, welcoming the public to watch the creation of several pieces and engage in conversations.

A community concert featured roving entertainment, stage performances, music, food trucks and markets.

At our Woodside tent, we engaged with the Karratha community discussing Woodside's work in the North West, our EPs, current and proposed projects and we listened to community feedback.

Woodside, on behalf of the Scarborough Joint Venture, was also proud to support the new biennial Ningaloo Sky Festival in Exmouth recently. The three-day event showcased the region's vibrant culture, food and community.

A key event was a market day at Talanjee Oval featuring local artists and makers, roving entertainers, a kite show, animal petting farm and food trucks.

At our Woodside stand, we chatted with visitors about our EPs and Woodside's activities in the Exmouth region, and listened to people's feedback.

Ningaloo Sky Festival drone show.

A drone show highlighting stories of the region's Traditional Owners and a free community concert by iconic Aussie rock band Eskimo Joe capped off the day.

Other events included astronomy talks highlighting the star-filled Ningaloo night sky, unique dining experiences, sunrise yoga, cultural talks and a community movie night.

Woodsiders also met with the Exmouth Community Liaison Group to provide updates on relevant projects and activities.

Talking point

Pygmy blue whales: feeding discovery

In an Australian first, scientists have recorded where and when pygmy blue whales feed as they migrate along the WA coast, thanks to research co-funded by Woodside Energy.

Every year, many whale species and thousands of individual whales migrate through the offshore waters of WA's north-west.

Luke Smith, Woodside Head of Biodiversity and Science, says collaboration with researchers is helping us better understand these whale species and their annual migration.

"In recent years, we – together with our joint venture partners – have invested heavily in numerous whale research programs," Luke points out.

"We continue to deepen our understanding of these magnificent animals and their natural habitat."

One of our research programs focuses on pygmy blue whales, a species that belies its name and can measure up to 24 metres long and weigh 90 tonnes. They undertake an annual northern migration from south-east Australia up through offshore waters of WA to Indonesia before returning five to six months later.

Photo credit: Grace Russell, Centre for Whale Research.

The research led by the Australian Institute of Marine Science and the Centre for Whale Research, found the whales aren't just migrating but also feeding enroute to their Indonesian breeding grounds – something never previously recorded with telemetry in the north-west waters of WA.

Unlike humpback whales, commonly seen as they play and frolic near to shore on their annual migration along the WA coast, pygmy blues spend little time at the surface and migrate in deeper offshore waters. To understand this species we've turned to the latest technology.

Using satellite tags and dive loggers (think Fitbits for whales), scientists tracked nine pygmy blues as they searched for prey.

Previously, it was thought feeding only occurred at the Perth Canyon and Ningaloo but researchers documented them snacking on the go, too.

The whales were recorded performing deep dives with lunge feeding – a high-speed move where they engulf dense swarms of krill.

The findings are helping researchers deepen their understanding of the species' annual migration, while providing us with more knowledge to include in EPs, improving how we avoid or minimise potential impacts.

"As whale species continue to recover and whale numbers migrating through north-west Australia increase, we'll continue to develop technology and approaches to improve our management of whale interactions," reports Luke.

"It's crucial we further reduce potential impacts, support future project approvals and contribute to science along the way."

Luke believes we can continue to successfully co-exist in the marine environment while simultaneously contributing to the study of these complex, remarkable mammals.

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Consultation opportunities

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Location	Consultation Dates
Angel CCS Geophysical and Geotechnical Surveys - Update	Survey	~ 35 km from Dampier	October 2025
Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning	Decommissioning	~ 140 km north-west of Dampier	October 2025
NWS Phase 1 P&A and TPA03 Well Intervention EP - Update	Decommissioning	Closest well to shore is ~ 125 km north of Dampier	September to October 2025
Pluto 4D M3 Marine Seismic Survey	Survey	~ 28 km north-west of the Montebello Islands and 150 km north-west of Dampier	September to October 2025
Julimar & Brunello P&A	Decommissioning	~ 185 km west north-west of Karratha	August 2025
GWF-4 Drilling and Subsea Installation	Drilling and installation	~140 km north-west of Dampier	July to August 2025

Progress snapshot

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Date Accepted	Activity Status
Julimar Operations	Operations	7 July 2025	In progress
Pluto Operations	Operations	5 May 2025	In progress
Minerva Plug and Abandonment	Decommissioning	9 January 2025	In progress
Macedon Operations	Operations	24 December 2024	In progress
Ngujima-Yin Floating Production Storage and Offtake (FPSO) Operations	Operations	19 December 2024	In progress
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State)	Decommissioning	27 November 2024	In progress
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth)	Decommissioning	14 October 2024	In progress
NWS and Julimar Exploration Wellhead Decommissioning	Decommissioning	3 July 2024	In progress
Goodwyn-Alpha Geophysical and Geotechnical (Rev 2)	Survey	30 May 2024	In progress

Have your say

Woodside consults relevant persons while preparing our Environment Plans to notify them, obtain their input and to assist Woodside to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, if any, that may be taken to lessen or avoid potential adverse impacts of the proposed activity on the environment.

We welcome your input so please contact us if you'd like to discuss your functions, interests or activities which may be affected by our proposed activities.

You can access our consultation information, provide feedback and subscribe for updates by **clicking here**

Right: Woodsiders keen to chat with community at the Ningaloo Sky Festival.

You can view Commonwealth Environment Plans for approved activities and operations by visiting:
info.nopsema.gov.au/home/approved_projects_and_activities

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Okha FPSO, approximately 115 kilometres north-west of Dampier.

Let's talk about... FPSOs

Woodside has been producing oil from its Australian assets through Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) facilities since 1995. Woodside currently has three FPSOs in operation in North West Western Australia.

An FPSO facility is a vessel used in offshore oil and gas production, processing hydrocarbons from subsea wells, storing the oil onboard, and offloading it to tankers for transport. During normal operations, an FPSO is operated by 50 to 100 personnel onboard at any given time. These roles include production operators, marine crew, engineers, safety officers, catering staff, and support personnel.

Moored approximately 115 kilometres north-west of Dampier, the Okha FPSO has been producing oil and gas from the Cossack, Wanaea, Lambert, and Hermes oil fields. Crude oil is offloaded to bulk tankers, and LPG-rich gas is exported to the North Rankin Complex before being processed at the Karratha Gas Plant.

Woodside operates two offshore assets off Exmouth: the Ngujima-Yin and Pyrenees FPSO facilities.

The Ngujima-Yin FPSO is located over the Vincent oil field, 50 kilometres north-west of Exmouth. Ngujima-Yin is a Thalanjyi word meaning "to dream". The Greater Enfield Project, completed in 2018, involved developing several oil accumulations through a subsea tie-back to Ngujima-Yin. This project included a major refit of the FPSO, installation of subsea infrastructure, and the drilling of 12 development wells.

The Pyrenees FPSO commenced operations in 2010 and consists of six conventional oil fields located 45 kilometres north-west of Exmouth.

The Ningaloo region is recognised for its high ecological importance, boasting unique environmental, social, and cultural values, extending across 280 kilometers of coastline between Exmouth and Carnarvon. It is a global biodiversity hotspot and was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2011.

To better understand and manage the environmental features of the region, Woodside has supported a range of multi-year projects through its environmental partnerships program.

These projects focus on iconic species and habitats across different ecosystems along the Ningaloo Reef and Exmouth Gulf. Woodside's social investment and science-funded projects contribute to conservation efforts, biodiversity education, and community engagement at local and regional scales.

You can read more about this significant region by **clicking here**

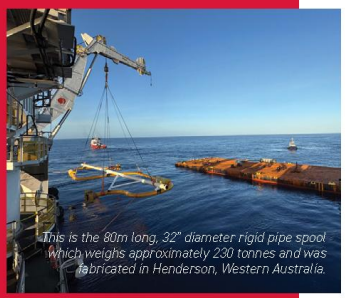
Scarborough's subsea infrastructure now in place

The Scarborough Energy Project has reached another exciting milestone–this time beneath the waves. The team has successfully completed the penultimate subsea installation campaign, marking a significant step toward first LNG cargo in the second half of 2026.

Approximately 375 km off the Pilbara coast, over 400 pieces of subsea equipment have now been assembled and installed in the Scarborough field, including the impressive 305-tonne Riser Base Manifold. With all critical infrastructure in place and tested, the project is now more than 86% complete (excluding Pluto Train 1 modifications) and ready for the hook-up and commissioning of the floating production unit (FPU) upon its arrival.

The Scarborough Offshore Facility and Trunkline (Operations) Environment Plan (EP) is now approved, setting out how Woodside will manage environmental risks and impacts associated with offshore operations. The EP covers activities such as FPU installation, commissioning, and ongoing operations, as well as inspection, maintenance, and repair of subsea infrastructure.

Read more about the Scarborough Energy Project by **clicking here**


This is the 80m long, 32" diameter rigid pipe spool which weighs approximately 230 tonnes and was fabricated in Henderson, Western Australia.

Join the conversation at **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

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6.6.1.2 Edition 7 – Let's Talk May 2026

Woodside Energy

Let's Talk

Our Plans, Your Say

Edition 7 | May 2026

Deep Orient vessel.

The rundown

Woodside crews aboard the Deep Orient vessel have wrapped up one of their most complex decommissioning campaigns to date, safely delivering the Deep Orient program in Western Australia's North West.

Decommissioning involves removing infrastructure that's no longer required. It's considered from the start of a project and is an ongoing consideration.

The Deep Orient activities spanned the Griffin and Stybarrow fields, as well as Echo Yodel, a subsea tieback to Goodwyn A. These assets stopped producing in 2009, 2015 and 2012 respectively.

Following the safe plugging and abandonment of the wells, crews on the TechnipFMC-operated vessel safely recovered a total of 4,000 tonnes of subsea infrastructure, including 73 kilometres of pipelines. That's around the distance from Woodside's Perth headquarters to Mandurah. They also recovered 37 subsea structures such as Xmas trees, buoys, wellheads and umbilical termination assemblies.

Our decommissioning program is among the largest in Australia. Reducing risk, applying lessons learned and continually improving how we work keeps us focused on safety, the environment and carrying out the work efficiently.

Our focus is also on reducing, reusing, recycling and treating materials before disposal is considered.

In 2025, crews completed a multi-year decommissioning program at the Enfield field, approximately 38 km north of the North West Cape, Western Australia. The program included plugging and abandoning 18 Enfield wells, recovering and deconstructing the Nganhurra riser turret mooring, and removing flexible flowlines, umbilicals and other subsea structures. The deconstruction of the Nganhurra riser turret mooring saw 99.6 per cent of materials reused, repurposed or recycled.

This marks Woodside's first complete lifecycle project, from exploration through development and operations to final decommissioning.

Upcoming engagement opportunities

Woodside is consulting with local community members at events, making it easy to speak to us about our operations, decommissioning activities and proposed projects.

If you're interested in what Woodside has planned on land and sea, come and chat to our friendly teams at the locations below, follow the Woodside North West Facebook page or email us at: feedback@woodside.com

You can meet us at:

- **KDCCI Markets at REAF**
  Friday, 15 May 2026,
  3 pm – 8 pm. The Quarter,
  20 Sharpe Avenue, Karratha,
  WA, 6714
- **Dampier Beachside Markets**
  Sunday, 7 June 2026,
  9 am – 12 noon. Hampton Oval,
  Dampier, WA, 6713
- **FeNaCING Festival**
  1-2 August 2026, 9 am – 4 pm.
  Bulgarra Oval, Karratha, WA,
  6714

Follow us on Facebook by clicking here

Come and speak to our friendly team.

To stay updated, subscribe for future editions at
woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

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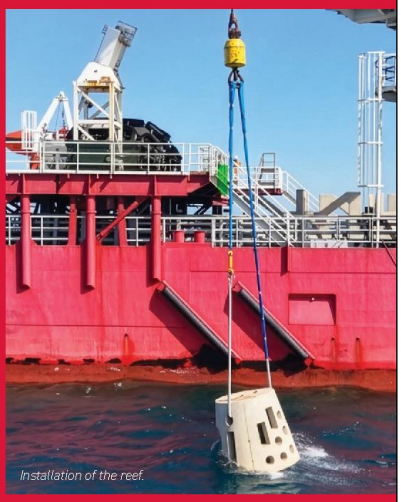
Dampier fishers land a solid catch with new artificial reef

The bold vision of Woodside and Recfishwest to enhance marine life and recreational fishing in the Pilbara has become reality with the successful installation of an artificial reef off the coast of Dampier in north west Australia.



Installation of the reef.

The reef comprises 48 purpose-built concrete modules. They were carefully transported and installed in early December 2025.

The reef sits in some 35 metres of water, about 30 kilometres from the Dampier boat ramp. Over time, the site is expected to become a high-quality fishing location for species such as Spanish mackerel, cobia, emperor, cod and even sailfish.

Delivered with the support of the WA Government, the City of Karratha, Traditional Owners and local fishing clubs, the Dampier Artificial Reef represents a significant collaboration to provide an accessible and productive marine environment the community can enjoy now and in the future.

The installation of the reef was funded by Woodside and its Scarborough Joint Venture partners JERA Australia and LNG Japan. Woodside also acknowledges its Enfield Joint Venture partner, Mitsui E&P Australia, for contributing to the acquisition of the concrete modules.

As the reef establishes, we understand Recfishwest plans to share updates with local fishers, families and visitors who are set to enjoy a richer marine environment and better fishing in the years ahead.

Talking point

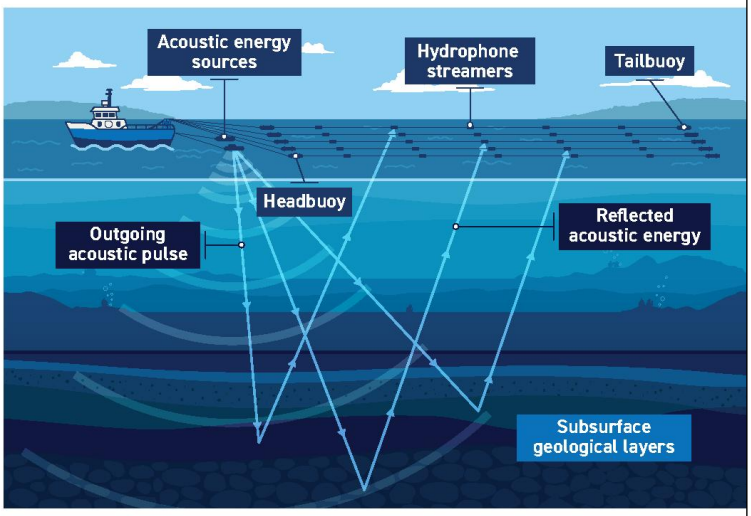
Pluto 4D M3 Marine Seismic Survey

Woodside's Pluto 4D M3 Marine Seismic Survey Environment Plan covers seismic survey activities in the Carnarvon Basin, north-west Australia, planned for late December 2026 to early February 2027, or the same period in the subsequent year.

Marine seismic surveys are a key technique used for geophysical exploration to understand what lies beneath the seabed, or subsurface. Woodside's seismic surveys are conducted under strict Australian and international regulations and management controls.

Marine seismic surveys are conducted by purpose-built survey vessels that tow specialised equipment placed in an array of long marine streamers. These vessels proceed at low speeds, typically around 4–5 knots (7.4–9.3 kilometres per hour), following predetermined sail lines to systematically map the survey area.

As the vessel moves, a sound source located at its rear releases compressed air as soundwaves into the water column at regular, short intervals. The soundwaves are reflected from subsurface rock layers to the water's surface, a bit like an echo. Sensitive microphones known as hydrophones, which are positioned within the streamers trailing behind the vessel, detect these soundwaves.



Alternatively, hydrophones and motion-sensitive sensors known as geophones can be embedded in small devices called ocean bottom seismic nodes, which are temporarily placed on the sea floor. The recorded sound is processed to generate images of subsurface structures, rock layers and other features for interpretation.

To learn more about marine seismic surveys, including methods that protect the marine environment, watch this video.

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Consultation opportunities

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Location	Consultation Dates
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth)	Decommissioning	~ 11 km south-southwest of Port Campbell, Victoria	May 2026
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State)	Decommissioning	~ 11 km south-southwest of Port Campbell, Victoria	May 2026
Goodwyn Alpha Facility Operations	Operations	~ 138 km north-west of the town of Dampier, Western Australia	April-May 2026
Browse to North West Shelf (NWS) Project Geophysical and Geotechnical (GPGT) Surveys (Commonwealth)	Survey	~ 370 to 430 km north-northwest of Broome, Western Australia	April-May 2026
Browse to NWS Project GPGT Surveys (State)	Survey	~ 430 km north-northwest of Broome, Western Australia	April-May 2026
Browse to NWS Project Trunkline GPGT Surveys (Commonwealth)	Survey	~ 110 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia	April-May 2026
CK4 and LH3 Well Intervention	Drilling	~ 135 km north-west of Dampier, Western Australia	April-May 2026

Under assessment (since previous edition)

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Month Submitted
Greater Western Flank Phase 4 Drilling and Subsea Installation	Development	April 2026
Pluto 4D M3 Marine Seismic Survey	Survey	March 2026
Angel Carbon Capture and Storage GPGT Surveys (Commonwealth)	Survey	January 2026
NWS Trunklines Operations (State)	Operations	November 2025
Pluto Trunkline Operations (State)	Operations	November 2025

Recently accepted (since previous edition)

Environment Plan	Activity Type	Date Accepted
Julimar-Brunello Plug and Abandonment	Decommissioning	April 2026
Pyrenees Facility Operations	Operations	February 2026
North Rankin Complex Facility Operations	Operations	January 2026
Goodwyn Alpha GPGT Surveys	Survey	January 2026
NWS Phase 1 Plug and Abandonment and TPA03 Well Intervention	Decommissioning	December 2025
OKHA Floating Production Storage and Offloading Facility Operations	Operations & Production	July 2025

Have your say

Woodside consults relevant persons while preparing our Environment Plans to notify them, obtain their input and to assist Woodside to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, if any, that may be taken to lessen or avoid potential adverse impacts of the proposed activity on the environment.

We welcome your input so please contact us if you'd like to discuss your functions, interests or activities which may be affected by our proposed activities.

You can access our consultation information, provide feedback and subscribe for updates by **clicking here**

Right: Woodside employees keen to chat with community at the Ningaloo Sky Festival in Exmouth, WA.

You can view Commonwealth Environment Plans for approved activities and operations by visiting:
info.nopsema.gov.au/home/approved_projects_and_activities

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Carnaby's black cockatoos. Picture: Dean Arthurell

Let's talk about... The Watheroo Biodiversity Project

Woodside's Watheroo Biodiversity Project is a collaborative effort to restore landscapes and support biodiversity in WA's northern Wheatbelt.

The project focuses on having positive biodiversity outcomes for habitats, threatened species and ecological function, through working with government agencies, non-government organisations, and local Indigenous and community groups.

As of December 2025, Woodside has planted approximately 5.5 million seedlings across 8,500 hectares in the Watheroo area. The land under reforestation in Watheroo is adjacent to a large area of conservation estate, the Watheroo National Park and connected reserves, as well as a significant area of remnant vegetation currently designated as unallocated Crown land. Together the combined area is over 130,000 hectares.

In addition to generating Australian Carbon Credit Units (for more information, click here), the plantings will provide additional habitat for fauna and create connectivity between these areas of remnant vegetation and conservation estate.*

One highlight of the Watheroo Biodiversity Project is the support for threatened Carnaby's black cockatoos. These large birds are under threat primarily from habitat loss due to historic land clearing. Together with not-for-profit conservation charity group Carnaby's Crusaders, numerous artificial hollows were installed in 2024 and 2025 to address a shortage of natural nesting sites because hollows large enough for the species to nest within typically only form in trees well over 100 years of age.

Additional programs within the project include a large-scale Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey to provide insight into the current status of the vulnerable malleefowl population in the region, motion detection camera fauna monitoring, annual bird surveys to track change within reforested areas, vegetation surveys to understand current condition of and stressors on remnant vegetation, and management of invasive species.

Woodside recognises that restoring biodiversity is a long-term commitment, and outcomes will continue to be monitored and reported transparently.

**All planting has been completed under the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) (Restoration by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - FullCAM) Methodology Determination 2024, which is authorised by the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011.*

You can read more about Woodside's Biodiversity management and initiatives **here.**

Browse to North West Shelf (NWS) Project Geophysical and Geotechnical (GPGT) Surveys

Woodside has previously undertaken GPGT surveys in the Browse Basin as part of earlier project concepts. A series of new GPGT surveys are proposed to support potential future activities associated with the Browse to NWS Project.

Survey data is intended to inform the design and installation of the proposed trunkline, pipelines and umbilicals, subsea structures, and the mooring systems for the two proposed floating production storage and offtake (FPSO) facilities and mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs). Data may also contribute to assessments of existing infrastructure, support environmental and heritage studies, and assist in planning potential future project activities.

These surveys will be conducted across both Commonwealth and State waters and are organised into three Environment Plans. Woodside is consulting on these Environment Plans in April-May 2026. For more information, you can view the Consultation Information Sheets.

Browse to NWS Project GPGT Surveys (Commonwealth)

Browse to NWS Project GPGT Surveys (State)

Browse to NWS Project Trunkline GPGT Surveys

Join the conversation at **woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities**

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6.6.2 Karratha Community Update

6.6.2.1 Edition Q3 – October 2025

Karratha Community Update

Woodside Energy

October 2025

Woodside welcomes approval of North West Shelf Project Extension

The Australian Government's final decision to grant environmental approval for the North West Shelf Project Extension is positive news for Woodside Energy and Karratha as our host community.

The decision provides certainty for the ongoing operation of the North West Shelf Project.

For Karratha and surrounds, this has meant sustained employment, meaningful social contributions, a legacy built on responsible energy development and a deep-rooted connection with the local community.

Over its lifetime, the North West Shelf Project has paid more than A$40 billion in royalties and excise, supported thousands of Australian jobs and contributed over A$300 million to social investment initiatives and infrastructure support in the City of Karratha.

Importantly, the approval follows an extensive environmental assessment and appeal process and includes rigorous conditions to manage the protection of cultural heritage.

This includes conditions that require additional monitoring and management of air emissions to protect the Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula or Murujuga).

Woodside is committed to protecting the Murujuga Cultural Landscape and we were a proud supporter of the World Heritage nomination and assessment process, led by Ngarda Ngarli, the Traditional Custodians of Murujuga, on the World Heritage listing.

The internationally peer-reviewed, best-practice science conducted by the Murujuga Rock Art Monitoring Program, led by Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation and Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, confirms that with the right controls and collaboration, co-existence of industry and cultural heritage is not only possible, but already happening.

"Over its lifetime, the North West Shelf Project has paid more than A$40 billion in royalties and excise, supported thousands of Australian jobs and contributed over A$300 million to social investment initiatives and infrastructure support in the City of Karratha."

As we shape the future of the North West Shelf alongside our Pluto LNG operations and the development of the Scarborough Energy Project, our commitment to collaboration and consultation remains strong.

We will continue to work closely with our colleagues, partners, and neighbours.

I'm looking forward to supporting Woodside's future in Karratha, reflecting the values and aspirations of the place we have proudly called home for over four decades.

Derek Paulgaard
Asset Manager North West Shelf Onshore

Inspiring futures through work experience

We recently had the pleasure of hosting Programmed work experience students from Karratha Senior High School, Roebourne District High School and St Luke's College Karratha at Pluto LNG and Karratha Gas Plant.

The students had the opportunity to shadow our teams, gaining insights into day-to-day operations and exploring the diverse career pathways available right here in the Pilbara.

Thank you all participating students, we hope the experience sparked some new ideas for your future pathways.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples.

We acknowledge the unique connection of the Traditional Custodians to land, waters and the environment where we operate in the City of Karratha. We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

Community partnerships valued

On the evening of 13 August 2025, we had the privilege of celebrating the incredible contributions of our community partners at our annual Community Partner Sundowner, held at The Shelf, Red Earth Arts Precinct.

Our sundowner event was a heartfelt tribute to the people and organisations making a real difference across the Pilbara.

Hosted by Derek Paulgaard, Asset Manager – North West Shelf Onshore, the event featured inspiring reflections from Sophie Martin, One Tree Community Services Inc. sharing information about our award-winning Roebourne Pathways Program partnership and its impact on local youth and Stacey Giles, Reach Us Pilbara, highlighting vital cancer support services available to families in the region.

Thank you to everyone who joined us to recognise the incredible work happening across the City of Karratha.

The Woodside Community Grant Program opens in October, providing funding of up to $5,000 to community groups and not-for-profit organisations in the City of Karratha to support health, liveability, sustainability and environmental outcomes.

Building community connections: repurposing for a brighter future

Yurra and Woodside Energy made a collaborative contribution to the Roebourne Work Camp by donating 34 tonnes of scaffold boards.

During supplier visits, Local Content Manager, Julie Attwood, realised there was an opportunity to re-purpose redundant scaffold materials, no longer being used at Karratha Gas Plant.

The materials were welcomed by the men at the Department of Justice Roebourne Work Camp. They were used to make furniture for not-for-profit organisations and local community groups, helping participants develop employable skills, as well as providing benefits to Pilbara regional communities.

Some of the projects completed using these repurposed materials include; timber picnic benches for the Roebourne District Hospital, outdoor seating and cubby houses for local schools and daycares, and tables to display the work of local Aboriginal artists. These projects improve community spaces and connectivity, while providing a platform for artists to gain recognition and income.

Read more about the collaboration between Yurra, Woodside, and the Department of Justice and the positive impact on community by scanning the QR code.

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L-R: Woodside Manager Property and Services Tanya Vautier, Yurra Building Manager Tim Clune, Kevin Michel MLA, Thomas Building Regional Operations Manager Jason Strange, Woodside Senior Corporate Affairs Adviser Camille Vissouarn.

Woodside is building for the future: 30 new homes in Karratha

Woodside Energy (Karratha Services) Pty Ltd, has awarded contracts for the construction of an additional 30 new homes in Karratha for Woodside's residential employees. Under the award, 20 new homes will be built by Thomas Building and 10 by Traditional Owner business, Yurra Building, both locally based contractors.

Expected to be completed from mid-2026, the new houses will be owned by Woodside and are additional to the recent construction of 20 new homes under a 15-year build-to-lease agreement with Karratha Housing, a subsidiary of Yurra Building.

Awarding the construction contracts to Thomas Building and Yurra Building is part of Woodside's ongoing commitment to delivering business opportunities that boost jobs and support the local economy. The contracts include provisions for the employment of local apprentices and trainees.

Woodside Pluto Asset Manager Kate Bardill said the new contracts were part of the company's Karratha housing approach, which aimed to providing quality housing options for employees while balancing the needs of the local housing market.

"Woodside's approach to housing includes investment in new builds, the sale of older housing stock on the open market and support for local housing affordability initiatives such as the City of Karratha's Service Worker Accommodation program," said Kate.

Under Woodside's predominantly residential frontline workforce policy, approximately 75% of the company's employees working at its Karratha operations live locally.

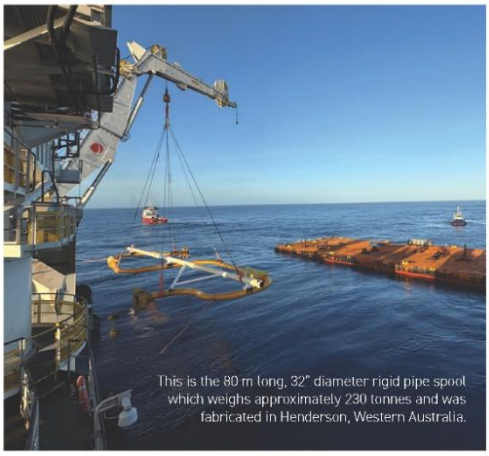
Scarborough's subsea infrastructure now in place

The Scarborough Energy Project has reached another exciting milestone–this time beneath the waves. The team has successfully completed the penultimate subsea installation campaign, marking a significant step toward first LNG cargo in the second half of 2026.

Approximately 375 km off the Pilbara coast, over 400 pieces of subsea equipment have now been assembled and installed in the Scarborough field, including the impressive 305-tonne Riser Base Manifold. With all critical infrastructure in place and tested, the project is now more than 86% complete (excluding Pluto Train 1 modifications) and ready for the hook-up and commissioning of the floating production unit (FPU) upon its arrival.

The Scarborough Offshore Facility and Trunkline (Operations) Environment Plan (EP) is now approved, setting out how Woodside will manage environmental risks and impacts associated with offshore operations. The EP covers activities such as FPU installation, commissioning, and ongoing operations, as well as inspection, maintenance, and repair of subsea infrastructure.

Scan the QR code to read more about the Scarborough Energy Project.



This is the 80 m long, 32" diameter rigid pipe spool which weighs approximately 230 tonnes and was fabricated in Henderson, Western Australia.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community **Woodside North West**

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REAF reflections

This year saw the continuation of Woodside's support for the City of Karratha's Red Earth Arts Festival (REAF). We were proud to once again sponsor 'REAF at The Quarter,' offering a suite of free, family-friendly activities, activating and transforming the area into a hub of artistic and cultural activity.

The main attraction of REAF at The Quarter was 'The Whale' installation; inviting viewers to interact with a large whale puppet and its sea friends while listening to whale vocalisations – an immersive experience enjoyed by all ages.

REAF is moving towards becoming a destination festival for the region, and Woodside and its joint venture partners are proud to support the continued provision of important and much-loved community events, livability initiatives and significant local government projects.

Artists from Yinjaa-Barni Art Group painted and displayed art on site, welcoming the public to watch the creation of several pieces and engage in conversations.

A community concert featured roving entertainment, stage performances, music, food trucks and the Karratha District Chamber of Commerce and Industry markets.

Attendees were treated to Maori cultural displays, Brazilian samba and Chinese dance while enjoying face painting, elaborately costumed stilt artists, Dr Hubble's bubble display, jazz music from the Perth Symphony Orchestra and a calming space at The Inclusive Movement's sensory tent.

Woodsiders enjoyed engaging with the diverse Karratha community discussing Woodside's work in the North West and listening to community feedback on our activities.

The festival finale featured First Lights - Bunggaliyarra Munggu, presented by Fremantle Biennale in collaboration with Juluwarlu Art Group and supported by Woodside and its Pluto Train 2 Joint Venture partners. Woodside is proud to support events like REAF, bringing the community together, strengthening local connections, and fostering a sense of collective pride.

Karratha Volunteer Fire & Rescue Service were Woodside Community Grant recipients, 2024

Woodside Community Grants

Applications open Wednesday, 1 October 2025

The Woodside Community Grants program is part of our commitment to help build local capacity and develop opportunities for community wellbeing.

If your club or organisation has a great idea or needs extra support, Woodside wants to hear from you. Grants of up to $5,000 are available to support community initiatives in the City of Karratha and the Shire of Exmouth.

Applications close Friday, 31 October 2025 and can be completed online at woodside.com/social-contribution

For more information, please email northwestcommunities@woodside.com

woodside.com

Woodside Energy

Let's Talk

Our plans, Your say

Scan the QR code or head to woodside.com/consultation-activities to read our latest edition and Environment Plan consultation information.

We welcome feedback on your relevant functions, activities or interests. Alternatively, you can contact us at consultation@feedback.woodside.com or on 1800 442 977.

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6.6.2.2 Edition Q4 – December 2025

Karratha Community Update

December 2025

Scarborough Energy Project on track for start-up

Aerial view of Pluto Train 2 as at 25 October 2025.

As we approach start-up of the Scarborough Energy Project and commissioning of Pluto Train 2, Woodside and its joint venture partners continue to focus on managing impacts and delivering positive outcomes for the Karratha and Roebourne communities.

This approach has seen $215 million worth of contracts awarded to 170 Pilbara-based businesses, support for local employment and training initiatives and ongoing investment in programs, events and organisations that help build a thriving local community.

In 2026 we will continue to work to minimise the impact of our operations to the community as we commission Pluto Train 2 in preparation for the processing of Scarborough gas in the second half of the year.

Commissioning is a critical process in bringing new LNG processing facilities online. It involves initial testing and operation of equipment and systems to ensure correct installation and safe functioning. Our team takes a comprehensive approach to verifying all systems meet regulatory requirements while minimising environmental impacts wherever possible.

As we commission our Pluto Train 2 Project, you may notice an increase in flaring activity, including some periods of noise and visible dark smoke.

We are committed to proactively communicating planned activities as much as possible. As schedules are finalised, further updates will be communicated.

If you have questions on commissioning and flaring or would like more information, I invite you to view the Woodside Controlled Flaring animation here or contact Woodside's Community Line by calling 1800 634 988.

We look forward to continue to work with the Karratha and Roebounre communities during 2026.

Mike Price
Woodside Vice President Pluto Scarborough Asset

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We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

Tim Tam bird spotted at bird watching and cultural heritage event

Woodside were pleased to co-host the annual Bird Watching and Cultural Heritage Community Event at Hearson Cove and Ngajarli last month.

The event aims to raise awareness of Pilbara coast shorebirds and the rich cultural heritage of the area.

About 70 people got up early to attend the sunrise event. Broome Bird Observatory staff provided an information session followed by migratory shorebird watching and the Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) Rangers hosted guided tours of the incredible petroglyphs and UNESCO World Heritage recognised landscape..

A highlight of this year's event was a sighting of the Red Necked Stint. The bird is affectionately known as the Tim Tam bird as it weighs 21 grams, just a tiny bit more than the much-loved Australian chocolate biscuit.

Western Australia's Pilbara shorebirds undertake a remarkable migration journey of over 10,000 kilometres to breed in the northern hemisphere, sustained by our region's marine cuisine. Attendees gained insights into the birds' behaviour and learned about some of the threats and conservation efforts to help protect them.

Broome Bird Observatory Warden Jamie Van Jones said it was fantastic to see some of the incredible migratory birds that fly all the way from Russia and Siberia to return and feed on the Pilbara shoreline.

Over 70 community members attended the free event.

He offers advice, "Keep an eye out for these small shorebirds over summer and give them space to feed, as they will take off on migration back 10,000 to 13,000 km to the far North in March and April."

MAC commenced the event inviting MAC Senior Ranger and Ngarluma woman, Sarah Hicks to share powerful Acknowledgement of Country. She said, "It's great to see the number of people rocking up to this event and the diversity of people interested in the rock art and the shorebirds."

"The benefit of this event is that it brings people together and it builds understanding."

Woodside Energy was pleased to work collaboratively with co-hosts Pilbara Ports, Rio Tinto, Yara Pilbara, Perdaman, and the DBCA Parks and Wildlife Service, Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation Rangers and BirdLife Australia to deliver the event.

New members join Karratha Community Liaison Group

New CLG members Rachel Rainey and James Florisson.

Woodside is committed to building strong relationships with the community. One way we do this is through our quarterly Karratha Community Liaison Group (CLG) meetings.

The CLG is a forum for community stakeholders to provide feedback on Woodside's current and planned activities, as well as for Woodside and CLG members to discuss issues of common interest or concern.

The group meets four times per year and cover a range of topics, including operational and project updates, social impact management and opportunities, local content, environment plans and social contribution.

In collaboration with existing CLG members, this year we updated our CLG terms of reference to broaden membership and enhance communication channels between Woodside and the community.

This resulted in the appointment of two new community representatives, Rachel Rainey and James Florisson following a call for public nominations.

The new representatives add diversity to the group by bringing their views on the environment, conservation and recreational fisheries.

The CLG is an important platform for Woodside to share information about our operations, gather feedback on current and future activities, and facilitate discussions on issues of importance to the community.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Congratulations to Dampier Surf Life Sporting Club, pictured accepting their award presented by Woodside Energy Asset Superintendent NWS Onshore Lis Hunt and event guest speaker Lord Ian Botham.

Yani Davis was awarded Woodside Energy Junior Sportsman of the Year.

Local athletes and associations recognised at Community Sports Awards

The City of Karratha Community Sports Awards in October brought together athletes, volunteers, and sporting associations to celebrate the achievements and community spirit that make local sport possible.

Woodside and its joint venture participants in the North West Shelf Project and Scarborough Energy Project were pleased to support the event through our City of Karratha Community Development Partnership. This year's event recognised outstanding contributions across nine categories, with more than 100 nominees reflecting the depth of talent and dedication in the region.

Among the evening's highlights, Yani Davis was named Woodside Energy Junior Sportsman of the Year, while the Dampier Surf Life Saving Club took home the Woodside Energy Sporting Club of the Year Award.

Woodside Project Manager Pluto Train 2, Rob MacKinnon said the awards night was a testament to the vital role sport plays in the City of Karratha, "Sport is integral to the Pilbara way of life, breaking down barriers, building friendships, and supporting both personal and community wellbeing."

"The awards are a great opportunity to celebrate the volunteers and clubs that are key to nurturing opportunities to be active, make friends, and excel."

For a full list of winners visit: Top sports stars recognised at Community Sports Awards | City of Karratha

Ngardimu reduce waste and build skills at Pluto Train 2

Woodside's Scarborough Energy Project is now over 91% complete (excluding Pluto Train 1 modifications) and is targeting first LNG in the second half of 2026. The project has the capacity to supply up to 225tjs a day of domestic gas to the WA domestic gas market.

But it isn't just critical energy that is being supplied by the Scarborough Energy Project.

Together with our contractors, we've invested over $215 million with more than 170 Pilbara-based businesses. Over $115 million in contracts have been awarded to 69 Australian Indigenous businesses since project inception across the Scarborough Energy Project's Pluto Train 2 and Pluto Train 1 modifications work scopes.

Bechtel, the engineering, procurement and construction contractor for Woodside's Pluto Train 2 Project, has partnered with Ngardimu, a joint venture led by Yindjibarndi-owned Yurra and Sims Metal.

Ngardimu has been engaged since July 2024 to deliver scrap metal collection and recycling services for the project.

To date, over 870 tonnes of recyclable materials from Pluto Train 2 have been redirected from landfill, while investment in local Indigenous communities has produced positive results by preparing individuals for employment in construction roles.

Since Bechtel commenced construction in Karratha, the Pluto Train 2 team has worked to ensure our project provides meaningful opportunities to support Pilbara Indigenous-led businesses and entrepreneurship.

Ngardimu has recently implemented a trainee program for employees gaining on-the-job metal recycling experience.

Ngardimu's business name comes from the Yindjibarndi language meaning "again and again".

"Through relationships with businesses like Ngardimu, Bechtel keeps finding new ways to support local communities while making our projects more sustainable" said Corey McGovern, Bechtel Senior Project Manager for Pluto Train 2.

The Scarborough Energy Project has generated thousands of jobs during the construction phase and around 600 direct jobs are expected to be created or sustained throughout operations. This includes about 70 residential positions in Karratha.

Paul Baker, Woodside Energy Pluto Expansion Project Manager says "We're pleased Bechtel are engaging Ngardimu. This work scope reflects Woodsides values: respect, environment and care for community."

"We strongly support local content, economic outcomes, positive social contributions and sustainable local supply chains which deliver direct benefits to our host communities."

Developing strong relationships with local suppliers and contractors is an important aspect of Woodside projects including the Scarborough Energy Project.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Woodside Anniversary Grant upgrades Karratha Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service facility

In 2024, 10 community groups in Karratha and Roebourne were awarded grants of up to $100,000 as part of the Woodside Anniversary Grant Program.

The grants formed part of Woodside's continued contribution to the Karratha and Roebourne communities as it marked 70 years as a proud Australian company and four decades of safe and reliable operations in Karratha.

Karratha Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service (VFRS) was among the grant recipients, using its grant to transform its training facilities.

This included renovating an underutilised shed at the Karratha VFRS station to create a new training centre and space for crew debriefs. Installing air-conditioning in the facility also improved equipment storage conditions, ensuring firefighting gear remains in optimal condition and extending service life.

The new facility also provides a venue for community engagement and volunteer events, fostering connection and resilience among the brigade.

Karratha VFRS Secretary/Treasurer, Kate Kelly said the upgraded facility had already made a significant difference. "This support means we can provide a safe, climate-controlled space for training and welfare, ensuring our volunteers are ready to respond year-round. It's more than an upgrade - it's an investment in community resilience and the wellbeing of those who serve," she said.

Woodside Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Australia Liz Westcott said Woodside and its joint venture partners were proud to support these valuable initiatives.

"Karratha is where our Western Australia story began and we understand that being a part of the community is centred on developing strong relationships and making meaningful contributions. We have done this for 40 years and look forward to continue supporting projects and programs that provide local solutions to local challenges."

Karratha Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service were recipients of a Woodside Anniversary Grant.

Supported by Woodside and its joint venture participants in the North West Shelf Project and Scarborough Energy Project, the initiative reflects a shared commitment to creating enduring value for host communities.

Read more about Woodside Anniversary Grant recipients here.

Season's Greetings

We wish you and your loved ones a peaceful holiday season. 2025 has been a year of progress and resilience, and we're grateful for your role in our journey.

Let's continue to shape the future of energy together in 2026.

Let's Talk

Our plans, Your say

Scan the QR code or head to woodside.com/consultation-activities to read our latest edition and Environment Plan consultation information.

We welcome feedback on your relevant functions, activities or interests. Alternatively, you can contact us at consultation@feedback.woodside.com or on 1800 442 977.

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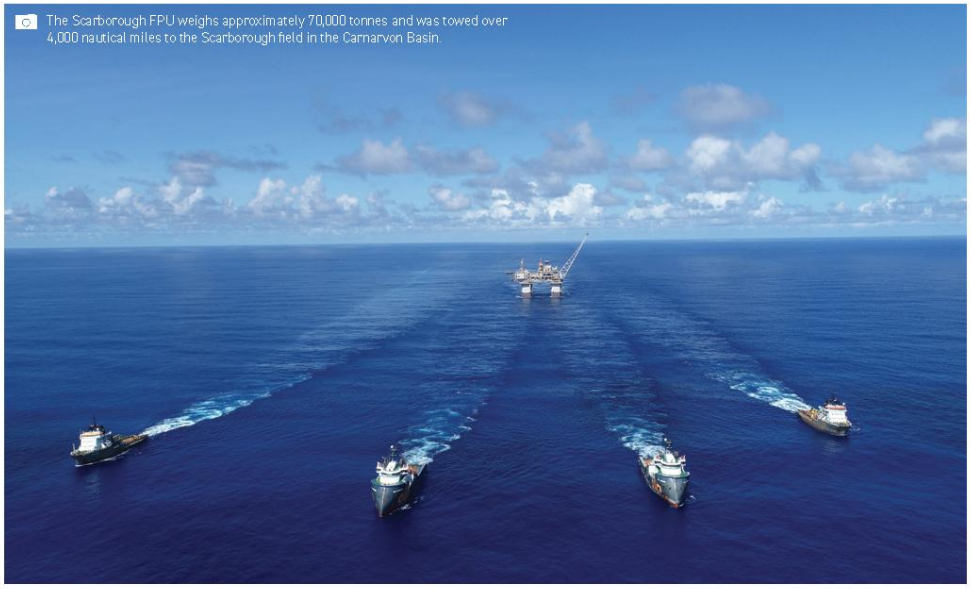
6.6.2.3 Edition Q1 – March 2026

Karratha Community Update

Woodside Energy

March 2026



The Scarborough FPU weighs approximately 70,000 tonnes and was towed over 4,000 nautical miles to the Scarborough field in the Carnarvon Basin.

Scarborough sails towards start up

This year marks a defining year for Woodside as the Scarborough Energy Project, including our Pluto Train 2 and Pluto Train 1 Modifications Projects in Karratha, move through final construction, commissioning and start up phases.

Across the Scarborough Energy Project, progress continues to track strongly toward first LNG cargo in the fourth quarter of 2026. The development is now more than 94% complete (excluding Pluto Train 1 modifications) and has already delivered economic benefits to the Karratha and Roebourne communities. Once operating, it is expected to support long-term energy supply for Western Australia and the wider Asia-Pacific region.

Offshore, a major milestone was achieved early this year with the safe arrival of the Floating Production Unit (FPU) at the Scarborough field, 375 km off the coast of Karratha. Hook-up and commissioning activities are underway in preparation for production.

Onshore, work at Pluto Train 2 remains focused on piping and electrical installation, system testing and commissioning, ahead of introduction of Scarborough gas to site later in the year.

Meanwhile, the Pluto Train 1 Modifications Project has ramped up. These modifications will enable the processing of additional Scarborough gas through our existing LNG train at Pluto LNG. New modules are expected to arrive through Dampier Port over the coming months.

Collectively, these projects represent the most significant investment in the region in more than a decade.

Together with our contractors, we've invested more than A$260 million with 200 Pilbara-based businesses. A$149 million of that figure has been invested with Pilbara-based businesses engaged on the Pluto Train 2 Project.

As we approach the finish line and a future with two trains operating at the Pluto LNG Park, we will continue to focus on managing impacts and delivering positive outcomes for the Karratha and Roebourne communities.

Mike Price
Woodside Vice President Pluto Scarborough Asset

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Woodside Energy recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples.

We acknowledge the unique connection of the Traditional Custodians to land, waters and the environment where we operate in the City of Karratha.

We extend this recognition and respect to First Nations peoples and communities around the world.

Refreshed North West Shelf Visitor Centre

With the support of local Karratha contractors, last year the North West Shelf (NWS) Project Visitor Centre underwent a refresh to enhance the experience for visitors.

The Visitor Centre welcomes thousands of community members through its doors each year, from visitors to the region to school groups. It offers an opportunity to learn more about the NWS Project's history in Karratha, its operations and its ongoing role in supplying energy security in Western Australia and beyond.

Acting Asset Manager NWS Onshore, Perrine Lombart, said working closely with local contractors was a key focus in creating a modern visitor experience.

"We are proud to be part of the Karratha community, and the refreshed Visitor Centre allows us to share our story - from the history of Woodside and the NWS Project, to the important role we play in supporting the communities where we live and work."

The works brought together local contractors, including Birndirri, Impact Digi and C Signs, strengthening the NWS Project's contribution to the regional economy and prioritising local capability. Their involvement drew on longstanding experience of working in the Pilbara.

Jake Throssell, Construction Supervisor at Birndirri, said the project demonstrated the value of working closely with local contractors.

"Working with the Woodside team to deliver the Visitor Centre refresh was a positive experience and we are proud to have contributed to a space that visitors can enjoy for many years to come."

Jason Miltrup, Operations Manager at Impact Digi, said working with Woodside to redesign the Visitor Centre signage has been a great project for the team.

"We're proud to have played a role in transforming the space into a modern and engaging environment for visitors."

Cameron Inch, Director of C Signs, said the project was a valuable opportunity for local businesses.

Visitors are warmly welcome to experience the refreshed centre.

"Being part of the Visitor Centre refresh allowed us to bring the NWS Project's history and operations into focus and showcase the capabilities of our small business."

The Visitor Centre will be open from Tuesday, 7 April 2026, more details below:

Street Address:
Burrup Road, Burrup Peninsular, Dampier WA, 6713
Opening Times:
April - October
School term: 10am - 2pm, Tuesday and Wednesday
School holidays: 10am - 2pm, Tuesday - Friday

Follow the Woodside North West Facebook page for updates to opening hours here.

Woodside welcomes new apprentices and trainees

New starters at Woodside Training Academy.

Woodside are delighted to welcome the 2026 trainee and apprentice cohort across our North West operations.

This year, 23 Karratha-based recruits will be hosted at the Woodside Training Academy, 13 are local school leavers. Employed by Programmed Skilled Workforce, roles include service operator trainees, apprentices, pathway trainees and school-based trainees.

The new recruits now form part of a broader group of 63 apprentices and trainees developing their skills across Woodside's Karratha Gas Plant, Pluto LNG Park and Karratha Supply Facilities.

Reflecting our commitment to diversity, 47% of recruits this year are women and 52% are Indigenous, strengthening our future workforce and continuing our long-standing investment in local capability.

We can't wait to see where this journey takes our newest team-mates.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community Woodside North West

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Pluto LNG and flare maintenance underway

In 2026, Woodside is undertaking a series of important works at Pluto LNG as we prepare to integrate the exiting facility with the Scarborough Energy Project. This includes improvement works to our flare system and a major planned maintenance campaign, known as a turnaround, commencing in May 2026.

Together with the upcoming commissioning and start-up of the new Pluto Train 2 facilities later this year, these staged works support the safe and reliable operations of Pluto LNG.

The turnaround includes a planned shutdown of parts of the facility so essential inspections, repairs, and upgrades can be carried out safely. This work can't be done while the plant is operating. To make the systems safe to execute the maintenance and project scopes, hydrocarbons need to be removed. This is the primary source of flaring during a turnaround.

Alongside preparation for the turnaround, Woodside is carrying out improvement activities on Pluto LNG's flare systems as part of our regular maintenance program. These works will help ensure the facility continues to operate safely and reliably, improve how gas is burned in the flare and reduce smoke where possible. It also ensures the flare system is ready to support future operations.

Flare improvement works are being completed in stages and are expected to continue in the first half of 2026. A testing stage is required to confirm systems are operating as intended before returning to normal operations.

Increased flaring is expected at Pluto LNG during these activities, particularly during system testing and restart works. This may include larger flames, increased noise, and occasional visible smoke, which is managed and reported in line with regulatory requirements.

Woodside adheres to regulatory requirements governing emissions, including those from flaring activities, and we implement robust monitoring to minimise environmental impacts.

To learn more about flaring, we invite you to view a short animation by scanning the QR code. You can also contact the Woodside Community Information Line on 1800 634 988.

Learn more about Woodside controlled flaring here.

Locals land a solid catch with new artificial reef

Recreational fishers in Dampier and Karratha have something to get excited about, with Recfishwest and Woodside Energy successfully installing a new artificial reef near Rosemary Island. The project has been years in the making with aims to boost local marine life and create a high-quality fishing destination for Pilbara residents and visitors.

The reef is made up of 48 purpose-built concrete modules, transported and lowered into place in December 2025. Within days, the first marine species began moving in. Acting EVP and COO Australia, Breyden Lonnie said the project reflects Woodside's commitment to supporting the region.

"Woodside is excited to collaborate with Recfishwest and the local fishing community to bring this new reef to life," he said. "The reef is expected to provide a productive marine habitat for diverse species of algae and corals, supporting an abundance of fish life."

Situated in approximately 35 metres of water and roughly 30 kilometres from the Dampier boat ramp, the reef's modules have been engineered with complex internal spaces that encourage coral growth, protect juvenile fish and support larger species such as spanish mackerel, cobia, emperor, cod and even sailfish. For local fishers it is expected to become a new fishing hotspot.

It's not all about fishing action. The reef is also expected to support local tourism and economic activity. Similar artificial reefs like Exmouth's King Reef, have shown how previously barren seafloor can transform into thriving ecosystems supporting more than 150 species within a few years.

The Dampier Artificial Reef is a true community effort, delivered with support from the WA Government, the City of Karratha, Traditional Owners and local fishing clubs.

Dampier Artificial Reef coordinates.

48 concrete modules were carefully lowered into place.

Recfishwest will provide updates as the reef continues to establish. For now, Pilbara anglers can look forward to a fresh fishing hotspot right on Dampier's doorstep.

The installation of the reef was funded by Woodside and its Scarborough Joint Venture partners; JERA Australia and LNG Japan. Woodside also acknowledges its Enfield Joint Venture partner Mitsui E&P Australia, for contributing to the acquisition of the concrete modules for the reef.

Stay up to date on our continued contribution to the local community **Woodside North West**

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Murujuga Ranger vessel Nyamina sets sail

Representatives from Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) Rangers and Circle of Elders, State Government and Woodside Energy joined together recently to celebrate the launch of the new Murujuga Ranger vessel, the Nyamina.

Named after the dugongs that inhabit Murujuga Sea Country, the Nyamina is a custom-built 5.8 metres rigid-hulled inflatable boat, designed for inshore waters and safe landing and unloading on beaches.

The vessel was funded by the State Government via Lotterywest and Woodside Energy, which contributed support towards the vessel, additional camera equipment and two years of operating costs.

Guided by the Murujuga Circle of Elders, the vessel will support ongoing collaboration between Rangers, government agencies and researchers in the management of Sea Country. It also provides the opportunity for Rangers to gain diverse skills and qualifications, including coxswain certification.

MAC Chairperson Peter Hicks said "The launch of this vessel is a proud moment for Murujuga, our Rangers, and for the ongoing care of our World Heritage listed Murujuga Cultural Landscape, which extends across the Burrup Peninsula, the islands of the Dampier Archipelago, and Sea Country."

Matthew Turnbull, General Manager Scarborough Business shares Woodside's pride in co-funding the vessel, supporting Ranger-led management of Murujuga and long-term outcomes for cultural heritage and Country. He says "MAC Rangers play a critical role in protecting cultural heritage, monitoring Country and supporting research across the World Heritage Listed Murujuga Cultural landscape."

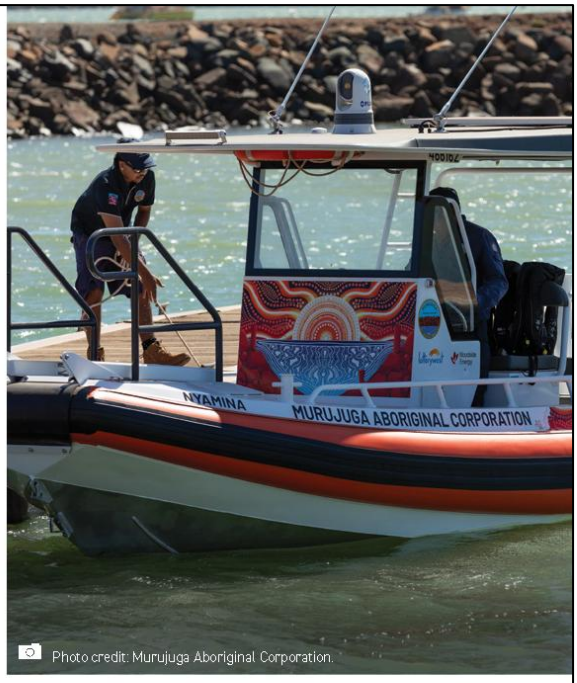

Photo credit: Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation.

"The launch of Nyamina gives the Rangers greater capability to manage Sea Country and to continue this important work safely and independently."

Watch the official launch on MAC's YouTube here.

KGP sets new record for lowest flaring

In 2025, Woodside achieved record low flaring performance at Karratha Gas Plant with flared quantities less than 10% of their peak in 2013.

This success reflects years of continuous improvement, which Matt Ladner, Senior Emissions and Production Optimisation Engineer, credits to a strong culture focused on emissions reduction, safety and reliability.

"It's a testament to the dedication of our engineering and operations teams who have embedded low-flaring practices into daily routines and decision making," says Matt.

"The record has been a result of a reliable plant and playing the long game in identifying and implementing flare reduction opportunities," explains Matt.

Flaring targets are set each year based on planned maintenance activities and expected plant reliability.

In 2025, Woodside implemented solutions to reduce our daily flaring by removing permanent gas supply to the flare, as well as optimised LNG plant maintenance and equipment restart improvements.

Woodside Community Grants

Applications now open

The Woodside Community Grants program is part of our commitment to help build local capacity and develop opportunities for community wellbeing.

If your club or organisation has a great idea or needs extra support, Woodside wants to hear from you. Grants of up to $5000 are available to support community initiatives in the City of Karratha, Shire of Exmouth and Town of Onslow.

Applications close Tuesday, 31 March 2026.

Find out more about Woodside Community Grants here.
For more information, please email northwestcommunities@woodside.com

woodside.com

Woodside Energy

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6.7 Historical consultation

6.7.1 Consultation Information Sheet – November 2021

Woodside

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

INFORMATION SHEET

CARNARVON BASIN, NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA

November 2021

ECHO YODEL SUBSEA DECOMMISSIONING ENVIRONMENT PLAN

Woodside (as operator of the North West Shelf (NWS) Project) has commenced planning for the recovery of subsea infrastructure from the Echo Yodel field around 140 km north west of Dampier. The activities will be managed under the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP).

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Plan details the proposed removal of subsea infrastructure which includes a 23km pipeline, an electrohydraulic umbilical, two umbilical termination assemblies, an infield umbilical termination basket and infield electrical and hydraulic jumpers.

Activities associated with the removal of subsea infrastructure will be undertaken between 2022 and 2026. Technical studies are currently being undertaken to inform the optimal recovery method(s) for the 23 km pipeline.

Options being investigated include:

- Subsea cut and recover;
- Reverse reel-lay;
- Reverse s-lay

Woodside is operator of the Echo Yodel infrastructure on behalf of the NWS Project participants. The participants are Woodside Energy Ltd, BHP Billiton Petroleum (North West Shelf) Pty Ltd, BP Developments Australia Pty Ltd, Chevron Australia Pty Ltd, Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd and Shell Australia Pty Ltd.

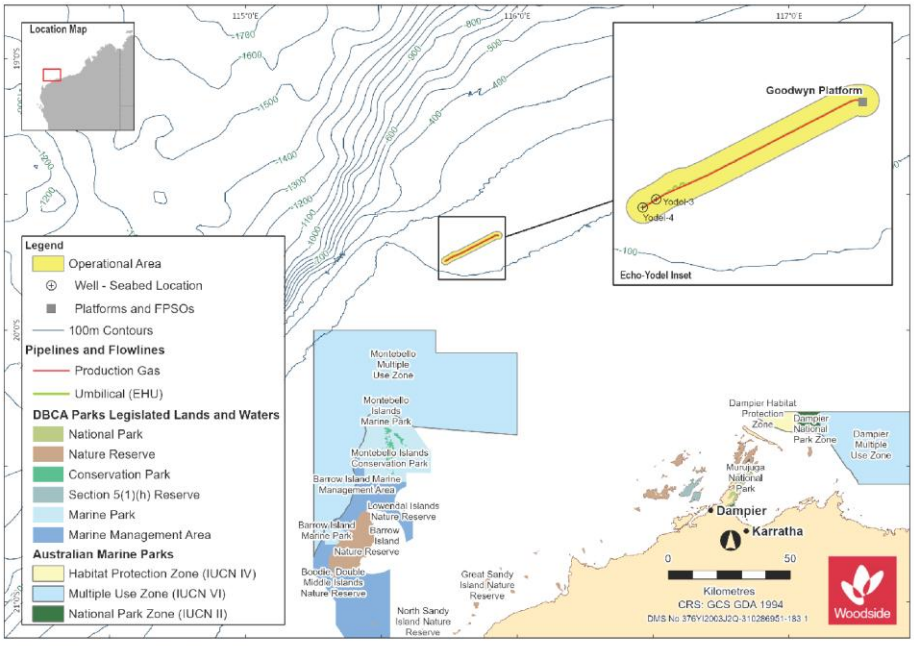

Figure 1 Petroleum Activity Program Operational Areas

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Table 1. Activity summary

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan	
Commencement date	• Planned removal activities will commence from Q2 2023 and be completed by Q4 2026, subject to environmental approvals, vessel availability and weather constraints. • Potential for additional activity to cut and recover small sample of pipeline to support technical studies determining most appropriate removal method(s). This would take approximately two weeks and occur between 2022 and 2024.
Approximate estimated offshore duration	• Between 2-6 months (cumulative) for the removal of the pipeline, depending on the recovery method. • Approximately 50 days for removal of the electrohydraulic umbilical, umbilical termination assemblies, infield umbilical termination basket and infield control jumpers. • If additional activity required to cut portion of pipeline to support technical studies, this activity would take approximately two weeks.
Water depth	• -125 - 130 m

Infrastructure	• 23 km, 12 inch pipeline
	• 23 km, 5 inch electrohydraulic umbilical (EHU) and associated infrastructure:
	  • 2 x umbilical termination assemblies (UTAs),
	  • infield umbilical termination basket (IUTB),
	  • infield electrical and hydraulic jumpers,
	  • pig launcher.

Project vessels	• Specialised recovery vessel (dependent on the recovery method). • Pipe supply vessels. • Offshore support vessels. • Pipe supply vessels will be used for transporting recovered pipeline onshore for disposal. • General support vessels are planned to be used for transporting equipment and materials to and from the operational area, and for general re-supply and support.
Distance to nearest town	• 140 km north west of Dampier
Distance to nearest marine park	• 24 km north of the Montebello Marine Park – Multiple Use Zone (Cwlth)

Table 2. Approximate Locations

Structure	Water Depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Exclusion Zones	Permit Area
To be removed					
Eastern end of the umbilical and associated infrastructure	130	19° 39' 04.585" S	115° 55' 47.881" E	Temporary 500 m radius	WA-9-PL
Western end of the umbilical and associated infrastructure	125	19° 44' 44.342" S	115° 44' 12.229" E	Temporary 500 m radius	WA-9-PL
Eastern end of the Echo Yodel pipeline (SSIV)	130	19° 39' 04.585" S	115° 55' 47.881" E	None will apply	WA-9-PL
Western end of the Echo Yodel pipeline (Pipeline Inspection Gauge launcher)	125	19° 44' 44.342" S	115° 44' 12.229" E	None will apply	WA-9-PL

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Echo Yodel decommissioning planning

In mid-2017 Woodside commenced consultation with stakeholders on the decommissioning of Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure, seeking stakeholder views over a 12-month period on decommissioning options, as well the long-term management implications of those options.

In May 2019, an independently facilitated comparative assessment workshop was held and identified leaving the subsea infrastructure *in situ* as the preferred decommissioning option. Following engagement with NOPSEMA and a further assessment of the decommissioning options available for the infrastructure, Woodside proposed to remove the Echo Yodel umbilical and subsea well infrastructure, with only the pipeline remaining *in situ*.

Recovery of well infrastructure is now being managed under the accepted Echo Yodel and Capella Plugging and Abandonment Environment Plan (which is outside the scope of this EP).

Following further regulatory engagement and feedback, Woodside now proposes to remove the Echo Yodel pipeline, electrohydraulic umbilical and associated infrastructure (umbilical termination assemblies, infield umbilical termination basket, infield control jumpers). Woodside's decommissioning planning will continue to be informed by science and stakeholder consultation.

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan

Technical studies are currently being undertaken to inform the optimal recovery method for the Echo Yodel pipeline. Options being considered include:

- Subsea cut and recover;
- Reverse reel-lay;
- Reverse s-lay

The subsea 'cut and recover' removal method will require the buried pipeline to be uncovered using a mass flow excavator or ROV with jetting tool before the pipeline is cut into segments and recovered using a grabber and crane. Using this method, it is expected to take up to six months to recover the pipeline.

The 'reverse reel-lay' recovery method will require the pipeline to be cut into approximately three sections subsea. A pipeline recovery tool (PRT) is then installed on the pipeline end and the PRT and the pipeline are pulled onto a specialised reel-lay vessel in sections. Using this method, it is expected to take approximately two months to fully remove the pipeline.

The 'reverse s-lay' recovery method will require the pipeline to be recovered from the seabed and cut into lengths on an s-lay vessel. Using this method, it is expected to take approximately two months to remove the pipeline, however the exact timing for this method is dependent on the number of cutting stations onboard the S-lay vessel.

Pending the outcome of the technical studies, the final recovery method may be one or a combination of the above methods.

The electrohydraulic umbilical will be cut into two approximately 21.2 km long (main umbilical) and approximately 1.8 km (infield umbilical) lengths using a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) and recovered onto reels located on an specialised recovery vessel. The umbilical termination assemblies, infield umbilical termination basket, pig launcher and infield control jumpers will also be recovered onto the vessel.

Recovery of the electrohydraulic umbilical is expected to take up to 50 days, however, this is subject to change due to project schedule requirements, vessel availability, weather or unforeseen circumstances.

Project vessels

Recovery of the Echo Yodel pipeline, electrohydraulic umbilical and associated infrastructure is planned to be undertaken by a specialised recovery vessel(s), depending on the removal method(s), with support from PSV(s). The recovery activities may be supported by two or three offshore support vessels, with one vessel in the vicinity to complete standby duties.

Communications with mariners

The Operational Area includes a radius of 1500 m either side of the Echo Yodel pipeline and Echo Yodel EHU to allow vessels to undertake decommissioning activities. This includes a temporary 500 m exclusion zone around vessels conducting removal activities to manage vessel movements.

An interactive map showing the location of the proposed activities will be available on the Woodside website and will be updated throughout the proposed activities.

Implications for Stakeholders

Woodside will consult relevant stakeholders whose interests, functions and activities may be affected by the proposed activities. We will also keep other stakeholders who have identified an interest in the activities informed about our planned activities.

Woodside has undertaken an assessment to identify potential risks to the marine environment and relevant stakeholders considering timing, duration, location and potential impacts arising from the activities.

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A number of mitigation and management measures implemented for removing the umbilical and pipeline are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of key risks and/or impacts and management measures during subsea infrastructure decommissioning

Potential Risk and/or Impact	Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Planned	
Chemical use	• Chemical use will be managed in accordance with Woodside and contractor chemical selection and approval procedures.
Interests of relevant stakeholders including: • Defence activities • Petroleum activities • Commercial and recreational fishing activities • Shipping activities	• Consultation with relevant commercial fishers and their representative organisations, petroleum titleholders and government departments and agencies to inform decision making for the proposed activity and development of the Environment Plan. • Advice to relevant stakeholders prior to the commencement of activities.
Marine discharges	• All routine marine discharges will be managed according to legislative and regulatory requirements and Woodside's Environmental Performance Standards where applicable.
Seabed disturbance	Anchoring: • Anchoring may be required for pipeline recovery, depending on recovery method used. If required, anchors will be deployed to minimise seabed disturbance Infrastructure removal: • Pipeline recovery – sediment relocation (using RoV or mass flow excavator) around the pipeline (e.g. to unbury sections of it) will be limited to that required to enable removal and recovery to vessel. • Electrohydraulic umbilical and associated infrastructure - localised sediment relocation around subsea infrastructure will be limited to that required to enable removal and recovery to vessel.
Vessel interaction	• Navigation aids and practices will be used as required by Maritime Regulations to minimise potential impact on other marine users. • Notification to relevant fishery and other stakeholders identified through consultation and government maritime safety agencies of specific start and end dates, specific vessel-on-location dates and any exclusion zones prior to commencement of the activity. • A temporary 500 m radius exclusion zone around the offshore support vessel for the duration of activities. • The Operational Area includes a radius of 1500 m either side of the Echo Yodel pipeline and Echo Yodel electrohydraulic umbilical. • Commercial fishers and other marine users are permitted to use but should take care when entering the Operational Area.
Waste generation	• Waste generated on the vessels will be managed in accordance with legislative requirements and a Waste Management Plan. • Wastes will be managed and disposed of in a safe and environmentally responsible manner that prevents accidental loss to the environment. • Wastes transported onshore will be sent to appropriate recycling or disposal facilities by a licensed waste contractor.
Underwater noise	• Due to the low acoustic source levels associated with vessel operations and temporary nature of the activities, there will not be any significant impacts to any marine species.

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Potential Risk and/or Impact	Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Light emissions	• Implement relevant controls in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (2020).
Unplanned	
Hydrocarbon release	• Appropriate spill response plans, equipment and materials will be in place and maintained. • Appropriate refuelling procedures and equipment will be used to prevent spills to the marine environment
Marine fauna interactions	• Vessel masters will implement interaction management actions in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth).
Introduction of invasive marine species	• All vessels will be assessed and managed as appropriate to prevent the introduction of invasive marine species. • Compliance with Australian biosecurity requirements and guidance.

Providing Feedback

Our intent is to minimise environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed activities, and we are seeking any interest or comments you may have to inform our decision making.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activities outlined in this information sheet, or would like additional information, please contact Woodside before **2 November, 2021.**

Please note that your feedback and our response will be included in our Environment Plan for the proposed activity, which will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 (Cth).*

Please let us know if your feedback for this activity is sensitive and we will make this known to NOPSEMA upon submission of the Environment Plan in order for this information to remain confidential to NOPSEMA.

Amanda Fuery, Corporate Affairs Adviser
Woodside Energy Ltd
E: Feedback@woodside.com.au | Toll free: 1800 442 977

Please note that stakeholder feedback will be communicated to NOPSEMA as required under legislation. Woodside will communicate any material changes to the proposed activity to affected stakeholders as they arise.

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APPENDIX G OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE MITIGATION ASSESSMENT

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Woodside Energy

Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning

Corporate HSE

Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness

June 2026

Revision 0a

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside) has developed its oil spill preparedness and response position for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning, hereafter known as the Petroleum Activity.

This document demonstrates that the risks and impacts from an unplanned hydrocarbon release, and the associated response operations, are controlled to As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and an acceptable level. It achieves this by evaluating response options to address the potential environmental impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the PAP described in the Environment Plan (EP). This document then outlines Woodside's decisions and techniques for responding to a hydrocarbon release event and the process for determining its level of hydrocarbon spill preparedness.

A summary of the key facts and references to additional detail within this document are presented below.

Table 0-1: Summary of the key details for assessment

<table>
<tr><th>Key details of assessment</th><th colspan="2">Summary</th><th>Reference to additional detail</th></tr>
<tr><td>Worst Case Credible Scenario</td><td colspan="2">Credible Scenario-02 (CS-02): Surface release of marine diesel oil (MDO) due to vessel collision at 19° 49′ 59.820″ S 115° 37′ 14.440″ E.[1]
Instantaneous release of 500 m^3
5% residual component of 25 m^3</td><td>Section 2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrocarbon Properties</td><td colspan="2">Marine Diesel Oil
Marine diesel oil (MDO) is a mixture of volatile and persistent hydrocarbons with low proportions of highly volatile and residual components. In general, about 6% of the oil mass should evaporate within the first 12 hours (BP < 180 °C); a further 35% should evaporate within the first 24 hours (180 °C < BP < 265 °C); and a further 54% should evaporate over several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C). Approximately 5% of the oil is shown to be persistent. The aromatic content of the oil is approximately 3%.</td><td>Section 6.9.1.1.1 of the EP
Appendix A of the First Strike Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>Modelling Results</td><td colspan="2">Stochastic modelling
A quantitative, stochastic assessment has been undertaken for credible spill scenarios to help assess the environmental risk of a hydrocarbon spill.
A total of 200 replicate simulations were completed for the scenario to test for trends and variations in the trajectory and weathering of the spilled oil, with an even number of replicates completed using samples of metocean data that commenced within each calendar quarter (50 simulations per quarter).</td><td>Section 2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>CS-02: Instantaneous surface release of 500 m^3 of MDO due to vessel collision.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum time to floating hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edge(s) of any shoreline receptor polygon (at a concentration of 10 g/m2)</td><td>No contact at any shoreline receptors. Floating oil at 10 g/m2 is present at Montebello MP in 1.5 days (37 hours)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum time to commencement of hydrocarbon accumulation at any shoreline receptor (at a concentration of 100 g/m2)</td><td>NA - stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at or above 100 g/m² for credible spill scenario</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum cumulative hydrocarbon volume accumulated at any individual shoreline receptor (at a concentration of 100 g/m2).</td><td>NA - stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at or above 100 g/m² for credible spill scenario</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

1 Existing modelling for a 500 m^3 instantaneous release of MDO was available within the vicinity of the activity and was undertaken by RPS in 2022 using NOPSEMA's contemporary thresholds. This surrogate release is located ~15 km SW of western end of trunkline, is closer to sensitive receptors e.g. Rankin Bank, and is the same volume. This is therefore deemed appropriate and additional modelling was not required.

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	Maximum cumulative hydrocarbon volume accumulated across all shoreline receptors contacted by accumulated hydrocarbons (at a concentration of 100 g/m2)	NA - stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at or above 100 g/m² for credible spill scenario	
	Minimum time to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edges of any receptor polygon (at a threshold of 100 ppb)	22 hours (0.92 days) until Montebello MP is contacted above 100 ppb.	
Net Environmental Benefit Analysis	Monitor and evaluate, source control, oiled wildlife response, are all identified as potentially having a net environmental benefit and carried forward for further assessment.		Section 4
ALARP evaluation of selected response techniques	The evaluation of the selected response techniques shows the proposed controls reduced the risk to an ALARP and acceptable level for the risk presented in Section 2, without the implementation of considered additional, alternative or improved control measures.		Section 7

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside) has developed its oil spill preparedness and response position for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning, hereafter known as the PAP. This document outlines Woodside's decisions and techniques for responding to a hydrocarbon loss of containment event and the process for determining its level of hydrocarbon spill preparedness.

1.2 Purpose

This document, together with the documents listed below, meet the requirements of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Environment Regulations) relating to hydrocarbon spill response arrangements.

- The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP)
- Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework [2]
- The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) including
  - Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP)
  - Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM BIP) [3]
  - Relevant Operations Plans
  - Relevant Tactical Response Plans (TRPs)
  - Relevant Supporting Plans
  - Data Directory.

1.3 Scope

This document demonstrates that the risks and impacts from an unplanned hydrocarbon release, and the associated response operations, are controlled to ALARP and an acceptable level. It achieves this by evaluating response options to address the potential environmental risks and impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the PAP described in the EP. This document then outlines Woodside's decisions and techniques for responding to a hydrocarbon release event and the process for determining its level of hydrocarbon spill preparedness. It should be read in conjunction with the documents listed in Table 1-1. The location of the PAP is shown in Figure 3-1 of the EP.

1.4 Oil spill response document overview

The documents outlined in Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1 are collectively used to manage the preparedness and response for a hydrocarbon release.

The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP) contains a pre-operational Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) summary, outlining the selected response techniques for this PAP. Relevant Operational Plans to be initiated for associated response techniques are identified in the FSP and relevant forms to initiate a response are appended to the FSP.

The process to develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) begins once the oil pollution FSP is underway. The IAP includes inputs from monitor and evaluate and operational monitoring activities and the operational NEBA (Section 4). Planning, coordination and resource management are initiated by the Corporate Incident

2 In accordance with Regulation 56 of the Environmental Regulations, references to the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework within this document refer to the version submitted with accepted North West Shelf Phase 1 Plug and Abandonment and TPA03 Well Intervention Environment Plan, which is available on NOPSEMA's website at: https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A1282743

3 In accordance with Regulation 56 of the Environmental Regulations, references to the Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM-BIP) within this document refer to the OSM-BIP submitted with accepted North West Shelf Phase 1 Plug and Abandonment and TPA03 Well Intervention Environment Plan, which is available on NOPSEMA's website at: https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A1282743

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Management Team (CIMT). In some instances, technical specialists may be utilised to provide expert advice. The planning may also involve liaison officers from supporting government agencies.

During each operational period, field reports are continually reviewed to evaluate the effectiveness of response operations. In addition, the operational NEBA is continually reviewed and updated to confirm the response techniques implemented continue to result in a net environmental benefit (Section 4).

The response will continue as described in Section 5 until the response termination criteria have been met.

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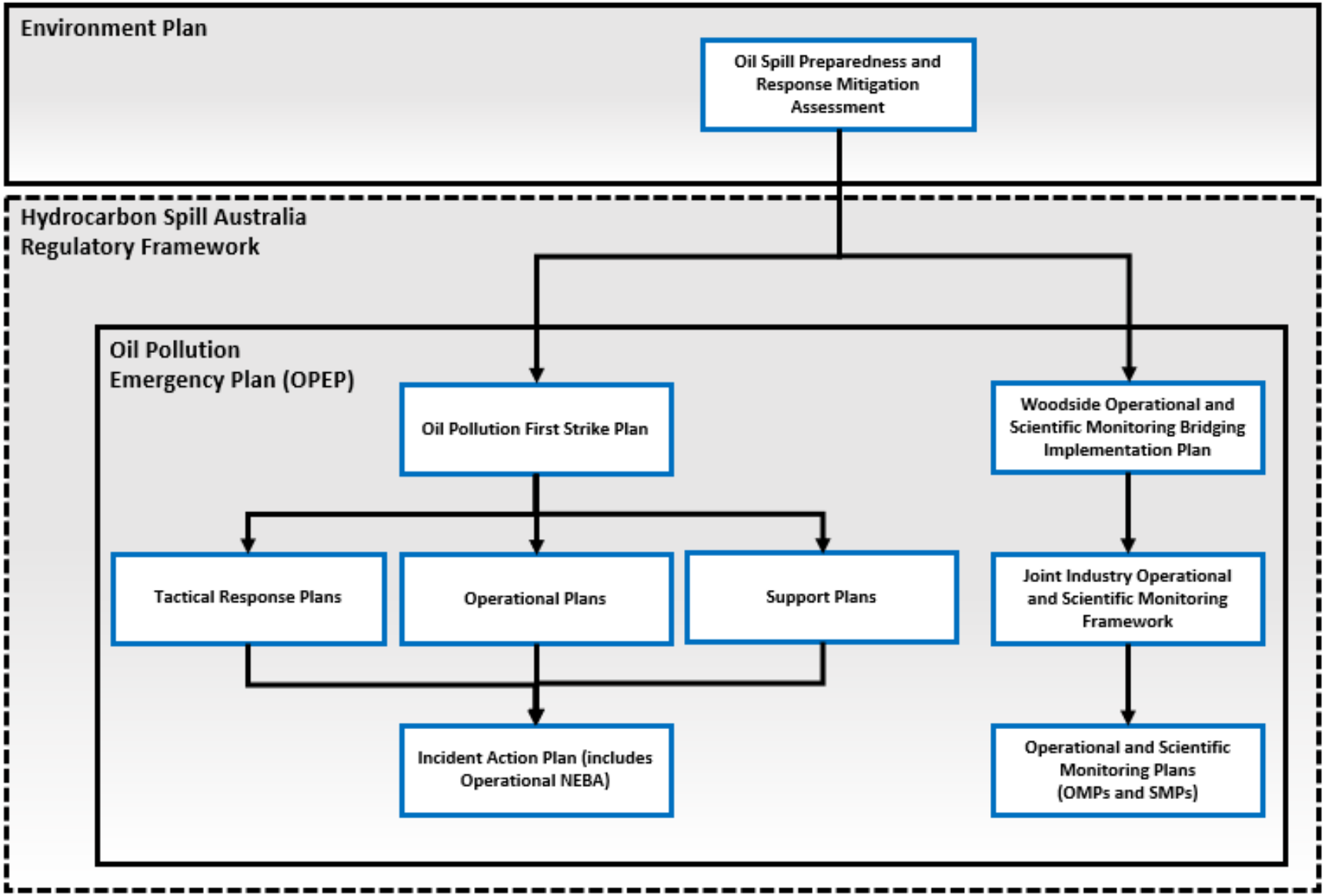

Figure 1-1: Woodside hydrocarbon spill document structure

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Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon Spill preparedness and response – document references

Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan (EP)	Demonstrates that potential adverse impacts on the environment associated with the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (during both routine and non-routine operations) are mitigated and managed to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and will be of an acceptable level.	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) Woodside internal	EP Section 6 (Identification and evaluation of environmental risks and impacts, including credible spill scenarios) EP Section 6 (Performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria) EP Section 7 (Implementation strategy – including emergency preparedness and response, and Reporting and compliance)	
Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[2]	Describes the arrangements and processes adopted by Woodside when responding to a hydrocarbon spill from a petroleum activity.	Regulatory agencies Woodside internal	All	
Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning (this document)	Evaluates response options to address the potential environmental impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the PAP described in the EP.	Regulatory agencies Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT): Control function in an ongoing spill response for activity-specific response information.	All Performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria related to hydrocarbon spill preparedness and response are included in this document.	
Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Oil Pollution First Strike Plan	Facility specific document providing details and tasks required to mobilise a first strike response. Primarily applied to the first 24 hours of a response until a full Incident Action Plan (IAP) specific to the event is developed. Oil Pollution First Strike Plans are intended to be the first document used to provide immediate guidance to the responding	Site-based IMT for initial response, activation and notification. CIMT for initial response, activation and notification. CIMT: Control function in an ongoing spill response for activity-specific response information.	Initial notifications and reporting required within the first 24 hours of a spill event. Relevant spill response options that could be initiated for mobilisation in the event of a spill. Recommended pre-planned tactics. Details and forms for use in immediate response. Activation process for oil spill trajectory modelling, aerial surveillance and oil spill tracking buoy details.	

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Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
	Incident Management Team (IMT).			
Operational Plans	Lists the actions required to activate, mobilise and deploy personnel and resources to commence response operations. Includes details on access to equipment and personnel (available immediately) and steps to mobilise additional resources depending on the nature and scale of a release. Relevant operational plans will be initially selected based on the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan; additional operational plans will be activated depending on the nature and scale of the release.	CIMT: Operations and Logistics Sections for first strike activities. CIMT: Planning Section to help inform the IAP on resources available.	Locations from where resources may be mobilised. How resources will be mobilised. Details of where resources may be mobilised to and what facilities are required once the resources arrive. Details on how to implement resources to undertake a response.	Operational Monitoring Operational Plan Vessel SOPEP Oiled wildlife response
Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Bridging Implementation Plan [3]	Describes a program of monitoring oil pollution that will be adopted in the event of a hydrocarbon spill incident (Level 2–3) to marine waters. It is aligned to the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Framework (Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (APPEA) [now Australian Energy Producers (AEP)], 2021) and describes how this Framework applies to Woodside's activities	Site-based IMT for initial activation and notification. OSM Service Providers Regulatory agencies	Mobilisation and notification process for OSM, including activation of OSM Service Providers Information on scientific monitoring priorities OSM arrangements and capability Permitting and access requirements for OSM	

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Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
	and spill risks in Australian waters.			
Tactical Response Plans	Provides options for response techniques in selected response protection areas (RPAs). Provides site, access and deployment information to support a response at the location.	CIMT: Planning Section to help develop IAPs, and Logistics Section to assist with determining resources required.	Indicative response techniques. Access requirements and/or permissions. Relevant information for undertaking a response at that site. Where applicable, may include equipment deployment locations and site layouts.	For full list of relevant Tactical Plans for the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning oil spill response, refer to ANNEX D: Tactical Response Plans (TRP).
Support Plans	Support Plans detail Woodside's approach to resourcing and the provision of services during a hydrocarbon spill response.	CIMT: Operations, Logistics and Planning Sections.	Technique for mobilising and managing additional resources outside of Woodside's immediate preparedness arrangements.	Logistics Support Plan Aviation Support Plan Marine Support Plan Waste Management Plan – Australia Health and Safety Support Plan Hydrocarbon Spill Responder Health Monitoring Guidelines People and Global Capability (Surge Labour Requirements) Support Plan Stakeholder Engagement Support Plan Guidance for Hydrocarbon Spill Claims Management

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2 RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS

This document details Woodside's process for identifying potential response options for the hydrocarbon release scenarios, identified in the EP. Figure 2-1 outlines the interaction between Woodside's response, planning, preparedness and selection process.

This structure has been used because it shows how the planning and preparedness activities inform a response and provides indicative guidance on what activities would be undertaken, in sequential order, if a real event were to occur. The process also evaluates alternative, additional and/or improved control measures specific to the PAP.

The Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning First Strike Plan (FSP) then summarises the outcome of the response planning process and provides initial response guidance and a summary of ongoing response activities if an incident were to occur.

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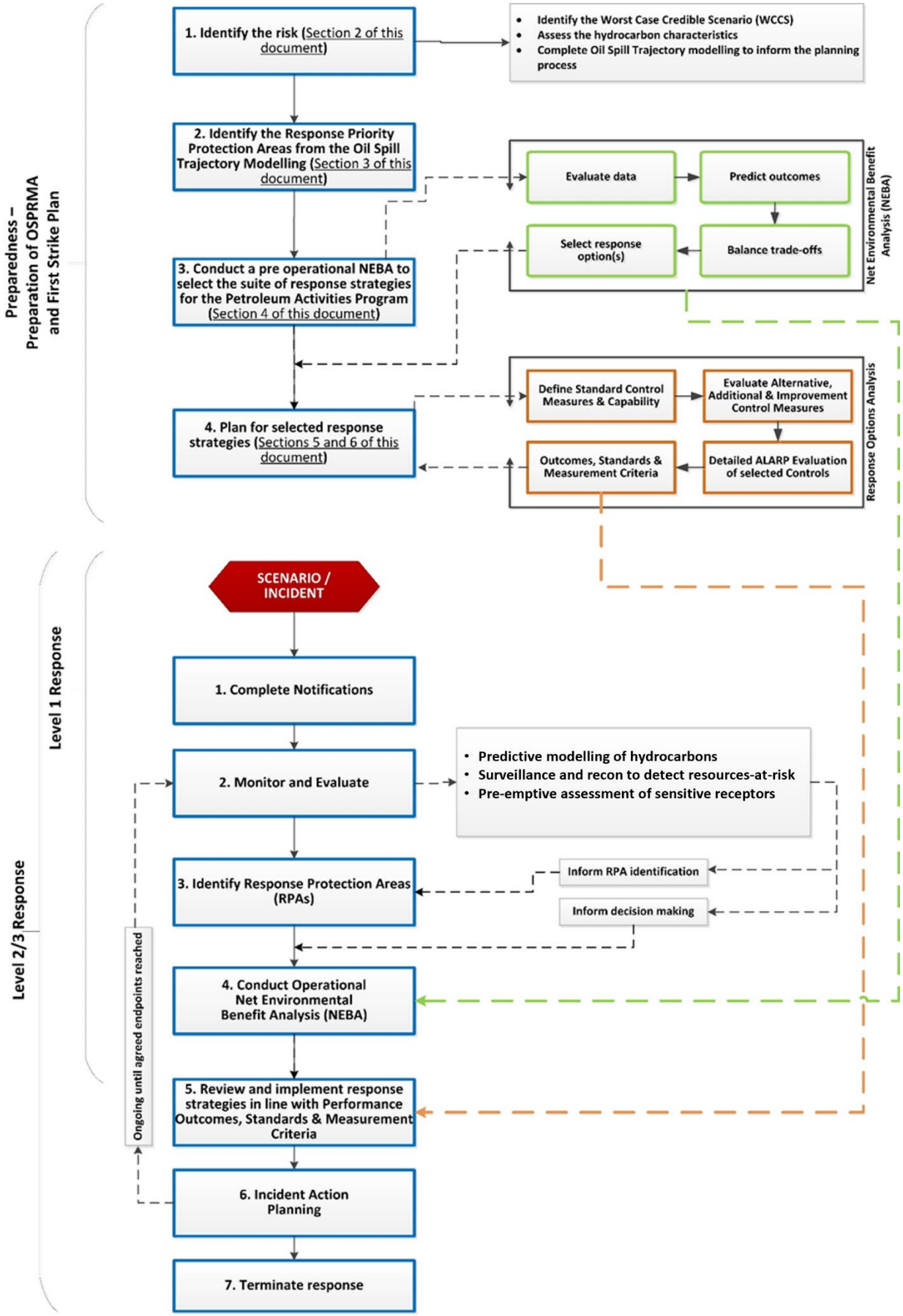

Figure 2-1: Response planning and selection process

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2.1 Response planning process outline

This document is expanded below to provide additional context on the key steps in determining capability, evaluating ALARP and hydrocarbon spill response requirements.

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2 Response planning process
  - identification of worst-case credible scenario(s) (WCCS)
  - spill modelling for WCCS.
- Section 3: Identify response protection areas (RPAs)
  - areas predicted to be contacted at concentration >100 g/m^2.
- Section 4: Net environmental benefit analysis (NEBA)
  - pre-operational NEBA (during planning/ALARP evaluation): this must be reviewed during the initial response to an incident to confirm its accuracy
  - selected response techniques prioritised and carried forward for ALARP assessment.
- Section 5: Hydrocarbon spill ALARP process
  - determines the response need based on predicted consequence parameters.
  - details the environmental performance of the selected response options based on need.
  - sets the environmental performance outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria.
- Section 6: ALARP evaluation
  - evaluates alternative, additional, and improved options for each response technique to demonstrate the risk has been reduced to ALARP.
  - provides a detailed ALARP assessment of selected control measure options against:
    - predicted cost associated with implementing the option
    - predicted change to environmental benefit
    - predicted effectiveness / feasibility of the control measure.
- Section 7: Environmental risk assessment of selected response techniques
  - evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing selected response options.
- Section 8: ALARP conclusion
- Section 9: Acceptability conclusion

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2.1.1 Response Planning Assumptions

Figure 2-2 illustrates the initial steps of a response to an oil spill event and, where available, the indicative timing. For the latter stages, the timing will be specific to the selective response option.

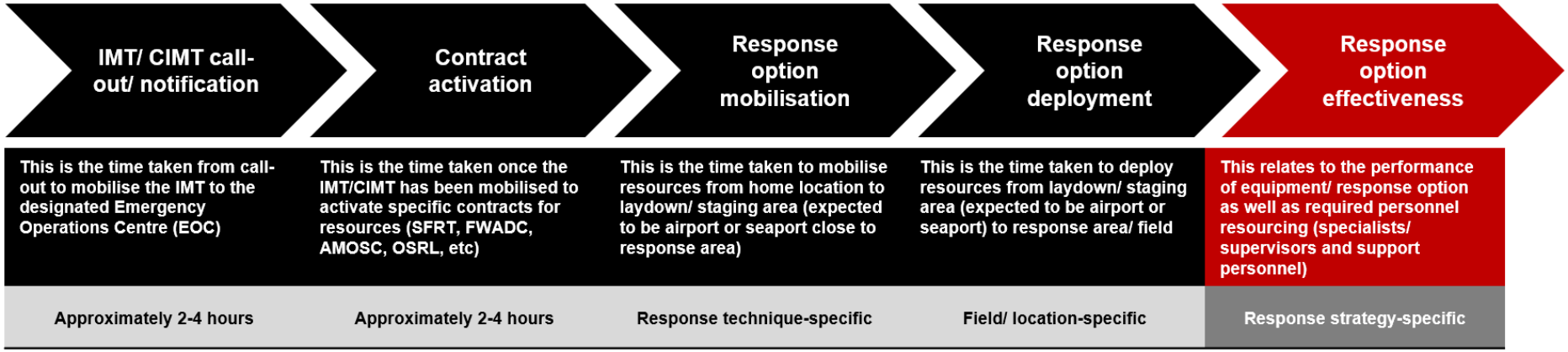

Figure 2-2: Response planning assumption – timing, resourcing and effectiveness

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2.2 Environment plan risk assessment (credible spill scenarios)

Potential hydrocarbon release scenarios from the PAP have been identified during the risk assessment process (Section 6 of the EP). Further descriptions of risk, impacts and mitigation measures (which are not related to hydrocarbon preparedness and response) are provided in Section 6 of the EP. One unplanned event or credible spill scenario for the PAP been selected as representative across types, sources and incident/response levels, up to and including the WCCS.

Table 2-1 presents the credible scenarios for the PAP. The WCCS for the activity is then used for response planning purposes, as all other scenarios are of a lesser scale and extent. By demonstrating capability to manage the response to the WCCS, Woodside assumes other scenarios that are smaller in nature and scale can also be managed by the same capability. Response performance measures have been defined based on a response to the WCCS.

The vessel collision scenario causing an instantaneous release of 500 m^3 of MDO is considered the WCCS for response planning purposes given that it is the credible scenario with the largest release volume.

Spill modelling of a 500m^3 instantaneous release of MDO was undertaken by RPS in 2022 (RPS 2022) based on a vessel collision at the nearby Lady Nora 2 well and will be used as a surrogate release location. This surrogate release scenario (labelled as CS-02 to be consistent with the scenario description in the modelling report) is considered appropriate as it is located in close proximity to the Operational Area (~ 15km SW of western end of trunkline), is closer to sensitive receptors e.g. Rankin Bank, and is a larger volume and is therefore considered conservative. The results of the modelling can be used to demonstrate that a spill of a larger volume, closer to sensitive receptors and still near to the Operational Area is predicted to result in an EMBA that is not expected to include any surface slicks above response threshold volumes entering WA state waters, or any shoreline contact or accumulation above response threshold levels of 100 g/m^2 at any site. Basing the impact assessment for a vessel collision scenario on this modelling is considered representative of the spill risk.

The location of CS-02 is shown in Figure 2-3.

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Table 2-1: Petroleum Activity credible spill scenarios

Credible Spill Scenarios	Scenario selected for planning purposes	Scenario description	Maximum credible volume released (liquid m^3)[1]	Incident level	Hydrocarbon type	Residual proportion	Residual volume (m^3)
Credible Spill Scenario- 02 (CS-024) – WCCS	Yes	Instantaneous surface release cause by a vessel collision – survey vessels	500 m³ 5	2	MDO	5 %	25 m³
Credible Spill Scenario-03 (CS-03)	No	Instantaneous surface release cause by a vessel collision – support vessels and third-party vessels	105 m³	2	MDO	5 %	5.25 m³
Credible Spill Scenario-04 (CS-04)	No	Instantaneous surface release caused by bunkering loss of containment	8 m³	1	MDO	5 %	<1 m³
Credible Spill Scenario –05 (CS-05)	No	Small hydrocarbon release caused by loss of containment during equipment transfer, storage or use	5-25L	1	MDO	NA	NA

4 labelled as CS-02 to be consistent with the scenario description in the modelling report

5 Existing modelling for a 500m^3 instantaneous release of MDO was available within the vicinity of the activity and was undertaken by RPS in 2022 using NOPSEMA's contemporary thresholds. This surrogate release is located ~15km SW of western end of trunkline, is closer to sensitive receptors e.g. Rankin Bank, and is the same volume. This is therefore deemed appropriate and additional modelling was not required.

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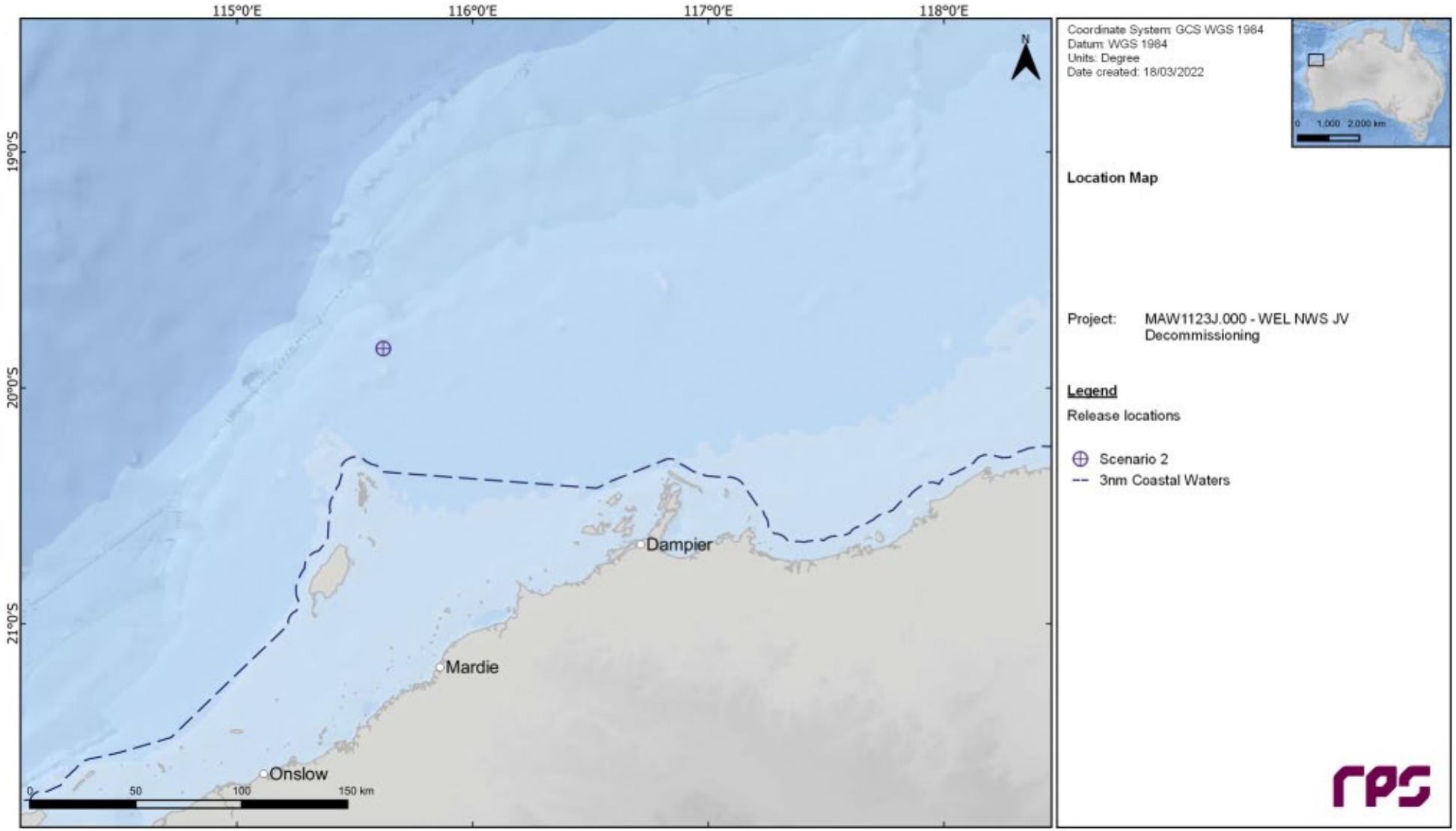

Figure 2-3: Modelled location of Credible Scenario 2

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2.2.1 Hydrocarbon characteristics

Hydrocarbon characteristics, including modelled weathering data and ecotoxicity, are included in Section 6.9.1.1.1 of the EP.

Marine Diesel Oil

MDO is typically classed as an International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) Group I/II oil. Group I oils are non-persistent and tend to dissipate completely through evaporation within a few hours and do not normally form emulsions.

MDO is a mixture of volatile and persistent hydrocarbons with low proportions of highly volatile and residual components. In general, about 6% of the oil mass should evaporate within the first 12 hours (BP < 180 °C); a further 35% should evaporate within the first 24 hours (180 °C < BP < 265 °C); and a further 54% should evaporate over several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C). Approximately 5% (i.e. approximately 25 m^3) of the oil is shown to be persistent. The aromatic content of the oil is approximately 3%.

2.3 Hydrocarbon spill modelling

Oil spill trajectory modelling (OSTM) tools are used for environmental impact assessment and during response planning to understand spatial scale and timeframes for response operations. Woodside recognises there is a degree of uncertainty related to the use of modelling data and has subsequently utilised conservative approaches to volumes, weathering, spatial areas, timing and response effectiveness to scale capability to need.

The Oil Spill Model and Response System (OILMAP) and Integrated Oil Spill Impact Model System (SIMAP) models are both used for stochastic and deterministic trajectory modelling. They have been developed over three decades of planning, exercises, actual responses, several peer reviews, and validation studies. OILMAP was originally derived from the United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Type A model (French et al. 1996), for assessing marine transport, biological impact and economic damage that was also used under the United States Oil Pollution Act 1990 Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) regulations. Notable spills where the model has been used and validated against actual field observations include, Exxon Valdez (French McCay 2004), North Cape Oil Spill (French McCay 2003), along with an assessment of 20 other spills (French McCay and Rowe, 2004). In addition, test spills designed to verify fate, weathering and movement algorithms have been conducted regularly and in a range of climate conditions (French and Rines 1997; French et al. 1997; Payne et al. 2007; French McCay et al. 2007).

Further to this, the algorithms have been updated using the latest findings from the Macondo/Deepwater Horizon well blowout in the Gulf of Mexico and validated according to the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill in support of the NRDA (Spaulding et al. 2015; French McCay et al. 2015, 2016). Finally, the OILMAP and SIMAP models have been used extensively in Australia to prosecute pollution offences, predict discharge locations and likely spill volumes based on weathering and surveillance observations, and has been used as expert witness evidence in Australian court proceedings, aiding the prosecution to determine spill quantum estimates.

2.3.1 Stochastic modelling

Quantitative, stochastic assessments have been undertaken for the credible spill scenarios (refer to Table 2-1) to help assess the environmental consequences of a hydrocarbon spill.

A total of 200 replicate simulations were completed for the scenario to test for trends and variations in the trajectory and weathering of the spilled oil, with an even number of replicates completed using samples of metocean data that commenced within each calendar quarter (50 simulations per quarter). Further details relating to the assessments for the scenarios can be found in Section 6 of the EP.

2.3.1.1 Environmental impact thresholds – Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) and hydrocarbon exposure

The outputs of the stochastic spill modelling are used to assess the potential environmental impact from the credible scenarios. The stochastic modelling results are used to delineate areas of the marine and shoreline environment that could be exposed to hydrocarbon levels exceeding environmental impact threshold

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concentrations. The summary of all the locations where hydrocarbon thresholds could be exceeded by any of the simulations modelled is defined as the EMBA and is discussed further in Section 6 of the EP. As the weathering of different fates of hydrocarbons (surface, entrained and dissolved) differs due to the influence of the metocean mechanism of transportation, a different EMBA is presented for each fate within the EP.

A conservative approach – adopting accepted accumulation thresholds for impacts on the marine environment – is used to define the EMBA. These hydrocarbon thresholds are presented in Table 2-2 below and described in Section 6 of the EP.

Table 2-2: Summary of thresholds applied to the stochastic hydrocarbon spill modelling to determine the EMBA and inform operational and scientific monitoring

Hydrocarbon	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m^2)	Dissolved hydrocarbon (ppb)	Entrained hydrocarbon (ppb)	Accumulated hydrocarbon (g/m^2)
EMBA				
MDO	10	10	1,000	100
Operational and scientific monitoring (OSM) assessment (see ANNEX C: Petroleum Activity OSM Activity Specific Requirement and Verification of OSM-BIP Adequacy)				
All hydrocarbon types	1	10	10	10

2.3.2 Deterministic modelling

Woodside uses deterministic modelling to evaluate risks and impacts and response capability requirements. For planning and scaling the clean-up element of the response, deterministic modelling is undertaken where initial stochastic modelling has indicated that hydrocarbons are present at the minimum feasible clean-up thresholds of >50 g/m^2 for floating hydrocarbons, and/or >100 g/m^2 for shoreline accumulations and where such shoreline contact is predicted at multiple locations. The deterministic modelling outputs are then used to scale the required capability for the offshore (surface dispersant and containment and recovery) and/or shoreline responses.

Stochastic modelling for CS-02 does not predict shoreline contact at either the 100 g/m^2 shoreline response threshold or the floating hydrocarbon threshold of 50 g/m^2 in open ocean. Deterministic modelling was, therefore, not required and stochastic modelling has thus been used to scale the response in this assessment.

Deterministic modelling may also be used for planning Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) activities. This is undertaken where stochastic modelling predicts that the existing response capability, required to resource monitoring at receptors forecast to be contacted by floating, shoreline and/or dissolved hydrocarbons (at >10% probability and within the initial 14 days), has been exceeded. For this Petroleum Activity, stochastic modelling does not predict that existing capability would be exceeded and therefore deterministic modelling for OSM planning is stochastic modelling has been used to plan the OSM activities as detailed in Annex C.

Woodside is committed to a realistic, scalable response capability commensurate to the level of risk and able to be practically implemented and feasibly sustained.

2.3.3 Response planning thresholds for surface and shoreline hydrocarbon exposure

Thresholds to determine the EMBA are inform operational and scientific monitoring (OSM) are used to predict and assess environmental impacts, however they do not appropriately represent the thresholds at which an effective response can be implemented.

Additional response thresholds are used for response planning and to determine areas where response techniques would be most effective. These thresholds are provided as a guide for response planning based on case studies that have demonstrated some response strategies (e.g. containment and recovery, chemical dispersant application) require certain oil spill thicknesses and conditions to be effective.

Response planning thresholds assist with understanding worst-case spill scenario response strategy capability requirements when used in conjunction with oil spill trajectory modelling results. Modelling informs the predicted spatial extent of the spill at certain response thresholds, which in turn can inform response strategy capability.

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2.3.3.1 Surface hydrocarbon concentrations

Table 2-3: Surface hydrocarbon thresholds for response planning

Surface hydrocarbon threshold (g/m^2)	Description	Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code	Mass per area (m^3/km^2)
>10	Predicted minimum threshold for commencing monitor and evaluate6	Code 3 – Dull metallic colours	5 to 50
50	Predicted minimum floating oil threshold for containment and recovery and surface dispersant application 7	Code 4 – Discontinuous true oil colour	50 to 200
100	Predicted optimum floating oil threshold for containment and recovery and surface dispersant application	Code 5 – Continuous true oil colour	>200
Shoreline hydrocarbon threshold (g/m^2)	**Description**	**National Plan Guidance on Oil Contaminated Foreshores**	**Mass per area (m^3/km^2)**
100	Predicted minimum shoreline accumulation threshold for shoreline assessment operations	Stain	>100
250	Predicted minimum threshold for commencing shoreline clean-up operations	Level 3 – Thin Coating	200 to 1000

The surface thickness of oil at which dispersants are typically effective is approximately 100 g/m2. However, substantial variations occur in the thickness of the oil within the slick, and most fresh crude oils spread within a few hours, so overall the average thickness is 0.1 mm (or approx. 100 g/m2 ITOPF 2011). Additionally, the recommended rate of application for surface dispersant is typically one part dispersant to 20 or 25 parts of spilled oil. These figures assume a 0.1 mm slick thickness, averaged over the thickest part of the spill, to calculate a litres/hectare application rate from vessels and aircraft. In practice this can be difficult to achieve as it is not possible to accurately assess the thickness of the floating oil.

Some degree of localised over-dosage and under-dosage is inevitable in dispersant response. An average oil layer thickness of 0.1 mm is often assumed, although the actual thickness can vary over a wide range (from less than 0.0001 mm to more than 1 mm) over short distances (International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association [IPIECA] 2015).

Guidance from the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA, 2020) indicates spreading of spills of Group II or III products will rapidly decrease slick thickness over the first 24 hours of a spill resulting in the potential requirement of up to a ten (10) fold increase in capability on day 2 to achieve the same level of performance.

Further guidance from the European Maritime Safety Authority (EMSA) states spraying the 'metallic' looking area of an oil slick (Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code [BAOAC] 3, approx. 5 – 50 µm) with dispersant from spraying gear designed to treat an oil layer 0.1 mm (100 µm) thick, will inevitably cause dispersant over-treatment by a factor of 2 to 20 times (EMSA 2012).

Therefore, dispersant application should be concentrated on the thickest areas of an oil slick and Woodside intends on applying surface dispersants to only BAOAC 4 and 5. Spraying areas of oil designated as BAOAC Code 4 (Discontinuous true oil colour) with dispersant will, on average, deliver approximately the recommended treatment rate of dispersant.

Spraying areas of oil designated as BAOAC Code 5 with dispersant (Continuous true oil colour and more than 0.2 mm thick) will, on average, deliver approximately half the recommended treatment rate of dispersant.

6 Operational monitoring will be undertaken from the outset of a spill whether or not this response threshold has been reached. Monitoring is needed throughout the response to assess the nature of the spill, track its location and inform the need for any additional monitoring and/or response techniques. It also informs when the spill has entered State Waters and control of the incident passes to statutory authorities e.g. Western Australia Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (WA DTMI) or AMSA.

7 At 50 g/m^2, containment and recovery and surface dispersant application operations are not expected to be particularly effective. This threshold represents a conservative approach to planning response capability and containing the spread of surface oil.

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Repeated application of these areas of thicker oil, or increased dosage ratios, will be required to achieve the recommended treatment rate of dispersant (EMSA 2012).

Guidance from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the United States is found in the document: *Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments 2013 (NOAA 2013).* This guide outlines advice for response planning across all common techniques, including surface dispersant spraying and containment and recovery. It states oil thickness can vary by orders of magnitude within distinct areas of a slick, thus the actual slick thickness and oil distribution of target areas are crucial for determining response method feasibility. Further to this, ITOPF also states in terms of oil spill response, sheen can be disregarded as it represents a negligible quantity of oil, cannot be recovered or otherwise dealt with to a significant degree by existing response techniques, and is likely to dissipate readily and naturally (ITOPF, 2014a, 2014b).

Figure 2-4 below from AMSA's Identification of Oil on Water – Aerial Observation and Identification Guide (AMSA, 2014) shows expected percent coverage of surface hydrocarbons as a proportion of total surface area. Wind-rows, heavy oil patches and tar balls, for example, must be considered, as they influence oil encounter rates, chemical dosages and ignition potential. Each method has different thickness thresholds for effective response.

From this information and other relevant sources (Allen and Dale, 1996, EMSA, 2012, Spence, 2018) the surface threshold of 50 g/m^2 was chosen as an average/equilibrium thickness for offshore response operations (50 g/m^2 is an average of 50% coverage of 0.1 mm Bonn Agreement Code 4 – discontinuous true oil colour, or 25% coverage of 0.2 mm Bonn Agreement Code 5 – continuous true oil colour which would represent small patches of thick oil or wind-rows).

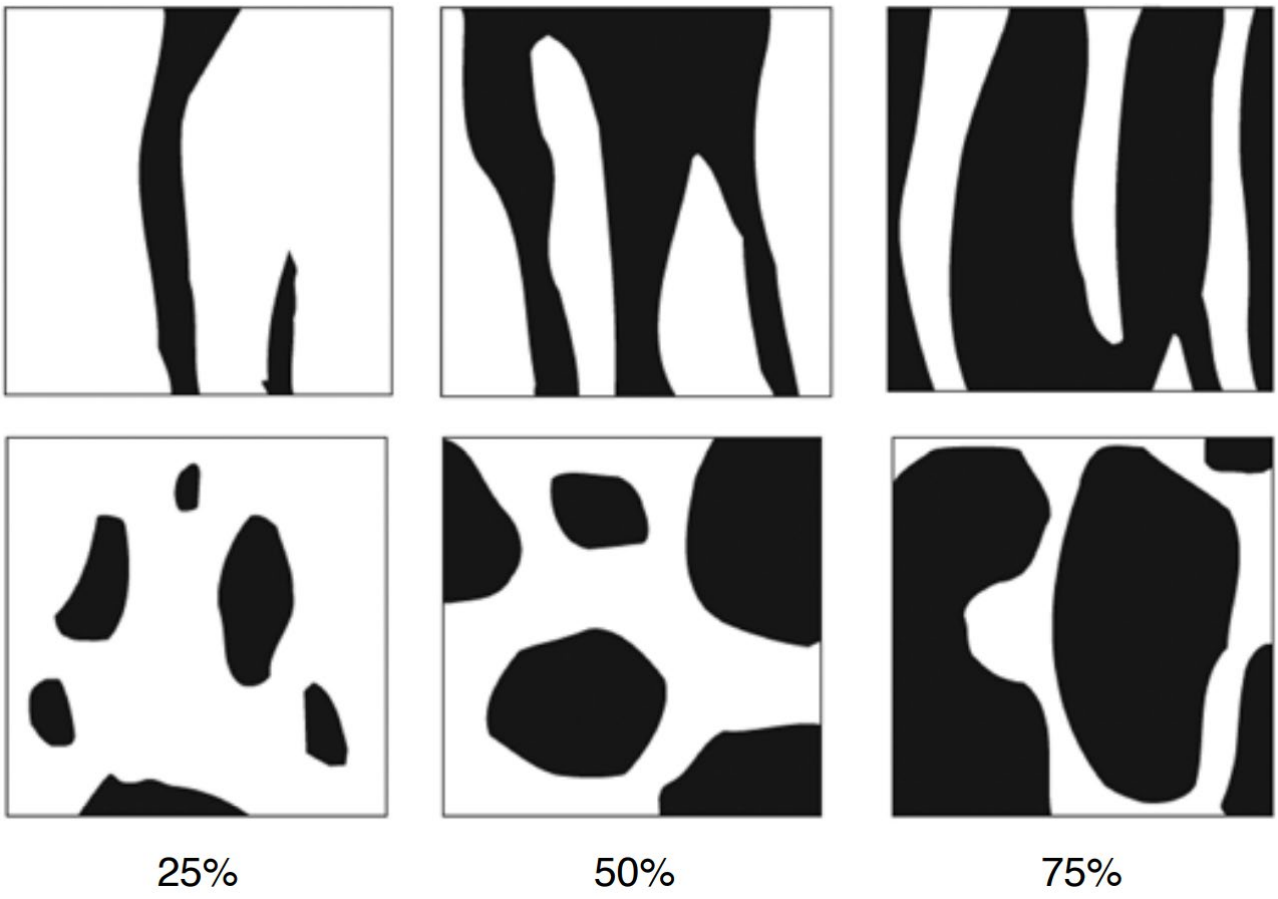

Figure 2-4: Proportion of total area coverage (AMSA, 2014)

Figure 2-5 illustrates the general relationships between on-water response techniques and slick thickness. Wind-rows, heavy oil patches and tar balls, for example, must be considered, as they influence oil encounter rates, chemical dosages and ignition potential. Each method has different thickness thresholds for effective response.

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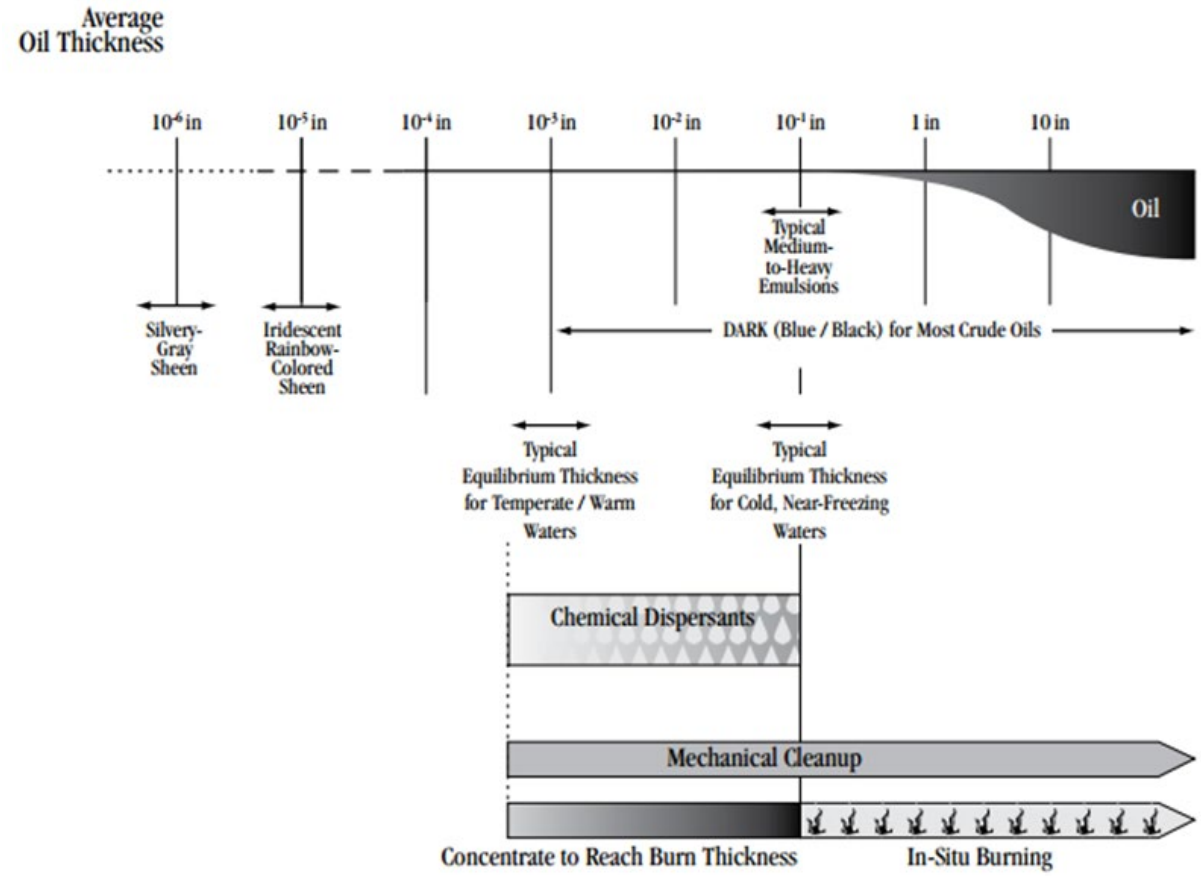

Figure 2-5: Oil thickness versus potential response options (from Allen & Dale 1996)

Wind and wave influence on the feasibility of response operations are also considered below (adapted from NOAA 2013):

- Mechanical Clean-up: Effectiveness drops significantly because of entrainment and/or splash-over as short period waves develop beyond 2–3 ft. (0.6–0.9m) in height. The ability to contain and recover oil decreases rapidly as the slick thickness becomes less than a thousandth of an inch (0.025 mm) (i.e., very low oil encounter rates). Waves and wind can also be limiting factors for the safe operation of vessels and aircraft.
- Dispersants: Effective dispersion requires a threshold amount of surface mixing energy (typically a few knots of wind and a light chop) to be effective. At higher wind and sea conditions, dispersant evaporation and wind-drift will limit chemical dispersion application effectiveness; and, there is a point (~25-kt winds, 10-ft waves) where natural dispersion forces become greater, particularly for light oils. Because of droplet size versus slick thickness constraints and application dose-rate limitations, dispersants work best on slick thicknesses of a few thousandths (approx. 50 g/m^2) to hundredths of an inch (approx. 250 g/m^2). Improved dispersants, higher dose rates, and multiple-pass techniques may extend the thickness limitation to 0.1 inch (2.5 mm) or more.

As offshore response operations (surface dispersant and containment and recovery) are intended to be undertaken at the thickest part of the slick, 50 g/m^2 and 100 g/m^2 (aligning with the lower limit of BAOAC 4 and midpoint of BAOAC 5) have been utilised by Woodside in deterministic modelling to identify the most likely locations for surface dispersant application and containment and recovery operations.

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2.3.3.2 Surface hydrocarbon viscosity

Table 2-4: Surface hydrocarbon viscosity thresholds

Surface viscosity threshold (cSt)	Description	European Maritime Safety Authority (EMSA)	Viscosity at sea temperature (cSt)
5,000*	Predicted optimum viscosity for surface dispersant operations	Generally possible to disperse	500-5,000
10,000*	Predicted maximum viscosity for effective surface dispersant operations	Sometimes possible to disperse	5,000-10,000

*Measured at sea surface temperature

Further to the required thickness for surface dispersant application and containment and recovery to be deployed effectively as outlined above, changes to viscosity will also limit the treatment of offshore response techniques. As outlined in the EMSA Manual on the Applicability of Oil Spill Dispersants (EMSA, 2012), guidance around changes to viscosity and likely effectiveness of surface dispersant application is provided.

This includes the following statements: “It has been known for many years that it is more difficult to disperse a high viscosity oil than a low or medium viscosity oil. Laboratory testing had shown that the effectiveness of dispersants is related to oil viscosity, being highest for modern ‘Concentrate, UK Type 2/3’ dispersants at an oil viscosity of about 1,000 or 2,000 mPa (1,000 – 2,000 cSt) and then declining to a low level with an oil viscosity of 10,000 mPa (10,000 cSt). It was considered that some generally applicable viscosity limit, such as 2,000 or 5,000 mPa (2,000 – 5,000 cSt), could be applied to all oils.”

However, modern oil spill dispersants are generally effective up to an oil viscosity of 5,000 mPa (5,000 cSt) or more, and their performance gradually decreases with increasing viscosity; oils with a viscosity of more than 10,000 cSt are in most cases, no longer dispersible. Guidance from CEDRE (EMSA, 2012) also indicates products with a range of 500 – 5,000 cSt at sea temperature are generally possible to disperse, while 5,000 – 10,000 cSt at sea temperature above pour point are sometimes possible to disperse, with products beyond 10,000 cSt at sea temperature below pour point are generally impossible to disperse.

To support decision making and response planning, a threshold of 10,000 cSt at sea temperature was chosen as a conservative estimate of maximum viscosity for surface dispersant spraying operations.

The thresholds described above are compared with the modelling results for the WCCS (Table 2-6).

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2.3.4 Spill modelling results

Details of the scenario and modelling inputs are included along with stochastic results in Table 2-2.

Table 2-5: Worst case credible scenario modelling results

Scenario description	Results
	CS-02[8]
WCCS – total volume released Refer to Section 2.2.1 for detailed hydrocarbon characteristics	Instantaneous surface release of 500 m^3 of MDO due to vessel collision.
WCCS – residual volume remaining post-weathering	5% residue or 25 m^3
Location	19° 49′ 59.820″ S 115° 37′ 14.440″ E
Stochastic modelling results	
Surface area of hydrocarbons (>50 g/m^2)	No floating hydrocarbons at response thresholds.
Surface area of hydrocarbons (>50 g/m^2 and <10,000 cSt)	No floating hydrocarbons at response thresholds.
Minimum time to floating hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edge(s) of any shoreline receptor polygon (at a concentration of 10 g/m^2)	No contact at any shoreline receptors. Floating oil at 10 g/m^2 is present at Montebello MP in 1.5 days (37 hours)
Minimum time to commencement of hydrocarbon accumulation at any shoreline receptor (at a concentration of 100 g/m^2)	NA - stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at or above 100 g/m² for credible spill scenario
Maximum cumulative hydrocarbon volume accumulated at any individual shoreline receptor (at a concentration of 100 g/m^2).	NA - stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at or above 100 g/m² for credible spill scenario
Maximum cumulative hydrocarbon volume accumulated across all shoreline receptors contacted by accumulated hydrocarbons (at a concentration of 100 g/m^2)	NA - stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline accumulation at or above 100 g/m² for credible spill scenario
Minimum time to entrained/dissolved hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edges of any receptor polygon (at a threshold of 100 ppb)	22 hours (0.92 days) until Montebello MP is contacted above 100 ppb.

Modelling results have been analysed and results have been used as the basis for response planning and are included in Section 4.5.

As shown from analysis of the stochastic results, modelling predicts the following:

- Floating oil concentrations equal to or greater than the 1 g/m^2, 10 g/m^2 and 50 g/m^2 thresholds could potentially be found, in the form of slicks, up to 63 km, 47 km and 16 km from the spill site, respectively.
- Floating oil at concentrations equal to or greater than 1 g/m^2 are not predicted to contact any shoreline receptors.
- No receptors are predicted to be contacted by shoreline oil concentrations at or greater than 10 g/m^2.
- The worst-case accumulated concentration is predicted as 2.5 g/m^2 at the Barrow Island, Boodie Island, Middle Island and Muiron Islands receptors.

8 *Existing modelling for a 500 m^3 instantaneous release of MDO was available within the vicinity of the activity and was undertaken by RPS in 2022 using NOPSEMA's contemporary thresholds. This surrogate release is located ~15 km SW of western end of trunkline, is closer to sensitive receptors e.g. Rankin Bank, and is the same volume. This is therefore deemed appropriate and additional modelling was not required.*

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- Entrained oil concentrations equal to or greater than the 10 ppb and 100 ppb thresholds are predicted to be found up to 437 km and 303 km from the spill site, respectively.
- The greatest probabilities of contact by entrained oil concentrations equal to or greater than the 10 ppb threshold are predicted at Montebello Marine Park (51.5%) and Rankin Bank (29%), as well as several other sensitive receptors with probabilities of, or less than 12.5%.
- The maximum entrained oil concentration forecast for any receptor is predicted to be 466 ppb at Montebello Marine Park.
- Dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations equal to or greater than the 10 ppb and 50 ppb thresholds are predicted to be found up to around 386 km and 208 km from the spill site, respectively.
- The greatest probabilities of contact by dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations equal to or greater than 10 ppb are predicted at Montebello Marine Park (19.5%) and Rankin Bank (8.5%), as well as several other sensitive receptors with probabilities of, or less than 2.5%.
- The maximum dissolved aromatic hydrocarbon concentration forecast for any receptor is predicted as 658 ppb at Montebello Marine Park.
- Response operations cannot be implemented if the safety of response personnel cannot be guaranteed. Safety circumstances that limit the execution of this control measure include volatile concentrations of hydrocarbons in the atmosphere, high winds (>20 knots), waves and/or sea states (>1.5m waves) and high ambient temperatures.

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3 IDENTIFY RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS (RPAS)

In a response, monitor and evaluate – including trajectory modelling and vessel/aerial observations – would be used to predict RPAs that may be impacted. For the purposes of planning and appropriately scaling a response, modelling has been used to identify RPAs as outlined below in Figure 3-1.

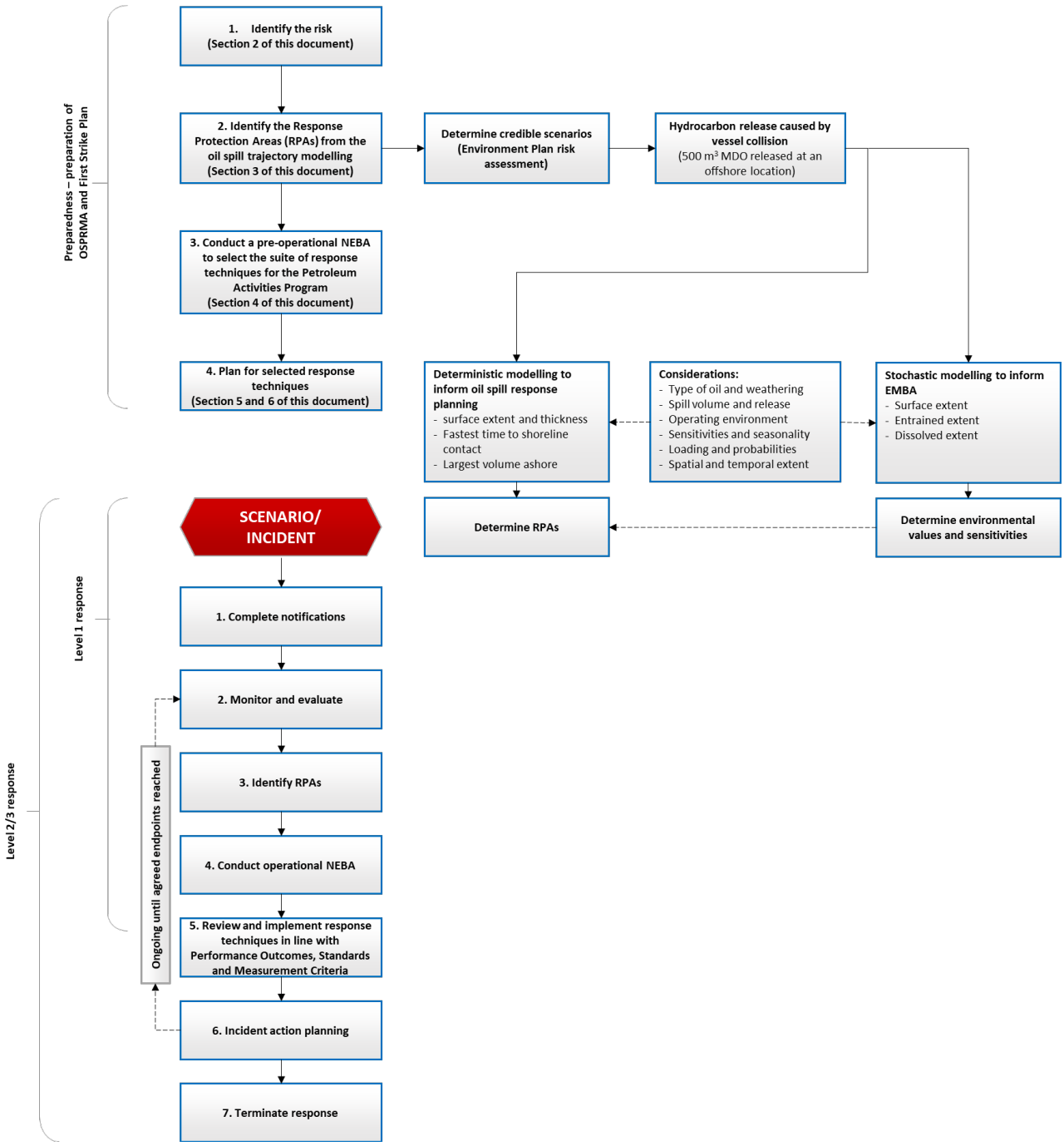

Figure 3-1: Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) flowchart

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3.1 Identified sensitive receptor locations

Section 4 of the EP includes the list of sensitive receptor locations that have been identified by stochastic modelling as meeting the requirements outlined below:

- receptors with the potential to incur surface, entrained or shoreline accumulation contact above environmental impact thresholds
- receptors within the EMBA which meet the following:
  - a number of priority protection criteria/categories
  - International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN) marine protected area categories
  - high conservation value habitat and species
  - important socio-economic/heritage value.

3.2 Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs)

Response Protection Areas (RPAs) are selected on the basis of their environmental (ecological, social, economic, cultural and heritage) values and sensitivities and considering the minimum response thresholds (detailed in Section 2.3.2.1) together with the ability to conduct a response.

From the identified sensitive receptors described in Section 6 of the EP, only those which a shoreline response could feasibly be conducted (accumulation >100 g/m^2 for shoreline assessment and/or contact with surface slicks >10 g/m^2 for oiled wildlife response) have been selected for response planning purposes. While not discounting other sensitivities, these RPAs have been used as the basis for demonstrating the capability to respond to the nature and scale of a spill from the WCCS and prioritising response techniques.

Based on the stochastic modelling selected for this activity, floating hydrocarbons above 50 g/m^2 are predicted within 2 hours at Rankin Bank (submerged receptor in open ocean location) from the spill location. No shoreline accumulation above 100 g/m² is expected and therefore no shoreline RPAs selected for this activity. The worst-case concentration of accumulated hydrocarbons is predicted to be 2.5 g/m^2 at the Barrow Island, Boodie Island, Middle Island and Muiron Islands receptors.

Therefore, no shoreline RPAs are defined for this activity. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be undertaken from the outset of a spill to assess the nature of the spill, track its location and inform the need for any additional monitoring and/or response techniques. It will also inform if or when the spill enters State Waters and/or control of the incident passes to statutory authorities e.g. WA DTMI or AMSA. If monitor and evaluate does identify RPAs at risk of impact during a real spill event, TRPs for a shoreline response will be drafted in advance for any RPAs with a contact time of <14 days.

Sensitive receptors are presented in the existing environment description and impact assessment section of the EP (Section 4 and Section 6 respectively) for the spill scenarios. The pre-operational NEBA (Annex A) includes additional RPAs contacted at lower thresholds to allow consideration of all feasible response techniques in the planning phase.

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4 NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS (NEBA)

A Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) is a structured process to consider which response techniques are likely to provide the greatest net environmental benefit.

The NEBA process is stage three of the preparedness process and typically involves four key steps outlined in Figure 4-1: evaluate data, predict outcomes, balance trade-offs, and select response options. These steps are followed both in the planning/preparedness process and during a response.

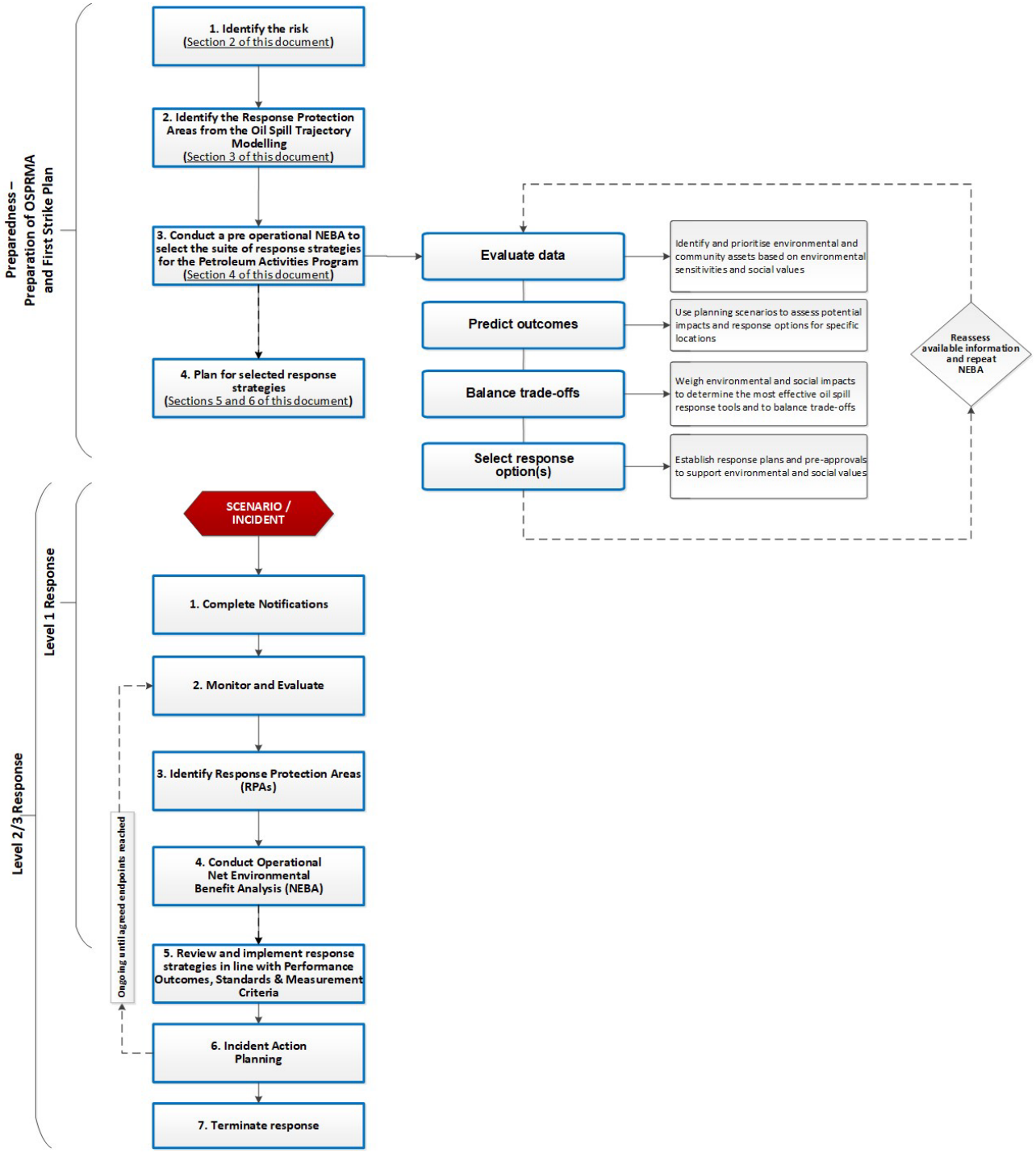

Figure 4-1: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis flowchart

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4.1 Pre-operational / Strategic NEBA

The pre-operational NEBA identifies positive and negative impacts to sensitive receptors from implementing the response techniques. Feasibility is considered by assessing the receptors potentially impacted above response thresholds (Section 2.3.3.1).

Completing a pre-operational NEBA is a key response planning control that reduces the environmental risks and impacts of implementing the selected response techniques. Comprehensive details of the pre-operational NEBA for this PAP are contained in **ANNEX A**: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis detailed outcomes.

4.2 Stage 1: Evaluate data

Woodside identifies and prioritises environmental and community assets based on environmental sensitivities and social values, informed through the use of trajectory modelling. Interpretation of stochastic oil spill modelling determines the EMBA for the release, which defines the spatial area that may be potentially impacted by the PAP activities.

4.2.1 Define the scenario(s)

Woodside uses scenarios identified from the risk assessment in the EP to assess potential impacts and response options for specific locations. The overall WCCS is then used for this pre-operational NEBA. Outlier locations with potential environmental impacts, selected from the stochastic modelling may also be included for assessment. Response thresholds and deterministic modelling (if required) are then used to assess the feasibility/effectiveness and scale of the response. Modelling results are available in **Table 2-6.**

4.3 Stage 2: Predict Outcomes

Woodside uses planning scenarios to assess potential impacts and response options for specific locations. Locations with potential environmental impacts, selected from the stochastic modelling are included for assessment. Response thresholds and deterministic modelling are then used to assess the feasibility/ effectiveness of a response.

4.4 Stage 3: Balance trade-offs

Woodside considers environmental impacts and response effectiveness/ feasibility to determine the most effective oil spill response tools and balance trade-offs, using an automated NEBA tool. The tool considers potential benefits and impacts associated with a response at sensitive receptors and then considers the effectiveness/ feasibility of the response to select the response techniques carried forward to the ALARP assessment. The NEBA can be found in ANNEX A: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis detailed outcomes.

4.5 Stage 4: Select Best Response Options

To select the response technique, all the other stages in the NEBA process are considered and used to establish response plans and any pre-approvals to support protection of identified environmental and social values.

The response techniques implemented may vary according to a particular spill. The hydrocarbon type released and the sensitivities of the receptors (both ecological and socio-economic) may influence the response. The pre-operational NEBA broadly evaluates each response technique and supports decisions on whether they are feasible and of net environmental benefit. Response techniques that are not feasible or beneficial are rejected at this stage and not progressed to planning.

Further risks and impacts from implementing these selected response options are outlined in Section 7.

4.5.1 Determining potential response options

The available response techniques based on current technology can be summarised under the following headings:

- Monitor and evaluate
- Source control via vessel Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)

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- Surface dispersant application:
  - aerial dispersant application
  - vessel dispersant application
- Mechanical dispersion
- In-situ burning
- Containment and recovery
- Shoreline protection and deflection:
  - protection
  - deflection
- Shoreline clean-up:
  - Phase 1 – mechanical clean-up
  - Phase 2 – manual clean-up
  - Phase 3 – final polishing
- Oiled wildlife response (including hazing)

Support functions may include:

- Waste management
- Operational and scientific monitoring

Table 4-1 include scenario-specific assessments of feasible response options and justification for the exclusion of inappropriate options. These options are evaluated against the scenario parameters including oil type, volume, characteristics, prevailing weather conditions, logistical support, and resource availability to determine deployment feasibility.

A shortlist of the feasible response options is then carried forward for the ALARP assessment. This assessment will typically result in a range of available options, that are deployed at different areas (at-source, offshore, nearshore and onshore) and different times during the response. The NEBA process assists in prioritising which options to use where and when, and timings throughout the response.

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Table 4-1: Response technique evaluation – vessel collision

Response Technique	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Decision	Rationale for the decision
Hydrocarbon: MDO				
Operational Monitoring	Will be effective in tracking the location of the spill, informing when it has entered State Waters, predicting potential impacts and triggering further monitoring and response techniques as required. Monitoring techniques include: • Predictive modelling of hydrocarbons – used throughout spill. 'Ground-truthed' using the outputs of all other monitoring techniques. • Surveillance and reconnaissance to detect hydrocarbons and resources at risk – from outset of spill. • Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk – triggered once operational monitoring informs likely RPAs at risk.	Monitoring of a MDO spill is a feasible response technique and outputs will be used to guide decision making on the use of other monitoring/response techniques and providing information to regulatory agencies including AMSA and the Western Australian (WA) Department of Transport and Major infrastructure (DTMI). Practicable techniques that could be used for this scenario include predictive modelling, surveillance and reconnaissance and monitoring of hydrocarbon presence in water. Modelling does not predict impact of any shoreline receptors at threshold, however, pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk and monitoring of contaminated resources would be utilised if any sensitive receptors are deemed to be at risk of impact.	Yes	Monitoring the spill will be necessary to: • validate trajectory and weathering models • determine the location and state of the slick • provide forecasts of spill trajectory • determine appropriate response techniques • determine effectiveness of response techniques • confirm impact pathways to receptors • provide regulatory agencies with required information.
Source control via vessel SOPEP	Controlling the spill of diesel at source would be the most effective way to limit the quantity of hydrocarbon entering the marine environment.	A spill of diesel from a vessel collision will be instantaneous and source control will be limited to what the vessel or facility can safely achieve whilst responding to the incident.	Yes	Ability to stop the spill at source will be dependent upon the specific spill circumstances and whether or not it is safe for response personnel to access/isolate the source of the spill.
Surface dispersant application	Application of surface dispersant would likely reduce the volumes of hydrocarbons contacting sensitive surface receptors. Dispersant can also enhance biodegradation and may reduce volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in some circumstances therefore reducing potential health and safety risk to responders. Dispersant can increase dispersed/entrained hydrocarbons which can potentially have higher toxicity to biota in shallow water than naturally dispersed hydrocarbons. Subsurface oil plume likely to increase in size resulting in greater spatial extent of entrained oil. Entrained oil could potentially impact on sensitive shallow-water receptors e.g. corals, which otherwise may have been unaffected.	Whilst modelling of a 500 m^3 spill of MDO for this activity predicts that floating oil will reach the required minimum threshold of 50 g/m^2 threshold in open ocean (up to 16 km southwest from the spill site), surface dispersant application is not deemed to be a feasible response technique for spills of MDO as dispersant droplets tend to pass through the thin surface films without binding to the hydrocarbon. Additionally, the volatility of MDO would make it prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and therefore the use of surface dispersant would not provide an environmental benefit. It may increase dispersed/entrained hydrocarbon levels which can potentially have higher toxicity to biota in shallow water than naturally dispersed hydrocarbons. Furthermore, this technique may be prevented from being undertaken due to personnel safety issues arising from predicted high local concentrations of atmospheric volatiles.	No	The application of dispersant to MDO is unnecessary as the diesel will rapidly evaporate and would thus unnecessarily introduce additional chemical substances to the marine environment. The additional entrainment would also increase exposure of subsea species and habitats to hydrocarbons.
Mechanical dispersion	Mechanical dispersion involves the use of a vessel's prop wash and/or fire hose to target surface hydrocarbons to achieve dispersion into the water column. However, this technique is of limited benefit in an open ocean environment where wind and wave action are likely to deliver similar advantages.	Although the technique is feasible, highly volatile hydrocarbons are likely to weather, spread and evaporate quickly. The volatile nature of the oil likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of fresh hydrocarbon. Additionally, any vessel used for mechanical dispersion activities would be contaminated by the hydrocarbon and could potentially cause secondary contamination of unimpacted areas when exiting the spill area. The decontamination of a vessel used for mechanical dispersion activities would result in additional quantities of oily waste requiring appropriate handling and treatment.	No	Given the limited benefit of mechanical dispersion over natural wind and wave action, secondary contamination and waste issues, and the associated safety risk of implementing the response for this activity, this strategy is deemed unsuitable.
In-situ burning	In-situ burning is only effective where minimum slick thickness can be achieved.	Use of in-situ burning as a response technique for MDO is unfeasible as the minimum slick thickness cannot be attained due to rapid spreading. In addition, there is a limited window of opportunity in which this technique can be applied (prior to evaporation of the volatiles) which is unlikely to be achieved. Furthermore, entering a volatile environment to undertake this technique would be unsafe for response personnel and its used would unnecessarily cause an increase the release of atmospheric pollutants.	No	Diesel characteristics are not appropriate for the use of in-situ burning and would unnecessarily cause an increase the release of atmospheric pollutants.
Containment and recovery	Containment and recovery has an effective recovery rate of 5-10% when a hydrocarbon encounter rate of 25-50% is achieved at BAOAC 4 and 5 with a 50-100% coverage of 100 g/m^2 to 200 g/m^2.	MDO is prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and does not tend to form emulsions. Additionally, whilst modelling of a 500 m^3 spill of MDO for this activity predicts that there may be some hydrocarbons present at the 50 g/m^2 threshold in open ocean (up to 16 km southwest from the spill site) containment and recovery operations is not deemed to be a feasible response technique for spills of MDO.	No	Containment and recovery would be an inappropriate response technique for a spill of MDO. Corralling a volatile hydrocarbon such as MDO is deemed unsafe for response personnel thus this response strategy is not considered feasible. In addition to the safety issues, most of the spilled diesel would have been subject to rapid evaporation prior to the commencement of containment and recovery operations.

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Response Technique	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Decision	Rationale for the decision
		Furthermore, the volatile nature of MDO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of the hydrocarbon thus this response technique is deemed unsuitable for this activity, particularly with the predicted residue of 25m^3.		
Shoreline protection and deflection	Shoreline protection and deflection can be effective at preventing contamination of at-risk areas.	An MDO spill would be prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and modelling predicts that no shoreline receptors are at risk of contact at response threshold – maximum predicted contact is 2.5 g/m^2. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be deployed from the outset of a spill to track the spill location and fate in real-time.	No	Stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline contact at or above response threshold levels. Therefore protection and deflection would provide no additional environmental benefit.
Shoreline clean-up	Shoreline clean-up is an effective means of hydrocarbon removal from contaminated shorelines where coverage is at an optimum level of 250 g/m^2.	An MDO spill would be prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and the modelling predicts that no shoreline receptors will be contacted at threshold – any minor contact is significantly below any threshold concentration that would allow a response to be feasible. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be deployed from the outset of a spill to track the spill location and fate in real-time.	No	Stochastic modelling confirmed no shoreline contact at or above response or impact threshold levels. Therefore shoreline cleanup would provide no additional environmental benefit.
Oiled wildlife response	Oiled wildlife response is an effective response technique for reducing the overall impact of a spill on wildlife. This is mostly achieved through hazing to prevent additional wildlife from being contaminated and through rehabilitation of those already subject to contamination.	Due to the likely volatile atmospheric conditions surrounding a diesel spill, response options may be limited to hazing to ensure the safety of response personnel. The modelling undertaken predicts that no sensitive areas will be impacted thus it is unlikely that this technique would be required. Monitor and evaluate will, however, be deployed from the outset of a spill to track the spill location and fate in real-time. Thus, in the event that wildlife are at risk of contamination, oiled wildlife response will be undertaken in accordance with the Wildlife Response Operational Plan as and where required. In addition, any rehabilitation could only be undertaken by trained specialists.	Yes	The modelling undertaken predicts that no sensitive areas will be impacted thus it is unlikely that this technique would be required. However, in the event that wildlife are at risk of contamination, oiled wildlife response will be undertaken as and where required.

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5 HYDROCARBON SPILL ALARP PROCESS

Woodside's hydrocarbon spill ALARP process is aligned with guidance provided by NOPSEMA in *ALARP Guidance Note N-04300-GN0166* (2022) and *Oil Spill Risk Management Guidance Note N-04750-GN1488 A382148* (2026) and is set out in the 'Woodside Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) Guidelines'.

From the identified response planning need and pre-operational NEBA/ Spill Impact Mitigation and Assessment (SIMA), Woodside conducts a structured, semi-quantitative hydrocarbon spill process which has the following steps:

- considers the Response Planning Need identified in terms of surface area (km^2) and available surface hydrocarbon volumes (m^3) against existing Woodside capability
- considers alternative, additional, and improved options for each response technique/control measure by providing an initial and, if required, detailed evaluation of:
  - predicted cost associated with adopting the control measure
  - predicted change/environmental benefit
  - predicted effectiveness/feasibility of the control measure.
- evaluates the risks and impacts of implementing the proposed response techniques, and any further control measures with associated environmental performance to manage these additional risks and impacts.

Woodside considers the risks and impacts from a hydrocarbon spill to have been reduced to ALARP when:

- a structured process for identifying and considering alternative, additional, and improved options has been completed for each selected response technique
- the analysis of alternate, additional, and improved control measures meets one of the following criteria:
- all identified, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted; or
- no identified reasonably practicable additional, alternative and/or improved control measures would provide further overall increased proportionate environmental benefit; or
- no reasonably practical additional, alternative, and/or improved control measures have been identified.
- where an alternative, additional and/or improved control measure is adopted, a measurable level of environmental performance has been assigned
- higher order impacts/ risks have received more comprehensive alternative, additional, and improved control measure evaluations and do not just compare the cost of the adopted control measures to the costs of an extreme or clearly unreasonable control measure
- cumulative effects have been analysed when considered in combination across the whole activity.

The response technique selection is based on the risk assessment conducted in the EP. The risk assessment identifies the type of oil, volume of release, duration of release, predicted fate, weathering and the EMBA (along with other requirements such as time to impact and predicted volumes ashore). Modelling is then used to inform the NEBA and the prioritisation of suitable response options. The scale of the response techniques selected in the pre-operational NEBA is informed through the assessment of results from deterministic modelling.

For the purpose of the ALARP assessment, the following terms and definitions have been used:

- Response techniques are considered the control measures that reduce consequences from hydrocarbon spill events. The terms 'response technique' and 'control measure' are used interchangeably.
- Cost is defined as the time, effort and/or trouble taken in financial, safety, design/storage/installation, capital/lease, and/or operations/maintenance terms to adopt a control measure.
- Where the predicted change to environmental impact is compared against standard environmental values and sensitivities impacts using positive or negative criteria from the NEBA Impact Ranking Classification Guidance in Annex A.

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5.1 Monitor and evaluate

Monitor and evaluate includes the gathering and evaluation of data to inform the oil spill response planning and operations. It includes fate and trajectory modelling, spill tracking, weather updates and field observations. This response option is deployed in some capacity for every event.

Techniques may include:

- Predictive modelling of hydrocarbons to assess resources at risk
- Surveillance and reconnaissance to detect hydrocarbons and resources at risk
- Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk

Woodside maintains an *Operational Monitoring Operational Plan*. If shoreline contact is predicted, Response Protection Areas (RPAs) will be identified and assessed before contact. If shorelines are contacted, a shoreline assessment survey will be completed to guide effective shoreline clean-up operations). This plan includes the process for the IMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill.

The proximity of Dampier, Onslow and Exmouth to the spill event location means that multiple logistical options are available to monitor the spill in relatively short timeframes. The primary mobilisation base for initial monitoring activities would be Dampier. However, in the unlikely event of an extended spill with potential to impact receptors further afield, monitoring activities may also be mobilised from Exmouth, Onslow, Karratha and Port Hedland.

5.1.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which a response need can be based:

- Floating surface oil in sufficient concentrations for effective operational monitoring (>10 g/m^2) is expected to be present after 37 hours at Montebello MP.
- No shoreline contact above response threshold (>100 g/m^2) is predicted at any locations.
- The time to contact for oil at concentrations of entrained hydrocarbons greater than 100 ppb at shoreline receptors is 131 hours (5.5 days) at Barrow Island.
- Arrangements for support organisations who provide specialist services or resources should be tested regularly.
- Plans, procedures and support documents need to be in place for Operational and Support Sections. These should be reviewed and updated regularly.
- The duration of the spill would be instantaneous with response operations extending until hydrocarbon discharge has ceased, surface hydrocarbons are no longer visible, and no additional response or clean-up of wildlife or habitats is predicted.

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5.1.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-1: Environmental Performance – Monitor and evaluate

Environmental Performance Outcome		To gather information from multiple sources to establish an accurate common operating picture as soon as possible and predict the fate and behaviour of the spill to validate planning assumptions and adjust response plans as appropriate to the scenario.		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)
1	Oil spill trajectory modelling	1.1	Initial modelling available within 6 hours using the Rapid Assessment Tool	1, 3B, 3C, 4
		1.2	Detailed modelling available within 4 hours of RPS receiving information from Woodside	
		1.3	Detailed modelling service available for the duration of the incident upon contract activation	
2	Tracking buoy	2.1	Tracking buoy located on facility/ lead vessel and ready for deployment 24/7.	1, 3A, 3C, 4
		2.2	Deploy tracking buoy from vessel within 2 hours as per the First Strike Plan.	1, 3A, 3B, 4
		2.3	Contract in place with service provider to allow data from tracking buoy to be received 24/7 and processed.	1, 3B, 3C, 4
		2.4	Data received to be uploaded into Woodside Common Operating Picture (COP) daily to improve the accuracy of other monitor and evaluate techniques.	1, 3B, 4
3	Satellite imagery	3.1	Contract in place with 3rd party provider to enable access and analysis of satellite imagery. Imagery source/type requested on activation of service.	1, 3C, 4
		3.2	3rd party provider will confirm availability of an initial acquisition within 2 hours.	1, 3B, 3C, 4
		3.3	First image received with 24 hours of Woodside confirming to 3rd party provider its acceptance of the proposed acquisition plan.	1
		3.4	3rd party provider to submit report to Woodside per image. Report is to include a polygon of any possible or identified slick(s) with metadata.	1
		3.5	Data received to be uploaded into Woodside COP daily to improve accuracy of other monitor and evaluate techniques.	1, 3B, 4
		3.6	Satellite Imagery services available and employed during response	1, 3C, 4
4	Aerial surveillance	4.1	Two trained aerial observers available to be deployed by day 1 from resource pool.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		4.2	One aircraft available for two sorties per day, available for the duration of the response from day 1	1, 3C, 4
		4.3	Observer to compile report during flight as per First Strike Plan. Observers report available to the IMT within 2 hours of landing after each sortie.	1, 2, 3B, 4
		4.4	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles/Systems (UAV/UASs) to support pre-emptive assessments as contingency if required.	1, 2
5	Pre-emptive assessment of	5.1	10 days prior to any impact predicated, and in agreement with WA DTMI (for Level 2/3 incidents), deployment of 2	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4

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	sensitive receptors		specialists from resource pool in establishing the status of sensitive receptors.	
		5.2	Daily reports provided to IMT on the status of the receptors to prioritise Response Protection Areas (RPAs) and maximise effective utilisation of resources.	1, 3B, 4

The control measures and capability of Woodside and its third-party service providers are shown to support monitor and evaluate activities up to and including the identified WCCS. This is demonstrated by the following:

- Woodside has a documented, structured and tested capability for monitor and evaluate operations including internal trajectory modelling capabilities, tracking buoys located offshore and contracted aerial observation platforms with access to trained observers.
- Woodside and its third-party service providers seek to maintain sufficient capability for the duration of the response.
- Woodside has assessed the existing capability available and considered potential alternative, additional and improved control measures. Where control measures have been selected and implemented, they are included in Section 6.1.

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5.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP

Vessel source control will be conducted, where feasible and in accordance with MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, by the Vessel Master under the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) triggered by any loss of containment from the PAP vessels.

The SOPEP provides guidance to the Master and Officers on board the vessel with respect to the extra steps to be taken when an unexpected pollution incident has occurred or is likely to occur. The SOPEP contains all information and operational instructions required by International Maritime Organization (IMO) Resolution MEPC.54 (32) adopted on 6 March 1992, as amended by resolution MEPC.86 (44) adopted on 13 March 2000.

Its purpose is to set in motion the necessary actions to stop or minimise oil discharge and mitigate its effects and outlines responsibilities, pollution reporting requirements, procedures and resources needed in the event of a hydrocarbon spill from vessel activities.

In the event of the WCCS vessel collision event, the vessel master may engage precautionary marine manoeuvres to avoid collision or commence pumping operations to transfer MDO and thus minimise the release.

5.2.1 Environmental performance based on need

Woodside has established control measures, environmental performance outcomes, performance standards and measurement criteria to be used for vessel-source oil spill response during the Petroleum Activity which are detailed in Section 6.9.6 of the EP. The vessel master's roles and responsibilities are described in EP Section 7.3.

Performance standards for each contracted PAP vessel are detailed in the vessel's specific SOPEP.

These standards maintain availability of sufficient resources and are adequately tested for successful implementation of the SOPEP in the event of a hydrocarbon spill.

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5.3 Oiled wildlife response (including hazing)

Oiled wildlife response (OWR) includes wildlife surveillance/reconnaissance, wildlife hazing, pre-emptive capture, and the capture, cleaning, treatment, and rehabilitation of animals that have been oiled. In addition, it includes the collection, post-mortem examination, and disposal of deceased animals that have succumbed to the effects of oiling.

For a petroleum activity spill in Commonwealth waters, Woodside will act as the Control Agency and will be responsible for the wildlife response. In such circumstances, Woodside would implement a response in accordance with the *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan*, the WA Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP) (DBCA, 2022a) and the WA OWR Manual (DBCA, 2022b). The *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan* includes the process for the IMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill. Oiled wildlife operations would be implemented with advice and assistance from the Oiled Wildlife Advisor from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA, 2022b).

The key plan for OWR in WA is the Western Australian Oiled Wildlife response Plan (WAOWRP) (DBCA, 2022a). The WAOWRP establishes the framework for preparing and responding to potential or actual wildlife impacts during a spill and sets out the management arrangements for implementing an OWR in conjunction with the DTMI *State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies* (SHP-MEE). It is the responsibility of DBCA to administer the WAOWRP under the direction of the DTMI. The WA OWR Manual (DBCA, 2022b) supports, and should be used in conjunction with, the WAOWRP. The purpose of the WA OWR Manual is to standardise the operating procedures, protocols and processes for an OWR during a spill event in WA waters, and to create alignment between the wildlife response processes and the overall incident response (DBCA, 2022b).

If a spill occurs in WA State waters or enters State waters, DBCA is the Jurisdictional Authority for wildlife, for level 2/3 spills, and will also lead the oiled wildlife response under the control of the DTMI. DBCA is the State Government agency responsible for administering the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)* which has provisions for authorising activities that affect wildlife.

For level 1 spills in State waters, Woodside will be the Control Agency, including for wildlife response. It is, however, also an expectation that for level 2/3 petroleum activity spills, Woodside will conduct the initial first-strike response actions for wildlife response and continue to manage those operations until DBCA is activated as the lead agency for wildlife response and formal handover occurs. Following formal handover, Woodside will function as a support organisation for the OWR and will be expected to continue to provide planning and resources as required.

Woodside retains specialist personnel to support and manage oiled wildlife operations, including trained and competent responders for deployment in Exmouth and Dampier. Additional personnel would be sourced through Woodside's arrangements to support an oiled wildlife response as required.

5.3.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

Wildlife response priority areas and assessment of wildlife impact

French-McCay et al. (2002), based on a review of existing literature at the time, determined lethal thresholds for floating and shoreline oil for the external coating of wildlife to be 10 g/m^2 for floating, and 100 g/m^2 for shoreline accumulation. It should however be noted that toxicity thresholds for wildlife are likely to be highly variable due to differences in species sensitivity, type of hydrocarbon, type of exposure (ingestion or external oiling), life-stage, and on-water versus land habitat.

For planning purposes, determination of wildlife priority protection areas is based on stochastic modelling of the worst-case spill scenarios at 10 g/m^2 for floating, and 100 g/m^2 for shoreline accumulation (acknowledging that impacts to wildlife may occur at lower concentrations), the known presence of wildlife, and in consideration of the following:

- Presence of high densities of wildlife, threatened species, and/or endemic species with high site fidelity
- Greatest probability of shoreline accumulation
- Shortest timeframe to contact

Table 5-2 outlines the wildlife response areas for this activity. Modelling of a 500 m^3 spill of MDO for this activity predicts no shoreline accumulation above the response threshold so that wildlife RPAs are limited to the open ocean environment.

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At the time of a spill, identification and allocation of wildlife RPA's should also take into consideration any key biological activities. Additional detail regarding species and their key biological activities within the vicinity of the PAP are described in Section 4 of the EP.

For WA, although somewhat outdated, the Pilbara and Kimberley Regional Oiled Wildlife Plans (DBCA [formerly Department of Parks and Wildlife), 2014) provide useful information relating to wildlife priority response areas in their respective regions.

Table 5-2: Key at-risk species potentially in Response Protection Areas and open ocean

Species	Open ocean	Montebello MP
Marine turtles	✓	✓
Whale sharks	✓	✓
Seabirds and/or migratory shorebirds	✓	✓
Cetaceans – migratory whales	✓	✓
Cetaceans – dolphins and porpoises	✓	✓
Dugongs	×	×
Sharks and rays	✓	✓

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which a wildlife response need can be based:

- Floating oil at >10 g/m^2 is predicted at Montebello MP within 37 hours.
- There is no shoreline accumulation at response thresholds (>100 g/m^2).
- At sea there are likely to be low numbers of at risk or impacted wildlife, and limited opportunities to rescue wildlife, given the distribution and behaviour of animals in the open marine environment. At sea, continued wildlife reconnaissance, carcass recovery, sampling of carcasses that cannot be retrieved and operational and scientific monitoring are more likely to be the focus of response efforts.
- It is estimated that the wildlife impact would be between low and medium, as defined in the WAOWRP (DBCA, 2022a) (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3: WAOWRP Guide for rating wildlife impact of an oil spill (DBCA, 2022a)

Wildlife Impact Rating	Low	Medium	High
What is the likely duration of the wildlife response?	<3 days	3-10 days	>10 days
What is the likely total intake of animals?	<10	11-25	>25
What is the likely daily intake of animals?	0-2	2-5	>5
Are threatened species, or species protected by treaty, likely to be impacted, either directly or by pollution of habitat or breeding areas?	No	Yes – possible	Yes – likely
Is there likely to be a requirement for building primary care facility for treatment, cleaning and rehabilitation?	No	Yes – possible	Yes – likely

Tactics

Where there is imminent or actual impact to wildlife, Woodside will activate the Wildlife Division and follow the oiled wildlife incident management framework and implementation plan outlined in the Woodside *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan*.

In Commonwealth waters, Woodside will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the OWR in its entirety. Noting that at sea, and in comparison to the shoreline, there are likely to be less wildlife impacted by an oil spill and limited opportunities to rescue wildlife, given the distribution and behaviour of animals in the open marine environment. At sea, continued wildlife reconnaissance, carcass recovery, sampling of carcasses that cannot be retrieved and integration with operational and scientific monitoring are more likely to be the focus of the OWR.

In State waters, Woodside will conduct the initial first-strike response actions for wildlife and continue to manage those operations until DBCA is activated as the lead agency for wildlife response and formal handover

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occurs. Following formal handover, Woodside will function as a support organisation for the OWR and will be expected to continue to provide planning and resources as required.

If a protracted response requiring preventative actions and/or wildlife rescue is likely, and formal hand over to the Control Agency (in State waters) has not yet occurred, the Wildlife Division will be responsible for the development of the Wildlife Division portion of the IAP. Preventative actions, such as hazing, along with capture, intake and treatment require a higher degree of planning, approval (licenses) and skills and will be planned for and carried out under the IAP as outlined in the *Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan* and in accordance with the WAOWRP (DBCA, 2022a) and WA OWR Manual (DBAC, 2022b).

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5.3.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-4: Environmental Performance – Oiled Wildlife Response (OWR)

Environmental Performance Outcome		OWR is conducted in accordance with the Western Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (WAOWRP, 2022) to meet legislative requirements to house, release or euthanise wildlife under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)
6	Wildlife response arrangements	6.1	Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan in place and utilised during a response to plan, coordinate, implement and terminate operations	1, 3A, 4
		6.2	Initiate a wildlife first strike response within 2 days of confirmed or imminent wildlife contact as directed by OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment and in liaison with DBCA.	1
7	Wildlife response equipment	7.1	Maintain contract with AMOSC for immediate access to oiled wildlife response equipment.	1, 3C, 4
		7.2	Maintain contract with OSRL to access additional oiled wildlife response equipment.	1, 3C, 4
8	Wildlife responders	8.1	Two Oiled Wildlife Team Members to supervise the oiled wildlife operations who have completed an OWR Management course.	1, 2, 3B
		8.2	Maintain contract with AMOSC for immediate access to trained oiled wildlife response specialists	1, 3B, 3C
		8.3	Maintain contract with OSRL to access additional trained OWR specialists	1, 3B, 3C
		8.4	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and infield operations to ensure awareness of progress against plan(s).	1, 3A, 3B
9	Management of environmental impacts of response risks	9.1	Oiled wildlife operations (including hazing) would be implemented with advice and assistance from the Oiled Wildlife Advisor from the DBCA, and in accordance with the processes and methodologies described in the WA OWRP and the relevant regional plan.	1

The resulting wildlife response capability has been assessed against the WCCS (scenario CS-02). The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to response at identified RPAs.

Under optimal conditions, during the subsea or surface release, the capability available meets the need identified. It indicates that, the wildlife response capability has the following expected performance:

- OWR first strike response undertaken including mobilisation of monitor and evaluate and OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment to identify wildlife and RPAs contacted or at imminent risk of contact by hydrocarbons.
- confirm availability and mobilisation of trained OWR personnel to supervise OWR activities.
- access wildlife resources (personnel and equipment) to meet the needs where there are medium or high levels of wildlife impact.

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5.4 Waste Management

Waste management is considered a support technique to wildlife response. Waste generated and collected during the response that will require handling, management and disposal may consist of:

- Liquids (hydrocarbons and contaminated liquids) collected during wildlife response, and/or
- Solids/semi-solids (oily solids, garbage, contaminated materials) and debris (e.g. seaweed, sand, woods, and plastics) collected during wildlife response.

Expected waste volumes during an event are likely to vary depending on oil type, volume released, response techniques employed and how weathering of hydrocarbons. Waste management, handling and capacity should be scalable to maintain continuous response operations can be maintained.

All waste management activities will follow the *Environment Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* (WA) and the waste will be managed to minimise final disposal volumes. Waste treatment techniques will consider contaminated solids treatment to allow disposal to landfill and solids with high concentrations of hydrocarbon will be treated and recycled where possible or used in clean fill if suitable.

The waste products would be transported from response locations to the nearest suitable staging area/waste transfer station for treatment, disposal or recycling. Waste will be transferred with appropriately licensed vehicles. Containers will be available for temporary waste storage and will be:

- labelled with the waste type
- provided with appropriate lids to prevent waste being blown overboard
- bunded if storing liquid wastes.
- processes will be in place for transfers of bulk liquid wastes and include:
  - inspection of transfer hose undertaken prior to transfer
  - watchman equipped with radio visually monitors loading hose during transfer
  - tank gauges monitored throughout operation to prevent overflow.

The Oil Spill Preparedness Waste Management Support Plan details the procedures, capability and capacity in place between Woodside and its primary waste services contractor to manage waste volumes generated from response activities.

5.4.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

Table 5-5: Response Planning Assumptions – Waste Management

Response planning assumptions: Waste management	
Waste loading per m3 oil recovered (multiplier)	OWR – approximately 1 m3 of oily solid and liquid waste generated for each wildlife unit cleaned

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5.4.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-6: Environmental Performance – Waste Management

Environmental Performance Outcome		To minimise further impacts, waste will be managed, tracked and disposed of in accordance with laws and regulations.		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)
10	Waste Management	10.1	Contract with waste management services for transport, removal, treatment and disposal of waste	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		10.2	Access to at least 213 m^3 of solid and liquid waste storage available within 2 days upon activation of 3rd party contract.	
		10.3	Recovered hydrocarbons and wastes will be transferred to licensed treatment facility for reprocessing or disposal.	
		10.4	Waste management provider support staff available year-round to assist in the event of an incident with waste management as detailed in contract.	
		10.5	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and waste management services to facilitate the reliable flow of accurate information between parties.	1, 3A, 3B
		10.6	Waste management to be conducted in accordance with Australian laws and regulations	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		10.7	Waste management services available and employed during response	
11	Management of environmental impacts of response risks	11.1	Teams will segregate liquid and solid wastes at the earliest opportunity.	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4

The resulting waste management capability has been assessed against the WCCS (scenario CS-02). The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to waste management at identified RPAs.

Given that the modelling predicts that there will be no floating oil at recoverable threshold concentrations and no shoreline accumulation at response threshold concentrations, the only waste management requirements will be for oiled wildlife response and the capability available therefore exceeds the need identified.

It indicates that the waste management capability has the following expected performance:

- OWR operations may generate up to 1 m^3 per wildlife unit.
- Woodside has assessed the existing capability available and considered potential alternative, additional and improved control measures. Where control measures have been selected and implemented, they are included in Section 6.4.
- Woodside's waste contractor has access to approximately 120,000 m^3 of waste storage to treat overall waste volumes. The waste management requirements are within Woodside's and its service providers existing capacity.

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5.5 Operational and Scientific monitoring

Operational and scientific monitoring (OSM) is a key component of the environmental management document framework for offshore petroleum activities, which includes activity EPs and OPEPs. The key elements and differences between operational monitoring and scientific monitoring include:

- **Operational Monitoring (OM)** – undertaken during the course of the spill and includes any physical. chemical and biological assessments that may guide operational decisions such as selecting the appropriate response and mitigation methods and/or to determine a response activity. This monitoring is additional to the activities (aerial/vessel surveillance, tracking buoys, oil spill trajectory modelling and satellite tracking) performed as part of the Monitor and Evaluate Strategy (Section 5.1). Information needs to be collected and processed rapidly to suit response needs, with a lower level of sampling and accuracy needed than for scientific purposes. For the OMP initiation and termination criteria during a Level 2-3 spill event refer to Table 9-1 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP] 2021).
- **Scientific Monitoring (SM)** – the principal tool for determining the extent, severity and persistence of possible environmental impacts from a hydrocarbon spill and for informing resultant remediation activities. Consequently, such studies are required to account for natural or sampling variation, and study designs must be robust and produce defensible data. Scientific monitoring is typically conducted over a wider study area, extending beyond the spill footprint, and a longer time period, extending beyond the spill response. For the SMP initiation and termination criteria during a Level 2-3 spill event refer to Table 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework.

Woodside has developed a Woodside OSM Bridging Implementation Plan [3] (OSM-BIP), which describes a program of monitoring oil pollution that will be adopted in the event of a hydrocarbon spill incident (Level 2–3) to marine waters. It aligns with the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP] 2021)and describes how this Framework applies to Woodside activities and spill risks.

A series of Operational Monitoring Plans (OMPs) and Scientific Monitoring Plans (SMPs) form part of the Joint Industry OSM Framework and provide detail on monitoring design, standard operating procedures, data management, quality assurance and quality control and reporting.

Table 5-7 lists the Joint Industry OMPs and SMPs that are relevant to the PAP activities. The aims/objectives of each OMP and SMP are listed in Tables 5-1 and 6-1 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework respectively. Woodside confirms it has reviewed these aims/objectives and determined they are all appropriate to address the potential impacts, risks and response activities of this PAP, noting that dispersant application is not a suitable response strategy for this activity.

The OSM-BIP is structured so that it can provide a flexible framework that can be adapted to individual spill incidents. The Combined OSM Planning Area (refer to section 2.1 of the OSM-BIP), derived from all Woodside worst-case scenarios, represents the geographical extent of the Woodside OSM-BIP.

The OSM requirements for PAP credible spill scenarios, including monitoring priorities, implementation timeframes and capability is provided in **ANNEX C**: OSM Activity Specific Requirement and Verification of OSM-BIP Adequacy.

Woodside will review the initiation criteria for OMPs and SMPs (provided in Table 9-1 [OMPs] and Table 9-2 [SMPs] of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP] 2021)) during the preparation of the initial IAPs, and subsequent IAPs. If any initiation criteria are met, then that relevant OMP and/or SMP will be activated via the OSM Services Provider.

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Table 5-7: Joint industry OSM plans relevant to the PAP activities

Operational Monitoring	Relevant for the activity	Scientific Monitoring	Relevant for the activity
OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation	✓	SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment	✓
OM2: Hydrocarbon in Water Assessment	✓	SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment	✓
OM3: Hydrocarbon in Sediment Assessment	✓	SM3: Intertidal & Coastal Habitat Assessment	×
OM4a: Dispersant Effectiveness Monitoring (Subsea)	×	SM4: Seabirds and Shorebirds Assessment	✓
OM04b: Dispersant Effectiveness Monitoring (Surface)	×	SM5: Marine mega-fauna Assessment	✓
OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance	✓	SM6: Benthic habitat Assessment	✓
OM6: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment (SCAT)	×	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	✓
		SM8: Fisheries Impact Assessment	✓
		SM9: Heritage Features Assessment	✓
		SM10: Social Impact Assessment	✓

5.5.1 Summary – operational and scientific monitoring

A detailed OSM preparedness assessment is provided in ANNEX C: OSM Activity Specific Requirement and Verification of OSM-BIP Adequacy.

The ALARP assessment for operational and scientific monitoring (Section 6.5) considers alternate, additional, and/or improved control measures on each selected response technique.

Known, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted with the cost and organisational complexity of these options determined to be moderate and the overall delivery effectiveness determined to be medium. The OSM program's main objectives can be met, with no additional, alternative or improved control measures providing further benefit.

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5.5.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-8: Operational and scientific monitoring

Environmental Performance Outcome		Implement OSM programs to assess and report on the impact, extent, severity, persistence and recovery of sensitive receptors contacted by a spill or affected by spill response.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)
12	OSM arrangements	12.1	Maintain access to OSM expertise qualified to fulfil OSM Implementation Lead role during a Level 2/3 spill event per Joint Industry OSM Framework requirements.	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		12.2	OSM Implementation Lead responsible for overseeing implementation of OMP and SMP components in accordance with the Woodside OSM Bridging Implementation Plan [3]	
13	Access to adequate OSM capability to provide both initial and ongoing monitoring	13.1	Maintain contract with third-party OSM Services Provider to provide access to suitably qualified and competent personnel and equipment to assist in the implementation of monitoring in accordance with the capability and resourcing requirements described in Section8-10 of the OSM-BIP and the activity-specific capability assessment in Table C - 7and Table C - 8	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		13.2	Obtain monthly capability reports from OSM Service Provider to demonstrate the capability described in Section 10 of the OSM-BIP is available throughout the activity	
		13.3	Annual testing of OSM Service Provider standby arrangements and activation process	
14	Baseline studies assurance	14.1	Annual review of environmental baseline data for all receptors where spill modelling has predicted contact at relevant hydrocarbon thresholds within 7 days.	3C
15	OSM-BIP maintenance	15.1	Annual review of the OSM-BIP will be conducted according to the criteria in Section 11 of the OSM-BIP	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
16	OSM response	16.1	OMPs and SMPs will be activated in accordance with the initiation criteria provided in Tables 9-1 and 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP] 2021)	1
		16.2	Initiation criteria of OMPs and SMPs will be reviewed during the preparation of the initial Incident Action Plan (IAPs) and subsequent IAPs; and if any criteria are met, relevant OMPs and SMPs will be activated	
		16.3	If the OSM Implementation Lead identifies that additional monitoring capability is required beyond that described in Section 10 of the OSM-BIP, the need for these resources will be identified as soon as practicable and mobilised through the OSM Services Provider Contract, which includes provisions for scaling up personnel to meet monitoring program requirements	
		16.4	Decisions regarding co-mobilisation of monitoring teams will be determined following a spill event, as part of the Incident Action Planning process. These decisions will be made by the CIMT in consultation with the OSM Services Provider and relevant stakeholders, with due consideration given to safety, access to sensitive receptors, timing, and data quality requirements	
		16.5	OSM to be conducted in accordance with the Woodside OSM-BIP and, where relevant to the activity, the	

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			assessment detailed in ANNEX C: Petroleum Activity OSM Activity Specific Assessment	
		16.6	Monitoring prioritisation will be undertaken in accordance with the process and checklist provided in Table 13-1 of the OSMBIP, informed by the guidance in Section C2 of the OSPRMA	
		16.7	Mobilisation and implementation of OMPs and SMPs will be undertaken in accordance with the indicative timeframes and sequencing described in Section C3 of the OSPRMA and Part B of the OSM-BIP	
		16.8	Implementation of OSM will comply with the minimum standards listed in Appendix A of the Joint Industry OSM Framework	
		16.9	Once Scientific Monitoring data reports are drafted they will be peer reviewed by an expert panel for data integrity	
		16.10	OMPs and SMPs will be terminated in accordance with the termination criteria provided in Table 9-1 and 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP] 2021)	
17	Management of Environmental Impact of the response risks	17.1	If vessels are required for access, anchoring locations will be selected to minimise disturbance to benthic primary producer habitats. Where existing fixed anchoring points are not available, locations will be selected to minimise impact to nearshore benthic environments with a preference for areas of sandy seabed where they can be identified	1
		17.2	Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines	

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5.6 Incident Management System (IMS)

The Incident Management System (IMS) is both a control measure and a measurement criteria. As a control measure the IMS function is to prompt, facilitate and record the completion of the key response planning processes detailed below (see Sections 5.6.1, 5.6.2 and 5.6.3). As a measurement criteria the IMS records the evidence of the timeliness of all response actions included in the environmental performance standards and the plans used of the PAP.

As the IMS does not directly remove hydrocarbons spilt into the marine environment there is no direct relationship to the response planning need.

5.6.1 Incident action planning

The CIMT will be required to collect and interpret information from the scene of the incident to determine support requirements to the site-based IMT, develop an IAP and assist the IMT with the execution of that plan. The site-based Incident Commander (IC) may request the CIMT to complete notifications internally within Woodside, to relevant persons/ organisations and government agencies as required. Depending on the type and scale of the incident the CIMT IC will be responsible for ensuring the development of the IAP. Incident Action Planning is an ongoing process that involves continual review to confirm the appropriateness of techniques to control the incident for the situation at the time.

5.6.2 Operational NEBA process

In the event of a response Woodside will confirm that the response techniques adopted at the time of EP/ OPEP acceptance remain appropriate to reduce the consequences of the spill. This process verifies that there is a continuing net environmental benefit associated with continuing the response technique through the operational NEBA process. This process manages the environmental risks and impacts of response techniques during the spill response, an operational NEBA will be undertaken throughout the response, for each operational period.

The operational NEBA will consider the risks and benefits of conducting and response activity. For example, if vessels are required for access to nearshore or onshore areas, anchoring locations will be selected to minimise disturbance to benthic habitats. Vessel cleanliness would be commensurate with the receiving environment. The operational NEBA will consider the risks and benefits of conducting other response techniques.

The operational NEBA process is also used to terminate a response. Using data from operational and scientific monitoring activities the response to a hydrocarbon spill will be terminated in accordance with the termination process outlined in the Oil Pollution Emergency Arrangements (Australia). In effect the operational NEBA will determine whether there is net environmental benefit to continue response operations.

5.6.3 Consultation engagement process

Woodside will consult relevant persons/ organisations are engaged during the spill response in accordance with internal standards. This process requires that Woodside will:

- Undertake all required notifications (including government notifications) for relevant persons/ organisations in the region (identified in the First Strike Plan). This includes notification to mariners to communicate navigational hazards introduced through response equipment and personnel.
- In the event of a response, identify and engage with relevant persons/ organisations and continually assess and review.

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5.6.4 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-9: Environmental Performance – Incident Management System

Environmental Performance Outcome		To support the effectiveness of all other control measures and monitor/record the performance levels achieved.		
Control measure		**Performance Standard**		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.7)
18	Operational SIMA	18.1	Confirm that the response techniques adopted at the time of acceptance remain appropriate to reduce the consequences of the spill within 24 hours.	1, 3A
		18.2	Record the evidence and justification for any deviation from the planned response activities.	
		18.3	Record the information and data from operational and scientific monitoring activities used to inform the SIMA.	
19	Stakeholder engagement	19.1	Prompt and record all notifications (including government notifications) for persons/ organisations in the region are made	
		19.2	In the event of a response, identification of relevant persons/ organisations will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	
		19.3	Undertake communications in accordance with: • Functional Support Team Guideline – Reputation • External Communication and Continuous Disclosure Procedure	
20	Personnel required to support any response	20.1	Action planning is an ongoing process that involves continual review to confirm techniques to control the incident are appropriate to the situation at the time.	1, 3B
		20.2	A duty roster of trained and competent people will be maintained to confirm that minimum manning requirements are met all year round.	3C
		20.3	Immediately activate the CIMT with personnel filling one or more of the following roles: • CIMT Incident Commander • CIMT Deputy Incident Commander • Operations Section Chief • Planning Section Chief • Logistics Section Chief • Documentation Unit Leader • Safety Officer • Environment Unit Leader • Human Resources Officer • Public Information Officer • Situation Unit Leader • Finance Section Chief • Source Control Section Chief	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		20.4	Collect and interpret information from the scene of the incident to determine support requirements to the site-based IMT, develop an IAP and assist with the execution of that plan.	

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		20.5	Security and Emergency Management (S&EM) advisors will be integrated into CIMT to monitor performance of all functional roles.	
		20.6	Continually communicate the status of the spill and support Woodside to determine the most appropriate response by delivering on the responsibilities of their role.	
		20.7	Follow the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[2], Operational Plans, FSPs, support plans and the IAPs developed.	1, 2, 3A, 4
		20.8	Contribute to Woodside's response in accordance with the aims and objectives set by the Incident Commander.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4

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5.7 Measurement criteria for all response techniques

Woodside measures compliance with environmental performance outcomes and standards through four primary mechanisms. The aforementioned performance tables identify which of these four mechanisms monitors the readiness and records the effectiveness and performance of the control measures adopted.

1. The Incident Management System

The Incident Management System (IMS) supports the implementation of the Crisis and Emergency Management Procedure Standard. The IMS provides a near real-time, single source of information for monitoring and recording an incident and measuring the performance of those control measures.

The Crisis and Emergency Management (CEM) Standard defines the management framework, including roles and responsibilities, to be applied to any size incident (including hydrocarbon spills). The organisational structure required to manage an incident is developed in a modular fashion and is based on the specific requirements of each incident. The structure can be scaled up or down.

The IAP process formally documents and communicates the:

- Incident objectives
- Status of assets
- Operational period objectives
- Response techniques (defined during response planning)
- The effectiveness of response techniques.

The information captured in the IMS (including information from personal logs and assigned tasks/close outs) confirms the response techniques implemented remain appropriate to reduce the consequences of the spill. The system also records all information and data that can be used to support the site-based IMT, development and the execution of the IAP.

2. The CEM Competency Dashboard

The CEM Competency Dashboard records the number of trained and competent responders that are available across Woodside to participate in a response.

This number varies dependent on expiry of competency certificates, staff attrition, internal rotations, leave and other absences. As such the Dashboard is designed to identify the minimum manning requirements and to identify sufficient redundancy to cater for the variances listed above.

Figure 5-1 shows the minimum manning numbers for the different hydrocarbon spill response roles and the number of qualified persons against those roles.

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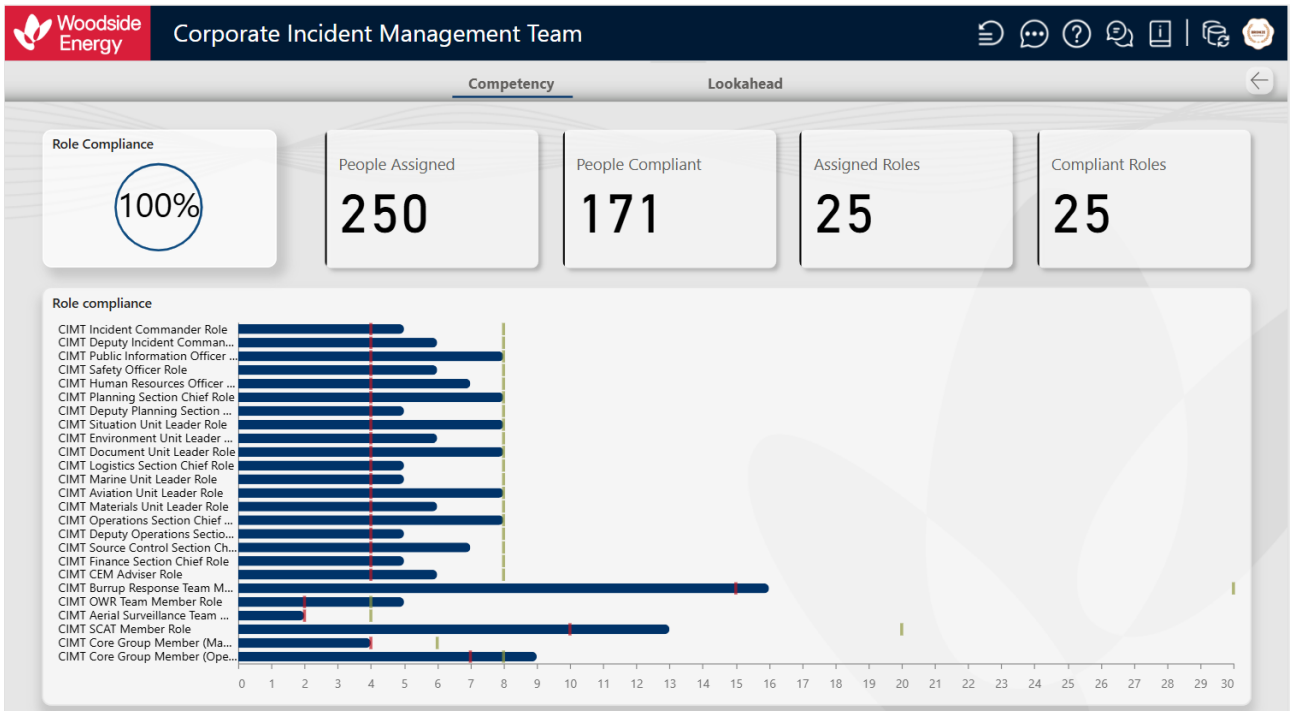
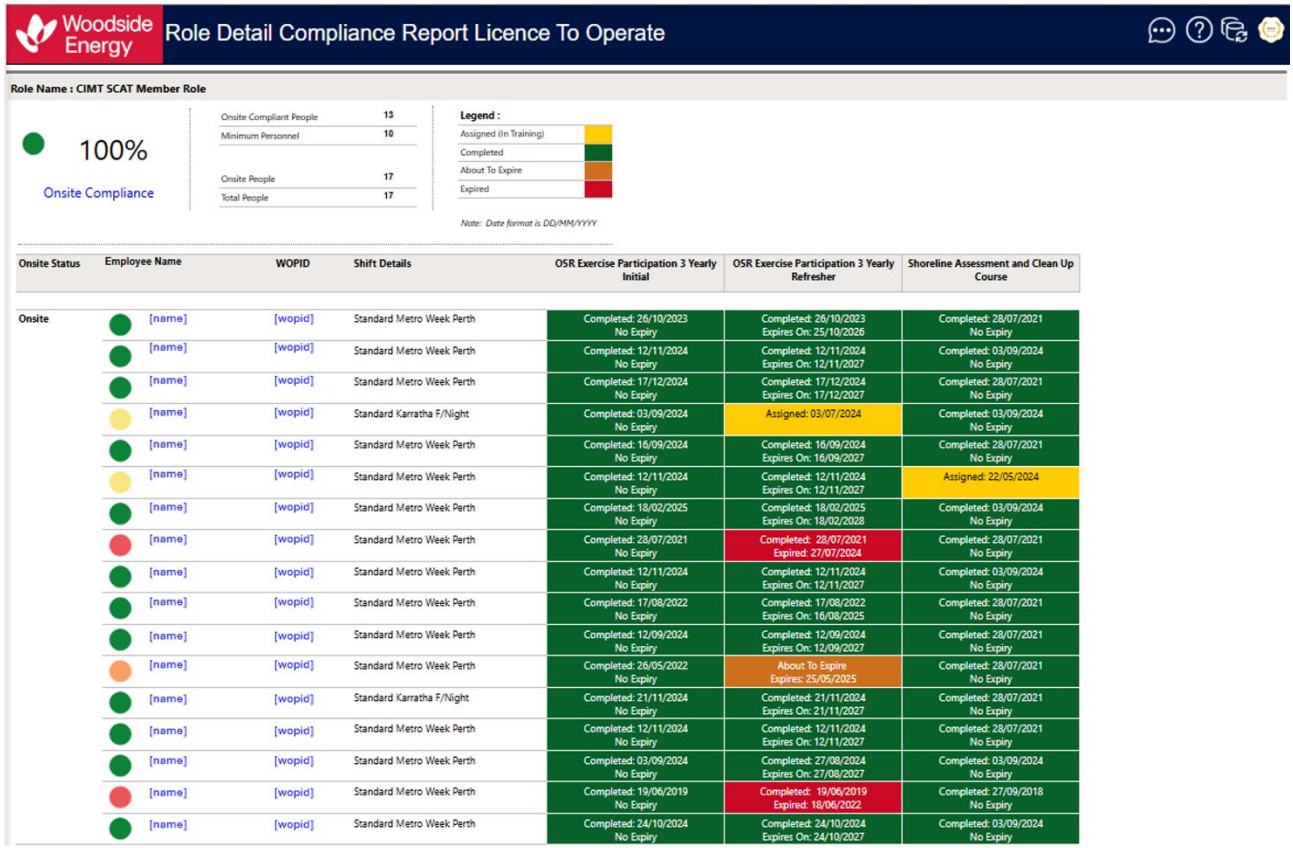


Figure 5-1: Example screenshot of the CEM dashboard

The Dashboard is one of Woodside's key means of monitoring its readiness to respond. It also demonstrates Woodside's ability to meet the requirements of the environmental performance standards that relate to certain response roles.

Figure 5-2 shows an example of the SCAT role and the training modules required to show competence.



Onsite Status	Employee Name	WOPID	Shift Details	OSR Exercise Participation 3 Yearly Initial	OSR Exercise Participation 3 Yearly Refresher	Shoreline Assessment and Clean Up Course
Onsite	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 26/10/2023 No Expiry	Completed: 26/10/2023 Expires On: 25/10/2026	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 17/12/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 17/12/2024 Expires On: 17/12/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Karratha F/Night	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry	Assigned: 03/07/2024	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 16/09/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 16/09/2024 Expires On: 16/09/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Assigned: 22/05/2024
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 18/02/2025 No Expiry	Completed: 18/02/2025 Expires On: 18/02/2028	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry	Completed: 28/07/2021 Expired: 27/07/2024	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 17/08/2022 No Expiry	Completed: 17/08/2022 Expires On: 16/08/2025	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/09/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/09/2024 Expires On: 12/09/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 26/05/2022 No Expiry	About To Expire Expires: 25/05/2025	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Karratha F/Night	Completed: 21/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 21/11/2024 Expires On: 21/11/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 12/11/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 12/11/2024 Expires On: 12/11/2027	Completed: 28/07/2021 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 27/08/2024 Expires On: 27/08/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 19/06/2019 No Expiry	Completed: 19/06/2019 Expired: 18/06/2022	Completed: 27/09/2018 No Expiry
	[name]	[wopid]	Standard Metro Week Perth	Completed: 24/10/2024 No Expiry	Completed: 24/10/2024 Expires On: 24/10/2027	Completed: 03/09/2024 No Expiry

Figure 5-2: Example screenshot for the SCAT role

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Woodside also maintains a pool of trained responders which is composed of but not limited to personnel from the following organisations:

- Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) core group
- AMOSC
- Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)
- Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)
- Woodside contracted workforce

3. The Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness Assurance Process

The Hydrocarbon Spill Response Team uses Woodside's assurance process to track compliance over three key control areas:

a. **Plans** – confirms all plans (including: Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[2], first strike plans, operational plans, support plans and tactical response plans) are current and in line with regulatory and internal requirements.

b. **Competency (personnel and testing)** – confirms the competency dashboard is up to date and there are the minimum numbers across CIMT, Crisis Management Team (CMT) and hydrocarbon spill response roles. The hydrocarbon spill training plan and exercise schedule, including testing of arrangements is also tracked. The Testing of Arrangements (TOA) register tracks the testing of all hydrocarbon spill response arrangements, key contracts and agreements in place with internal and external parties to ensure compliance.

c. **Capability (equipment and contracts)** – tracks and monitors capability that could be required in a hydrocarbon incident, including but not limited to: integrated fleet[9] vessel schedule, dispersant availability, rig/vessels monitoring, equipment stockpiles, tracking buoy locations and the CIMT duty roster.

The assurance process records how each commitment listed in the performance tables above is managed for ongoing compliance monitoring. The level of compliance can be reviewed in real time and is reported on a monthly basis through the CEM Function.

4. The Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Standard, Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Work Instruction (Australia),Hydrocarbon Spill Capability and Competency Standard, and Hydrocarbon Spill Response Standard

The Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Standard sets out how to plan and prepare for a liquid hydrocarbon spill to the marine environment. (Note, this standard does not apply to scenarios relating to gas releases in the marine environment). This standard details the requirement for an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) to be developed, maintained, reviewed, and approved by appropriate regulators (where applicable).

The Hydrocarbon Spill Planning Work Instruction (Australia) details planning for hydrocarbon spill response preparedness including:

- Developing OPEPs.
- Defining how spill scenarios are developed on an activity specific basis
- Priority response receptor determination.
- ALARP determination.

The Hydrocarbon Spill Capability and Competency Standard details:

- Developing spill training requirements and ongoing maintenance of training and competency for personnel
- Developing requirements for spill exercising / testing of spill response arrangements
- Maintaining access to identified equipment, personnel and contracts.

9 The Integrated fleet consists of vessels from multiple operators that have been contracted to Woodside to undertake a number of duties including hydrocarbon spill response.

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- Ensuring compliance and assurance is undertaken in accordance with external and internal requirements.

The Hydrocarbon Spill Response Standard details requirements for appropriate hydrocarbon spill response standards including:

- Safeguarding the safety and health of people (and responders and communities)
- Stopping the source of the spill as quickly as possible
- Minimising the environmental and community impact

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6 ALARP EVALUATION

This Section should be read in conjunction with Section 5 which is the capability planned for this activity.

6.1 Monitor and evaluate – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.1 with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.1.1 Monitor and evaluate – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.1.1.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered ***Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Aerostat (or similar inflatable observation platform) for localised aerial surveillance.	Lead time to Aerostat surveillance is disproportionate to the environmental benefit. The system also provides a very limited field of visibility around the vessel it is deployed from.	Long lead time to access (>10 days). Each system would require an operator to interpret data and direct vessels accordingly. Requires multiple systems for shoreline use.	Purchase cost per system is approximately A$300,000.	This option is not adopted as the minimal environmental benefit gained is disproportionate to the cost and complexity of its implementation.	No

6.1.1.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered ***Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Additional personnel trained to use systems.	Current arrangement provides an environmental benefit in the availability of trained personnel facilitating access to monitoring data used to inform all other response techniques. No improvement required.	No improvement can be made, all personnel in technical roles e.g. intelligence unit are trained and competent on the software systems. Personnel are trained and exercised regularly. Use of the software and systems forms part of regular work assignments and projects.	Cost for training in-house staff would be approximately A$25,000.	This option is not adopted as the current capability meets the need.	No
Additional satellite tracking buoys to enable greater area coverage.	Increased capability does not provide an environmental benefit compared to the disproportionate cost in having an additional contract in place.	Tracking buoy on location at manned facility and additional needs are met from Woodside-owned stocks in King Bay Supply Facility (KBSF) and Exmouth or can be provided by service provider.	Cost for an additional satellite tracking buoy would be A$200 per day or A$6000 to purchase.	This option is not adopted as the current capability meets the need, but additional units are available if required.	No
Additional trained aerial observers.	Current capability meets need. WEL has access to a pool of trained, competent observers at strategic locations to allow timely and sustainable response. Additional observers are available through current contracts with AMOSC and OSRL.	Current capability meets need. Woodside has a pool of trained, competent observers at strategic locations for timely and sustainable contracts with AMOSC and OSRL. Aviation standards and guidelines confirm all aircraft crews are competent for their roles. Woodside maintains a pool of trained and competent aerial observers with various home base locations to be called upon at the time of an incident. Regular audits of oil spill response organisations maintain training and competency.	Cost for additional trained aerial observers would be A$2000 per person per day.	This option is not adopted as the current capability meets the need, but additional observers are available via response contractors if required.	No

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6.1.1.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered ***Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Faster turnaround time from modelling contractor.	Improved control measure does not provide an environmental benefit compared to the disproportionate cost in having an additional contract in place.	External contractor on CIMT roster to be called as soon as required. However initial information needs to be gathered by CIMT team to request an accurate model. External contractor has person on call to respond from their own location.	Modelling service with a faster activation time would be achieved via membership of an alternative modelling service at an annual cost of A$50,000 for 24hr access plus an initial A$5000 per modelling run.	This option is not adopted as the minimal environmental benefit gained is disproportionate to the cost and complexity of its implementation.	No
Nighttime aerial surveillance.	The risk of undertaking the aerial observations at night is disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit. The images would be of low quality and as such the variable is not adopted.	Flights will only occur when deemed safe by the pilot. The risk of night operations is disproportionate to the benefit gained, as images from sensors (infrared, ultraviolet, etc). will be low quality. Flight time limitations will be adhered to.	No improvement can be made without risk to personnel health and safety and breaching Woodside's Golden Safety Rules.	This option is not adopted as the safety considerations outweigh any environmental benefit gained.	No

6.1.2 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative: none selected
- Additional: none selected
- Improved: none selected

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6.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.2 with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.2.1 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.2.1.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered ***Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
No reasonably practical alternative control measures identified					

6.2.1.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered ***Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
No reasonably practical additional control measures identified					

6.2.1.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered ***Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
No reasonably practical improved control measures identified					

6.2.2 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative: none selected
- Additional: none selected
- Improved: none selected

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6.3 Oiled Wildlife Response – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.3 with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.3.1 Existing Capability – Wildlife Response

Woodside's existing level of capability is based on internal and third-party resources that are available 24 hours, 7 days per week. The capability presented below is displayed as ranges to incorporate operational factors such as weather, crew/vessel/aircraft/vehicle location and duties, survey or classification society inspection requirements, overflight/port/quarantine permits and inspections, crew/pilot duty and fatigue hours, refuelling/re-stocking provisions, and other similar logistic and operational limitation that are beyond Woodside's direct control.

6.3.2 Oiled Wildlife Response - Control Measure Options Analysis

6.3.2.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered ***Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Direct contracts with service providers	This option duplicates the capability accessed through AMOSC and OSRL and would compete for the same resources. Does not provide a significant increase in environmental benefit.	These delivery options provide increased effectiveness through more direct communication and control of specialists. However, no significant net benefit is anticipated.	Duplication of capability – already subscribed to through contracts with AMOSC and OSRL	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.3.2.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered ***Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Additional wildlife treatment systems	The selected delivery options provide access to call-off contracts with selected specialist providers. The agreements ensure that these resources can be mobilised to meet the required response objectives, commensurate with the progressive nature of environmental impact and the time available to monitor hydrocarbon plume trajectories. Provides response equipment and personnel by Day 3. The additional cost in having a dedicated oiled wildlife response (equipment and personnel) in place is disproportionate to environmental benefit. These selected delivery options provide capacity to carry out an oiled wildlife response if contact is predicted; and to scale up the response if required to treat widespread contamination. Current capability meets the needs required and there is no additional environmental benefit in adopting the improvements.	Although hydrocarbon contact above wildlife response threshold concentrations (>10 g/m^2) with offshore waters is expected from day one, given the low likelihood of such an event occurring and that the current capability meets the need, the cost of implementing measures to reduce the mobilisation time is considered disproportionate to the benefit. Additionally, the remote offshore location of the release site provides sufficient opportunity for the ongoing monitoring and surveillance operations to inform the scale of the response. Numbers of oiled wildlife are expected to be low in the remote offshore setting of the oiled wildlife response, given the distance from known aggregation areas. Oiled wildlife response capacity would be addressed for open Commonwealth waters through the AMOSC arrangements, as informed by operational monitoring, and under the direction of DBCA in nearshore areas. The cost and organisational complexity of this approach is moderate, and the overall delivery effectiveness is high.	Additional wildlife response resources could total A$1,700 per operational site per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No
Additional trained wildlife responders	Numbers of oiled wildlife are expected to be low in the remote offshore setting of the oiled wildlife response, given the distance from known aggregation areas. The potential environmental benefit of training additional personnel is expected to be low.	Current numbers meet the needs required and additional personnel are available through existing contracts with oil spill response organisations and environmental panel contractors. Additional equipment and facilities would be required to support ongoing response, depending on the scale of the event and the impact to wildlife and	Additional wildlife response personnel cost A$2,000 per person per day	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

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		maybe sourced via existing contracts with OSROs. Materials for holding facilities, portable pools, enclosures and rehabilitation areas would be sourced as required.			

6.3.2.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered ***Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Faster mobilisation time for wildlife response	Response time is limited by specialist personnel mobilisation time. Current timing is sufficient for expected as there is no predicted shoreline contact. This control measure provides increased effectiveness through faster mobilisation of specialists. However, no significant net environmental benefit is expected due to there being no shoreline stranding predicted.	Pre-positioning vessels or equipment would reduce mobilisation time for oiled wildlife response activities. However, given the effectiveness of an oiled wildlife response is expected to be low, an earlier response would provide a marginal increase in environmental benefit.	Wildlife response packages to preposition at vulnerable sites identified through the deterministic modelling cost A$700 per package per day. The cost of having dedicated equipment and personnel available to respond faster is considered disproportionate to the environmental benefit.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.3.3 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative: none selected
- Additional: none selected
- Improved: none selected

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6.4 Waste Management – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.4 with those that have been selected for implementation highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.4.1 Existing Capability – Waste Management

Woodside's existing level of capability is based on internal and third-party resources that are available 24 hours, 7 days per week. The capability presented below is displayed as ranges to incorporate operational factors such as weather, crew/vessel/aircraft/vehicle location and duties, survey or classification society inspection requirements, overflight/port/quarantine permits and inspections, crew/pilot duty and fatigue hours, refuelling/restocking provisions, and other similar logistic and operational limitation that are beyond Woodside's direct control.

6.4.2 Waste Management - Control Measure Options Analysis

6.4.2.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered *Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control*					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
No reasonably practical alternative control measures identified					

6.4.2.2 Additional Control Measures

Additional Control Measures considered *Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures*					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Increased waste storage capability	The procurement of waste storage equipment options on the day of the event will allow immediate response and storage of collected waste. The environmental benefit of immediate waste storage is to reduce ecological consequence by safely securing waste, allowing continuous response operations to occur.	Access to Veolia's storage options provides the resources required to store and transport sufficient waste to meet the need. Access to waste contractors existing facilities enables waste to be stockpiled and gradually processed within the regional waste handling facilities. Additional temporary storage equipment is available through existing contract and arrangements with OSRL. Existing arrangements meet identified need for the PAP.	Cost for increased waste disposal capability would be approx. A$1,300 per m^3. Cost for increased onshore temporary waste storage capability would be approx. A$40 per unit per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.4.2.3 Improved Control Measures

Improved Control Measures considered *Improved control measures are evaluated for improvements they could bring to the effectiveness of adopted control measures in terms of functionality, availability, reliability, survivability, independence and compatibility*					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Faster response time	The access to Veolia waste storage options provides the resources to store and transport waste, permitting the wastes to be stockpiled and gradually processed within the regional waste handling facilities. Bulk transport to Veolia's licensed waste management facilities would be undertaken via controlled-waste-licensed vehicles and in accordance with Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004. The environmental benefit from successful waste storage will reduce pressure on the treatment and disposal facilities reducing ecological consequences by safely securing waste. In addition, waste storage	Woodside already maintains an equipment stockpile in Exmouth to enable shorter response times to incidents. This stockpile includes temporary waste storage equipment. Woodside has access to stockpiles of waste storage and equipment in Dampier and Exmouth through existing contracts and arrangements.	The incremental benefit of having a dedicated local Woodside owned stockpile of waste equipment and transport is considered minor and cost is considered disproportionate to the benefit gained given predicted shoreline contact times.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

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	and transport will allow continuous response operations to occur. This delivery option would increase known available storage, eliminating the risk of additional resources not being available at the time of the event. However, the environmental benefit of Woodside procuring additional waste storage is considered minor as the risk of additional storage not being available at the time of the event is considered low and existing arrangements provide adequate storage to support the response.				

6.4.3 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP.

- Alternative: none selected
- Additional: none selected
- Improved: none selected

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6.5 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base OSM capability described in Section 5.5 with the Woodside OSM-BIP with those that have been selected for implementation which are highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit, and/or the option is not reasonably practical. Control measures where there is not a clear justification for their inclusion or exclusion may be subject to a detailed ALARP assessment.

6.5.1 Existing Capability – Operational and Scientific Monitoring

Woodside's existing level of capability is based on internal and third-party resources that are available 24 hours, 7 days per week. The capability for operational and scientific monitoring is detailed in Section 5.5 and is adequate for the response required for the modelled MDO spill scenario (CS-02).

6.5.2 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.5.2.1 Alternative Control Measures

Alternative Control Measures considered ***Alternative control measures including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Dedicated contracted OSM vessel (exclusive to Woodside)	Would provide marginally faster mobilisation time of initial monitoring resources. However, the timescale difference would be limited when compared to the availability of in-field support vessels which are equipped with quality sampling equipment, meaning it would result in very minor to no environmental benefit.	Chartering and equipping additional vessels on standby for operational and scientific monitoring has been considered. The option is reasonably practicable but the sacrifice (charter costs and organisational complexity) is significant, particularly when existing contracted support vessels can be equipped with water quality sampling equipment. Additionally, vessels are not the limiting factor in deployment times, as the majority of operational and scientific monitoring components require trained specialists, who can take > 72 hours to mobilise.	The cost and organisational complexity of contracting a dedicated response vessel is considered disproportionate to the marginal environmental benefit by adopting these delivery options.	This control measure is not adopted as the costs and complexity are considered disproportionate to any environmental benefit that might be realised.	No

6.5.2.2 Additional control measures

Additional Control Measures considered ***Additional control measures are evaluated in terms of them reducing an environmental impact or an environmental risk when added to the existing suite of control measures***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Pre-position a team of trained scientific monitoring personnel on standby in Dampier	Pre-positioning a team of trained scientific monitoring personnel closer to the spill location would result in quicker mobilisation times for one or two priority OMPs or SMPs to be implemented.	A trained team of scientific monitoring personnel positioned in Dampier could result in a more rapid deployment of first strike monitoring. However, this option is reliant on suitable vessels being readily available in Dampier and not requiring relocation from nearby ports or adjacent offshore locations.	The costs of having a small team of trained scientific monitoring personnel available on standby in Dampier would be in excess of $3-4M / annum and would be an associated cost to the activity whether there was a spill or not.	The cost of maintaining a team of trained scientific monitoring personnel on standby in Dampier is considered disproportionate, as multiple teams of trained personnel are required to implement multiple OMPs and SMPs. It is considered more cost effective and feasible to pre-position first strike sampling kits on support vessels (see below).	No
Contract additional OSM Service Providers to increase availability of monitoring personnel in the first 2 weeks of the spill	The availability of additional monitoring personnel could theoretically increase the number of receptors and locations able to be monitored, however, the ability to deploy personnel would be subject to a range of feasibility considerations.	This option has been considered and evaluated; however, it has been discounted on the basis that deploying a significantly larger number of monitoring teams concurrently with response operations would introduce additional safety, environmental, and operational risks. The current resource assessment within Section C4 indicates that up to 20 monitoring teams may be required during the initial two weeks of the response. Expanding this effort further by engaging additional contracted monitoring teams would likely result in increased simultaneous operations (SIMOPs), elevating the potential for vessel interactions, collision risks, anchoring impacts, and waste discharges, thereby increasing the overall risk profile. To ensure risk remains ALARP, a staged and scalable approach to resourcing has been adopted. Should additional monitoring capacity be required	Cost to contract an additional OSM Service Provider.	The option to contract an additional OSM Service Provider to increase the number of contracted monitoring teams during the initial stages of the spill response has been assessed and found not to be reasonably practicable due to the elevated safety and environmental risks associated with SIMOPs, including vessel collisions, anchoring impacts, and waste discharges. These risks outweigh the marginal benefit of increased early-stage monitoring coverage, particularly given the scale of the existing response and monitoring deployment already planned.	No

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		from week 3 onwards, this will be identified early through ongoing review of monitor and evaluate activities and existing monitoring efforts. Woodside will activate additional resourcing via its existing contract with the OSM Services Provider, thereby ensuring a streamlined and controlled expansion of effort. By this stage of the response, operational response activities are expected to have stabilised, reducing the likelihood and severity of SIMOPs-related risks. In addition, efficiencies may be gained by reallocating existing monitoring teams to other priority receptors where monitoring is still required, particularly in cases where termination criteria have been met at initial locations. This dynamic resourcing approach ensures that additional personnel are only deployed when necessary, thereby supporting both environmental and safety performance outcomes and maintaining ALARP principles throughout the monitoring program.			
Purchase water quality / hydrocarbon sampling kits for pre-positioning on nearby support vessels and develop technical procedure for sample collection	The availability of initial water quality / hydrocarbon sampling kits on nearby support vessels (and an accompanying technical procedure for sample collection) will provide an opportunity for more rapid initial measurements of hydrocarbon properties and concentrations. This information will provide important initial situational awareness information that will aid decision making in both monitoring and response efforts.	This control measure will improve the availability and timeframe for first strike water quality sampling.	Implementing this additional control measure will involve time and effort to source and supply first strike sampling kits to the selected supply vessels. There will also be employee time involved in developing and conducting training to vessel crews on the technical procedure for sample collection.	Adoption of this control measure will provide an additional and quicker opportunity for first strike water quality sampling, resulting in improved situational awareness for decision making in monitoring and response teams.	Yes
Modify Woodside Aerial Surveillance Observer Log to enable observers to record marine fauna sightings (presence and type of fauna)	Initial aerial surveillance provides important information for decision making in response operations, but can also provide important initial environmental monitoring data. Amending the Woodside Aerial Surveillance Observer Log to include the ability to report on location, presence and type of fauna could assist in a more rapid, effective deployment of specialised OMP teams for Marine Fauna Assessment and Oiled Wildlife Response.	This control measure is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost to modify the Aerial Surveillance Observer Log is minimal and is associated with time and effort of existing employees.	Adoption of this control measure is considered to be beneficial as it could assist in more effective and efficient deployment of fauna monitoring and response efforts.	Yes
Conduct periodical review of existing baseline data sources across receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days at the low thresholds and a probability ≥10%	This ensures that receptors with deficient baseline data are identified. This is a consideration for initial monitoring prioritisation and the finalisation of each SMP design	This control measure is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost of contract with Service Provider.	Understanding the presence or absence, suitability and quality of baseline data for receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days, at a probability ≥ 10%, is an important preparatory measure. Understanding which receptors have insufficient baseline data will help quickly guide monitoring prioritisation and the finalisation of each SMP design and whether there is a need to include alternative designs.	Yes

6.5.2.3 Improved Control Measures considered

Improved Control Measures considered ***Improved control measures, including potentially more effective and/or novel control measures are evaluated as replacements for an adopted control***					
Option considered	Environmental consideration	Feasibility	Approximate Cost	Assessment conclusions	Implemented
Adoption of the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement for OSM capability provision	A Joint Industry capability provision has considerable benefits, including an improvement to industry OSM standards; improved reliability in accessing specialist personnel; efficiencies and capability growth associated with shared testing and exercising; and greater depth in Monitoring Service Provider (MSP)	This control measure has already been developed by Industry and is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost of annual subscription to OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement	Adopting this control measure involves additional costs, but the benefits of a Joint Industry OSM capability provision outweighs the costs and therefore this additional measure has been accepted.	Yes

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	capability, with a centralised contract coordinating multiple consultancies and MSPs.				
Determine the required specifications for suitable monitoring vessels, including specialised equipment for OMPs and SMPs (i.e. hiab) and the requirement of shallow draft vessels to access offshore islands and priority monitoring areas	Understanding vessel specification requirements for OSM at priority locations will result in quicker mobilisation times, and more effective monitoring, as correctly equipped vessels will be made available at the commencement the monitoring effort.	This control measure is considered reasonably practicable to implement.	Cost to determine vessel specifications is minimal and is associated with time and effort of existing employees.	This control measure would result in the correct vessels being mobilised for monitoring personnel and result in quicker implementation of monitoring.	Yes

6.5.3 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the PAP:

- Alternative: none selected
- Additional:
  - purchase water quality / hydrocarbon sampling kits for pre-positioning on nearby support vessels and develop technical procedure for sample collection
  - modify Woodside Aerial Surveillance Observer Log to enable observers to record marine fauna sightings (presence and type of fauna)
  - conduct periodical review of existing baseline data sources for receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days, at the low thresholds and a probability ≥ 10%.
- Improved:
  - adopt the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement for OSM capability provision
  - determine the required specifications for suitable monitoring vessels, including specialised equipment for OMPs and SMPs (i.e. hiab) and the requirement of shallow draft vessels to access offshore islands and priority monitoring areas.

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6.5.4 ALARP and Acceptability Summary

ALARP and Acceptability Summary		
Operational and Scientific Monitoring		
ALARP Summary	X	Known, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted
	X	No additional, alternative and improved control measures would provide further benefit
	X	No reasonably practical additional, alternative, and/or improved control measure exists
	The resulting operational and scientific monitoring capability has been assessed against the credible spill scenarios. The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to monitoring operations to assess and evaluate the scale and extent of impacts. Known, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted with the cost and organisational complexity of these options determined to be Moderate and the overall delivery effectiveness considered Medium. The Operational and Scientific Monitoring's main objectives can be met, with the addition of one alternative control measures to provide further benefit.	
Acceptability Summary	• The control measures selected for implementation manage the potential impacts and risks to ALARP. • In the event of a hydrocarbon spill for the PAP, the control measures selected, meet or exceed the requirements of Woodside Management System and industry best-practice. • Operational and scientific monitoring control and activities are compliant with relevant environmental legislation and regulations, including the EPBC Act. • Throughout the PAP, relevant Australian standards and codes of practice will be followed to evaluate the impacts from a loss of well control. • Consultation undertaken for the PAP did not receive feedback regarding concerns for Operational and Scientific Monitoring activities in response to a hydrocarbon spill. • The level of impact and risk to the environment has been considered with regards to the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD); and risks and impacts from a range of identified scenarios were assessed in detail. The control measures described consider the conservation of biological and ecological diversity, through both the selection of control measures and the management of their performance. The control measures have been developed to account for credible case scenarios, and uncertainty has not been used as a reason for postponing control measures.	
On the basis from the ALARP and acceptability summary as presented above and in Section 6 of the EP Woodside considers the adopted controls discussed manage the impacts and risks associated with implementing operational and scientific monitoring activities to a level that is ALARP and acceptable.		

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7 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESPONSE TECHNIQUES

The implementation of response techniques may modify the impacts and risks identified in the EP and response activities can introduce additional impacts and risks from response operations themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to complete an assessment to ensure these impacts and risks have been considered and specific measures are put in place to continually review and manage these further impacts and risks to ALARP and Acceptable levels. A simplified assessment process has been used to complete this task which covers the identification, analysis, evaluation and treatment of impacts and risks introduced by responding to the event.

7.1 Identification of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

Each of the control measures can modify the impacts and risks identified in the EP. These impacts and risks have been previously assessed within the scope of the EP. Refer to the EP for details regarding how these risks are being managed. They are not discussed further in this document.

- Atmospheric emissions
- Routine and non-routine discharges
- Physical presence, proximity to other vessels (shipping and fisheries)
- Routine acoustic emissions vessels
- Lighting for night work/navigational safety
- Invasive marine species
- Collision with marine fauna
- Disturbance to Seabed

Additional impacts and risks associated with the control measures not included within the scope of the EP include:

- Vessel operations and anchoring
- Secondary contamination from the management of waste
- Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife

7.2 Analysis of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

The table below compares the adopted control measures for this activity against the environmental values that can be affected when they are implemented.

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Table 7-1: Analysis of risks and impacts

	Environmental Value						
	Soil and Groundwater	Marine Sediment Quality	Water Quality	Air Quality	Ecosystems/ Habitat	Species	Socio-Economic
Monitor and evaluate	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Source control		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oiled wildlife response					✓	✓	
Operational and scientific monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste management	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

7.3 Evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

Vessel operations and anchoring

During the implementation of response techniques, where water depths allow, it is possible that response vessels will be required to anchor (e.g. during operational and scientific monitoring). The use of vessel anchoring will be minimal and likely to occur when the impacted area is inaccessible via road. Anchoring in the nearshore environment of sensitive receptor locations will have the potential to impact coral reef, seagrass beds and other benthic communities in these areas. Recovery of benthic communities from anchor damage depends on the size of anchor and frequency of anchoring. Impacts would be highly localised (restricted to the footprint of the vessel anchor and chain) and temporary, with full recovery expected.

Waste generation

Implementing the selected response techniques will result in the generation of the following waste streams that will require management and disposal:

- Liquids (recovered oil/water mixture), recovered from containment and recovery and shoreline clean-up operations
- Semi-solids/solids (oily solids), collected during containment and recovery and shoreline clean-up operations
- Debris (e.g. seaweed, sand, woods, plastics), collected during containment and recovery and shoreline clean-up operations and oiled wildlife response.

If not managed and disposed of correctly, wastes generated during the response have the potential for secondary contamination similar to that described above, impacts to wildlife through contact with or ingestion of waste materials and contamination risks if not disposed of correctly onshore.

Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife

Additional stress or injury to wildlife could be caused through the following phases of a response:

- Capturing wildlife
- Transporting wildlife
- Stabilisation of wildlife
- Cleaning and rinsing of oiled wildlife
- Rehabilitation (e.g. diet, cage size, housing density)
- Release of treated wildlife

Inefficient capture techniques have the potential to cause undue stress, exhaustion or injury to wildlife, additionally pre-emptive capture could cause undue stress and impacts to wildlife when there are uncertainties

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in the forecast trajectory of the spill. During the transportation and stabilisation phases there is the potential for additional thermoregulation stress on captured wildlife. Additionally, during the cleaning process, it is important personnel undertaking the tasks are familiar with the relevant techniques to ensure that further injury and the removal of water proofing feathers are managed and mitigated. Finally, during the release phase it's important that wildlife is not released back into a contaminated environment.

7.4 Treatment of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

In respect of the impacts and risks assessed the following treatment measures have been adopted. It must be recognised that this environmental assessment is seeking to identify how to maintain the level of impact and risks at levels that are ALARP and of an acceptable level rather than exploring further impact and risk reduction. It is for this reason that the treatment measures identified in this assessment will be captured in Operational Plans, Tactical Response Plans, and/or First Strike Plans.

Vessel operations and anchoring

- If vessels are required for access, anchoring locations will be selected to minimise disturbance to benthic primary producer habitats. Where existing fixed anchoring points are not available, locations will be selected to minimise impact to nearshore benthic environments with a preference for areas of sandy seabed where they can be identified (Performance Standard (PS) 17.1)
- Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines (PS 17.2)

Waste generation

- Teams will segregate liquid and solid wastes at the earliest opportunity (PS 11.1)

Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife

- Oiled wildlife operations (including hazing) would be implemented with advice and assistance from the DBCA Oiled Wildlife Advisor and in accordance with the processes and methodologies described in the WA OWRP and the relevant regional plan. (PS 9.1)

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8 ALARP CONCLUSION

An analysis of alternative, additional and improved control measures has been undertaken to determine their reasonableness and practicability. The tables in Section 6 document the considerations made in this evaluation. Where the costs of an alternative, additional, or improved control measure have been determined to be clearly disproportionate to the environmental benefit gained from its adoption it has been rejected. Where this is not considered to be the case the control measure has been adopted.

The risks from a hydrocarbon spill have been reduced to ALARP because:

- Woodside has a significant hydrocarbon spill response capability to respond to the WCCS through the control measures identified.
- New and modified impacts and risks associated with implementing response techniques have been considered and will not increase the risks associated with the activity.
- A consideration of alternative, additional, and improved control measures identified any other control measures that delivered proportionate environmental benefit compared to the cost of adoption for this activity ensuring that:
  - Known, reasonably practicable control measures have been adopted.
  - No additional, reasonably practicable alternative and/or improved control measures would provide further environmental benefit.
  - No reasonably practical additional, alternative, and/or improved control measure exists.
- A structured process for considering alternative, additional, and improved control measures was completed for each control measure .
- The evaluation was undertaken based on the outputs of the WCCS so that the capability in place is sufficient for all other scenario from this activity.
- The likelihood of the WCCS spill has been ignored in evaluating what was reasonably practicable.

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9 ACCEPTABILITY CONCLUSION

Following the ALARP evaluation process, Woodside deems the hydrocarbon spill risks and impacts have been reduced to an acceptable level by meeting all of the following criteria:

- Techniques are consistent with Woodside's processes and relevant internal requirements including policies, culture, processes, standards, structures and systems.
- Levels of risk/ impact are deemed acceptable by relevant persons/ organisations are aligned with the uniqueness of, and/or the level of protection assigned to the environment, its sensitivity to pressures introduced by the activity, and the proximity of activities to sensitive receptors, and have been aligned with Part 3 of the EPBC Act.
- Selected control measures meet requirements of legislation and conventions to which Australia is a signatory (e.g. MARPOL, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention, and the Biodiversity Convention etc.). In addition to these, other non-legislative requirements met include:
  - Australian IUCN reserve management principles for Commonwealth marine protected areas and bioregional marine plans.
  - National Water Quality Management Strategy and supporting guidelines for marine water quality.
  - Conditions of approval set under other legislation.
  - National and international requirements for managing pollution from ships.
  - National biosecurity requirements.
- Industry standards, best practices and widely adopted standards and other published materials have been used and referenced when defining acceptable levels. Where these are inconsistent with mandatory/ legislative regulations, explanation has been provided for the proposed deviation. Any deviation produces the same or a better level of environmental performance (or outcome).

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11 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description / Definition
~	Approximately
<, ≤	Less than, less than or equal to
>, ≥	Greater then, greater than or equal to
°C	Degrees Celsius
AEP	Australian Energy Producers (formerly Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association [APPEA]; from 13 September 2023)
ALARP	As low as reasonably practicable; Demonstration through reasoned and supported arguments that there are no other practicable options that could reasonably be adopted to reduce risks further.
AMOP	Arctic and Marine Oil Spill Program
AMOSC	Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
APPEA	Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (now Australian Energy Producers (AEP); from 13 September 2023)
Availability	The availability of a control measure is the percentage of time that it is capable of performing its function (operating time plus standby time) divided by the total period (whether in service or not). In other words, it is the probability that the control has not failed or is undergoing a maintenance or repair function when it needs to be used.
BAOAC	Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code
BC Act	Western Australian Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
BIA	Biologically Important Area
BIP	Bridging Implementation Plan
BP	Boiling point
CEM	Crisis and Emergency Management
CERCLA	United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team (Level 2 incidents)
CMT	Crisis Management Team (Level 3 incidents)
Control	The means by which risk from events is eliminated or minimised.
Control effectiveness	A measure of how well the control measures perform their required function.
Control measure (risk control measure)	The features that eliminate, prevent, reduce or mitigate the risk to environment associated with Petroleum Activity.
COP	Common Operating Picture
Credible spill scenario	A spill considered by Woodside as representative of maximum volume and characteristics of a spill that could occur as part of the Petroleum Activity.
CS	Credible scenario
cSt	Centistokes
DBCA	Western Australia Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DTMI	Western Australia Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure
DWH	Deepwater Horizon

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Term	Description / Definition
EMBA	Environment that May Be Affected. The summary of quantitative modelling where the marine environment could be exposed to hydrocarbons levels exceeding hydrocarbon threshold concentrations.
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
Environment Regulations	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023
EP	Environment Plan
EPBC Act	Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
FSP	First Strike Plan
ft	Feet (non-metric distance measurement)
GPGT	Geophysical and geotechnical
HSE	Health, safety and environment
HSP	Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness
HVLP	High volume low pressure
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMS	Incident Management System
IMT	Incident Management Team (Level 1 incidents)
Incident	An event where a release of energy resulted in or had (with) the potential to cause injury, ill health, damage to the environment, damage to equipment or assets or company reputation.
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBSF	King Bay Supply Facility
KEF	Key Ecological Feature
KGP	Karratha Gas Plant
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
MARPOL	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. Also known as MARPOL 73/78.
MDO	Marine Diesel Oil
MEPC	Marine Environment Protection Committee (part of the IMO)
MGO	Marine Gas Oil
mm	Millimetre
MSA	Master Services Agreement
MSP	Monitoring Service Provider
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corporation
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis

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Term	Description / Definition
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (Australia)
NR	Nature Reserve
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
OILMAP	Oil Spill Model and Response System
OM	Operational Monitoring
OMP	Operational Monitoring Plan
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OSCA	Oil Spill Control Agent
OSM	Operational and Scientific Monitoring
OSPRMA	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment
OSRL	Oil Spill Response Limited
OSTM	Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling
OWR	Oiled Wildlife Response
OWRP	Oiled Wildlife Response Plan
Performance outcome	A statement of the overall goal or outcome to be achieved by a control measure
Performance standard	The parameters against which [risk] controls are assessed to ensure they reduce risk to ALARP. A statement of the key requirements (indicators) that the control measure has to achieve in order to perform as intended in relation to its functionality, availability, reliability, survivability and dependencies.
PPA	Priority Protection Area
ppb	Parts per billion
Preparedness	Measures taken before an incident in order to improve the effectiveness of a response
PS	Performance Standard
Reasonably practicable	... a computation ... made by the owner, in which the quantum of risk is placed on one scale and the sacrifice involved in the measures necessary for averting the risk (whether in money, time or trouble) [showing whether or not] that there is a gross disproportion between them ... made by the owner at a point of time anterior to the accident. (Judgement: Edwards v National Coal Board [1949])
Receptor areas	Geographically referenced areas such as bays, islands, coastlines and/or protected area (World Heritage Area [WHA], Commonwealth or State marine reserve or park) containing one or more receptor type.
Receptor Sensitivities	This is a classification scheme to categorise receptor sensitivity to an oil spill. The Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) is a numerical classification of the relative sensitivity of a particular environment (particularly different shoreline types) to an oil spill.
Receptors at risk	Physical, biological and social resources identified as at risk from hydrocarbon contact using oil spill modelling predictions.
Regulator	NOPSEMA are the Environment Regulator under the Environment Regulations.
Reliability	The probability that at any point in time a control measure will operate correctly for a further specified length of time.
Response technique	The key priorities and objectives to be achieved by the response plan Measures taken in response to an event to reduce or prevent adverse consequences.
RPA	Response Protection Area

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Term	Description / Definition
S&EM	Security and Emergency Management
SCAT	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Techniques
SCU	Shoreline clean-up
SHP-MEE	State Hazard Plan – Maritime Environmental Emergencies
SIMA	Spill Impact Mitigation and Assessment
SIMAP	Integrated Oil Spill Impact Model System
SIMOPS	Simultaneous operations
SMP	Scientific Monitoring Plan
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
Survivability	Whether or not a control measure is able to survive a potentially damaging event is relevant for all control measures that are required to function after an incident has occurred.
Threshold	Hydrocarbon threshold concentrations applied to the risk assessment to evaluate hydrocarbon spills. These are defined as: surface hydrocarbon concentration – ≥10 g/m^2, dissolved – ≥10 ppb and entrained hydrocarbon concentrations – ≥1,000 ppb.
ToA	Testing of Arrangements
TRP	Tactical Response Plan
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UK	United Kingdom
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WA	Western Australia
WAOWRP	WA Oiled Wildlife Response Plan
WCCS	Worst Case Credible Scenario
WHA	World Heritage Area
Woodside	Woodside Energy Limited

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ANNEX A: NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS DETAILED OUTCOMES

A NEBA has been conducted to assess the net environmental benefit of different response techniques to selected receptors in the event of an oil spill from the Petroleum Activity for loss of MDO due to vessel collision. The complete list of potential receptor locations within the EMBA is included in Section 6 of the EP.

The locations utilised for the NEBA were limited to the identified RPAs of the **Petroleum Activity** identified from modelling (see Section 3 for outline of selection). These include receptors which have potential for the following:

- Surface contact (>50 g/m^2)
- Surface contact (>10 g/m^2 for potential oiled wildlife response)
- Shoreline accumulation (>100 g/m^2) at any time (note: no shoreline contact is predicted at this threshold)

The detailed NEBA assessment outcomes are shown below. The Petroleum Activity preoperational NEBA contains the full assessments.

Table A-1: NEBA assessment technique recommendations for 500 m^3 of MDO surface release from vessel collision

Receptor	Monitor and evaluate	Containment and recovery	Dispersant application: > 20 m water depth and > 10 km from shore/reefs	Shoreline protection	Shoreline clean-up (manual)	Shoreline clean-up (mechanical)	Shoreline clean-up(chemical)	Oiled wildlife response	In situ burning	Mechanical dispersion	Source control
Open Ocean	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Montebello MP *Note: did not exceed surface contact threshold of >50 g/m^2 however did exceed surface contact>10 g/m^2 to trigger OWR*	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Overall assessment

Sensitive receptor (sites identified in EP)	Monitor and evaluate	Containment and recovery	Dispersant application: > 20 m water depth and > 10 km from shore/reefs	Shoreline protection	Shoreline clean-up (manual)	Shoreline clean-up (mechanical)	Shoreline clean-up(chemical)	Oiled wildlife response	In situ burning	Mechanical dispersion	Source control
Is this response Practicable?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
NEBA identifies response potentially of net environmental benefit?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

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NEBA Impact Ranking Classification Guidance

To reduce variability between assessments, the following ranking descriptions have been devised to guide the workshop process:

			Degree of impact10	Potential duration of impact	Equivalent Woodside Corporate Risk Matrix Consequence Level
Positive	3P	Major	Likely to prevent: • behavioural impact to biological receptors • behavioural impact to socio-economic receptors e.g. changes to day-today business operations, public opinion/behaviours (e.g. avoidance of amenities such as beaches) or regulatory designations.	Decrease in duration of impact by > 5 years	N/A
	2P	Moderate	Likely to prevent: • significant impact to a single phase of reproductive cycle of biological receptors • detectable financial impact, either directly (e.g. loss of income) or indirectly (e.g. via public perception), for socio-economic receptors.	Decrease in duration of impact by 1–5 years	N/A
	1P	Minor	Likely to prevent impacts on: • significant proportion of population or breeding stages of biological receptors • socio-economic receptors such as: – significant impact to the sensitivity of protective designation; or – significant and long-term impact to business/industry.	Decrease in duration of impact by several seasons (< 1 year)	N/A
	0	Non-mitigated spill impact	**No detectable difference to unmitigated spill scenario.**		
Negative	1N	Minor	Likely to result in: • behavioural impact to biological receptors • behavioural impact to socio-economic receptors e.g. changes to day-to-day business operations, public opinion/behaviours (e.g. avoidance of amenities such as beaches), or regulatory designations.	Increase in duration of impact by several seasons (< 1 year)	Increase in risk by one sub-category, without changing category (e.g. Minor (E) to Minor (D))
	2N	Moderate	Likely to result in: • significant impact to a single phase of reproductive cycle for biological receptors; or • detectable financial impact, either directly (e.g. loss of income) or indirectly (e.g. via public perception), for socio-economic receptors. This level of negative impact is recoverable and unlikely to result in closure of business/industry in the region.	Increase in duration of impact by 1–5 years	Increase in risk by one category (e.g. Minor (D) to Moderate (C or B))
	3N	Major	Likely to result in impacts on: • significant proportion of population or breeding stages of biological receptors • socio-economic receptors resulting in either: – significant impact to the sensitivity of protective designation; or – significant and long-term impact to business/industry.	Increase in duration of impact by > 5 years or unrecoverable	Increase in risk by two categories (e.g. Minor (E) to Major (A))

.

10 NOTE: the maximum likely impact should be considered; for example, if a spill were to directly impact the behaviour that results in an impact to reproduction and/or the breeding population (such as fish failing to aggregate to spawn), then the score should be a 2 or 3 rather than a 1. Similarly, if a change in behaviour resulted in an increased risk of mortality of a population, then it should be scored as a 2 or 3

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ANNEX B: MONITOR AND EVALUATE ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA

Table B-1: Monitor and evaluate objectives, triggers and termination criteria

Operational Monitoring Operational Plan	Objectives	Activation triggers	Termination criteria
Operational Monitoring Operational Plan - Predictive Modelling of Hydrocarbons to Assess Resources at Risk	Predictive modelling focuses on the conditions that have prevailed since a spill commenced, as well as those that are forecasted in the short term (1–3 days ahead) and longer term. Predictive modelling utilises computer-based forecasting methods to predict hydrocarbon spill movement and guide the management and execution of spill response operations to maximise the protection of environmental resources at risk. The objectives of predictive modelling are to: • Provide forecasting of the movement and weathering of spilled hydrocarbons • Identify resources that are potentially at risk of contamination • Provide simulations showing the outcome of alternative response options (booming patterns etc.) to inform on-going Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) and continually assess the efficacy of available response options in order to reduce risks to ALARP	Predictive modelling will be triggered immediately following a level 2/3 hydrocarbon spill.	The criteria for the termination of predictive modelling are: The hydrocarbon discharge has ceased and no further surface oil is visible Response activities have ceased Hydrocarbon spill modelling (as verified by surveillance observations) predicts no additional natural resources will be impacted
Operational Monitoring Operational Plan - Surveillance and reconnaissance to detect hydrocarbons and resources at risk	Surveillance and reconnaissance aims to provide regular, on-going hydrocarbon spill surveillance throughout a broad region, in the event of a spill. The objectives of surveillance and reconnaissance are: • Verify spill modelling results and recalibrate spill trajectory models. • Understand the behaviour, weathering and fate of surface hydrocarbons. • Identify environmental receptors and locations at risk or contaminated by hydrocarbons. • Inform ongoing Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) and continually assess the efficacy of available response options in order to reduce risks to ALARP. • To aid in the subsequent assessment of the short- to long-term impacts and/or recovery of natural resources (assessed in SMPs) by ensuring that the visible cause and effect relationships between the hydrocarbon spill and its impacts to natural resources have been observed and recorded during the operational phase.	Surveillance and reconnaissance will be triggered immediately following a level 2/3 hydrocarbon spill.	The termination triggers for the Surveillance and reconnaissance are: 72 hours has elapsed since the last confirmed observation of surface hydrocarbons. Latest hydrocarbon spill modelling results do not predict surface exposures at visible levels.

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Operational Monitoring Operational Plan	Objectives	Activation triggers	Termination criteria
Operational Monitoring Operational Plan - Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk	Pre-emptive shorelines assessment aims to undertake a rapid assessment of the presence, extent and current status of shoreline sensitive receptors prior to contact from the hydrocarbon spill, by providing categorical or semi-quantitative information on the characteristics of resources at risk. The primary objective of pre-emptive shorelines assessment is to confirm understanding of the status and characteristics of environmental resources, predicted by predictive modelling and surveillance, to be at risk, to further assist in making decisions on the selection of appropriate response actions and prioritisation of resources. Indirectly, qualitative/semi-quantitative pre-contact information collected by pre-emptive shorelines assessment on the status of environmental resources may also aid in the verification of environmental baseline data and provide context for the assessment of environmental impacts, as determined through subsequent SMPs. Pre-emptive shorelines assessment would be undertaken in liaison with WA DTMI as the control agency once the oil is in State Waters (if a Level 2/3 incident).	Triggers for commencing pre-emptive shorelines assessment include: Contact of a sensitive habitat or shoreline is predicted by predictive modelling and surveillance. The pre-emptive assessment methods can be implemented before contact from hydrocarbons (once a receptor has been contacted by hydrocarbons it will be assessed via SCAT.	The criteria for the termination of pre-emptive shorelines assessment at any given location are: Locations predicted to be contacted by hydrocarbons have been contacted. The location has not been contacted by hydrocarbons and is no longer predicted to be contacted by hydrocarbons (resources should be reallocated as appropriate).

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ANNEX C: PETROLEUM ACTIVITY OSM ACTIVITY SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

The Woodside OSM-BIP comprehensively presents important information for OSM assessment and implementation, including the process for assessing OSM requirements for each activity. This Annex provides the activity-specific information required for the **Petroleum Activity** OSM Assessment, including:

- **OSM Planning Area;**
- **Monitoring priorities;**
- **Mobilisation and implementation timeframes; and**
- **Resourcing requirements and capability assessment.**

C.1. Determine if the activity OSM Planning Area fits within the Combined OSM Planning Area

The OSM Planning Area for the Petroleum Activity credible spill scenarios (as shown in Figure C - 1**)** fits within the Combined OSM Planning Area (Figure 2-1 in the OSM-BIP).

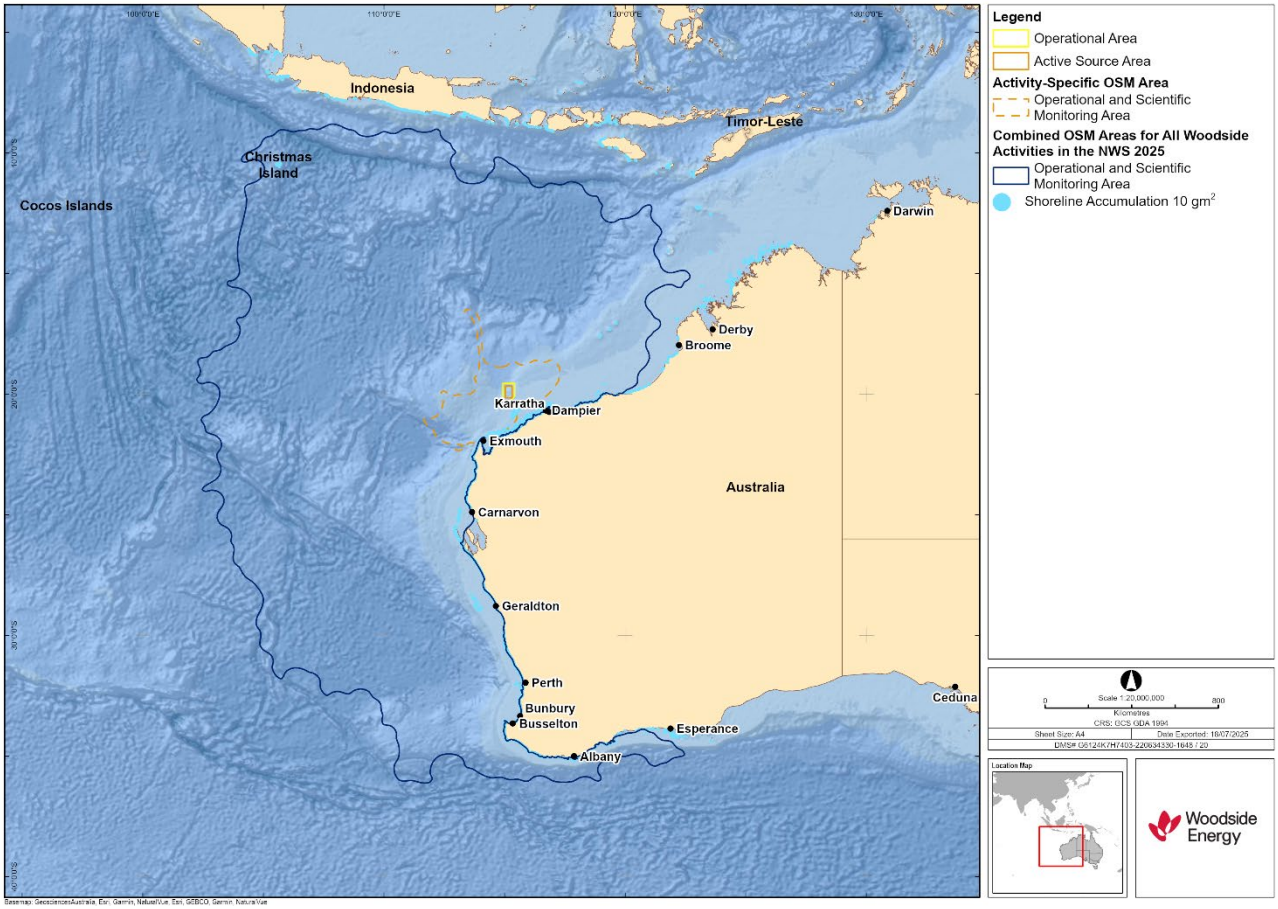

Figure C - 1: Petroleum Activity OSM Planning Area based on the area potentially contacted by the low (below ecological impact) entrained hydrocarbon threshold of 10 ppb in the event of the worst-case credible spill scenario (CS-02)

C.2. Determine activity-specific monitoring priorities

Assess spill exposure risk using trajectory modelling

Woodside has reviewed the stochastic oil spill modelling results for the worst-case credible spill scenarios listed in Table 2-1 and as outlined in Section 2.2 of the OSM-BIP, identified receptors contacted at a higher probability of rapid contact. Table C - 1 presents the receptors contacted within 14 days at a probability >10% at the low threshold for dissolved (≥10 ppb), entrained (≥10 ppb), floating (≥1 g/m2), and shoreline contact

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(≥10 g/m2). The inclusion of entrained hydrocarbons at concentrations greater than 10 ppb is used to denote exposure to hydrocarbons, but does not necessarily imply toxicity. For entrained whole-oil droplets, the toxic fraction is small, as many hydrocarbon constituents remained sequestered and not bioavailable (French-McCay 2024).

Evaluate availability of adequate baseline data

The availability of baseline data may influence monitoring priorities. Section 4 of the OSM-BIP outlines Woodside's baseline review and evaluation process. Using the Marine Environment Baseline Database, Woodside has reviewed baseline data for all of the receptors predicted of being rapidly contacted at a higher probability from the Petroleum Activity (Table C - 1) to help determine which receptors and key features have insufficient or no baseline data available and should be given a higher monitoring priority.

It is anticipated that some receptors and locations may be impacted before monitoring teams can begin the assessments. Given this constraint, and the limited baseline data at many priority monitoring locations and receptors, scientific monitoring will likely need to use a combination of approaches including gradient analysis, impact versus control comparisons, and lines of evidence methodologies. During a spill, it may be necessary to identify additional unaffected control sites for comparative monitoring where possible. As such, control sites have been factored into capability planning in Section C.4.

Consideration of Key Ecological Features, Biologically Important Areas and transient receptors

A number of broadscale ecological features are located within the OSM Planning Area and have been considered in monitoring prioritisation and OSM capability planning for the Petroleum Activity. The following Key Ecological Features (KEFs) (and their distances to the Operational Area) are noted in Table 4-14 of the EP:

- Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour (overlaps Operational Area)
- Continental slope demersal fish communities (27 km north-west of Operational Area)
- Glomar Shoal (67 km south-east of Operational Area)
- Exmouth Plateau (152 km north-west of Operational Area)
- Canyons linking the Cuvier Abyssal Plain and the Cape Range Peninsula (218 km south-west of Operational Area)
- Commonwealth waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef (264 km south-west of Operational Area)

The Ancient Coastline KEF overlaps the Petroleum Activity Operational Area, so is at a higher risk of contact with hydrocarbons. All KEFs within the OSM Planning Area are described in detail in Section 4.7 and Appendix C of the EP. These KEFs include subsea receptors (benthic and pelagic habitats; demersal fish communities; marine fauna aggregations) that may be at risk from subsea releases, such as the loss of containment scenario associated with Petroleum Activity (refer to Table 2-1). Therefore, OSM planning and resourcing for this activity includes relevant monitoring requirements, such as water quality, sediment quality, benthic habitats and fish for these features (refer to Table C - 3 and Table C - 8).

The OSM Area also overlaps a number of Biologically Important Areas (BIAs) with protected species potentially occurring in the area, as described in Section 4.6 of the EP and listed in Table C - 3. A number of the BIAs and protected species are located within the geographical extents of other receptors, such as marine turtles within the Montebello AMP, so these BIAs and protected species would automatically be included in the relevant SMPs for that receptor (refer to Table C - 6). Where BIAs, protected species and KEFs are situated away from the monitoring priorities, they will be captured in the Offshore Environs monitoring unit described in Table C-6.

Initial Monitoring Priorities

Monitoring prioritisation during the initial stages of a spill should focus on sensitive receptors with the highest risk of adverse consequences and where oil spill modelling predicts high probability of rapid contact. During the initial monitoring response, emphasis will be placed on receptors contracted by floating, shoreline, and dissolved hydrocarbon phases. If a receptor is only contacted by low concentrations of entrained hydrocarbons and not any other hydrocarbon phase, it will be considered a lower priority during the initial monitoring response.

To further guide monitoring prioritisation in the event of a spill, Woodside has also compared the availability of baseline data against the WA State-based protection prioritisation evaluation rankings. The WA DTMI protection priority rankings were established through the Western Australian Marine Oil Pollution Risk Assessment process. These rankings evaluate each receptor's vulnerability to marine oil spills, considering

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impacts from both floating and dissolved oil, as shown in Table C - 4. This information is then used to determine the resultant initial monitoring priorities for the activity.

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Table C - 1: Petroleum Activity credible spill scenarios stochastic modelling results for locations with a probability of contact ≥10% and <14 days

Scientific monitoring priority area	Total contact probability (%) floating oil ≥1 g/m²	Min. arrival time floating oil ≥1 g/m² (days)	Total contact probability (%) shoreline accumulation ≥10 g/m²	Min. arrival time shoreline accumulation ≥10 g/m² (days)	Probability (%) entrained oil at ≥10 ppb	Min. arrival time entrained oil ≥10 ppb (days)	Probability (%) dissolved oil at >10 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved oil ≥10 ppb (days)
500 m³ MDO surface release from vessel collision								
Montebello AMP	1	1.29	NA	NA	51.5	0.9	19.5	**
Tryal Rocks	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.5	5.4	2.5	**
Rankin Bank *	18.5	0.08	14	2	29	0.08	NA	NA

Key
Receptor contacted within 7 days
Receptor contacted within 7–14 days
Receptor only contacted by entrained hydrocarbons at a probability >10% and a concentration ≥10 ppb

**Submerged receptor that has no features above the sea surface. Modelling indicates 'contact' with these receptors when the hydrocarbons pass over the receptor on the sea surface.*

*** Minimum arrival time data for dissolved hydrocarbon unavailable. As a conservative approach, sensitive receptors that meet the low thresholds in dissolved hydrocarbon contact probability have been recorded as locations requiring a baseline data review regardless of whether or not they meet the low thresholds in minimum arrival time.*

NA = not applicable; NC = no contact

Table C - 2: Baseline data assessment versus SMPs for identified Petroleum Activity initial monitoring priorities

Receptor	SM1: Water quality impact	SM2: Sediment quality impact	SM3: Intertidal and coastal habitat	SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds	SM5: Marine megafauna – reptiles	SM5: Marine megafauna – whale sharks, dugong and cetacean	SM6: Benthic habitat	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages	SM8: Fisheries impact	SM9 & 10: Heritage and social impact
Montebello AMP			N/A						(Locations to be determined in consultation with key stakeholders to reflect current fishing zones/effort)	(Locations to be determined in consultation with key stakeholders)
Reefs, shoals and banks			N/A							

Key	
	No baseline data available, or existing data are inadequate in quality, scope, or relevance. Caveat: Additional relevant data may exist but be unknown and therefore not included in the assessment.
	Comprehensive baseline data or ongoing monitoring collected within the last 5 years. Data align with Joint Industry SMP parameters and methods, cover required species/communities and span the necessary spatial extent.
	Historical data (>5 years old) that remain of value, or some current but not extensive baseline data. Caveat: Additional relevant data may exist but be unknown and therefore not included in the assessment.
N/A	N/A: not applicable as the receptor is submerged

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Table C - 3: Receptors contacted within 14 days at a probability >10% versus relevant OMPs and SMPs

Receptor	OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation	OM2: Hydrocarbon in Water	OM3: Hydrocarbon in Sediment	OM6: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment	OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance	SM1: Water quality impact assessment	SM2: Sediment quality impact assessment	SM3: Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds	SM5: Marine megafauna assessment-reptiles	SM5: Marine megafauna assessment-whale sharks, dugong and cetacean	SM6: Benthic habitat assessment	SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	SM8: Fisheries impact assessment	SM9 & 10: Heritage and social impact assessment
AMPs															
Montebello AMP	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reefs, Shoals and Banks	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	✓	^
KEFs (within 100 km of Operational area)															
Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	-	-	-
Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	-	-
Glomar Shoals	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	^	^	^	✓	✓	-	-
BIAs (within 100 km of Operational area)															
Whale shark BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
Pygmy blue whale BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Humpback whale BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Flatback turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Green turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Hawksbill turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Loggerhead turtle BIAs	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
Fairy tern BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser crested tern	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roseate tern BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedge-tailed shearwater BIA	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key	
✓	It is highly likely that the initiation criteria would be met for the relevant OMP/SMP
^	It is possible that the initiation criteria may or may not be met for the relevant OMP/SMP
-	Not applicable

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Table C - 4: Initial monitoring priorities

Receptor	Key sensitivities / values	Relevant key periods	Baseline Priority	DTMI Ranking (Floating oil)	DTMI Ranking (Dissolved oil)	Initial Monitoring Priority
Montebello AMP	**Coral and other subsea benthic primary producers** A prominent seafloor feature in the Marine Park is Tryal Rocks consisting of two close coral reefs. The reefs are emergent at low tide.	Coral spawning: Mar & Oct	High	3	4	High
	Turtles Biologically important internesting, foraging, mating, and nesting habitat for turtles.	Nesting green and flatback turtles: Oct to Mar (hawksbill can nest all year)	High	3	3	Medium
	Birds Biologically important breeding habitat for seabirds.	Species dependant	High	3	2	Medium
	Whale shark Biologically important habitat for whale shark (Rhincodon typus) (endangered)		High	3	4	High
	Marine mammals Humpback whale (Megaptera novaeangliae) (least concern) migration area.	Jun to Oct	High	3	2	Medium
	Socio-economic Pearling (inactive/pearling zones). Very significant for recreational fishing and charter boat tourism (Marine Management Area). Shipwreck (Tryal).	Year-round	High	3	2	Medium
Reefs, shoals and banks	Coral and other subsea benthic primary producers	Coral spawning: Mar & Oct	High	3	4	High
	Marine mammals Humpback whale migration area.	Humpback whale migration: Jun to Oct	High	3	2	Medium

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C.3. Mobilisation and timing of OMP and SMP implementation

Table C - 5 provides a list of OMPs and SMPs relevant to the Petroleum Activity, as well as indicative timeframes for mobilisation of each OMP and SMP for key receptors. In addition, monitor and evaluate activities will capture initial observations of fauna, habitat, and other sensitive receptors. Water samples will be collected during vessel surveillance for OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation, when safe to do so. This information will be provided to the IMT to aid early decision making per the process outlined in Section 18.1 of the OSM-BIP.

Table C - 5: Indicative OMP and SMP implementation schedule for OSM activities if initiation criteria are met

Proximity to spill source	Monitoring type	0–48 hours from OSM activation	Within 72 hours of OSM activation	~5–7 days from OSM activation	Weeks 1–2 from OSM activation	Ongoing
Spill site and surrounding waters	OM	• Activation of OMP Team Leads. • Finalise OMPs. • Aerial surveillance – which will also document fauna observations. • Commence activation and mobilisation of OM personnel.	• OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation, where resources are available (e.g. Supply Vessel with onboard sampling equipment). • OM2: Hydrocarbons in Water Assessment • OM3: Hydrocarbons in Sediment Assessment • OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance • Continue to finalise OMPs. • Continue to activate and mobilise OM personnel.	• Continued (as per ongoing arrangements)	Continued (as per ongoing arrangements)	As results from implemented OMPs are available, data are provided to relevant personnel in IMT (e.g. Situation Unit) and used in the Incident Action Planning process for the next operational period. OMP is redesigned or reallocated according to the specifics of the actual spill.
	SM	• Commence activation and mobilisation process. • Activation of SMP Team Leads.	• Continue to activate and mobilise personnel. • Work on finalising SMPs.	• SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SM6: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	Continued	Continue SMP monitoring until termination criteria are met
Sensitive receptors predicted to be contacted within 7 days	OM	• Activation of OMP Team Leads. • Finalise OMPs. • Aerial surveillance – which will also document fauna observations. • Commence activation and mobilisation of OM personnel.	• OM1: Hydrocarbon Characterisation • OM2: Hydrocarbons in Water Assessment • OM3: Hydrocarbons in Sediment Assessment • OM5: Rapid Marine Fauna Surveillance • Continue to finalise OMPs. • Continue to activate and mobilise OM personnel.	• Continued (as per on-going arrangements)	Continued (as per on-going arrangements)	As results from implemented OMPs are available, data are provided to relevant personnel in IMT (Situation Unit Lead) and used in the Incident Action Planning process for the next operational period. OMP is redesigned or reallocated according to the specifics of the actual spill until termination criteria are met
	SM	• Activation of SMP Team Leads and finalisation of SMPs.	• Continue to activate and mobilise personnel. • Work on finalising SMPs.	• SM1: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SM2: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SM4: Seabirds and Shorebirds • SM5: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment – Reptiles • SM5: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment – Cetaceans, Whale Sharks, Dugong • SM6: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SM7: Marine Fish and Elasmobranch Assemblages assessment • SM8: Fisheries impact assessment • SM9: Heritage Features Assessment • SM10: Social Impact Assessment	Continued	Continue SMP implementation until termination criteria are met.

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C.4. Determine the OSM resourcing requirements and assess capability for the activity

To guide the resourcing requirements assessment for the Petroleum Activity, the spill scenario (see Table 2-1) most likely to require the greatest initial capability was selected for further assessment. Selection was based on stochastic modelling results, focusing on the scenario predicted to contact the greatest number of locations at the low dissolved, floating and shoreline thresholds within 14 days and at the highest contact probabilities. If a receptor is only contacted by low concentrations of entrained hydrocarbons at probability > 10%, and not by any other hydrocarbon phase, it will be considered a lower priority during the initial monitoring response as outlined in Section C.2. The instantaneous surface release of 500 m^3 of marine diesel due to a vessel collision was identified as the worst-case scenario, affecting the most locations within 14 days and determined to require the greatest OSM capability (See Table C - 1)

The first 14 days of the response has been selected as the focus area for the OSM resourcing assessment as it is the period during which resources are likely to be overwhelmed, before additional resources (including appropriately qualified personnel, suitable vessels and additional monitoring equipment) can be scaled in locally and from interstate and international resources. Other factors influencing the selection of the scenario with the highest capability requirements were location of the spill, proximity to receptors, and hydrocarbon properties. The OSM Services Provider Contract includes provision of scale-up resources, which would be considered and mobilised as soon as practicable following the spill.

Monitoring Units

Using the stochastic modelling results, Woodside has grouped the monitoring priorities for the Petroleum Activity into monitoring 'units' (Table C - 6). These units incorporate all of the possible receptors that may be contacted by the NRC scenarios shown in Table C - 1. These unit groupings are based on consultation with experienced monitoring personnel and planners, who often group these receptors together for time-bound monitoring projects. The grouping of units is based on factors such as access and distance to ports, simultaneous operations (SIMOPS) of multiple vessels and teams working in a close area, travel time between individual locations/receptors and time taken to collect samples for each SMP.

The monitoring units presented in Table C - 6 also include KEFs, BIAs and transient species. Additional information on the seasonality of the receptors can be found in Appendix B of the OSM-BIP and Table 4-14 of the EP. Each monitoring unit will require 1-2 teams during the initial response (first 14 days). The number of teams allocated to each unit will depend on the extent of the spill, the outcome of the monitoring prioritisation finalised at the time of the spill (Section 13 of the OSM-BIP), the ALARP assessment, and SIMOPs.

It should be noted that not all monitoring units will be contacted by a single spill and that the list below has been generated from stochastic modelling results.

Table C - 6: Monitoring units for the Petroleum Activity relevant to stochastic modelling results

Monitoring Unit	Receptors within Monitoring Unit
Montebello	• Montebello Islands • Montebello AMP* • Montebello Islands MP* • Tryal Rocks* • Montebello Shoals* • Seabird and shorebird BIAs • Marine turtle BIAs • Humpback whale (migration) BIA • Pygmy blue whale (distribution) BIA
Offshore Environs	• Rankin Bank* • Glomar Shoals* • Ancient Coastline at 125 m depth contour* • Continental Slope Demersal Fish Communities* • Humpback whale (migration) BIA • Pygmy blue whale (distribution) BIA • Whale shark (foraging) BIA

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	• Marine turtle BIAs • Seabird and shorebird BIAs
Control	Control sites

**Submerged receptor that has no features above the sea surface.*

Stochastic modelling

OSM resourcing requirements were determined using stochastic modelling. Deterministic modelling was not undertaken, as the existing response capability arrangements (refer to Sections 9 and 10 of the OSM-BIP) provide sufficient capacity to meet or exceed the resourcing requirements for all receptors forecast to be contacted by floating, shoreline and/or dissolved hydrocarbons (at >10% probability) by stochastic modelling within the instantaneous 500m^3 MDO spill due to vessel collision located approximately 15 km southwest of the western end of the trunkline.

The resources required to commence operational and scientific monitoring components during weeks 1–2 are presented in Table C - 7 and Table C - 8 respectively, which are based on the locations requiring a baseline review in Table C - 2 and the implementation schedule outlined in Table C - 5, and the worst-case stochastic spill results outlined in Table C - 1, including the resources required for monitoring unaffected control sites.

Woodside's OSM capability arrangements are detailed in Sections 9 and 10 of the OSM-BIP. These sections demonstrate that Woodside has established arrangements to mobilise up to 5-6 teams for most OMPs and SMPs in the initial stages of a spill, and provision for scale-up capability, confirming that despite the use of stochastic modelling (which means an overconservative estimate of capability has been used for this activity) the OSM capability requirements for the Petroleum Activity (Table C - 7 and Table C - 8) are satisfied by the existing capability arrangements in the OSM-BIP.

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Table C - 7: Resources required for initially implementing operational monitoring plans for the Petroleum Activity spill scenarios

OMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
OM1: Hydrocarbon characterisation*^	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit Total 3 teams	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit Total 3 teams	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangements
OM2: Hydrocarbon in water assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea resourcing* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
OM3: Hydrocarbon in sediment assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea resourcing* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
OM5: Rapid marine fauna surveillance	1 team to conduct aerial surveys for spill site, Barrow Unit and Montebello Unit (2 observers per aircraft) 1 team to conduct aerial surveys for Offshore Environs Unit (2 observers per aircraft) Total 2 teams Note: Fauna related SMPs are likely to be initiated simultaneously or following aerial assessment with vessel and ground based fauna surveys carried out as part of the relevant fauna SMP.		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Aviation contractors
OM7: Air quality modelling (responder health and safety)	1 model	N/A	3rd party modelling provider / oil spill response organisation (OSRO)
Total number of teams	5 teams	5 teams	

 # Specific monitoring units are mentioned for planning and guidance purposes based on a worst-case planning approach. In the event of an actual spill, other locations and/or receptors may be contacted and the ability to access these locations (i.e. with consideration of safety and simultaneous operations (SIMOPS)) would be assessed. This would be identified and managed as part of implementation as per the guidance in Section 13 of the BIP.

** Initial co-mobilisation between OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea, OMP: Water quality assessment, and OMP: Sediment quality assessment*

^ These resources may not be required if relevant scientific monitoring components' initiation criteria have been triggered.

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Table C - 8: Resources required for initially implementing scientific monitoring plans for the Petroleum Activity spill scenarios

SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
SM1: Water quality impact assessment *^	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit **Total 3 teams**	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit **Total 3 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM2: Sediment quality impact assessment *	Refer to SMP: Water quality impact assessment* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM4: Seabirds and shorebirds^	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Montebello Unit (2 observers per aircraft) 1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Offshore Environs Unit (2 observers per aircraft) **Total 2 aerial teams** 1 team to conduct vessel-based surveys for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans, dugong and whale shark]) **Total 3 vessel-based teams**	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Montebello Unit (2 observers per aircraft) 1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for Offshore Environs Unit (2 observers per aircraft) **Total 2 aerial teams** 1 team to conduct vessel-based surveys for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans, dugong and whale shark]) **Total 3 vessel-based teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM5: Marine mega-fauna assessment – whale shark, dugong and cetaceans^	Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds	N/A	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM5: Marine mega-fauna assessment – reptiles^	Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds Ground based survey refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds (including 1	N/A	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement

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SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
	member experienced with ground turtle surveys)		
SM6: Benthic habitat assessment	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM7: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	1 team (spill site and surrounds) 1 team for Montebello Unit 1 team Offshore Environs Unit 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM8: Fisheries impact assessment	Total **2 teams** to cover all relevant Commonwealth and State fisheries – initial locations determined in consultation with key stakeholders to reflect current fishing zones/effort		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM9: Heritage features assessment	**1 team**	**1 team**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
SM10: Social impact assessment	**1 team**	**1 team**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement
Total number of teams	**20 teams**	**20 teams**	

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ANNEX D: TACTICAL RESPONSE PLANS

TACTICAL RESPONSE PLANS
Exmouth
Mangrove Bay
Turquoise Bay
Yardie Creek
Muiron Islands
Jurabi to Lighthouse Beaches Exmouth
Ningaloo Reef – Refer to Mangrove/ Turquoise Bay and Yardie Creek
Exmouth Gulf
Shark Bay Area 1: Carnarvon to Wooramel
Shark Bay Area 2: Wooramel to Petite Point
Shark Bay Area 3: Petite Point to Dubaut Point
Shark Bay Area 4: Dubaut Point to Herald Bight
Shark Bay Area 5: Herald Bight to Eagle Bluff
Shark Bay Area 6: Eagle Bluff to Useless Loop
Shark Bay Area 7: Useless Loop to Cape Bellefin
Shark Bay Area 8: Cape Bellefin to Steep Point
Shark Bay Area 9: Western Shores of Edel Land
Shark Bay Area 10: Dirk Hartog Island
Shark Bay Area 11: Bernier and Dorre Islands
Abrolhos Islands: Pelseart Group
Abrolhos Islands: Wallabi Group
Abrolhos Islands: Easter Group
Dampier
Rankin Bank & Glomar Shoals
Barrow and Lowendal Islands
Pilbara Islands – Southern Island Group
Montebello Island – Stephenson Channel Nth TRP
Montebello Island – Champagne Bay and Chippendale channel TRP
Montebello Island – Claret Bay TRP
Montebello Island – Hermite/Delta Island Channel TRP
Montebello Island – Hock Bay TRP
Montebello Island – North and Kelvin Channel TRP
Montebello Island – Sherry Lagoon Entrance TRP
Withnell Bay
Holden Bay

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King Bay
No Name Bay / No Name Beach
Enderby Island – Dampier
Rosemary Island – Dampier
Legendre Island – Dampier
Karratha Gas Plant
KGP to Withnell Creek
KGP to Northern Shore
KGP Fire Pond & Estuary
KGP to No Name Creek
Broome
Sahul Shelf Submerged Banks and Shoals
Clerke Reef (Rowley Shoals)
Imperieuse Island (Rowley Shoals)
Mermaid Reef (Rowley Shoals)
Scott Reef
Oiled Wildlife Response
Exmouth
Dampier region
Shark Bay

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APPENDIX H OIL POLLUTION FIRST STRIKE PLAN

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Woodside Energy

Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan

Corporate HSE

Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness

June 2026
Revision 1a

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CONTROL AGENCIES AND INCIDENT CONTROLLERS

Source	Location	Level	Jurisdictional Authority/ Hazard Management Agency	Control Agency	Incident Controller
Spill from facility including subsea infrastructure Note: pipe laying and accommodation vessels are considered a "facility" under Australian regulations	Commonwealth waters	1	NOPSEMA	Woodside	Person In Charge (PIC) with support from Onshore Team Leader (OTL)
		2/3		Woodside	Corporate Incident Management Team Incident Commander (CIMT IC)
	State waters	1/2/3	Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI)	DTMI	DTMI Incident Controller
	Within port limits	1	DTMI	Port Authority	Port Harbour Master
		2/3		Port Authority/ DTMI	Port Harbour Master/ DTMI Incident Controller
Spill from vessel Note: SOPEP should be implemented in conjunction with this document	Commonwealth waters	1	Australian Marine Safety Authority (AMSA)	AMSA	Vessel Master
		2/3		AMSA	AMSA (with response assistance from Woodside)
	State waters	1/2/3	DTMI	DTMI	DTMI Incident Controller
	Within port limits	1	DTMI	Port Authority	Port Harbour Master

FOR SPILLS ENTERING STATE WATERS

In the event of a hydrocarbon spill (hereafter 'spill') where Woodside Burrup Pty. Ltd (Woodside) is the responsible party and the spill may impact State waters and shorelines, Woodside (or the Vessel Master) will commence the initial response actions and notify the Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI).

Initially Woodside would be required to make available an appropriate number of suitably qualified persons to work in the DTMI IMT (see APPENDIX F – Woodside liaison officer resources to DTMI). DTMI's role as the Controlling Agency in State waters does not negate the requirement for Woodside to have appropriate plans and resources in place to adequately respond to a marine hydrocarbon spill incident in State Waters or to commence the initial response actions to a spill prior to DTMI establishing incident control in line with DTMI *Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note – Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements* (July 2020). Cost recovery arrangements for offshore marine pollution incidents (MOP) are in accordance with Section 9 of the Guidance Note:

https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediaFiles/marine/MAC_P_Westplan_MOP_OffshorePetroleumIndGuidance.pdf

Woodside's Incident Management Structure for a Hydrocarbon Spill, including Woodside Liaison Officer's command structure within DTMI can be seen at APPENDIX E – Woodside incident management structure.

The coordination structure for a concurrent hydrocarbon spill in both Commonwealth and State waters/ shorelines is shown in APPENDIX D – Coordination structure for a concurrent hydrocarbon spill in both commonwealth and state waters/ shorelines

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RESPONSE PROCESS OVERVIEW

For guidance on credible scenarios and hydrocarbon characteristics, refer to APPENDIX A		
ALL INCIDENTS	Notify the Woodside Communication Centre (WCC) on: [1]	
	If further support required, Incident Commander or delegate to implement this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan per relevant actions detailed in Table 1-1 and Table 2-1.	
LEVEL 1	**FACILITY INCIDENT**	**VESSEL INCIDENT**
	Coordinate pre-identified tactics in **Table 2-1** of this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan. Remember to download each Operational Plan.	Notify AMSA and coordinate pre-identified tactics in **Table 2-1** of this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan Remember to download each Operational Plan.
	If the spill escalates such that the site cannot manage the incident, inform the WCC on: [1] and escalate to a level 2/3 incident.	
LEVEL 2/3	**FACILITY INCIDENT**	**VESSEL INCIDENT**
	Handover control to CIMT and notify DTMI	Handover control to AMSA and stand up CIMT to assist.
	Commence quick revalidation of the recommended strategies on **Table 2-1** taking into consideration seasonal sensitivities and current situational awareness. Commence validated strategies.	If requested by AMSA/Port Authority: Commence quick revalidation of the recommended strategies on **Table 2-1** taking into consideration seasonal sensitivities and current situational awareness. Commence validated strategies.
	Create an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for all ongoing operational periods. The content of the IAP should reflect the selected response strategies based on current situational awareness. For the full detailed pre-operational Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) see the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) Appendix A	If requested by AMSA Create an IAP for all ongoing operational periods. The content of the IAP should reflect the selected response strategies based on current situational awareness. For the full detailed pre-operational NEBA see the OSPRMA Appendix A

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1. NOTIFICATIONS

The Incident Controller or delegate must ensure the below notifications (**Table 1-1**) are completed within the designated timeframes.

For spills from a vessel, relevant notifications must be undertaken by a Woodside representative.

Table 1-1: Immediate Notifications

In the event of an incident between campaign vessels, also activate relevant vessel Emergency Response Plans and/or Bridging Documents

In the event of an incident impacting live well infrastructure, also activate GWA Oil Pollution First Strike Plan

Timing	By	To	Name	Contact	Instruction	Form	Complete? (✓)
NOTIFICATIONS FOR ALL LEVELS OF SPILL							
Immediately	Offshore Installation Manager (OIM) or Vessel Master	Woodside Communication Centre (WCC)	Corporate Incident Management Team Incident Commander (CIMT IC)	[1]	Verbally notify WCC of event and estimated volume and hydrocarbon type.	Verbal	
Within 2 hours	Woodside Site Rep (WSR), CIMT IC or Delegate	National Offshore Petroleum Safety Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA[1])	Incident notification office	[2]	Verbally notify NOPSEMA for spills >80 litres[2]. Record notification using Initial Verbal Notification Form or equivalent and send to NOPSEMA as soon as practicable (cc to NOPTA and DMPE).	Link	
Within 3 days	WSR, CIMT IC or Delegate				Provide a written NOPSEMA Incident Report Form as soon as practicable (no later than 3 days after notification) (cc to NOPTA and DMPE) NOPSEMA [2] NOPTA [3] DMPE [4]	[2]	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Woodside	Environment Unit Leader	As per roster	Verbally notify Environment Unit Leader of event and seek advice on relevant performance standards from EP	Verbal	
Within 2 hours of becoming aware of a marine pollution incident (MOP) that occurs in or may impact state waters	CIMT IC or Delegate	WA Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure	DTMI Maritime Environmental Emergency Response Unit (MEER) Duty Officer	[5]	Verbally notify DTMI MEER Duty Officer that a spill has occurred and, if required, request use of equipment stored in Karratha. Follow up with a written Marine Pollution Report (POLREP) as soon as practicable following verbal notification. Additionally, DTMI to be notified if spill is likely to extend into WA State waters. Request DTMI to provide Liaison to Woodside IMT.	[5]	
Within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority	CIMT IC or Delegate	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)			Notification to DPIRD via email within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority: [6]	Email	
Within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority	CIMT IC or Delegate	WA Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC)	Industry Liaison Officer	[7]	Notification to WAFIC via email within 24 hours of Woodside reporting the incident to the appropriate authority: [7]	Verbal/ email	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Director of National Parks	Marine Park Compliance Duty Officer	[8]	The DNP should be made aware of oil/gas pollution incidences which occur within a marine park or are likely to impact on a marine park as soon as possible. Notification should be provided to the 24 hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer. The notification should include: • titleholder details • time and location of the incident (including name of marine park likely to be effected) • proposed response arrangements as per the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (e.g. dispersant, containment, etc.) • confirmation of providing access to relevant monitoring and evaluation reports when available; and	Verbal	

[1] Notification to NOPSEMA must be from a Woodside Representative.

[2] An uncontrolled release of petroleum liquids exceeding 80 litres is required to be reported as a dangerous occurrence related to safety at a facility, under clause 82 of Schedule 3 of the OPGGS Act and Part 4 of the Safety Regulations.

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					• contact details for the response coordinator. Note that the DNP may request daily or weekly Situation Reports, depending on the scale and severity of the pollution incident.		
As soon as practicable if there is potential for oiled wildlife or the spill is expected to contact land or waters managed by WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	CIMT IC or Delegate	WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Duty Officer	[9]	Phone call notification	Verbal	
As soon as practicable	Public Information	Relevant persons/ organisations	To be determined	To be determined	Should it be identified that additional persons such as, but not limited to, commercial fishers or tourism operators may be affected, Woodside would, at the relevant time, engage with these parties as appropriate and in alignment with the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) for Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning. Relevant persons/ organisations will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	Verbal initially	
As soon as practicable	Public Information	Relevant cultural authorities	To be determined	To be determined	Should it be identified that relevant cultural authorities may be affected, Woodside would, at the relevant time, engage with these parties as appropriate and in alignment with the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) for Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning. Relevant cultural authorities will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	Verbal initially	
ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS TO BE MADE ONLY IF SPILL IS FROM A VESSEL							
"Without delay" as per *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* (Cth) s 11(1)	Vessel Master	Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC)	[10]	Verbally notify AMSA RCC of the hydrocarbon spill. Follow up with a written Harmful Substances Report (POLREP) as soon as practicable following verbal notification.	[10]	
ADDITIONAL LEVEL 2/3 NOTIFICATIONS							
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	AMOSC	AMOSC Duty Manager	[11]	Notify AMOSC that a spill has occurred and follow-up with an email from the **CIMT IC/ CIMT Deputy IC/ CMT Leader** to formally activate AMOSC. Determine what resources are required consistent with the AMOSPlan and detail in a Service Contract that will be sent to Woodside from AMOSC upon activation.	[11]	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)	OSRL Duty Manager	[12]	Notification for all services: Contact OSRL duty manager and request assistance from technical advisor. Send the completed notification form to OSRL as soon as practicable.	[12]	
					Mobilisation of response personnel/ equipment: For mobilisation of response personnel/ resources, send the Mobilisation Form to OSRL as soon as practicable. The mobilisation form must be signed by a nominated callout authority from Woodside i.e. **CIMT IC/ CIMT Deputy IC/ CMT Leader**. OSRL can advise the names on the call out authority list, if required.	[12]	
					Mobilisation of Operational and Scientific Monitoring service: For mobilisation of Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) service, send the OSM Mobilisation Form to OSRL as soon as practicable. The mobilisation form must be signed by a nominated callout authority from Woodside i.e. **CIMT IC/ CIMT Deputy IC/ CMT Leader**. OSRL can advise the names on the call out authority list, if required.	[12]	
As soon as practicable if extra personnel are required for incident support	CIMT IC or Delegate	Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)	MSRC Response Manager	[13]	Activate the contract with MSRC (in full) for the provision of up to 14 personnel depending on what skills are required. Please note that provision of these personnel from MSRC are on a best endeavours basis and are not guaranteed.	Verbal	

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2. RESPONSE TECHNIQUES

Table 2-1: Response Techniques

Technique	Spill type MDO	Level	Pre- Identified Tactics	Responsible	ALARP Commitment Summary	Link to Operational Plans for notification numbers and actions
Monitor and evaluate – tracking buoy	**Yes**	**ALL**	Deploy the oil spill tracking buoy within 2 hours in the event of release of hydrocarbons to the marine environment. If no oil spill tracking buoy is available, mobilise unit from the King Bay Supply Facility (KBSF) stockpile.	Operations	**WITHIN 24 HOURS:** Tracking buoy deployed within 2 hours.	Surveillance and Reconnaissance to Detect Hydrocarbons and Resources at Risk in Operational Monitoring Operational Plan. Deploy tracking buoy in accordance with Link.
Monitor and evaluate – predictive modelling	**Yes**	**ALL**	Undertake initial modelling using OceansMap and weathering fate analysis using Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills (ADIOS) or refer to the hydrocarbon information in APPENDIX A – Credible spill scenarios and hydrocarbon information.	Environment	**WITHIN 24 HOURS:** Initial modelling within 6 hours using the OceansMap tool.	Predictive Modelling of Hydrocarbons to Assess Resources at Risk in Operational Monitoring Operational Plan. *Planning Section to download immediately and follow steps*
	Yes	**ALL**	Send Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling (OSTM) form (Appendix B, Form 7) to RPS Response ([14]). Outputs will be uploaded to OceansMap by RPS.	Environment	**WITHIN 24 HOURS:** Detailed modelling within 4 hours of RPS Response receiving information from Woodside.	
Monitor and evaluate – aerial surveillance	**Yes**	**ALL**	Aviation Unit Leader to commence aerial observations in daylight hours. Aerial surveillance observer to complete log in APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION Forms 8.	Logistics – Aviation	**WITHIN 24 HOURS:** 2 trained aerial observers. 1 aircraft available. Report made available to the IMT within 2 hours of landing after each sortie.	Surveillance and Reconnaissance to Detect Hydrocarbons and Resources at Risk in Operational Monitoring Operational Plan. *Planning Section to download immediately and follow steps*
Monitor and evaluate – satellite tracking	**Yes**	**ALL**	Environment Unit Leader to action satellite imagery services. This may be obtained via: • AMOSC Duty Manager: [11] • OSRL Duty Manager: [12] • KSAT: [15] • Others identified by CIMT	Environment	**WITHIN 24 HOURS:** Service provider will confirm availability of an initial acquisition within 2 hours. Data received to be uploaded into Woodside Common Operating Picture.	
Revalidate pre-operational NEBA	**Yes**	**ALL**	Environment Unit Leader to revalidate pre-operational NEBA against current situational awareness from monitor and evaluate techniques.	Environment	**WITHIN 24 HOURS:** Revalidate pre-operational NEBA and incorporate into IAP	Pre-operational NEBAs
Monitor and evaluate – pre-emptive assessment of receptors at risk	**Yes**	**ALL**	Consider the need to mobilise resources to undertake pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk.	Planning or Environment	**WITHIN 48 HOURS:** In agreement with WA DTMI, deployment of 2 specialists for each of the Response Protection Areas (RPA) with predicted impacts.	Pre-emptive Assessment of Sensitive Receptors in Operational Monitoring Operational Plan.
Operational monitoring – shoreline assessment	**No**	**ALL**	Modelling does not predict any shoreline contact at response thresholds.			Mobilise OSM service via OSRL: [12] Refer to OSM Bridging Implementation Plan – Part B for additional implementation information: Link Refer to Joint Industry Operational And Scientific Monitoring Plan Framework for activation criteria and additional supporting information.
Operational and Scientific Monitoring	**Yes**	**ALL**	Consider the need to mobilise OSM resources via third party service provider.	Environment	**WITHIN 4 HOURS**: Contact OSM Services Provider and verbally notify their Duty Manager of the incident, requesting provision of OSM Implementation Lead to the IMT. **OSM:** OMPs and SMPs will be activated in accordance with the initiation criteria provided in Tables 9-1 and 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP], 2021)	
Surface dispersant	**No**	**N/A**	This response strategy is not recommended.			
Containment and recovery	**No**	**N/A**	This response strategy is not recommended.			
Mechanical dispersion	**No**	**N/A**	This response strategy is not recommended.			
In-situ burning	**No**	**N/A**	This response strategy is not recommended.			
Shoreline protection and deflection	No	**N/A**	Modelling does not predict any shoreline contact at response thresholds.			
Shoreline clean-up	**No**	**N/A**	Modelling does not predict any shoreline contact at response thresholds			

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Technique	Spill type MDO	Level	Pre- Identified Tactics	Responsible	ALARP Commitment Summary	Link to Operational Plans for notification numbers and actions
Oiled wildlife response	**Yes**	**ALL**	If oiled wildlife is a potential impact, request AMOSC to mobilise containerised oiled wildlife first strike kits and relevant personnel. Refer to relevant Tactical Response Plan for potential wildlife at risk. Mobilise AMOSC Oiled Wildlife Containers. Consider whether additional equipment is required from local suppliers.	Logistics and Planning		Oiled Wildlife Response Operational Plan

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3. RESONSE PROTECTION AREAS

Action: Provide relevant Control Agency with applicable Tactical Response Plans for any Response Protection Areas (RPAs) identified during operational monitoring

Based on hydrocarbon spill risk modelling, the sensitive receptors outlined in Table 3-1are identified as priority protection areas, as they have the potential to be contacted by hydrocarbon at or above impact threshold levels within 48 hours of a spill. **Table 3-2** indicates the assets within the vicinity of the Echo Yodel subsea infrastructure.

Table 3-1: Receptors for Priority Protection with Potential Impact within 48 Hours

Receptor	Distance and Direction from Operational Area (km)	Minimum time to shoreline contact (above 100g/m^2) in days	Tactical Response Plans (also available within the Data Directory)
Open Ocean	**0km**	Threshold: floating hydrocarbon at >50 g/m^2 Strategies: Monitor the slick to assess if any shoreline RPAs become at risk of impact. *N.B. No shoreline impact is predicted at response thresholds. Additionally, although this RPA has some surface concentrations at the >50 g/m^2 threshold, dispersant and containment and recovery are not feasible for a spill of MDO.*	**N/A- offshore locations**

Hydrocarbon spill modelling results indicate none of the sensitive receptors have the potential to be contacted by shoreline hydrocarbons beyond 48 hours of a spill at response thresholds.

Tactical Response plans for these locations can be accessed via the link here and include the details of potential forward operating bases and staging areas.

Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling specific to the spill event will be required to determine the regional sensitive receptors to be contacted beyond 48 hours of a spill.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the location of regional sensitive receptors in relation to the Echo Yodel Decommissioning Operational Area. The coordinates of the Operational Area are included in Table 3-2.

Consideration should be given to other stakeholders (including mariners) in the vicinity of the spill location. Table 3-4 indicates the assets within the vicinity of the Echo Yodel Decommissioning operational Area.

Table 3-2: Assets in the vicinity of the Echo Yodel Decommissioning operational area.

Asset	Approximate Distance and Direction from the western end of the Operational Area (km)	Operator
Goodwyn Alpha	23 km	Woodside
Wheatstone	42km	Chevron
Pluto	48 km	Woodside
North Rankin Complex (NRC)	45 km	Woodside
Reindeer	68 km	Santos
Okha	76 km	Woodside
Angel	94 km	Woodside

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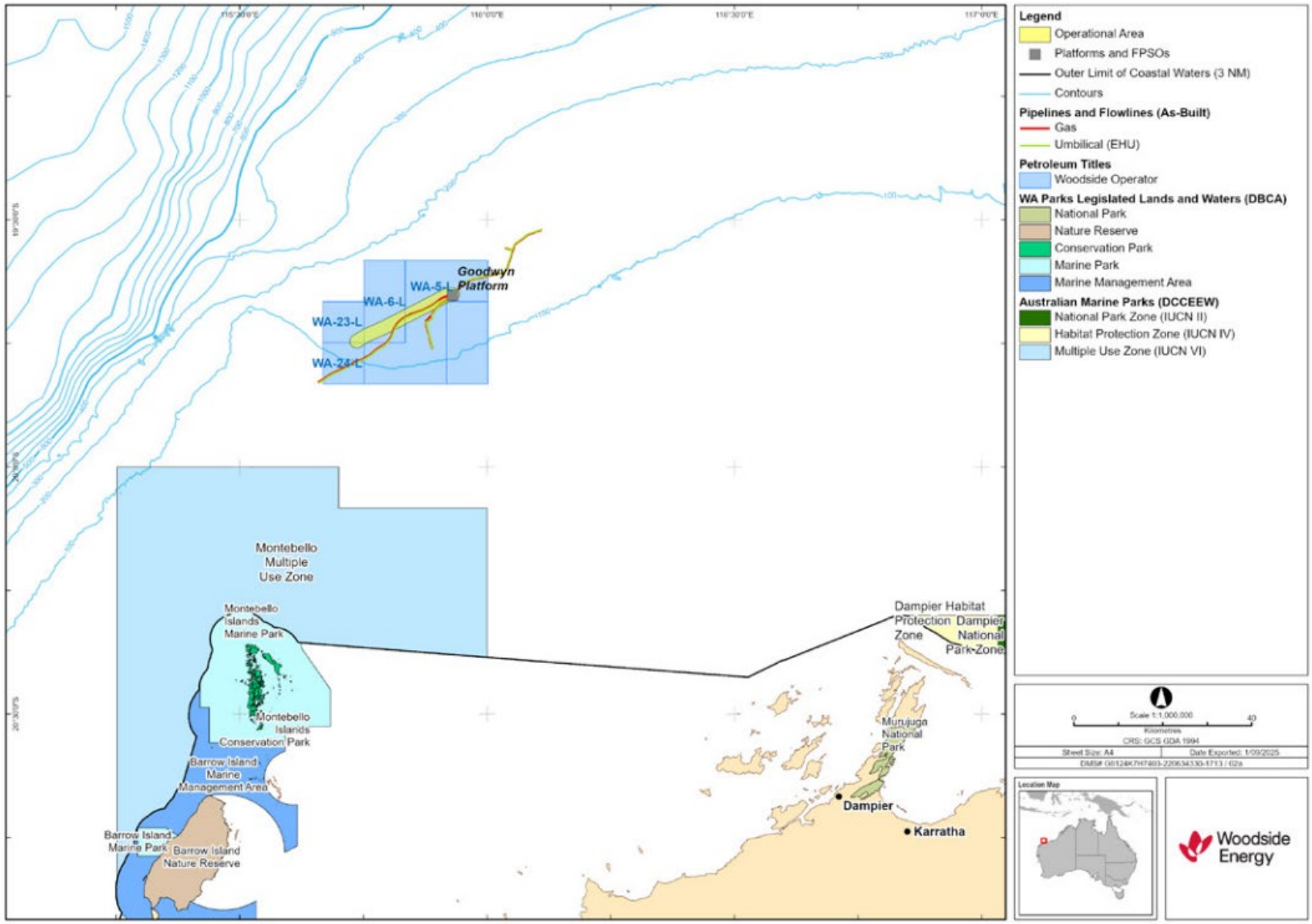

Figure 4-1: Operational Area and regional sensitive receptors

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4. DISPERSANT APPLICATION

Dispersant is not considered an appropriate response strategy for this activity as described in the Echo Yodel Subsea Decommissioning Environment Plan Appendix D (Woodside's Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment).

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5. GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
ADIOS	Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills
AEP	Australian Energy Producers
ALARP	As low as reasonably practicable. Demonstration through reasoned and supported arguments that there are no other practicable options that could reasonably be adopted to reduce risks further.
AMOSC	Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
APPEA	Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (became AEP in 2023)
BOP	Blowout Preventer
BP	Boiling point
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
CS	Credible Scenario
DBCA	Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DMPE	Western Australian Department of Mining, Petroleum and Exploration
DPIRD	Western Australian Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DTMI	Western Australian Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EP	Environment Plan
FOB	Forward Operating Base
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
HSE	Health, safety and environment
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IMT	Incident Management Team
KBSB	King Bay Supply Base
LWI	Light Well Intervention
MDO	Marine Diesel Oil
MEECC	Maritime Environmental Emergency Coordination Centre
MEER	Maritime Environmental Emergency Response
MGO	Marine gas oil
MOP	Marine oil pollution
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corporation
N/A	Not applicable / available
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis

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Term	Definition
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (Australia)
OIM	Offshore Installation Manager
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OSM	Operational and Scientific Monitoring
OSPRMA	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment
OSRL	Oil Spill Response Limited
OSTM	Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling
OTL	Onshore Team Leader
PIC	Person In Charge
POLREP	Pollution Report
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicles
RPA	Response Protection Area
SCAT	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique
SFRT	Subsea First Response Toolkit
SMPC	State Marine Pollution Coordinator
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
TRP	Tactical Response Plan
WA	Western Australia
WAFIC	WA Fishing Industry Council
WCC	Woodside Communications Centre
WCCS	Worst Case Credible Scenario
WCP	Well Control Package
WSR	Woodside representative

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APPENDIX A – CREDIBLE SPILL SCENARIOS AND HYDROCARBON INFORMATION

Table A - 1: Credible spill scenarios and hydrocarbon information

Scenario	Product	API gravity	Volume	Residue	Weathering rate		Suggested ADIOS2 Analogue[3]
CS-02: Instantaneous surface release of MDO due to a vessel collision	MDO	0.829 at 25 °C	350 m^3	5% (17.5 m^3)	12 hours (BP < 180 °C)	6%	Diesel Fuel Oil (Southern USA 1) API of 37.2
					24 hours (180 °C < BP < 265 °C)	34.6%	
					Several days (265 °C < BP < 380 °C)	54.4%	

[3] Initial screening of possible ADIOS2 analogues considered hydrocarbons with similar APIs. Suggested selection is based on the closest distillation cut to the Woodside hydrocarbon. Only hydrocarbons with >380°C distillation cuts were included in selection process.

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APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION FORMS

No.	Form Name	Link
1	Record of initial verbal notification to NOPSEMA template	Link
2	NOPSEMA Incident Report Form	[2]
3	Harmful Substances Report (POLREP – AMSA)	[10]
4	Marine Pollution Report (POLREP – DTMI)	[5]
5	AMOSC Service Contract	[11]
6a	OSRL Initial Notification Form	[12]
6b	OSRL Mobilisation Activation Form	[12]
6c	OSRL Operational and Scientific Monitoring Service Mobilisation Form	[12]
7	RPS Response Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling Request	[14]
8	Aerial Surveillance Observer Log	Link
9	Tracking buoy deployment instructions	Link

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FORM 1 – RECORD OF INITIAL VERBAL NOTIFICATION TO NOPSEMA

NOPSEMA phone: [2]		
Date of call		
Time of call		
Call made by		
Call made to		
Information to be provided to NOPSEMA:		
Date and time of incident/ time caller became aware of incident		
Details of incident	**1. Location**	
	2. Title	
	3. Source	**□ Platform**
		□ Pipeline
		□ FPSO
		□ Exploration drilling
		□ Well
		□ Other (please specify)
	4. Hydrocarbon type	
	5. Estimated volume	
	6. Has the discharge ceased?	
	7. Fire, explosion or collision?	
	8. Environment Plan(s)	
	9. Other Details	
Actions taken to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts		
Corrective actions taken or proposed to stop, control or remedy the incident		
After the initial call is made to NOPSEMA, please send this record as soon as practicable to:		
NOPSEMA	**[2]**	
NOPTA	**[3]**	
DMPE	**[4]**	

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APPENDIX C – SPILL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

What has happened?		
Date/time		
Spill source		
Spill cause		
Safety situation		
What is it?		
Oil type and name		
Oil properties	Specific gravity	
	Viscosity	
	Pour point	
	Asphaltenes	
	Wax content	
	Boiling point	
Where is it?		
Latitude and longitude		
Distance and bearing		
Affected area	☐ Offshore	
	☐ Subsea	
	☐ Shoreline	
	☐ Estuary	
	☐ Port	
	☐ Harbour	
	☐ Inland	
	☐ River	
	☐ Other (please detail):	
Water depth		
How big is it?		
Area		
Release type	☐ Instantaneous	Estimated volume:
	☐ Continuous release	Estimated release rate:
Where is it going?		
Metocean conditions		
Currents and tides		
What is in the way?		
Resources at risk		
Time until resource contact		
What's happening to it?		
Weathering processes		
Response actions underway		

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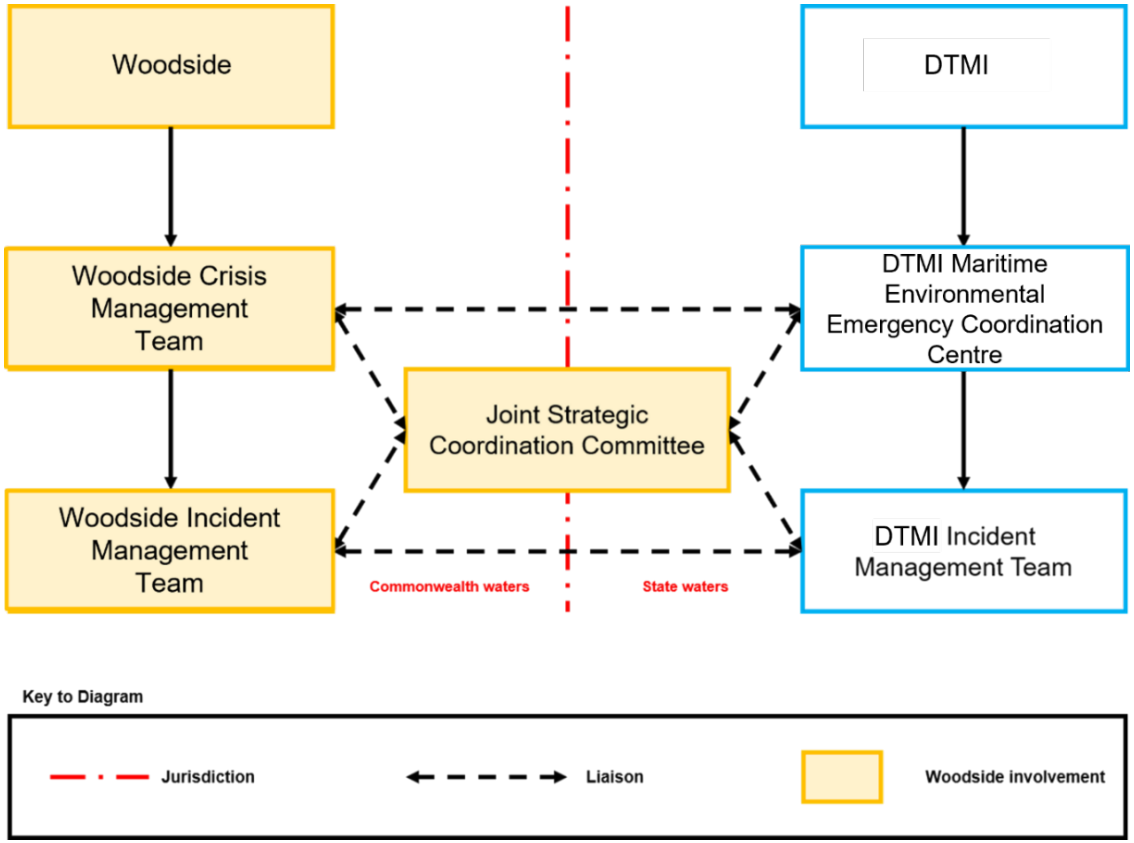
APPENDIX D – COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR A CONCURRENT HYDROCARBON SPILL IN BOTH COMMONWEALTH AND STATE WATERS/SHORELINES[4]



The Control Agency for a hydrocarbon spill in Commonwealth waters resulting from an offshore petroleum activity is Woodside (the Petroleum Titleholder).

The Control Agency/ Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for a hydrocarbon spill in State waters/shorelines resulting from an offshore petroleum activity is DTMI. DTMI will appoint an Incident Controller and form a separate IMT to only manage the spill within State waters/shorelines.

[4] Adapted from DTMI Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note, Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements July 2020. Note: For full structure up to Commonwealth Cabinet/Minister refer to Marine Oil Pollution: Response and Consultation Arrangements Section 6.5, Figure 3.

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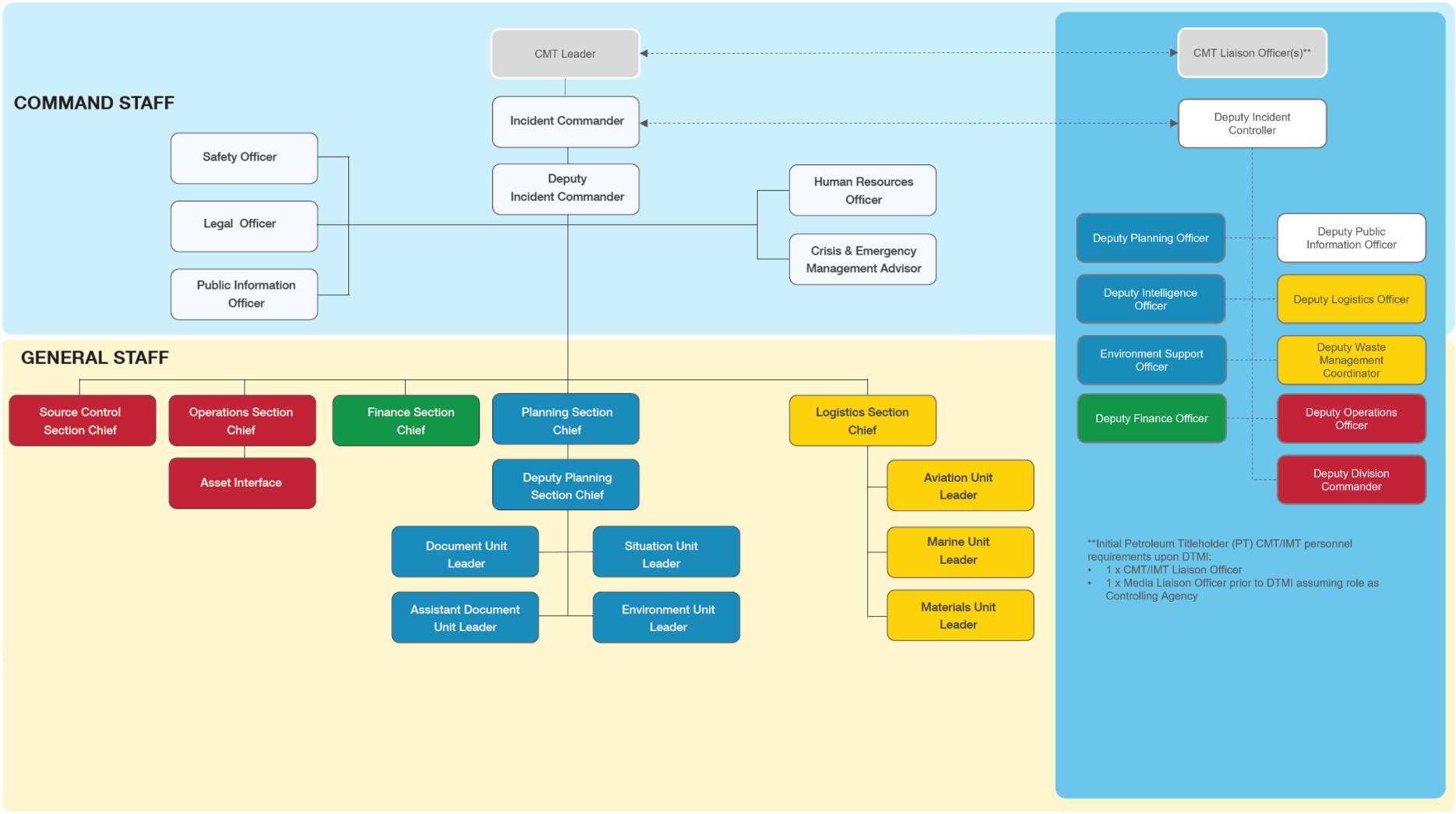
APPENDIX E – WOODSIDE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Woodside Incident Management Structure for Hydrocarbon Spill (including Woodside Liaison Officers Command Structure within DTMI IMT if required). Woodside's CIMT would operate from the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the Woodside headquarters in Perth.



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APPENDIX F – WOODSIDE LIAISON OFFICER RESOURCES TO DTMI

In the event that DTMI is required to establish an IMT, Woodside will make available an appropriate number of appropriately qualified persons to work within the DTMI IMT.

It is an expectation that Woodside's nominated CMT Liaison Officer and the Deputy Incident Controller attend the DTMI Fremantle Incident Control Centre (ICC) as soon as possible after the formal request has been made by the State Marine Pollution Coordinator (SMPC), and that the remaining initial cohort will attend no later than 8 am on the day following the request being formally made to Woodside by the SMPC. For Woodside personnel designated to serve in DTMI's Forward Operating Base (FOB), it is expected that they arrive at the FOB no later than 24 hours from the formal request being made by the SMPC.

Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
DTMI Maritime Environmental Emergency Coordination Centre (MEECC)	CMT Liaison Officer	CIMT Liaison	• Provide a direct liaison between the CMT and the MEECC. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the CIMT Leader and SMPC. • Offer advice to SMPC on matters pertaining to PT crisis management policies and procedures.	1
DTMI IMT Incident Control	Deputy Incident Controller	Deputy Incident Commander (Deputy IC)	• Provide a direct liaison between the PT IMT and DTMI IMT. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT IC and the DTMI IC. • Offer advice to the DTMI IC on matters pertaining to PT incident response policies and procedures. • Offer advice to the Safety Coordinator on matters pertaining to PT safety policies and procedures, particularly as they relate to PT employees or contractors operating under the control of the DTMI IMT.	1
DTMI IMT Intelligence	Deputy Intelligence Officer	Situation Unit Leader (Intelligence)	• As part of the Intelligence Team, assist the Intelligence Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to situation and awareness. • Facilitate the provision of relevant modelling and predications from the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of modelling and predictions originating from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant situation and awareness information originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant mapping from the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of mapping originating from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant mapping originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT.	1
DTMI IMT Intelligence – Environment	Environment Support Officer	Deputy Environment Unit Leader	• As part of the Intelligence Team, assist the Environment Coordinator in the performance of their duties in relation to the provision of environmental support into the planning process. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT OPEP and relevant TRP plans.	1

[5] These positions would be mobilised, in consultation with DTMI, to align to the actual spill scenario. The selected roles and/or individual personnel would be subject to continued evaluation to ensure continued 'best fit'. For CIMT roster arrangements, contact the WCC. During a prolonged response, additional personnel may be sourced through internal resourcing and mutual Aid agreements such as the AMOSC Core Group via [11].

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Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
			• Facilitate in requesting, obtaining and interpreting environmental monitoring data originating from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant environmental information and advice originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT.	
DTMI IMT Planning-Plans/ Resources	Deputy Planning Officer	Deputy Planning Section Chief	• As part of the Planning Team, assist the Planning Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the interpretation of existing response plans and the development of incident action plans and related sub plans. • Facilitate the provision of relevant IAP and sub plans from the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT OPEP from the PT. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT IAP and sub plans from the PT IMT. • Facilitate the provision of relevant IAP and sub plans originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT. • Assist in the interpretation of the PT existing resource plans. • Facilitate the provision of relevant components of the resource sub plan originating from the DTMI IMT to the PT IMT. **(Note this individual must have intimate knowledge of the relevant PT OPEP and planning processes)**	1
DTMI IMT Public Information-Media/ Community Engagement	Deputy Public Information Officer	Deputy Public Information Officer	• As part of the Public Information Team, provide a direct liaison between the PT Media team and DTMI IMT Media team. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT and DTMI media teams. • Assist in the release of joint media statements and conduct of joint media briefings. • Assist in the release of joint information and warnings through the DTMI Information and Warnings team. • Offer advice to the DTMI Media Coordinator on matters pertaining to PT media policies and procedures. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT and DTMI Community Liaison teams. • Assist in the conduct of joint community briefings and events. • Offer advice to the DTMI Community Liaison Coordinator on matters pertaining to the PT community liaison policies and procedures. • Facilitate the effective transfer of relevant information obtained from through the Contact Centre to the PT IMT.	1
DTMI IMT Logistics	Deputy Logistic Officer	Deputy Logistics Section Chief	• As part of the Logistics Team, assist the Logistics Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the provision of supplies to sustain the response effort. • Facilitate the acquisition of appropriate supplies through the PTs existing OSRL, AMOSC and private contract arrangements. • Collects Request Forms from DTMI to action via PT IMT. **(Note this individual must have intimate knowledge of the relevant PT logistics processes and contracts)**	1

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Area	Role	Woodside personnel[5]	Key Duties	#
DTMI IMT Finance-Accounts/ Financial Monitoring	Deputy Finance Officer	Deputy Finance Section Chief	• As part of the Finance Team, assist the Finance Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the setting up and payment of accounts for those services acquired through the PTs existing OSRL, AMOSC and private contract arrangements. • Facilitate the communication of financial monitoring information to the PT to allow them to track the overall cost of the response. • Assist the Finance Officer in the tracking of financial commitments through the response, including the supply contracts commissioned directly by DTMI and to be charged back to the PT.	1
DTMI IMT Operations	Deputy Operations Officer	Deputy Operations Section Chief	• As part of the Operations Team, assist the Operations Officer in the performance of their duties in relation to the implementation and management of operational activities undertaken to resolve an incident. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT Operations Section and the DTMI Operations Section. • Offer advice to the DTMI Operations Officer on matters pertaining to PT incident response procedures and requirements. • Identify efficiencies and assist to resolve potential conflicts around resource allocation and simultaneous operations of PT and DTMI response efforts.	1
DTMI IMT Operations – Waste Management	Deputy Waste Management Coordinator	Deputy Waste Coordinator (Materials)	• As part of the Operations Team, assist the Waste Management Coordinator in the performance of their duties in relation to the provision of the management and disposal of waste collected in State waters. • Facilitate the disposal of waste through the PT's existing private contract arrangements related to waste management and in line with legislative and regulatory requirements. • Collects Request Forms from DTMI to action via PT IMT.	1
DTMI FOB Operations Command	Deputy Division Commander	FOB Deputy Incident Commander	• As part of the Field Operations Team, assist the Division Commander in the performance of their duties in relation to the oversight and coordination of field operational activities undertaken in line with the IMT Operations Section's direction. • Provide a direct liaison between the PT FOB and DTMI FOB. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT Division Commander and the DTMI Division Commander. • Offer advice to the DTMI Division Commander on matters pertaining to PT incident response policies and procedures. • Assist the Safety Coordinator deployed in the FOB in the performance of their duties, particularly as they relate to PT employees or contractors. • Offer advice to the Safety Coordinator deployed in the FOB on matters pertaining to PT safety policies and procedures.	1
			Total	11

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APPENDIX G – DTMI LIAISON OFFICER RESOURCES TO WOODSIDE

Once DTMI activates a State waters/ shorelines IMT, DTMI will make available the following roles to Woodside.

Area	DTMI Liaison Role	Personnel Sourced from:	Key Duties	#
Woodside CIMT	DTMI Liaison Officer (prior to DTMI assuming Controlling Agency)/ Deputy Incident Controller – State waters (after DTMI assumes Controlling Agency)	DTMI	• Facilitate effective communications between DTMI's SMPC/ Incident Controller and the Petroleum Titleholder's appointed CMT Leader / Incident Controller. • Provide enhanced situational awareness to DTMI of the incident and the potential impact on State waters. • Assist in the provision of support from DTMI to the Petroleum Titleholder. • Facilitate the provision technical advice from DTMI to the Petroleum Titleholder Incident Controller as required.	1
Woodside CIMT Public Information – Media	DTMI Media Liaison Officer	DTMI	• Provide a direct liaison between the PT Media team and DTMI IMT Media team. • Facilitate effective communications and coordination between the PT and DTMI media teams. • Assist in the release of joint media statements and conduct of joint media briefings. • Assist in the release of joint information and warnings through the DTMI Information & Warnings team. • Offer advice to the PT Media Coordinator on matters pertaining to DTMI and wider Government media policies and procedures.	1
			Total DTMI Personnel Initial Requirement to Woodside	2

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