Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan

Decommissioning

November 2026

Revision: 4

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

This page has been intentionally left blank

Table of contents

1. Introduction 13
1.1 Overview 13
1.2 Purpose of the Environment Plan 13
1.3 Environment Plan summary 13
1.4 Structure of the Environment Plan 13
1.5 Description of the Titleholder 16
1.5.1 Details of Titleholder and nominated liaison person 16
1.5.1.1 Titleholder 16
1.5.1.2 Nominated liaison person 16
1.5.1.3 Arrangements for notifying of change 16
1.6 Woodside Management System 16
1.6.1 Our Woodside Management System purpose 16
1.6.2 Environment and Biodiversity Policy 18
1.7 Description of relevant requirements 18
1.7.1 *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cth) 18
1.7.2 General Direction 2016 20
1.7.3 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) 22
1.7.3.1 Recovery plans and threat abatement plans 22
1.7.3.2 Australian Marine Parks 22
2. Environment Plan process 23
2.1 Overview 23
2.2 Environment risk management methodology 23
2.2.1 Woodside risk management process 23
2.2.2 Health, Safety and Environment – Our Expectations 24
2.2.3 Environment Impact Assessment and Authorisation Guidance 24
2.3 Environment Plan development process 24
2.4 Establish the context 26
2.4.1 Activity description 26
2.4.2 Existing environment description 26
2.4.3 Environmental legislation and other requirements 26
2.4.4 Impact and risk management 26
2.4.4.1 Impact and risk identification and analysis 26
2.4.4.2 Decision support framework 27
2.4.4.3 Decision support framework tools 28
2.4.4.4 Decision calibration 29
2.4.5 Control measures 29
2.4.6 Impact and risk classification 30
2.4.6.1 Impact classification 30
2.4.6.2 Risk classification 31
2.5 Impact and risk evaluation 32
2.5.1 Demonstration of ‘as low as reasonably practicable’ 32
2.5.2 Demonstration of acceptability 32
2.6 Recovery plan and threat abatement plan assessment 33
2.7 Environmental performance objectives/outcomes, standards and measurement criteria 33
2.8 Implement, monitor, review and report 34

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.9 Consultation 34
3. Description of the activity 35
3.1 Overview 35
3.2 Project overview 35
3.3 Location 35
3.4 Operational Area 37
3.5 Timing 37
3.5.1 Simultaneous operations 37
3.5.2 Decommissioning planning 37
3.6 Project vessels 38
3.6.1 Decommissioning and support vessels 38
3.6.2 Remotely operated vehicles 38
3.6.3 Inspection, maintenance, monitoring and repair vessel(s) 39
3.7 Helicopters and drones 39
3.8 Surveys or studies to support the Petroleum Activity 39
3.8.1 General visual inspections (2025) 39
3.8.2 General visual and cathodic protection inspections (2021) 39
3.8.3 Contaminant studies (2021) 40
3.8.3.1 Naturally occurring radioactive material 40
3.8.3.2 Mercury 40
3.8.4 Pipeline recovery options assessment 41
3.8.5 Engineering undertaken to support the methodology 42
3.9 Infrastructure overview 42
3.10 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities 46
3.10.1 Pipeline bundle deburial 46
3.10.2 Pipe bundle hydraulic shear cut 46
3.10.3 Cut pipeline bundle recovery 47
3.10.4 Recovery of stabilisation materials – scour protection mattresses and sandbags 50
3.10.5 As-found and as-left surveys 50
3.10.6 Environmental sampling 50
3.11 Field Management Activities 50
3.11.1 Maintenance of infrastructure and field management 50
4. Description of the existing environment 52
4.1 Overview 52
4.2 Regional context 52
4.3 Matters of national environmental significance (EPBC Act) 53
4.4 Physical environment 54
4.5 Habitats and biological communities 55
4.6 Protected species 56
4.6.1 Fish, sharks and rays 57
4.6.2 Marine reptiles 59
4.6.3 Marine mammals 61
4.6.4 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds 66
4.6.5 Seasonal sensitivities for protected species 76
4.7 Key ecological features 77
4.8 Protected places 77
4.9 Cultural features and heritage values 79

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.9.1 Native Title 79
4.9.2 Coastally adjacent Indigenous groups 79
4.9.3 Marine Parks 81
4.9.4 Indigenous protected areas 82
4.9.5 Sea Country values 82
4.9.5.1 Desktop assessment of Sea Country values 83
4.9.5.2 Indigenous archaeological heritage assessment 92
4.9.5.3 Underwater cultural heritage 92
4.9.5.4 Feedback received via consultation to describe the existing environment 92
4.9.6 Summary of cultural features and heritage values 100
4.9.7 Historic sites of significance 104
4.9.8 Historic underwater heritage 104
4.9.9 World, National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places 104
4.10 Socio-economic environment 105
4.10.1 Commercial fisheries 105
4.10.2 Traditional and customary fishing 118
4.10.3 Tourism and recreation 118
4.10.4 Commercial shipping 118
4.10.5 Oil and gas facilities, infrastructure and other industries 118
4.10.6 Defence 119
4.10.7 Offshore renewable energy 119
5. Consultation 123
5.1 Summary 123
5.2 Consultation – general context 124
5.3 Identification of relevant persons for consultation 128
5.3.1 Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c) 128
5.3.2 Identification of relevant persons under Regulations 25(1)(a), (b) and (c) 128
5.3.3 Regulation 25(1)(d) 129
5.3.4 Identification of relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(d) 130
5.3.5 Regulation 25(1)(e) 136
5.3.6 Identification of relevant persons under Regulation 25(1)(e) 136
5.3.7 Persons or organisations Woodside chooses to contact 136
5.3.8 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity 137
5.4 Consultation material and timing 137
5.4.1 Sufficient information 137
5.4.2 Reasonable period for consultation 140
5.4.3 Discharge of Regulation 25 141
5.5 Context of consultation approach with Traditional Custodians 141
5.5.1 Approach to methodology − Woodside's interpretation of Tipakalippa Appeal 141
5.5.2 Consultation method 142
5.5.3 Identification of relevant persons 144
5.5.4 Opportunity to self-identify and identifying other individuals 145
5.5.5 Sufficient information 145
5.5.6 Reasonable period for consultation 146
5.5.7 Discharge of Regulation 25 146
5.6 Providing feedback and assessment of merit of objections or claims 146
5.7 Ongoing consultation 147

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6. Environmental impact and risk assessment, performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria 148
6.1 Overview 148
6.2 Impact and risk analysis evaluation 148
6.3 Impacts and risks not deemed credible or outside the scope of this Environment Plan 151
6.3.1 Shallow/nearshore activities 151
6.3.2 Risks associated with naturally occurring radioactive material and mercury contamination 151
6.3.3 Impacts associated with removal of infrastructure and equipment from State waters 151
6.4 Cumulative impacts 151
6.5 Indirect impacts from activities outside the Operational Area 151
6.6 Environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria 151
6.7 Presentation 152
6.8 Planned activities (routine and non-routine) 155
6.8.1 Physical presence: Interaction with other marine users 155
6.8.2 Physical presence: Seabed disturbance 162
6.8.3 Routine light emissions: External lighting on project vessels 171
6.8.4 Routine acoustic emissions: Generation of noise from project vessels and helicopter operations 179
6.8.5 Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with project vessel fuel use 202
6.8.6 Routine and non-routine discharges: Project vessels and subsea discharges 206
6.8.7 Routine generation of solid waste 216
6.9 Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations) 221
6.9.1 Quantitative spill risk assessment methodology 221
6.9.1.1 Worst-case scenarios 221
6.9.1.2 Environment that may be affected and hydrocarbon contact thresholds 222
6.9.1.3 Operational and scientific monitoring 224
6.9.1.4 Hydrocarbon characteristics 224
6.9.2 Unplanned hydrocarbon release: Vessel collision 225
6.9.3 Unplanned release: Chemical or hydrocarbon spills 236
6.9.4 Unplanned discharges: Loss of solid wastes (excluding saddle clamp components) 240
6.9.5 Unplanned discharges: Detachment of saddle clamp components and pipeline coating 244
6.9.6 Marine fauna interaction 252
6.9.7 Introduction of invasive marine species 257
6.10 Recovery plan and threat abatement assessment 265
6.11 Cultural features and heritage values assessment 287
7. Implementation strategy 298
7.1 Overview 298
7.2 Systems, practices, and procedures 298
7.2.1 Selection, assessment and approval of chemicals 298
7.2.1.1 Selection criteria 298
7.2.2 Woodside invasive marine species risk assessment process 299
7.2.2.1 Objective and scope 299
7.2.2.2 Risk assessment process 300
7.2.3 Offshore Seabird Management Plan 302
7.2.4 Unexpected finds procedure 303
7.2.5 Waste management 304

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.2.6 Whale Adaptive Management Plan 306
7.2.6.1 Observation Area 307
7.2.6.2 DP Thruster Start up Observations 307
7.2.6.3 DP Thruster Engaged Observations Daytime 308
7.2.6.4 Shut down Zone Process 308
7.2.6.5 Dedicated MFO and MFO trained crew members 309
7.2.6.6 EPBC Act Regulations Part 8 – Interacting with cetaceans 310
7.2.7 Saddle clamp detachment Adaptive Management Plan 310
7.2.7.1 Campaign 1 lessons learned 310
7.2.7.2 Remaining clamp condition 310
7.2.7.3 Adaptive response framework 310
7.2.7.4 Deburial controls 310
7.2.7.5 Hydraulic shear cutting requirements 310
7.2.7.6 Retention and recovery measures 310
7.3 Roles and responsibilities 312
7.4 Training and competency 314
7.4.1 Overview 314
7.4.2 Inductions 314
7.4.3 Petroleum Activity-specific environmental awareness 315
7.5 Monitoring, auditing and managing non-conformance and review 315
7.5.1 Monitoring 315
7.5.2 Auditing 315
7.5.2.1 Subsea scope activities 315
7.5.2.2 Marine assurance 316
7.5.3 Management of non-conformance 317
7.5.4 Review 317
7.5.4.1 Management review 317
7.5.4.2 Learning and knowledge sharing 317
7.5.4.3 Review of impacts, risks and controls across the life of the Environment Plan 318
7.6 Management of knowledge 318
7.7 Management of newly identified impacts and risks 319
7.8 Management of change and revision 319
7.8.1 Environment Plan management of change 319
7.8.2 Oil Pollution Emergency Plan management of change 319
7.9 Record keeping 319
7.10 Ongoing consultation 320
7.11 Reporting 323
7.11.1 Routine reporting (internal) 323
7.11.1.1 Regular health, safety and environment meetings 323
7.11.1.2 Performance reporting 323
7.11.2 Incident reporting (external) – Reportable and recordable 324
7.11.2.1 Reportable incidents 324
7.11.2.2 Recordable incidents 324
7.11.3 Routine reporting (external) 328
7.11.3.1 Start and end notifications of the Petroleum Activity 328
7.11.3.2 Environmental performance review and reporting 328
7.11.3.3 End of the Environment Plan 328

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.11.4 Incident reporting (internal) 329
7.12 Emergency preparedness and response 329
7.12.1 Overview 329
7.12.2 Emergency response training 329
7.12.3 Emergency response preparation 330
7.12.4 Oil and other hazardous materials spill 331
7.12.5 Emergency and spill response 331
7.12.6 Emergency and spill response drills and exercises 331
7.12.7 Testing of hydrocarbon spill response arrangements 332
7.12.8 Testing of arrangements schedule 333
7.12.9 Cyclone and dangerous weather preparation 335
7.13 Decommissioning environmental monitoring program 335
7.13.1 Monitoring program design 335
7.13.2 Decommissioning sediment sampling survey 336
7.13.3 Decommissioning seabed clearance survey 339
7.13.4 Decommissioning environmental survey reporting 339
7.14 Title surrender 339
8. References 341
9. List of terms and acronyms 354
Appendix A Woodside environment and biodiversity, climate and risk management policies 359
Appendix B Relevant requirements 360
Appendix C Existing Environment for the Minerva Field 361
Appendix D EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool results 362
Appendix E NOPSEMA report forms 364
Appendix F Stakeholder Consultation 365
Appendix G Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment 366
Appendix H Oil Pollution First Strike Plan 367
Appendix I Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan 368
Appendix J Cultural Heritage Search Results 369

List of tables

Table 1-1: Environment Plan summary 13
Table 1-2: EP Process phases, applicable Environment Regulations and relevant section of the Environment Plan 14
Table 1-3: Relevant decommissioning requirements of the OPGGS Act 19
Table 1-4: General Direction 2016 requirements and relevant sections of this Environment Plan 20
Table 2-1: Example of layout of identification of risks and impacts in relation to risk sources 27
Table 2-2: Woodside impact and risk matrix (environment and community and culture) consequence descriptions 31
Table 2-3: Woodside risk matrix likelihood levels 31
Table 2-4: Woodside risk matrix to determine risk ratings 32
Table 2-5: Summary of Woodside's criteria for 'as low as reasonably practicable' demonstration 32

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 2-6: Summary of Woodside's criteria for acceptability 33
Table 3-1: Petroleum Activity overview 35
Table 3-2: Approximate location of the Petroleum Activity, including all relevant infrastructure 35
Table 3-3: Summary of the timing of the Petroleum Activity 37
Table 3-4: Description of potential vessel characteristics 38
Table 3-5: Status of Minerva field infrastructure 43
Table 3-6: Description of remaining infrastructure 44
Table 4-1: Summary of relevant MNES identified by the EPBC Act PMST as potentially occurring within the Operational Area and EMBA 54
Table 4-2: Habitats and communities within the environment that may be affected (distance calculated from Operational Area) 55
Table 4-3: Threatened and migratory fish, shark and ray species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA 58
Table 4-4: Fish, shark and ray biologically important areas within the EMBA 59
Table 4-5: Threatened and migratory marine reptile species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA 60
Table 4-6: Threatened and migratory marine mammal species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA 62
Table 4-7: Marine mammal biologically important areas within the EMBA 63
Table 4-8: Habitat critical to the survival of a species within the EMBA 63
Table 4-9: Threatened and migratory seabird and migratory shorebird species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA 67
Table 4-10: Seabird and shorebird BIAs within the EMBA 72
Table 4-11: Key seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species identified as occurring within the Operational Area 76
Table 4-12: Key ecological features within the EMBA 77
Table 4-13: Established protected places and other sensitive areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA 77
Table 4-14: Summary of native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements that overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA 80
Table 4-15: Summary of the Operational Area and EMBA overlap with Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plan areas 82
Table 4-16: Cultural features and heritage values identified in publicly available literature 84
Table 4-17: Summary of feedback received via consultation to describe the existing environment 94
Table 4-18: Summary of cultural features and heritage values 101
Table 4-19: Identified but unlocated shipwrecks that could potentially be situated in the general vicinity of the Minerva operational area 104
Table 4-20: World, National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places within the EMBA 105
Table 4-21: Commonwealth and State commercial fishery management areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA 106
Table 4-22: Other oil and gas facilities within 50 km of the Operational Area 118
Table 5-1: Categories of relevant persons 130
Table 5-2: Methodology for identifying relevant persons within the EMBA undertaken under Regulation 25(1)(d) – by category 132
Table 6-1: Environmental impact analysis summary of planned and unplanned activities 149
Table 6-2: Descriptions of subsea infrastructure recovery activities 163
Table 6-3: Mattress detail 163
Table 6-4: Description of modelled scenarios 180
Table 6-5: Permanent and temporary threshold shift onset thresholds 182

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-6: Selected definitions from Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2021) for elements of the Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a) relevant to the Petroleum Activity 182
Table 6-7: Scenario 4 (equipment removal) SEL_{24h} – maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances to frequency-weighted SEL_{24h} permanent and temporary threshold shift thresholds based on Southall, et al. (2019) and Finneran, et al. (2017) and area ensonified 183
Table 6-8: Scenario 4 (i.e. equipment removal) – summary of sound transmission loss modelling results for combined cetacean functional hearing groups behavioural and temporary threshold shift thresholds 185
Table 6-9: Criteria for vessel noise exposure for fish and marine turtles, adapted from Popper, et al. (2014) 186
Table 6-10: Acoustic effects of continuous noise on turtles, weighted SEL_{24h}, Accomando, et al (2024) 187
Table 6-11: Description of discharges associated with subsea infrastructure recovery activities 207
Table 6-12: Summary of parameters for hydrocarbon spill modelling 221
Table 6-13: Credible hydrocarbon spill scenarios 222
Table 6-14: Summary of thresholds applied to the quantitative hydrocarbon spill risk modelling results 222
Table 6-15: The Bonn Agreement oil appearance code 223
Table 6-16: Characteristics of the hydrocarbon types used for modelling and ecotoxicological studies 224
Table 6-17: Marine diesel oil characteristics 224
Table 6-18: EMBA – key receptor locations and sensitivities potentially contacted above impact thresholds by a vessel collision with summary hydrocarbon spill contact 232
Table 6-19 Credibility, consequence and likelihood of introducing invasive marine species 259
Table 6-20: Identification of applicability of recovery plan and threat abatement plan objectives and action areas 266
Table 6-21: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan 272
Table 6-22: Assessment against relevant actions of the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan 274
Table 6-23: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan 276
Table 6-24: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale 277
Table 6-25: Assessment against relevant actions of the Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion 279
Table 6-26: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling 281
Table 6-27: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the White Shark 282
Table 6-28: Assessment against relevant actions of the Part 13 Statutory Instruments for Seabirds and shorebirds 284
Table 7-1: Key factors considered as a part of the risk assessment process for vessels 300
Table 7-2: Key factors considered as a part of the risk assessment process for immersible equipment 301
Table 7-3: Roles and responsibilities 312
Table 7-4: Management of knowledge review frequency 318
Table 7-5: Ongoing consultation engagements 320
Table 7-6: External incident reporting requirements 326
Table 7-7: Routine external reporting requirements 328
Table 7-8: Oil pollution preparedness and response overview 329
Table 7-9: Emergency response training requirements 330
Table 7-10: Testing of response capability 332
Table 7-11: Section 270(3) assessment 339
Table 9-1: List of terms and definitions 354

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

List of figures

Figure 1-1: The WMS structure 17
Figure 1-2: The Woodside Management System information structure and document hierarchy 18
Figure 2-1: Woodside risk management process 23
Figure 2-2: Woodside's Impact Assessment Process 24
Figure 2-3: Environment Plan development process 25
Figure 2-4: Risk related decision making framework 28
Figure 3-1: Location of the Petroleum Activity 36
Figure 3-2: Minerva field layout remaining pipeline 43
Figure 3-3: Pipe recovery tool undertaking deburial during Campaign 1 46
Figure 3-4: Strategic placement of shear cutter on field joint - ROV monitoring (Campaign 1) 47
Figure 3-5: PRT engaging pipe during Campaign 1 48
Figure 3-6: Minerva pipeline bundle 49
Figure 3-7: Recovered subsea pipeline bundles in flat racks on deck 49
Figure 4-1: Environment that may be affected by the Petroleum Activity 52
Figure 4-2: Location of the Operational Area and relevant marine bioregions 53
Figure 4-3: Bathymetry of the Operational Area 55
Figure 4-4: Pygmy blue whale biologically important areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA 64
Figure 4-5: Southern right whale biologically important areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA 65
Figure 4-6: Seabird BIAs overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (one of three) 73
Figure 4-7: Seabird BIAs overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (two of three) 74
Figure 4-8: Seabird BIAs overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (three of three) 75
Figure 4-9: Protected areas overlapping the EMBA 79
Figure 4-10: Operational Area and sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds in relation to native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements 80
Figure 4-11: Commonwealth-managed fisheries with a potential for interaction with the Petroleum Activity 115
Figure 4-12: State-managed fisheries with a potential for interaction with the Petroleum Activity (one of two) 116
Figure 4-13: State-managed fisheries with a potential for interaction with the Petroleum Activity (two of two) 117
Figure 4-14: Vessel density map for the Operational Area and EMBA 120
Figure 4-15: Oil and gas infrastructure within the Operational Area and region 121
Figure 4-16: Defence areas within the EMBA 122
Figure 5-1: Overview of Woodside's methodology to identify relevant persons 124
Figure 5-2: Overview of Woodside's consultation approach 127
Figure 6-1: Diminishment of light with distance from source, assuming 100 lamps of low, medium and high intensity 172
Figure 6-2: Energy source level spectra (in decidecade frequency-band) for all sound sources (JASCO, 2024) 181
Figure 6-3: Scenario 4 – Subsea infrastructure removal, accumulated SEL_{24h} 184
Figure 6-4: Scenario 4 – subsea infrastructure removal, accumulated sound pressure level 185
Figure 7-1: OCNS raking scheme 299
Figure 7-2: Schematic for Offshore Seabird Management Plan to manage seabird impacts to acceptable and as low as reasonably practicable levels 303
Figure 7-3: Whale Observation Area and Shut-down Zone (not to scale) 307
Figure 7-4: DP operations Pre Start-up flowchart 308
Figure 7-5: Whale Shut down decision DP Operations 309
Figure 7-6: Adaptive Management Framework 311

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Figure 7-7: Detached saddle clamp component scenario 311
Figure 7-9: Indicative three-yearly testing of arrangements schedule 334
Figure 7-10: Decision support framework for sediment sampling for title surrender 338

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd (Woodside), as titleholder under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth) (referred to as the Environment Regulations), proposes to undertake decommissioning activities within offshore petroleum production licence VIC/L22 and pipeline licence VIC/PL33. The decommissioning activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline and associated infrastructure, together with the ongoing field management activities associated with that infrastructure prior to decommissioning. Following decommissioning, environmental monitoring to support the eventual relinquishment of the production and pipeline licences will also be undertaken.

These activities will hereafter be collectively referred to as the Petroleum Activity and form the scope of this Environment Plan (EP). A detailed description of the activities is provided in Section 3. This EP has been prepared as part of the requirements under the Environment Regulations, as administered by 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 that:

- the potential environmental impacts and risks, both 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 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) [EPBC Act]).

1.3 Environment Plan summary

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

Table 1-1: Environment Plan summary

EP summary material requirement	Relevant section of this EP containing summary material
The location of the activity	Section 3.3
A description of the existing 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

This EP has also been written to satisfy the relevant decommissioning requirements contained within the *Offshore Petroleum Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cth) (OPGGS Act). Where relevant, these are included in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: EP Process phases, applicable Environment Regulations and relevant section of the Environment Plan

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
Regulation 34(a): Is appropriate for the nature and scale of the activity	Regulation 21: • Environmental assessment Regulation 22: • Implementation strategy for the environment plan Regulation 24: • Other information in the environment plan	The principle of 'nature and scale' is applicable throughout the EP	Section 6 Section 4 Section 7
Regulation 34(b): Demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable Regulation 34(c): Demonstrates that the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level	Regulation 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 Regulations 24(a) and (b): • a statement of the Titleholder's corporate environmental policy • A report on all consultations between the Titleholder and any relevant person	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
Regulation 34(d): Provides for appropriate Environmental performance outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria	Regulation 21(7): • Environmental performance outcomes and standards	Environmental performance outcomes (EPOs) Environmental performance standards (EPSs) Control measures Measurement criteria	Section 6
Regulation 34(e): Includes an appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements	Regulation 22: • Implementation strategy for the environment plan	Implementation strategy, including: • Environmental Management System (EMS) • performance monitoring • Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP – per Appendix G) and scientific monitoring • ongoing consultation	Section 7
Regulations 34(f): Does not involve the activity or part of the activity, other than arrangements for environmental monitoring or for responding to an	Regulations 21(1) to 21(3): • 21(1) Description of the activity • 21(2) Description of the environment • 21(3) Without limiting paragraph 21(2)(b), relevant values and	No activity, or part of the activity, undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property	Section 4

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Criteria for acceptance	Content requirements/relevant regulations	Elements	Section of EP
emergency, being undertaken in any part of a declared World Heritage property within the meaning of the EPBC Act.	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 the EPBC Act – (c) the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland within the meaning of the EPBC Act – (d) the presence of a listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological community within the meaning of the EPBC Act – (e) the presence of a listed migratory species within the meaning of the EPBC Act – (f) any values and sensitivities that exist in, or in relation to, part or all of: ▪ (i) a Commonwealth marine area within the meaning of the EPBC Act; or, or ▪ (ii) Commonwealth land within the meaning of the EPBC Act.		
Regulation 34(g): demonstrates that: (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. Regulation 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
Regulation 34(h): Complies with the Act, this instrument and any other regulations made under the Act	Regulation 21(4)(a): • describe the requirements, including legislative requirements, that apply to activity and are relevant to the environmental management of the activity Regulation 23: • Details of the titleholder and nominated liaison Regulation 24(a): • a statement of the titleholder's corporate environmental policy Regulation 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

1.5 Description of the Titleholder

Woodside is the titleholder for this activity, on behalf of the joint venture between Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd and Amplitude Energy (MF) Pty Ltd.

1.5.1 Details of Titleholder and nominated liaison person

In accordance with Regulation 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 (Victoria) Pty Ltd

11 Mount Street

Perth, Western Australia

T: 08 9348 4000

Australian Company Number: 006 466 486

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

1.5.1.3 Arrangements for notifying of change

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

1.6 Woodside Management System

The Woodside Management System (Our WMS) defines the core mandatory activities that support safeguarding the business and enabling its people to achieve objectives, manage uncertainty and meet obligations to deliver value for the company and its stakeholders.

1.6.1 Our Woodside Management System purpose

Our WMS is a series of integrated business processes that contribute to value delivery. A process is defined as the core mandatory activities that are material to converting inputs to outputs for value delivery from the defined business area. A process must reflect relevant corporate drivers and may have associated tools that support its implementation. Our WMS activities are divided into two categories; Deliver Value Chain – for activities directly involved in value delivery and Enable Value Chain – for activities supporting the enterprise and value delivery (Figure 1-1). The Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) sub-category is included in the Enable Value Chain category. Given this, there is interdependence between processes across these activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

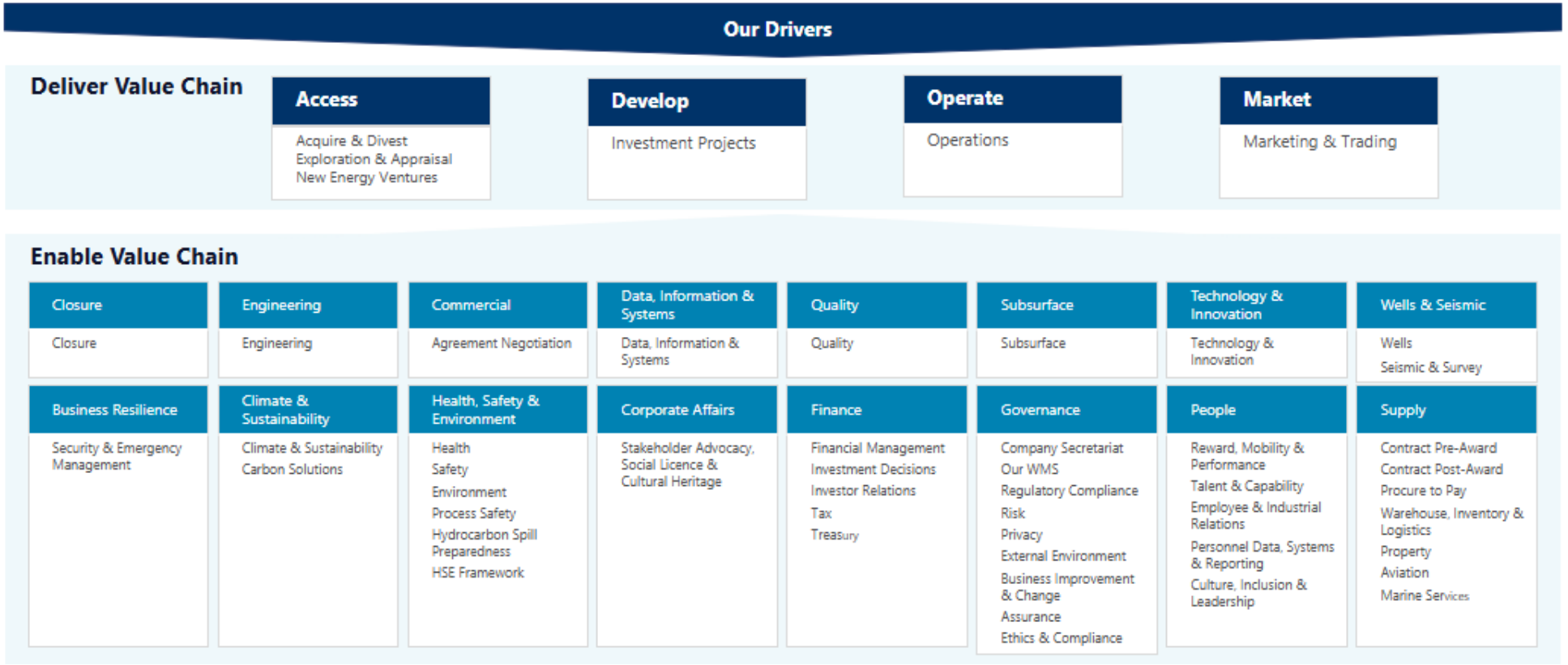


Figure 1-1: The WMS structure

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Our WMS content is structured in a hierarchy as illustrated in Figure 1-2. This hierarchy begins with the 'why' through Our Drivers, which are defined by the Board and Executive. It is followed by the 'what' with Our Expectations, which establish mandatory requirements for executing process activities to deliver value in accordance with the relevant Our Drivers. Finally, it includes the 'how' through Tools, which support the implementation, execution, or understanding of Our Expectations. Additionally, there is Non-WMS Content that is subordinate to, but sits outside, Our WMS.

Adaptations of Our WMS tools may, as applicable and justified, be created for regional application.



Figure 1-2: The Woodside Management System information structure and document hierarchy

1.6.2 Environment and Biodiversity Policy

In accordance with Regulation 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 updated as required. The Environment and Biodiversity 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 as shown on our website.

1.7 Description of relevant requirements

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

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

The OPGGS Act sets up a system for regulating offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas (GHG) activities beyond 3 nautical miles (nm) from the baseline at which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured to the outer limits of the continental shelf.

Under the OPGGS Act, the Environment Regulations apply to petroleum and GHG activities in Commonwealth waters and are administered by NOPSEMA. The objective of the Environment Regulations is to ensure that any petroleum activity or GHG activity carried out in an offshore area is performed in a manner:

- consistent with the principles of ESD set out in section 3A of the EPBC Act; and
- by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to ALARP; and
- by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be of an acceptable level.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

Relevant decommissioning requirements of the OPGGS Act are detailed in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Relevant decommissioning requirements of the OPGGS Act

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. e) has provided, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, for the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the surrender area, and f) has, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, made good any damage to the seabed or subsoil in the surrender area caused by any person engaged or concerned in the operations authorised by the permit, lease or licence	Section 3 As this is the final decommissioning EP for activities within production licence VIC/L22 and pipeline licence VIC/PL33 (Section 3.5.2), the intent of this EP is to meet the title surrender requirements listed under Section 270(3) of the OPGGS Act. Refer to Table 7-11 for the assessment against title surrender requirements.
Section 572(2)	A titleholder must maintain 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.	Section 3 Not relevant to this EP as the equipment and property is planned to be decommissioned as part of this EP.
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 As this is the final decommissioning EP for activities within production licence VIC/L22 and pipeline licence VIC/PL33 (Section 3.5.2), the intent of this EP is to meet the decommissioning requirements listed under Section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act.
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.	Section 3 This EP includes the possibility that buried scour protection mattresses, may not be located and removed. If this is left in situ, section 572(7)(a) applies and an alternative arrangement as provided for under section 270(3) is assessed.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

1.7.2 General Direction 2016

On 24 July 2025, NOPSEMA issued General Direction 2016 under section 574 of the OPGGS Act related to decommissioning the property within VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33. Table 1-4 outlines Woodside's intention for addressing each direction provided in General Direction 2016.

An inventory of Woodside's property in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 within the scope of this EP is provided in Section 3.9. All property within these titles is planned to be completely removed in accordance with section 572(3) of the OPGGS Act.

This EP covers the removal of subsea infrastructure remaining in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33. Other Minerva decommissioning EPs include:

- Minerva Plug and Abandonment Environment Plan, which relates to plugging and abandoning wells in VIC/L22 (finalised)
- Minerva State Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan, which relates to decommissioning the pipeline in Victorian coastal waters.

Table 1-4: General Direction 2016 requirements and relevant sections of this Environment Plan

Direction requirements	Relevant sections of EP
Direction 1 a) Recommence the removal of the property listed in Schedule 2 from VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 no later than 1 January 2028. b) Complete the removal of all the property listed in Schedule 2 as soon as reasonably practicable, and no later than 30 April 2028.	Section 3.5 – The Minerva rigid flowline/umbilical bundle remaining in situ is planned to be removed as per Direction 1 once this EP is accepted.
Direction 2 Prior to the commencement of each offshore campaign to remove the property listed in Schedule 2, the following actions must be completed: a) Conduct a review of the status and condition of the property to be removed. b) Undertake and document a risk assessment to identify and evaluate all risks to health, safety and the environment associated with removal activities. The risk assessment must demonstrate that control measures are in place to reduce risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). c) Review and update relevant procedures required to ensure risks to health, safety and the environment are reduced to ALARP. d) Develop and implement a training program to ensure that all personnel involved in removal activities are aware of their responsibilities regarding safety and environmental management. e) Conduct a project readiness review to verify compliance with all relevant health, safety and environmental management requirements. The review must confirm that control measures are in place to ensure safe and environmentally responsible operations. f) Submit a copy of the documented outcomes from the project readiness review to NOPSEMA within 7 days of its completion.	This EP covers removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure that is subject to General Direction 2016. Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of this EP outline the potential environmental risks and impacts associated with the activity, controls that will be implemented and an assessment of whether those controls bring the residual risk to ALARP. Section 7.11 of this EP describes Woodside's external reporting commitments, including reporting to address Direction 2.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Direction requirements	Relevant sections of EP
Direction 3 Provide for the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the title areas, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, within 18 months after the property referred to in Direction 1 is removed.	Woodside applies the same definition for the term 'natural resources'[1] as is used in NOPSEMA policy section 270 Consent to surrender title – NOPSEMA advice (NOPSEMA, 2022). Section 3.10.6 and 7.13 – Woodside will undertake final environmental surveys after decommissioning such as sediment, infauna and water sampling. These surveys will either confirm the conservation and protection of natural resources in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 or inform further actions that are required.
Direction 4 Make good, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, any damage to the seabed or subsoil in the title areas caused by any person engaged or concerned in the operations authorised by the titles within 18 months after the property referred to in Direction 1 is removed.	Section 3.10.6 and 7.13 – As set out above, Woodside will undertake decommissioning environmental surveys. Data will be collated from seabed clearance surveys, ROV images and sediment sampling to inform what, if anything, needs to be done to make good any damage to the seabed or subsoil in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33.
Direction 5 a) Submit to NOPSEMA a report detailing plans and progress to meet Direction 1, every 6 months commencing 1 November 2025. b) The report must be submitted by Woodside on behalf of all the registered holders and include all information specified in Schedule 3 and must be signed by a company officer of Woodside confirming its accuracy and completeness.	Section 7.11 of this EP describes Woodside's external reporting commitments, including reporting to address Direction 5.
Direction 6 a) Complete a review of all decommissioning project planning undertaken since 30 August 2021 for VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33, with the review to be fully completed by 30 June 2026. The review must evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the planning process, including, but not limited to: • the allocation of budget and resources, • decision-making processes related to the selection of contractors, vessels, and specialised equipment, and • the implementation of measures to meet health, safety, environmental, and other regulatory obligations. The review must also identify specific, measurable, and actionable opportunities for improvement. b) A comprehensive full Lessons Learnt report documenting the review's findings, conclusions, and recommendations must be submitted to NOPSEMA by no later than 1 August 2026. c) A Lessons Learnt presentation to be shared with other industry participants through an industry forum or other means no later than 31 December 2026. d) A publicly available summary of the Lessons Learnt report and presentation to be published no later than 31 December 2026 on the registered titleholders' website.	Section 7.11 of this EP describes Woodside's external reporting commitments, including reporting to address Direction 6.

[1] The section 270 NOPSEMA advice – Consent to surrender title (NOPSEMA, 2022) applies the same meaning to 'natural resources' as in Article 77 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, which states "The natural resources referred to in this Part consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed of the subsoil".

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

1.7.3 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)

The EPBC Act includes the objective to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places in Australia, including 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES) protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act also sets a framework that aims to ensure 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, NOPSEMA administers the requirements of the EPBC Act. The Streamlining Offshore Petroleum Environmental Approvals Program Report (Program) (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.

1.7.3.1 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 via the commitments included in the program, 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.

An assessment of the Petroleum Activity against all relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans is contained in Section 6.10.

1.7.3.2 Australian Marine Parks

Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) are marine Commonwealth reserves declared under the EPBC Act and are recognised for conserving marine habitats and the species that live and rely on these habitats. The Director of National Parks (DNP) (supported by Parks Australia, is responsible for the management of AMPs and associated management plans). Under section 362(2) of the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth and Commonwealth agencies must not perform functions or exercise powers in relation to a Commonwealth reserve that are inconsistent with management plans. Accordingly, NOPSEMA is required to consider the potential impacts of petroleum activities on AMPs when assessing an EP.

AMP management plans establish zoning arrangements and specify activities that may be undertaken in each zone. The zones are assigned conservation objectives aligned with 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* (EPBC Regulations).

Section 4.8 provides an overview a of the AMPs that overlap the Operational Area and the environment that may be affected (EMBA), including the relevant IUCN categories and management zones.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2. ENVIRONMENT PLAN PROCESS

2.1 Overview

This section outlines the process Woodside follows to prepare the EP once an activity is 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.

2.2 Environment risk management methodology

2.2.1 Woodside risk management process

Woodside recognises that risk is inherent to its business and that effective management of 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 community and culture.

The environmental risk management methodology used in this EP is based on Our Expectations WMS document. WMS Risk management expectations, guidelines and tools provide guidance of specific techniques for managing risk, tailored for particular areas of risk within certain business processes. Procedures applied for environmental risk management include:

- Health, Safety and Environment Our Expectations
- HSE Risk Assessment Standard Tool
- Environment Impact Assessment and Authorisation Guidance.

The risk management methodology provides a framework to demonstrate that 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 Process are shown in Figure 2-1. A description of each step and how it is applied to the scopes of this activity is provided in Section 2.2 to 2.9.



Figure 2-1: Woodside risk management process

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.2.2 Health, Safety and Environment – Our Expectations

Health, Safety and Environment Our Expectations 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 Environment Impact Assessment and Authorisation Guidance

Woodside's Environment Impact Assessment and Authorisation Guidance provides guidance for recommended approaches across key environmental processes, and to set out the principles and high-level process for assessing environmental impacts and risks. The Impact Assessment Process (Figure 2-2) provides an overview of the activities and outputs included within the scope of the environment impact assessment (EIA) workflow. The process is designed to be flexible and appropriate to the nature and scale of the activity and supports the identification, assessment and mitigation of environmental impacts and risks.

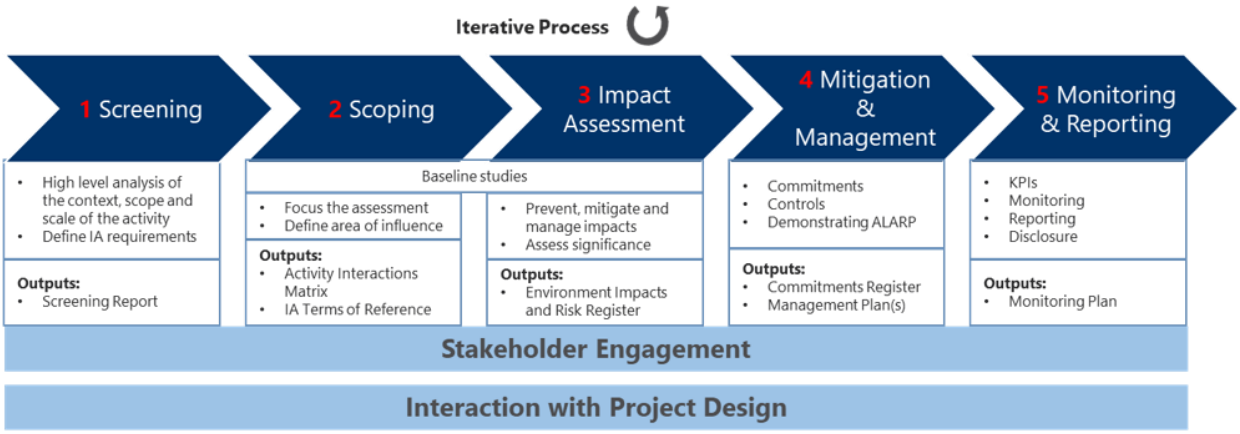


Figure 2-2: Woodside's Impact Assessment Process

2.3 Environment Plan development process

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

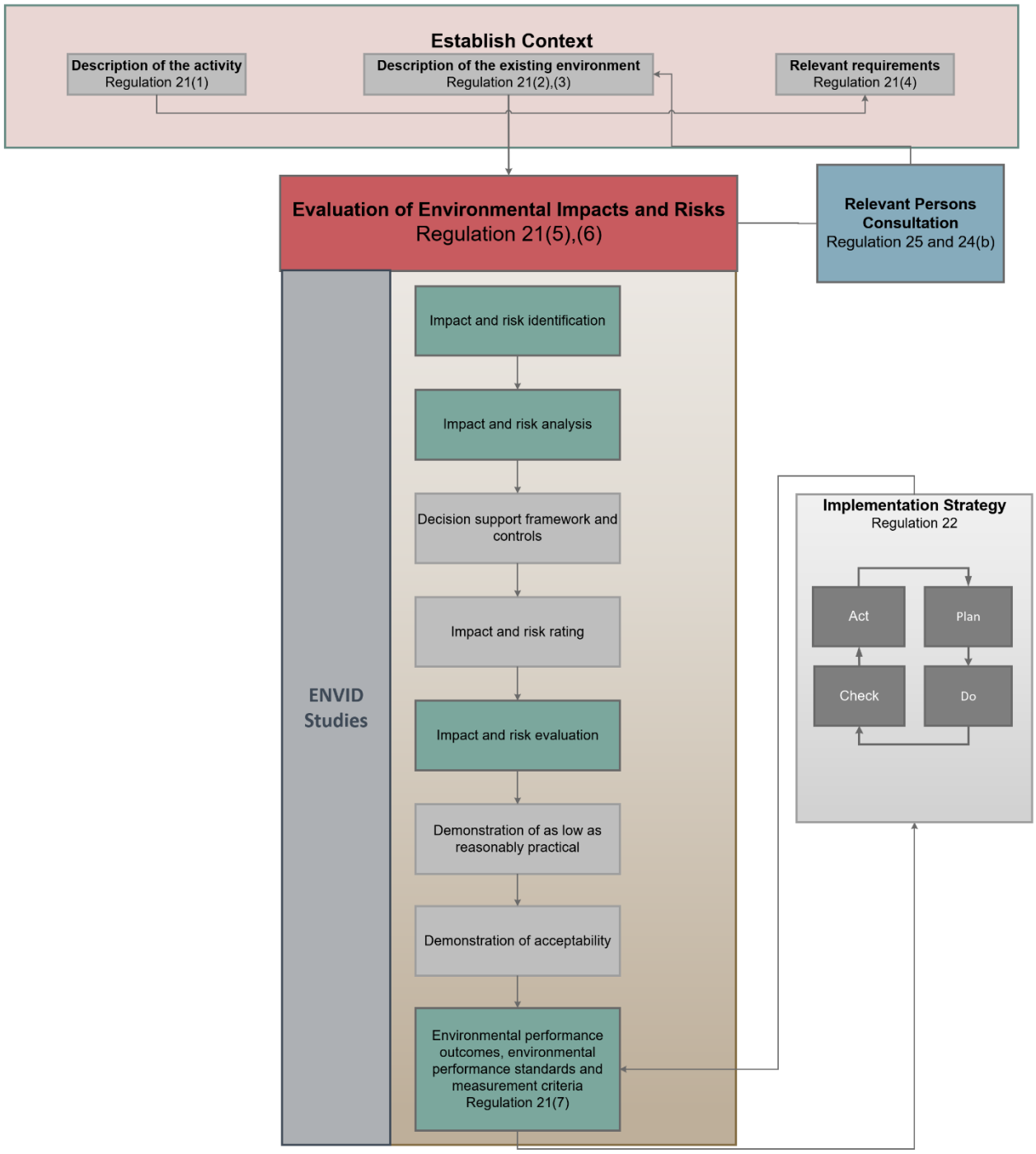


Figure 2-3: Environment Plan development process

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.4 Establish the context

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

Establishing the context involves evaluating whether the activity meets the definition of a 'Petroleum Activity' as defined under Regulation 5 of the Environment Regulations. The activity is then described in relation to the location, what is to be undertaken and how. This allows for the identification of environmental aspects for each activity.

2.4.1 Activity description

This EP describes the activity, including:

- the location or locations of the activity
- general details of the project / facility layout and description
- an outline of the operational details of the activity and proposed timetables for undertaking the activity
- additional information relevant to considering environmental impacts and risks of the activity.

The 'what' and 'how' are described in the context of 'environmental aspects' to inform the impact assessment for planned (routine and non-routine) and risk assessment for 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

Environmental values and sensitivities relevant to the Petroleum Activity are described in Section 4, to the extent required to inform impact and risk assessments associated with the Petroleum Activity.

A full description of relevant environmental values and sensitivities relevant to the Petroleum Activity is contained within the Master Existing Environment document provided at Appendix C.

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, and have been considered throughout the development of this EP.

2.4.4 Impact and risk management

2.4.4.1 Impact and risk identification and analysis

The first step of environmental impact and risk management is to identify all credible sources of environmental impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity, including potential emergency and accidental events. This may include environmental impacts and risks that are a consequence of the Petroleum 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 accidents, incidents and emergency situations which 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 activities and unplanned (accidents/incidents/emergency conditions) events. During this process, impacts and risks identified as not applicable (not credible) were removed from the assessment. An overview of these impacts and risks is detailed in Section 6.3.

During the ENVID, environmental impacts and risks were assessed, and controls were assigned to manage the impact or risk. The ENVID also supported identification of relevant persons to be consulted as part of

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

development of this EP (Section 5). 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 assessment presented in this EP was informed by historic as well as more recent hazard and environmental risk identification studies and consequence modelling studies for high consequence, low probability environmental risks. These studies were reviewed and revalidated, as required, to revise this EP. In preparing the revision, 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 was 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 stakeholder engagement process (Section 5). The environment outputs of applicable impact and risk workshops and associated studies are referred to as ENVID in this EP.

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 was used to present the impact or risk assessment and form the basis of EPOs, EPSs and MC. This information is presented in Section 6, following the layout presented in Table 2-1.

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

Impact or risk evaluation summary													
Source of impact or risk	***Environmental value potentially impacted or at risk***						***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													

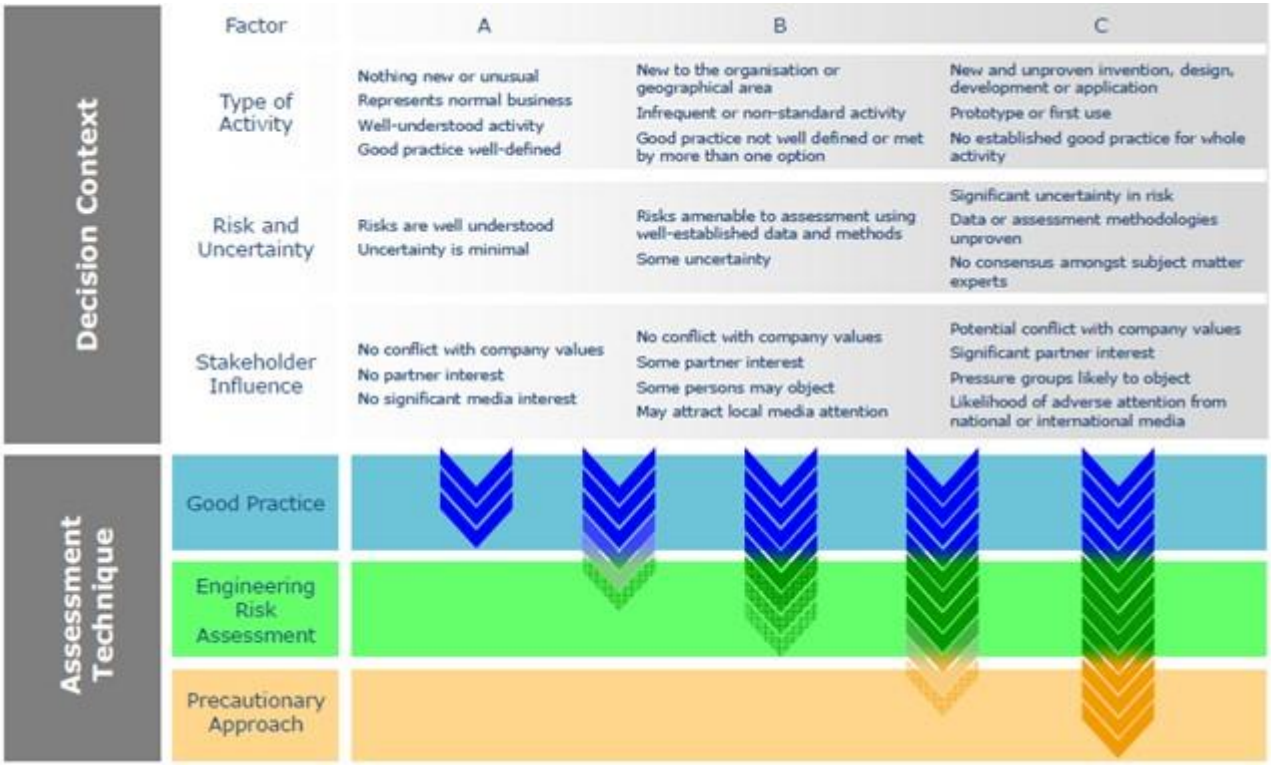
2.4.4.2 Decision support framework

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 impact or 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 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 Woodside to select a decision type (A, B, or C) 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Source: Oil and Gas UK (2014)

Figure 2-4: Risk related decision making framework

2.4.4.2.1 Decision Type A

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

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 are to be complied with for the activity.
- Good industry practice (GP): identifies further engineering control standards and guidelines that may be applied by Woodside above that required to meet the LCS.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- 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 identified 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 stakeholders and addresses relevant stakeholder 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 (i.e. checking) where required:

- LCS/verification of predictions: verification of compliance with applicable LCS and GP
- 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 stakeholder consultation: consultation within Woodside to inform the decision and verify company values are met
- external relevant persons consultation: consultation to inform the decision and verify societal values are considered.

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

2.4.5 Control measures

Once impacts and risks are identified, the potentially affected receptors are identified and understood, and the decision type is selected, impact and risk reduction measures (i.e. controls) are 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:

- elimination of the impact or risk by removing the hazard[2]
- substitution of a hazard with a less hazardous one
- 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
  - detection: design measures that facilitate early detection of a hazardous event
  - control: design measures that limit the extent/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/response after a hazardous event occurs
- procedures and administration, including management systems and work instructions used to prevent or mitigate environmental exposure to hazards
- 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] *A hazard has the potential to cause harm to the environment.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

As this EP is a revision of an existing EP, controls outlined in the previous revision of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP were reviewed for effectiveness and updated, where necessary to align with current Woodside best practice. The ENVID workshop also provided the opportunity to identify where additional controls may now be required and those controls were applied according to the process outlined above.

2.4.6 Impact and risk classification

Environmental impacts and risks are assessed to determine their potential impact significance 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 impact consequence levels or risk ratings and existing control measures should 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 of the feature of area
- scale of the impact on the feature (such as 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 cultural 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

Environment	Community & culture	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/items of national cultural significance.	***Major***	***B***
Moderate impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s), such as impact on feature or 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/items of cultural significance.	***Minor***	***D***
Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	Slight, short-term impact to a community or areas/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/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 2.4.6.1.2). 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 (refer to 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 preventative and mitigative controls (Table 2-3) are reasonably effective.

Table 2-3: Woodside risk matrix likelihood levels

	Likelihood description					
	Remote	***Highly unlikely***	***Unlikely***	***Possible***	***Likely***	***Highly likely***
Frequency	1 in 100,000–1,000,000 years	1 in 10,000–100,000 years	1 in 1,000–10,000 years	1 in 100–1,000 years	1 in 10–100 years	>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 in the location or activity.
Likelihood level	***0***	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.4.6.2.2 Determine 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.

Table 2-4: Woodside risk matrix to determine risk ratings

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 HSE 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 (below 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 impacts, risks 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 is acceptable.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

Risk	Impact	Decision type
Low and Moderate	***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*	***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 and 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/risk level are consistent with Woodside policies, procedures and standards • the external context – consideration of the environment consequence and stakeholder acceptability are considered • other requirements – the proposed controls and consequence/risk level are consistent with national and international industry standards, laws and policies ad consideration of applicable plans for management and conservation advice, conventions and significant impact guidelines (e.g. MNES).		

** Very High and Severe risks based on HS&E impacts are intolerable – Action Required*

*** Local management discretion is to be applied when assessing the acceptability of planned activities with Moderate (C) impact rating. This should consider local operating and regulatory content as well external factors such as potential reputational impact.*

† Planned activities with Severe (A) or Major (B) Impact Consequence Ratings are NOT acceptable to Woodside

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 Section 1.7.3.1). This assessment follows the following process:

- identify relevant listed threatened species and ecological communities (Section 4.5).
- identify relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans (Section 6.10).
- list all objectives and (where relevant) the 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).
- for those objectives and action areas applicable to the Petroleum Activity, identify the relevant actions of each plan, and evaluate whether resulting impacts and risks are clearly not inconsistent with that action (Section 6.10).

2.7 Environmental performance objectives/outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

Regulation 5 of the Environment Regulations define EPOs to mean: "a measurable level of performance required for the management of environmental aspects of an activity to ensure environmental impacts and risks will be of an acceptable level".

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 through implementing this EP to manage impacts and risks to a level that is ALARP and acceptable. EPOs, EPSs and MC are defined for each identified credible impact and risk in Section 6.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.8 Implement, monitor, review and report

An implementation strategy for the Petroleum Activity describes the specific measures and arrangements to implement for the duration of the program. 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 expectations
- 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 for oil pollution emergencies, to respond to and monitor impacts
- environmental reporting requirements are met, including 'reportable incidents'
- appropriate consultation is undertaken throughout the Petroleum Activity.

The implementation strategy is presented in Section 6.11.

2.9 Consultation

Woodside undertakes consultation when preparing EPs. The consultation, along with the process for ongoing engagement and consultation throughout the Petroleum Activity, is presented in Section 5. Copies of the full text of initial consultation correspondence and summaries of subsequent consultation correspondence are provided in Appendix F.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

3.1 Overview

This section has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 21(1) of the Environment Regulations, and describes the activities to be undertaken as part of the Petroleum Activity under this EP. The section includes the location of the activity, general details of the infrastructure to be removed, the operational details of the activity, and other relevant information necessary for assessing potential environmental impacts and risks.

3.2 Project overview

Production from the Minerva field ceased in September 2019 and the production wells were suspended. A vessel-based campaign was conducted in 2021 to disconnect flowlines from wells and install additional barrier plugs. In 2025 Woodside plugged and abandoned the Minerva-1, Minerva-2A, Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 wells (in accordance with the separate Minerva Plug and Abandonment EP). Woodside also undertook a decommissioning campaign (Campaign 1) between January and May 2025, resulting in the successful recovery of 2.92 km of the pipeline bundle and associated infrastructure from within VIC/PL33 and VIC/L22.

An overview of the Petroleum Activity described in this EP is provided in Table 3-1. Activities in State waters are beyond the scope of this EP and are subject to approvals granted by the Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

Table 3-1: Petroleum Activity overview

Item	Description
Title area	VIC/PL33 and VIC/L22
Location	Commonwealth waters, about 7 km south-southwest of Port Campbell, Victoria
Water depth	50 to 60 m
Subsea infrastructure	One 2.03 km, 10-inch gas production pipeline; Two 2.03 km, 2-inch chemical injection flowlines; One 2.03 km of electro-hydro umbilical (EHU) and 10 scour protection mattresses. Note: the gas production pipeline, chemical injection flowlines and EHU are held together in one ‘pipeline bundle’ by saddle clamps.
Vessels	One multipurpose construction vessel (MCV) and one support vessel
Key activities	Ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure prior to removal, removal of the infrastructure, and environmental surveys to support relinquishment of VIC/PL33 and VIC/L22.[1]

1. Routine inspection, maintenance, monitoring and repair (IMMR) activities are not planned, but non-routine IMMR activities could occur before the infrastructure is removed if required.

3.3 Location

The Minerva field is located within permit area VIC/PL33 and VIC/L22, located in Commonwealth waters in the Otway Basin approximately 7 km south-southwest of Port Campbell, Victoria. The Minerva subsea infrastructure is in approximately 50–60 m water depth at lowest astronomical tide (LAT).

Table 3-2: Approximate location of the Petroleum Activity, including all relevant infrastructure

Activity	Water depth (approx. m LAT)	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)	Petroleum Title(s)
Ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure until full removal	50 to 60	38° 41’ 34.93” S to 38° 40’ 25.00” S	142° 57’ 33.50” E to 142° 57’ 43.50” E	VIC/PL33 and VIC/L22
Removal of the pipeline bundle and scour protection mattresses (the infrastructure)				
Environmental surveys				

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

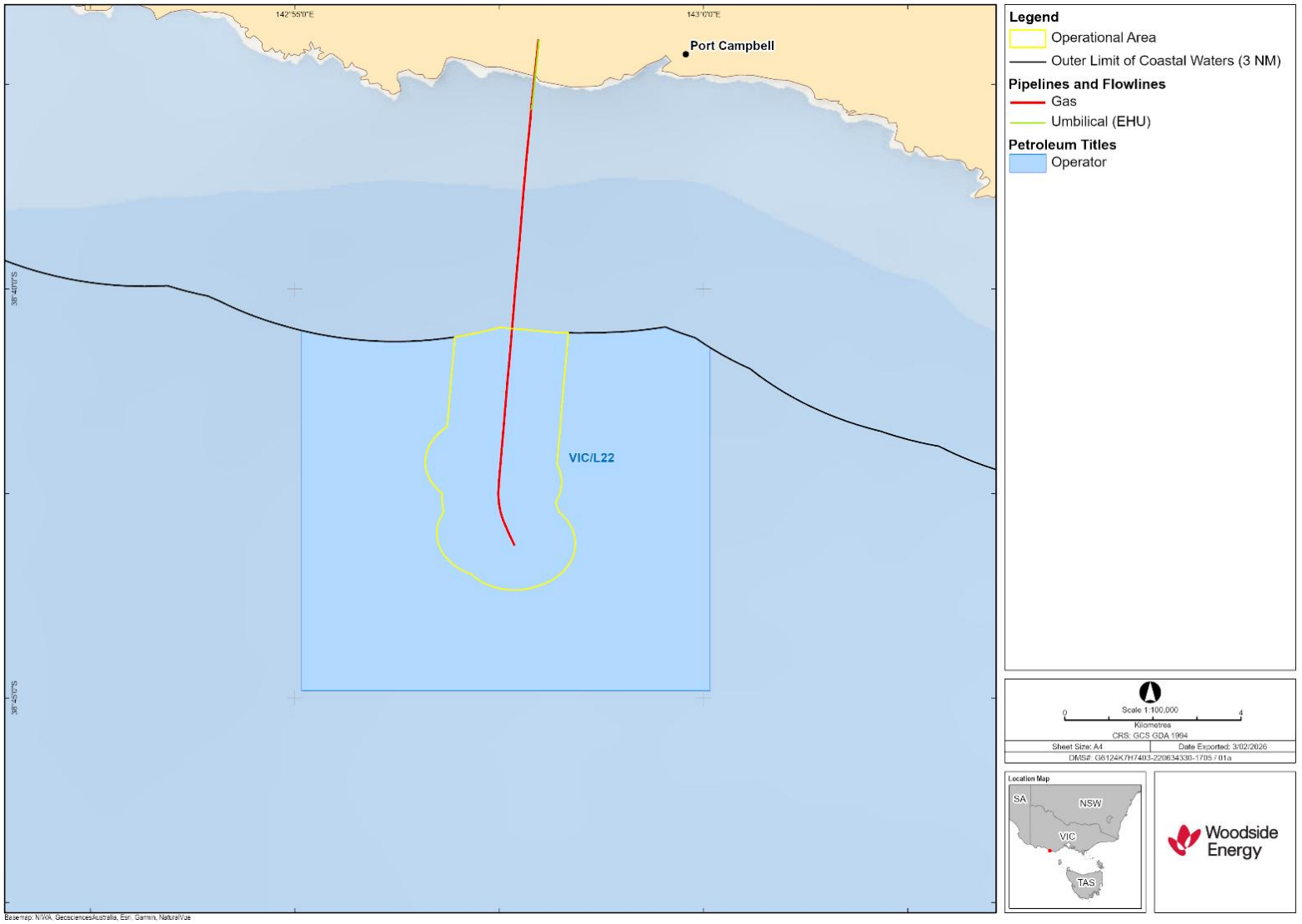


Figure 3-1: Location of the Petroleum Activity

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3.4 Operational Area

The Operational Area applicable to the scope of this EP is shown in Figure 3-1 and includes:

- a 1,000 m radius around remaining infrastructure
- a 1,000 m radius around subsea infrastructure that has already been removed[3]
- a 1,000 m radius around where the Minerva-1, Minerva-2A, Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 wellheads were located[3].

Vessel-related activities within the Operational Area will comply with this EP. Vessels supporting the Petroleum Activity when outside the Operational Area must adhere to applicable maritime regulations and other requirements. This EP applies to activities undertaken within the Operational Area, as described in this section.

3.5 Timing

The approximate timing and duration for the Petroleum Activity are summarised in Table 3-3. The exact timing and duration of the Petroleum Activity are subject to change due to project schedule requirements, vessel availability, unforeseen circumstances, and weather conditions. In accordance with General Direction 831 (now superseded), the Petroleum Activity was planned to be completed no later than 30 June 2025. However, after suspension of operations and issue of General Direction 2016, the Petroleum Activity now must begin before 1 January 2028 and be completed no later than 30 April 2028 (or as amended).

The Petroleum Activity may be undertaken 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

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

Activity	Cumulative Duration	Approximate Timing
Infrastructure removal	About 30 to 45 days in Commonwealth waters, including weather contingency.	The infrastructure removal window is 1 September 2027 to 30 April 2028. The infrastructure removal activity will not be undertaken outside this window.
Management of infrastructure	Ongoing from EP acceptance until the infrastructure is removed.	Ongoing until the infrastructure is removed.
Environmental survey	Duration is typically less than five days.	After complete removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure currently planned for prior to 30 April 2028 or within the section 270 stipulated period.

3.5.1 Simultaneous operations

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

3.5.2 Decommissioning planning

The Minerva field is substantially decommissioned. This EP is planned to be the final EP for decommissioning the Minerva field and is anticipated to remain force until:

- all decommissioning activities are completed
- the requirements of General Direction 2016 are met

[3] Although this infrastructure was removed, this EP includes environmental monitoring in and around where the infrastructure was located and therefore the area is still within the Operational Area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- section 270 of the OPGGS Act is satisfied so that petroleum titles VIC/PL33 and VIC/L22 can be surrendered.

3.6 Project vessels

Several vessel types will be required to complete the Petroleum Activity. These are summarised in the sections below.

All project vessels will be subject to Woodside's marine management procedures. 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 Organization (IMO) standards.

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 vessels will be lit to maintain operational safety on a 24 hour basis.

Vessels may mobilise from the nearest Australian port or directly from international waters to the Operational Area, in accordance with relevant biosecurity and marine assurance requirements.

3.6.1 Decommissioning and support vessels

A single MCV is expected to be the only vessel required to remove the remaining Minerva subsea infrastructure and undertake field management activities and environmental surveys. MCV characteristics are summarised in Table 3-4.

Ad hoc support may be provided by a small local supply vessel. Support vessel visits to the MCV are expected to be infrequent and of short duration, as the MCV will change crews and reprovision when returning recovered Minerva subsea infrastructure to port. Characteristics of a typical support vessel are also summarised in Table 3-4. The MCV will transport equipment and materials between the operational area and port during subsea infrastructure removal activities. Vessel activities outside the Operational Area are beyond the scope of this EP.

The MCV will use dynamic positioning (DP) to maintain position and will not anchor in the operational area under normal operating conditions.

The MCV 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.

Table 3-4: Description of potential vessel characteristics

Vessel type	Typical persons onboard	Typical length (m)	Typical draught (m)	Fuel type	Largest fuel tank volume (m^3)
MCV	120	120	8	marine diesel oil (MDO)	330
Support vessel	15	20	2	MDO	3

3.6.2 Remotely operated vehicles

Work-class ROVs deployed from the MCV will be used throughout the Petroleum Activity. ROVs may be used for:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- visual inspections and observations
- seabed and hazard survey
- marine growth removal
- sediment relocation
- subsea rigging, handling, and cutting
- tooling and cutting infrastructure
- recovery of dropped objects
- sediment sampling
- as-found/as-left seabed surveys.

ROVs will have relevant tooling and equipment attached, including lighting.

3.6.3 Inspection, maintenance, monitoring and repair vessel(s)

No routine IMMR activities are included in the Petroleum Activity, but if unforeseen, non-routine IMMR activities are required, a separate vessel is likely to be required. The specifications of this vessel would be the same as, or smaller than, the MCV.

3.7 Helicopters and drones

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

Drones may be used to monitor activities and unplanned material loss and retrieval.

3.8 Surveys or studies to support the Petroleum Activity

Field observations and studies were conducted to collect data to inform decommissioning planning for the Minerva field infrastructure. These included:

- General visual inspections after Campaign 1 (2025) to inspect saddle clamp and pipeline condition (refer to Section 3.8.1)
- An offshore campaign undertaken in March 2021 to collect data (BHP, 2021). This included:
  - General visual and cathodic protection (CP) inspections (refer to Section 3.8.2)
  - Contaminant studies (refer to Section 3.8.3)
- Pipeline recovery options assessment (refer to Section 3.8.4)
- Engineering design / testing (refer to Section 3.8.5).

3.8.1 General visual inspections (2025)

An ROV survey of the pipeline in Commonwealth waters was undertaken post Campaign 1 in 2025. This survey confirmed that all visible (not buried) saddle clamps appeared undamaged (integrity not compromised). The condition of the saddle clamps on the buried sections is unknown. The condition of the visible (not buried) pipeline bundle was consistent with that of the previous ROV survey. Therefore, the condition of the infrastructure during the planned Petroleum Activity is not expected to be different from what was observed previously.

3.8.2 General visual and cathodic protection inspections (2021)

The Minerva subsea infrastructure was visually inspected by ROV in 2021. No significant anomalies were detected, and the subsea infrastructure was in good condition with no sign of damage or degradation. Much of the pipeline was buried, with unburied portions identified to have 100% marine growth coverage. CP

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

measurements on the pipeline were within the projected range (800 to 1,100 mV) and prior cathodic potential field gradient analysis has identified the CP system will remain operational for >100 years.

3.8.3 Contaminant studies (2021)

During the offshore campaign undertaken in March 2021, contaminant studies were undertaken to inform the classification and subsequent management of recovered materials (BHP, 2021). Samples within the offshore pipeline itself were unable to be collected, as the pipeline was sealed and pressurised above hydrostatic pressure. Results of sampling and analysis for naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) and mercury are provided below.

3.8.3.1 Naturally occurring radioactive material

Naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) may be deposited within hydrocarbon production systems during production. The radionuclides are in solution at the temperatures and pressures used for oil and gas extraction. As temperatures and pressures reduce within infrastructure, the radioactive material may be deposited in scale on internal surfaces of pipes, heat exchangers and other components, and is referred to as NORM. NORM in oil and gas extraction is a common phenomenon.

A NORM survey was conducted as part of the 2021 offshore campaign using Tracero radiation monitoring techniques (BHP, 2021). Thirty-four fixed subsea components were tested at the seabed and six cut sections of spool were recovered to the deck for testing at surface. A PRI 171 subsea radiation detector was used to measure external readings to indicate whether NORM may be within subsea infrastructure. All subsea readings returned background level results except for the Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 8-inch pipeline flange and a section of the pipeline spools. The six recovered spools were tested at the surface, with the Minerva-3 spool displaying dose readings of 0.18 µSv/hr and Minerva-4 spool displaying dose readings of 0.2 µSv/hr, which were both within the background dose range of 0.17 to 0.39 µSv/hr (BHP, 2021).

Subsequent laboratory analysis was conducted on the scale found on the internal surface of the recovered spool pieces to determine the radionuclides present and their activity level. The findings indicated the presence of activity from Ra-226 (140 Bq/g), Ra-228 (120 Bq/g), Th-228 (120 Bq/g) and Pb-210 (8 Bq/g) (Xodus, 2023).

A metal sample obtained by grinding the inside of one of the spool pieces was tested and found to have substantially lower activity levels for all radionuclides: Ra-226 (2 Bq/g), Ra-228 (1.7 Bq/g), Pb-210 (0.67 Bq/g), and Th-228 (0.59 Bq/g) (Xodus, 2023). These results confirm radioactivity is contained in the scale, with relatively little residual radioactivity contained in the metal surface of the tested spool pieces.

3.8.3.2 Mercury

Mercury is ubiquitous 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 deposition of mercury scale (Kho, et al., 2022).

A mercury survey was conducted on 8” production spool pieces, located immediately downstream of the Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 wells, which were collected as part of the 2021 offshore campaign (BHP, 2021). Samples of the pipeline steel were collected from the onshore section of the pipeline between the shore crossing and the gas plant that was isolated and depressurised after cessation of production. Results from both sets of analyses are summarised below.

The concentrations of mercury recorded in the offshore spool coupons were about 30 times higher than those in the coupons from the onshore section of the pipeline. The samples from the production spools may not reflect the true distribution of mercury across the Minerva export pipeline. The offshore spool sections were of Duplex grade steel, while the onshore spool sections (and the Minerva pipeline in VIC/PL33) were carbon steel. This renders direct comparison and extrapolation of any potential mercury gradient inappropriate, as the different steel types are likely to exert a significant effect on both the primary mechanism and total mass of mercury deposition.

The two-phase nature of fluids produced from the Minerva wells may result in less deposition of mercury within subsea equipment, as mercury species may be present in solution (Kho, et al., 2022). Monitoring at the onshore gas plant during production found low levels of mercury in produced fluids.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Mercury in offshore production spools:

The analysis of the 64 samples collected from the 8" production spools consisted of four components (Xodus, 2023): surface mercury measurement; total mercury measurement; mercury speciation; and scale characterisation. The results of the analysis for mercury are described below:

- *Surface mercury measurement:* The surface mercury measurements analysis consisted of screening 64 coupons cut from four rings taken from the spool pieces using portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) general metals analysis. Five readings per coupon were performed and average concentration of the surface mercury was calculated (mg/kg or ppm). The surface mercury measurements ranged from < 300 to 1,780 mg/kg (Note units from pXRF are indicative only).
- *Total mercury measurement:* Sixteen of the 64 coupon samples were selected based on (a) highest surface mercury reading; and (b) equidistant position on the ring) were analysed for total mercury. Total mercury was evaluated through acid digestion of the steel coupons with subsequent atomic adsorption spectroscopy of the metal's substrate in liquid. Expressed in whole steel terms, mercury concentrations fell within the range of 0.19 to 0.91 mg/kg with the average being 0.37 mg/kg.
- *Mercury speciation:* The internal surfaces of four coupons were fully immersed in an organic solvent (hexane) and then a dilute acid (5% v/v nitric acid) solution for a period of two hours in each. Mercury species removed by the organic solvent include organomercury species such as dimethylmercury and mercury associated with hexane soluble organic material. Mercury species removed by the dilute acid include any soluble inorganic salts. Speciation results show the composition of mercury in the spools is primarily elemental mercury and stable inorganic mercury salts (most likely HgS – mercuric sulfide) (36.3% to 88.2%) with very little soluble organic mercury (~0.1%).
- *Scale characterisation*: The scale was removed from four coupons (one from each ring section) using manual abrasion with a hardened steel tool. The isolated scale was then ground up and analysed after an initial digestion and subsequent fusion reaction. The species of interest were quantified with the concentrations (mg/L) measured in each solution converted to a concentration (%m/m) of each element in the sample. The scale was found to be predominantly barium sulphate ($BaSO_4$, barite) with some strontium sulphate ($SrSO_4$). A trace of iron (0.3%) was observed. This supports the theory that no significant layer of iron oxide/sulphide was present in the spool pieces which are composed of duplex steel rather than chrome resistant alloy.

Mercury in onshore pipeline spool:

Forty steel coupons were cold-cut (to avoid mercury vaporisation) from an onshore spool section of the pipeline between the shore crossing and the gas plant. The coupons were cut after cessation of production from a section of the pipeline no longer in use after a pipeline cutover directing gas from the Casino, Henry and Netherby offshore gas fields in 2021.

The steel grade of the onshore spool section is the same as the rest of the pipeline; hence, these coupons are representative of the adjacent section of pipeline. The coupons were initially analysed for mercury concentration using portable X-ray fluorescence, which found 36 of the 40 coupons had surface mercury concentrations below the limit of detection. Three representative coupons selected from along the length of the spool were analysed for total mercury in steel using acid digestion. Total mercury concentrations in these three coupons were between 0.004 mg/kg and 0.014 mg/kg. These concentrations are substantially lower than those from the offshore production spool samples.

Given the very low levels of total mercury detected in these coupons, along with the low levels of mercury detected by portable X-ray fluorescence, the coupons from the onshore spool were not analysed further.

3.8.4 Pipeline recovery options assessment

During Campaign 1 there was an unexpected detachment of saddle clamp components (polypropylene) therefore a feasibility assessment was undertaken to identify the preferred recovery methods for the pipeline bundle for Campaign 2. This assessment focused on lessons learnt from Campaign 1 with a particular focus on managing the potential discharge of saddle clamps. The outcomes of this assessment have informed the pipeline recovery methods (Section 3.10) and the Saddle Clamp Detachment Adaptive Management Plan (Section 7.2.7).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The outcomes of this assessment found that use of a pipe recovery tool (PRT) for pipeline deburial and hydraulic shear cutting at field joints remains the preferred decommissioning method. This method is supported by airlift or ROV-assisted initial pipe end deburial, enhanced containment measures, and strengthened procedural controls.

Weighted nets, lobster cages, adjustable netted grapples, deck-level containment, and vessel-based recovery measures were identified as the most practical and effective controls. A range of alternative decommissioning, containment, and recovery options were rejected due to safety, technical, environmental, or operational limitations.

3.8.5 Engineering undertaken to support the methodology

Significant engineering development was undertaken to mature the methodology and recovery concepts for offshore deployment. Activities included design optimisation, assessment of vessel and ROV operability, development of handling and recovery procedures, evaluation of materials, manufacturability, environmental considerations, and system integration requirements. Proposed System Integration Tests (SITs) have been defined for each concept to validate deployment, recovery, handling, mechanical performance, and interfaces with vessel equipment and ROV operations, demonstrating operational readiness prior to offshore implementation.

3.9 Infrastructure overview

All subsea infrastructure that has been removed or remains within the Operational Area is presented in Figure 3-2 and Table 3-5, along with the status of that infrastructure. Table 3-6 shows further detail about composition, dimensions and burial status of the remaining equipment.

During Campaign 1 (January to April 2025), the 10-inch flowline bundle between kilometre point (KP) 0 to KP 2.92 was successfully recovered. The remaining pipeline was left open ended at KP 2.92 in Commonwealth waters, at KP 7.33 and KP 8.91 in state waters, and at and at the horizontal directional drilling exit at KP 9.968 (also in State Waters) (refer to Figure 3-2). As a result, a volume of seawater exchange is expected to have occurred throughout the rigid pipeline.

Major subsea structures such as the pipeline end manifold (PLEM) assembly, subsea isolation valve (SSIV) and UTA at Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 drill centres were removed, along with their protection frames, scour protection mattresses and ballast weights. Ten scour protection mattresses remained in situ at the Minerva-3 UTA and SSIV locations. Tie-in spools for production and chemical injection lines were recovered, and hydraulic and electrical flying leads were retrieved. Extensive surveys were conducted, including as-found and as-left ROV inspections, multibeam echo sounder (MBES) grid surveys at drill centres and wellheads. These activities collectively marked significant progress in dismantling and recovering subsea infrastructure in preparation for the final decommissioning campaign.

All recoverable infrastructure remaining within the Operational Area at the end of Campaign 1 is now planned to be removed under this EP, subject to in-field surveys and assessments of the infrastructure described in Section 3.10.4 below (being the scour protection mattresses).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

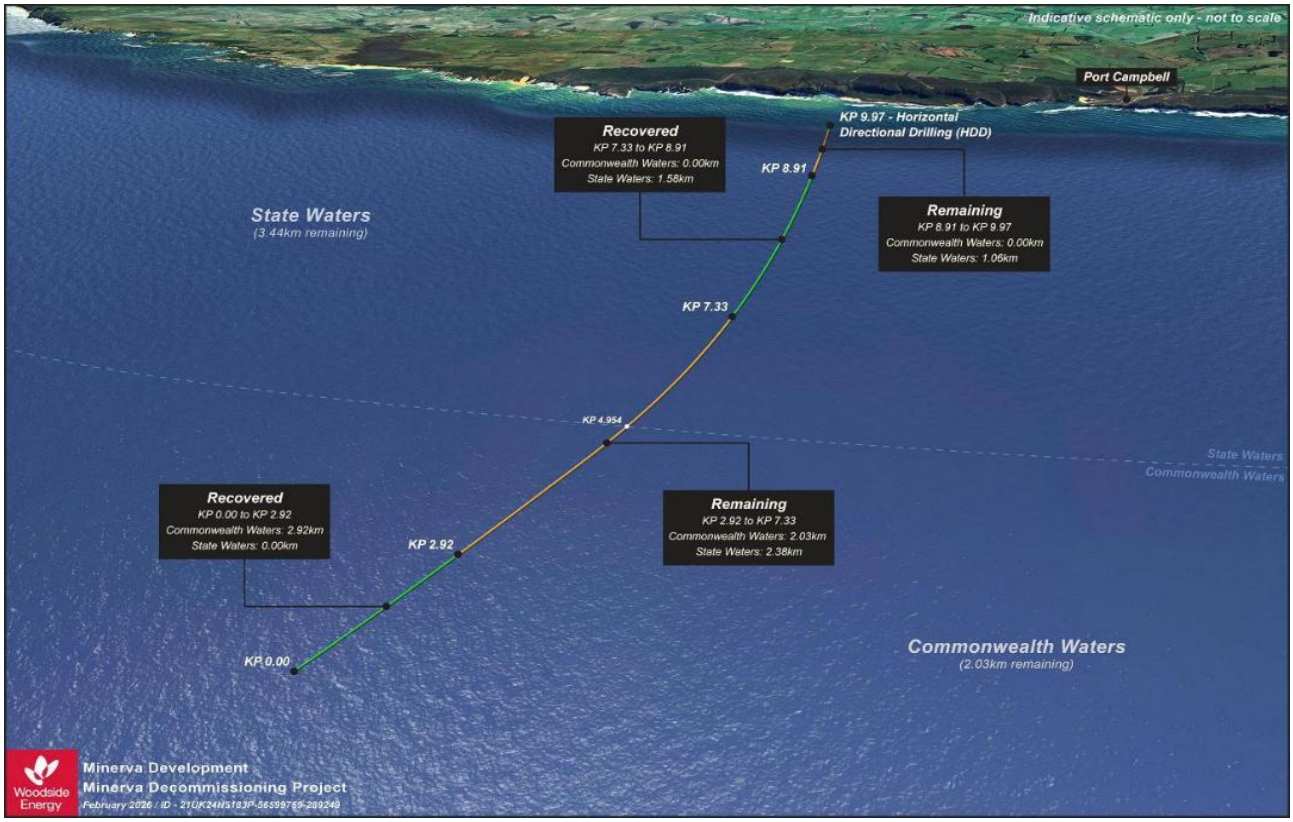


Figure 3-2: Minerva field layout remaining pipeline

Table 3-5: Status of Minerva field infrastructure

Infrastructure	Status
Two subsea trees: • Minerva-3 • Minerva-4	Removed
Four wellheads: • Minerva-1 • Minerva-2A • Minerva-3 • Minerva-4	Removed
Four permanent guide bases: • Minerva-1 • Minerva-2A • Minerva-3 • Minerva-4	Removed
Production gas 10-inch rigid steel pipeline	2.92 km removed 2.03 km remaining
Two chemical injection 2-inch flowlines	2.92 km removed 2.03 km remaining
One EHU	2.92 km removed 2.03 km remaining
Piggyback clamps (saddle clamps)	~ 336 remaining

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Infrastructure	Status
Four production 8-inch spools	Removed
Two chemical injection spools	Removed
Two electrical flying leads	Removed
Two hydraulic flying leads	Removed
Two UTAs	Removed
PLEM	Removed
PLEM protective structure	Removed
SSIV protective structures	Removed
Two UTA protective structures	Removed
Eight SSIV scour protection mattresses	Three remaining[1]
Eight SSIV ballast weights	Removed
16 UTA scour protection mattresses	Seven remaining[1]
Eight UTA ballast weights	Removed
Six PLEM scour protection mattresses	Removed
Four PLEM ballast weights	Removed
29 stabilisation sandbags (used for electrical flying leads)	29 remaining[2]

1. *This infrastructure could not be located during Campaign 1 T*
2. *It is considered the bags have deteriorated leaving only sand which is indistinguishable from the surrounding seabed material.*

Table 3-6: Description of remaining infrastructure

Remaining Infrastructure	Dimensions	Weight Remaining	Composition	Current condition
Production gas 10-inch rigid steel pipeline	Total length in Commonwealth waters: about 2.03 km Internal diameter: about 248 mm Outer diameter: Varies from about 273 mm to about 280 mm Wall thickness: Varies from about 16 mm to about 13 mm	Total weight: 410.7 tonnes • Carbon steel – 259.55 tonnes • Concrete coating – 254.8 tonnes • External coating/ anodes 2.8 tonnes	Commonwealth waters (from KP 2.92 to KP 4.95) Carbon steel 40 mm thickness concrete weight coating Field joints: heat shrink sleeve, covered by double wrap of 1.65 mm thick polyvinyl chloride cold applied tape and a bitumen adhesive.	Isolated from production wells. Flushed with treated seawater (Hydrosure 500 ppm) in 2019. Residual fluid contains <30 ppm hydrocarbons. Predominantly buried (assumed self-buried to top of pipe). Open ended at KP 2.92 and in State waters at KP 7.33. No damage or degradation observed.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Remaining Infrastructure	Dimensions	Weight Remaining	Composition	Current condition
Two chemical injection 2-inch flowlines	Total length in Commonwealth waters: 2.03 km x 2 Outer diameter: about 60 mm Wall thickness: Varies from about 5 mm to about 11 mm	Total weight: 10.7 tonnes • Carbon steel – 10.1 tonnes • External coating/ anodes – 0.6 tonnes	Steel High density polyethylene Field joint coating	Isolated from production wells. Flushed with treated seawater (Hydrosure 500 ppm) in 2019. Predominantly buried as per flowline. Open ended at KP 2.92 and in State waters at KP 7.33. No damage or degradation observed.
One EHU	Total length in Commonwealth waters: about 2.03 km Outside diameter: Varies from about 119 mm to about 163 mm Number of hose cores: Varies from 14 to 28 Number of electrical cores: Varies from two to four	50.1 tonnes	Nylon Polyethylene Galvanised steel Copper Polymer base fillers.	Disconnected from facility controls onshore (de-energised and isolated in a capped secure closure). Remains on seabed with residual hydraulic fluid (Aqua Glycol HW 510 and Aqua Link 324, 5 m³ in Commonwealth waters). Predominantly buried as per flowline. No damage or degradation observed.
336 piggyback clamps (saddle clamps)	360 × 446 × 200 mm	About 2.154 tonnes	Polypropylene Nickel-based alloy	Design life of 20 years. Clamps still holding piggybacked lines onto the pipeline. Predominantly buried as per flowline. No damage or degradation observed.
Three SSIV scour protection mattresses	Original Installed sizes: • 2 m × 4 m × 0.2 m • 2 m × 1.5 m × 0.2 m	Two at 1.44 tonnes and one at 3.84 tonnes	Concrete Polyurethane	Completely buried. Assumed good overall condition.
Seven UTA scour protection mattresses	Original installed sizes: • 2 m × 2.5 m × 0.2 m • 2 m × 1.5 m × 0.2 m	Four at 1.44 tonnes and three at 3.84 tonnes	Concrete Polyurethane	Completely buried. Assumed good overall condition.
29 electrical flying leads stabilisation sandbags	Length: about 0.5 m Width: about 0.3 m Height: about 0.2 m	About 0.75 tonnes in total	Sand	Deteriorated and entrained with the natural sediments

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3.10 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities

Removal and recovery of the remaining pipeline bundle will require:

1) deburial to provide access to the pipeline, assess its condition, and visually confirm saddle clamp condition and field joint locations (Section 3.10.1)
2) cutting the pipeline bundle into about 12 m sections (Section 3.10.2)
3) recovering each cut pipeline bundle section to the vessel outrigger located on the vessel deck (Section 3.10.3).

Stabilisation materials such as scour protection will also be recovered (Section 3.10.4). Supporting activities include as-found and as-left surveys (Section 3.10.5) and environmental sampling (Section 3.10.6) will also be undertaken during Campaign 2. Each of these activities are described further in the following paragraphs.

3.10.1 Pipeline bundle deburial

ROV surveys during Campaign 1 identified several sections of the pipeline bundle that are buried within the seabed sediment. Specifically, burial was observed between KP 2.970 and KP 3.360, KP 3.648 and KP 4.560, and KP 4.884 and KP 4.950. About 1.38 km of the remaining 2.03 km pipeline requires deburial to facilitate cutting and recovery operations.

The deburial of the pipeline bundle end will be undertaken with an airlift pump or ROV sediment displacement pump. This will only be undertaken should the cut end of the pipeline bundle have been reburied since Campaign 1. Following exposure of the pipeline bundle end the PRT will then be the preferred deburial tool.

The PRT will be positioned by the crane over the pipeline bundle and guided onto the pipeline by the ROVs. Once positioned, the grapples will be closed, and the pipeline lifted clear of the sediment before being placed back down on the seabed. This process will be repeated progressively along the pipeline until a sufficient section has been exposed for cutting.



Figure 3-3: Pipe recovery tool undertaking deburial during Campaign 1

3.10.2 Pipe bundle hydraulic shear cut

A hydraulic shear cutting tool will be deployed to the seabed from the MCV using the vessel crane or winch. All cuts will be undertaken at field joints. A ROV will continuously monitor the operation of the shear at each

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

field joint. This process will be repeated sequentially along the length of the pipeline bundle until a sufficient number of pipeline sections are available for recovery.

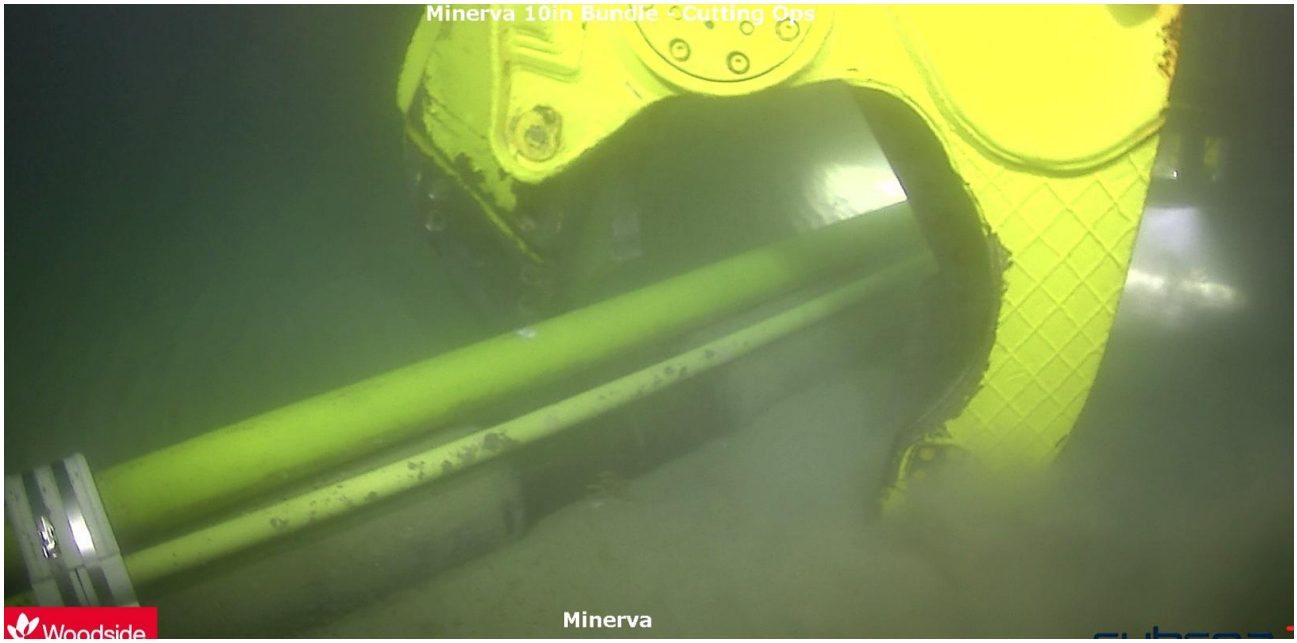


Figure 3-4: Strategic placement of shear cutter on field joint - ROV monitoring (Campaign 1)

Concrete debris may become dislodged during shear cutting due to deformation of the steel pipe. Releases during Campaign 2 are expected to be minor and will be assessed through post-recovery ROV inspections. Larger dislodged pieces and any embedded twine will be recovered where practicable.

Small concrete fragments (approximately 100 mm × 100 mm or less) are not reasonably practicable to recover using the ROV manipulator arm and may remain on the seabed.

Results and experience of cutting methods during Campaign 1 demonstrated that field-joint cutting is both an effective operational technique and is the preferred cutting method to minimise the loss of concrete.

3.10.3 Cut pipeline bundle recovery

Once the pipeline has been cut, recovery will be undertaken using the PRT. The PRT will be deployed from the vessel using a crane or winch to recover the pipeline bundle sections. An ROV will monitor and guide the engagement of the PRT, once in place the PRT grapples are then closed around the pipe bundle. The vessel crane will then lift the pipe section clear of the seabed and recover through the water column.

Once recovered to deck level, the pipeline section will be placed in the vessel's outrigger by the PRT to drain of residual seawater. A net will be constructed under the outrigger to prevent discharge to the marine environment when the PRT releases the pipeline.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

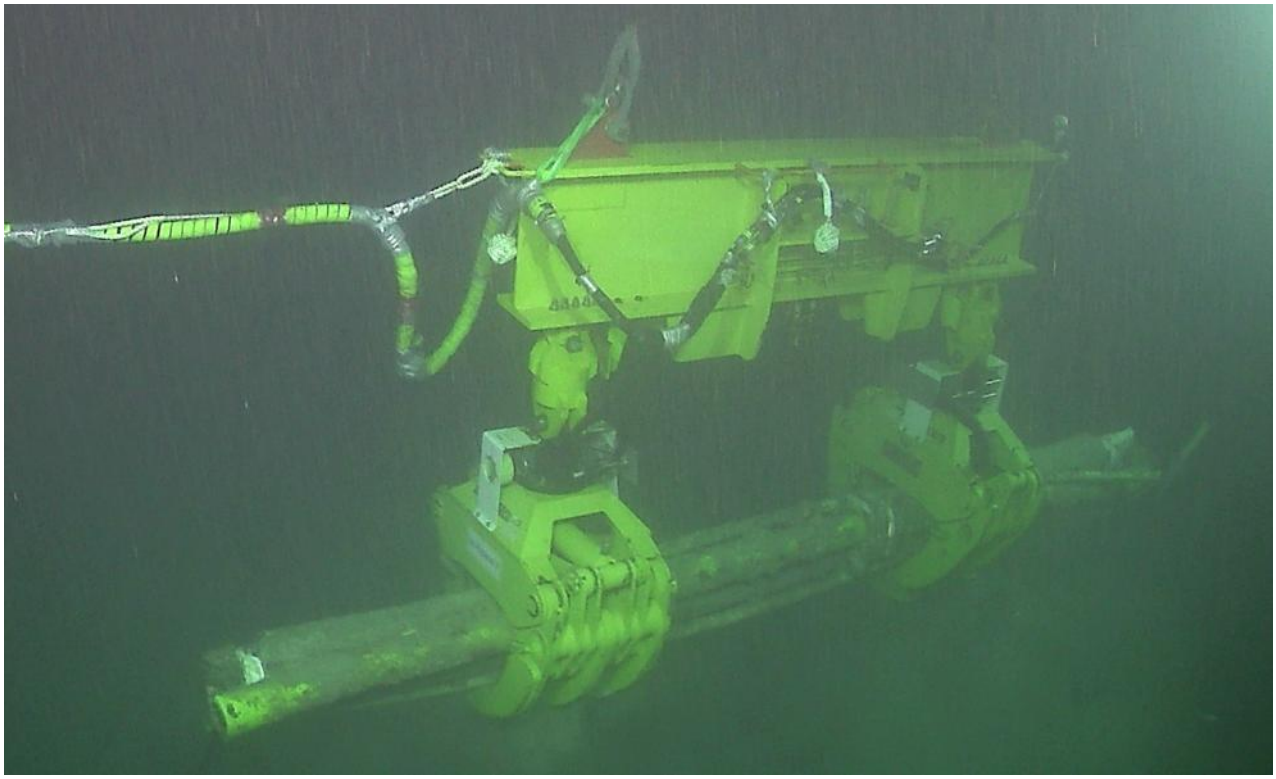


Figure 3-5: PRT engaging pipe during Campaign 1

At the end of Campaign 1 the pipeline was left with the ends open to seawater. Therefore, it is expected to be, at least partially, filled with seawater. However, there may also be residual volumes of preservation fluids, hydraulic fluids and traces of scale. During recovery, the contents of the pipeline, including chemical injection lines and umbilicals, will freely drain into the water column. The recovered pipeline bundle section will then be placed horizontally in a designated storage area on the vessel deck and transferred to flat racks for offloading. This process will be repeated until all cut sections have been successfully recovered to the deck.

During pipeline recovery there may be discharges of:

- residual volumes of potable water treated with hydrosure with oil-in-water content of less than 30 ppm; this is expected to be remaining in the pipeline from when it was flushed and preserved
- residual volumes of hydraulic fluid in the umbilical (Aqua Glycol HW 510 and Aqua Link 324)
- small quantities of concrete debris
- trace amounts of scale dislodged from within the pipeline.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Figure 3-6: Minerva pipeline bundle



Figure 3-7: Recovered subsea pipeline bundles in flat racks on deck

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3.10.4 Recovery of stabilisation materials – scour protection mattresses and sandbags

Most secondary stabilisation materials such as sandbags, grout bags and scour protection mattresses were recovered in Campaign 1. However, 10 scour protection mattresses and 29 stabilisation sandbags (used for the electrical flying leads) could not be located.

Based on Campaign 1 recovery attempts, the 29 stabilisation sandbags are believed to have deteriorated to the extent that the geotextile fabric has disintegrated, releasing the contained sand. In these instances, the original sandbag no longer exists as a discrete structure, and recovery is not considered reasonably practicable as the fill material is indistinguishable from the seabed sediment.

An ROV will be deployed to undertake a systematic probing program to 1 m to confirm burial depth of the scour protection mattresses while minimising unnecessary seabed disturbance. Where a mattress is detected, recovery activities will be undertaken. An airlift pump or ROV pump will be used to displace overlying sediment and expose a section of the mattress sufficient to establish lifting points and facilitate safe recovery. The mattresses are to be lifted into a subsea basket by the crane under ROV supervision. The crane will then recover the basket to the vessel and stored onboard at a predesignated area. For mattresses confirmed to be buried at depths greater than 1 m below the seabed further excavation and recovery efforts are not planned to be pursued. Recovery of mattresses buried beyond this depth is considered not reasonably practicable due to the significant excavation requirements, increased seabed disturbance, limited likelihood of successful recovery, and extensive sediment displacement. Leaving in situ may be subject to further approvals.

3.10.5 As-found and as-left surveys

An as-found and an as-left survey will be conducted along the Minerva pipeline route and mattress locations. 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.

Following the removal of subsea equipment within the title area, an as-left seabed clearance survey will be undertaken to verify that all recoverable equipment has been removed in accordance with the decommissioning plan, noting that all scour protection mattresses may not be recoverable or locatable (refer Section 3.10.4). The survey will also confirm that the seabed surrounding the former equipment locations is free of debris or other potential hazards that could pose risks to other users of the sea. In addition, the survey will identify and assess the extent of any seabed or subsoil disturbance in the vicinity of the former subsea infrastructure to ensure that activities (including decommissioning) have not resulted in unacceptable damage.

Seabed survey data may be acquired using a variety of equipment, such as sidescan sonar (SSS), MBES and imagery and video recorded by cameras, such as ROV-mounted cameras.

3.10.6 Environmental sampling

Sampling to be undertaken as part of the Petroleum Activities include sediment, infauna and water.

Environmental sampling will, where practicable, be conducted at previously monitored locations to support comparison over time and will include sites near potential impact sources as well as reference areas not expected to be impacted.

The sampling will be undertaken from the MCV utilising the ROV at the completion of pipeline recovery activities or from a smaller specialised support vessel. Sampling is expected to take no more than two to five days.

3.11 Field Management Activities

3.11.1 Maintenance of infrastructure and field management

The condition of the infrastructure currently in the title area is such that routine IMMR activities are not required. However, should unexpected events occur, such as large weather events, it may be necessary to conduct non-routine IMMR activities. On this basis the Petroleum Activity includes non-routine IMMR activities and vessel movements that may be associated with those. Any vessels associated with IMMR

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

activities are expected to be the same as, or smaller than, the MCV that will carry out decommissioning activities.

IMMR activities are typically undertaken from an offshore support vessel via an ROV. IMMR activities may include the following:

- general visual inspection
- multibeam echo sounder (MBES)
- sediment relocation
- pipeline deburial
- corrosion surveys.

IMMR activities may require deployment frames / baskets which are placed on the seabed. These frames / baskets typically have a perforated base with a seabed footprint of about 15 m

The frames / baskets are recovered to the vessel at the end of the activity. Woodside considers the condition of the Minerva subsea infrastructure, the schedule for removal activities, and the IMR activities described above meet section 572(2)) OPGGS Act – ‘maintain in good condition and repair all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is, in the title area and used in connection with the operations.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Overview

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

The EMBA is the largest spatial extent where unplanned events could have an environmental and/or sociocultural consequence on the surrounding environment. For this EP, the EMBA is the combined potential spatial extent of surface, shoreline and in-water hydrocarbons at concentrations above ecological and sociocultural impact thresholds in the event of the worst-case credible spill scenario (Section 6.9.1). The EMBA has been extrapolated to include areas that are predicted to experience shoreline contact with hydrocarbons above exposure values.

The EMBA and sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds are shown in Figure 4-1. The EMBA does not represent the predicted coverage of any one hydrocarbon spill nor depict a slick or plume at any point in time. Rather, the EMBA represents a composite of multiple theoretical paths, integrated over the full duration of the simulations under various metocean conditions.

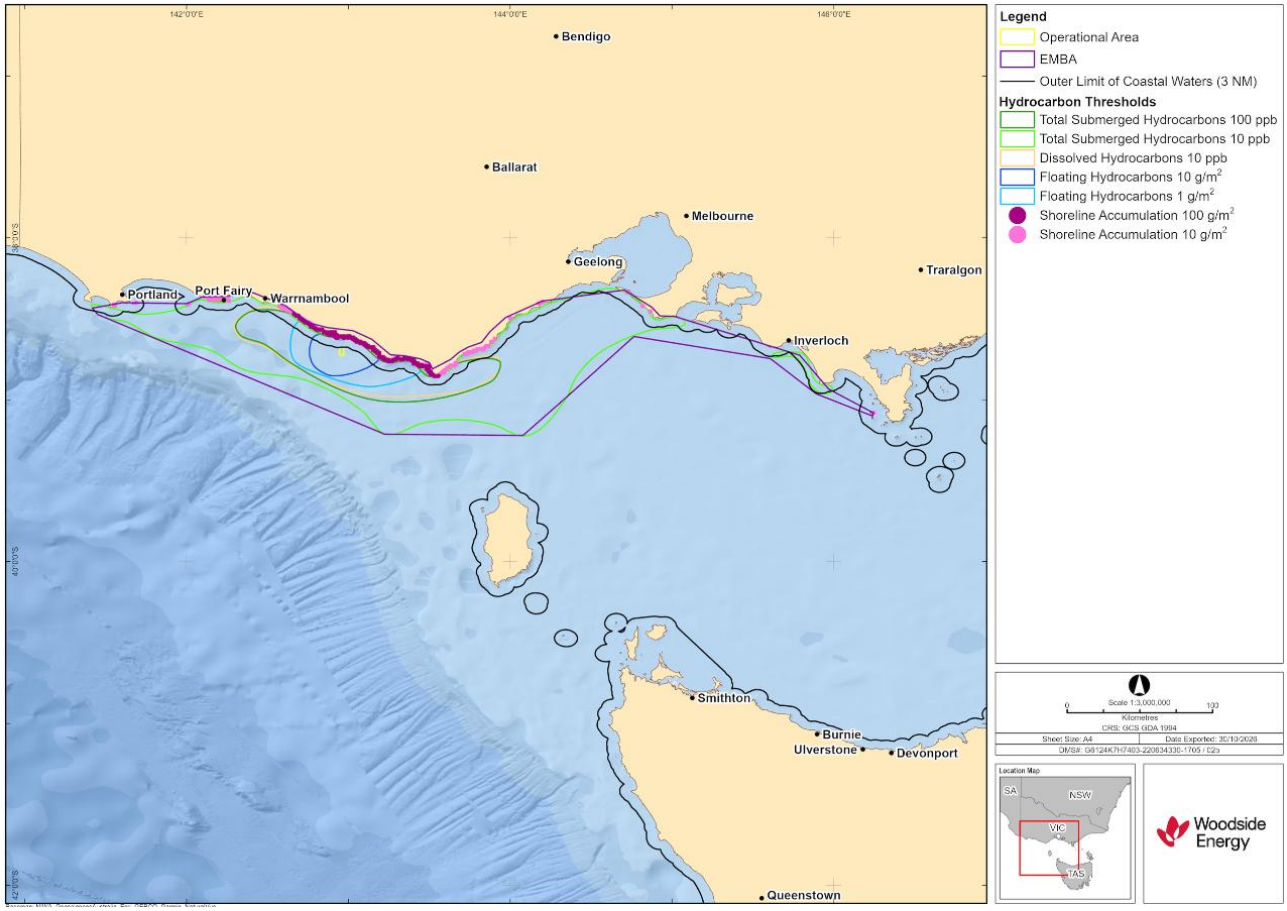


Figure 4-1: Environment that may be affected by the Petroleum Activity

4.2 Regional context

The Operational Area is in Commonwealth waters within the South-East Marine Region (SEMR), as defined under the Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA v4.0) (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water Population and Communities [DSEWPaC], 2012), in water depths of about 50 to 60 m. Within the SEMR, the Operational Area overlaps the Western Bass Strait Shelf Transition

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

and is 61 km from the Bass Strait Shelf Province (Figure 4-2). The Master Existing Environment document (Appendix C) summarises the characteristics for the relevant marine bio-regions.

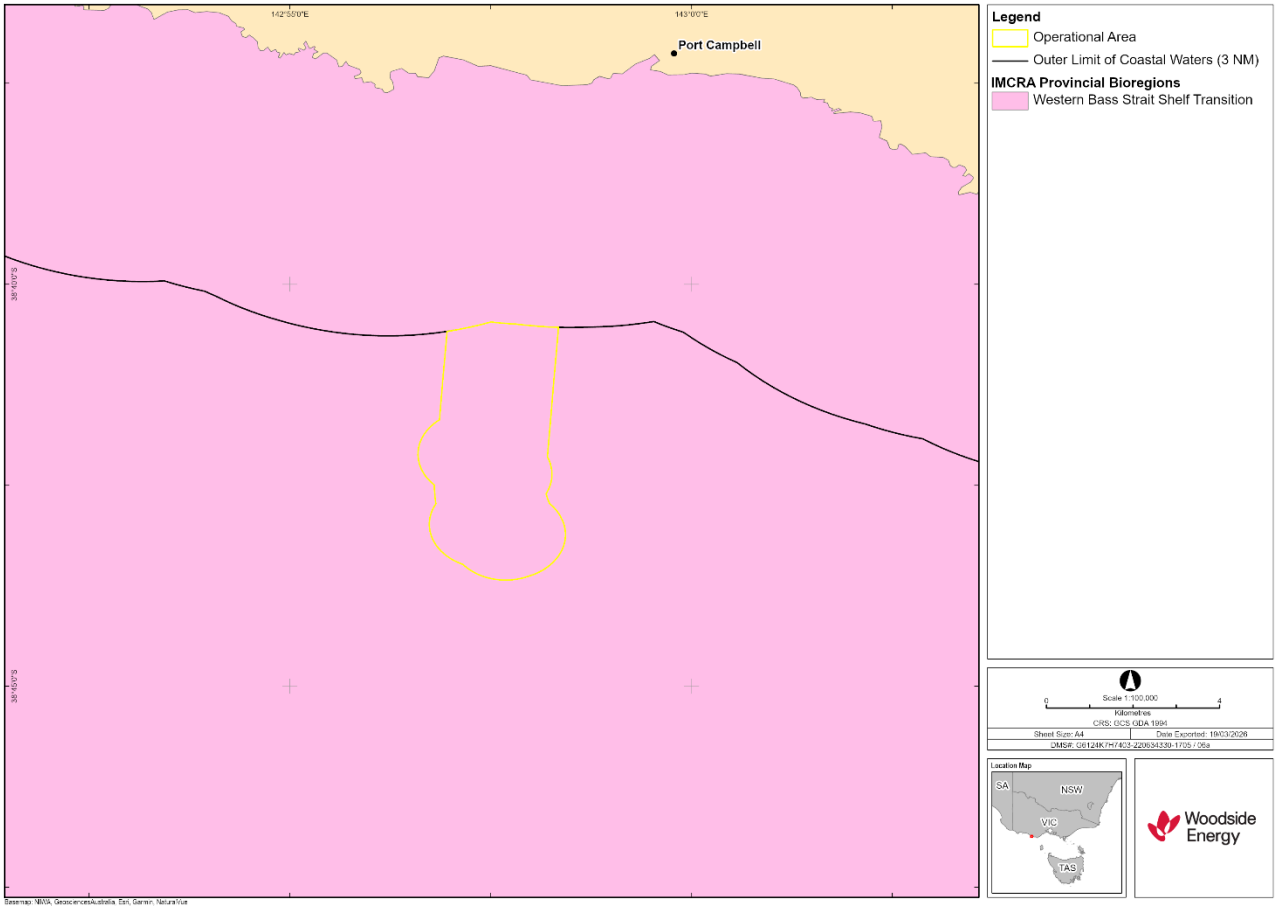


Figure 4-2: Location of the Operational Area and relevant marine bioregions

4.3 Matters of national environmental significance (EPBC Act)

Table 4-1 summarises the MNES that overlap the Operational Area and EMBA, based on results from the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) (Appendix D).

The EPBC Act PMST is a screening tool that identifies MNES with the potential to occur within a search area using a conservative, grid-based approach. In offshore marine environments (>30 km from the coast), the PMST applies 32 km × 32 km grid cells to determine the spatial overlap with listed MNES. Accordingly, the PMST report (Appendix D) may indicate the presence of MNES, that do not directly intersect with the Operational Area or EMBA.

To ensure the accurate consideration of potential impacts to MNES, spatial datasheets (shapefiles) (provided by Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW)) were analysed using Geographic Information System (GIS) software to determine the actual spatial overlap with and proximity to relevant MNES. Table 4-1 provides a summary of relevant MNES identified by the PMST as potentially occurring within the Operational Area and EMBA and reflects the outcomes of the refined spatial assessment.

Further information on MNES relevant to the Petroleum Activity is provided in the subsequent sections of this chapter and detailed in Appendix D.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-1: Summary of relevant MNES identified by the EPBC Act PMST as potentially occurring within the Operational Area and EMBA

MNES	Number of MNES in Operational Area	Number of MNES in EMBA
World Heritage Properties	N/A	N/A
National Heritage Places	N/A	2
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	N/A	3[2]
Commonwealth Marine Area	N/A	2
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities[1]	N/A	8
Listed threatened species	36	121
Listed migratory species	39	64

[1] MNES which are not known to inhabit shorelines, nor rely on the marine environment for their diet, have been discounted from these totals and have not been assessed.

[2] The PMST has identified three Wetlands of Internation Importance (Ramsar) that overlap the EMBA, however review of the spatial data has confirmed there is no direct overlap.

4.4 Physical environment

The Minerva subsea infrastructure is in water about 50 to 60 m deep at lowest astronomical tide. Bathymetry in the Operational Area is generally flat (Figure 4-3). The seabed is characterised by unconsolidated sandy sediments, gently sloping from the coastal waters boundary to the southernmost part of the Operational Area.

Advisian sampled sediment in VIC/L22 around wellheads, the pipeline and at several reference sites. Sediments were characterised by sand-sized fractions (62.5 µm to 2 mm), with few finer or coarser sediments at most sites.

Concentrations of metals in sediments were generally consistent across all sampled sites. None exceeded the default guideline values for toxicants in the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council and the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand, 2018). Several metals were below the limit of detection at many (or all) sites, such as cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead and mercury. Concentrations of hydrocarbons (total petroleum hydrocarbons, total recoverable hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) were below laboratory limits of detection in all samples. Radioactivity was measured for a suite of radionuclides, which were generally consistent across all sites; several were below the laboratory limits of detection.

Water quality sampling in late summer 2021 showed a thermocline between about 30 m and 50 m water depth, which may be the result of solar heating and reduced wind-driven mixing, as the preceding months have relatively long day lengths, maximum temperatures and low winds compared to the rest of the year. Turbidity was low in the upper part of the water column and increased near the seabed.

The water quality sampling showed no evidence of contamination. Samples at sites near Minerva subsea infrastructure were consistent with samples at reference sites, with no evidence of elevated levels of potential contaminants. Hydrocarbons (total petroleum hydrocarbons, total recoverable hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalene) were below laboratory limits of reporting in all samples. Nutrients were consistent across all sites.

Appendix C summarises the physical characteristics of the environment within the EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

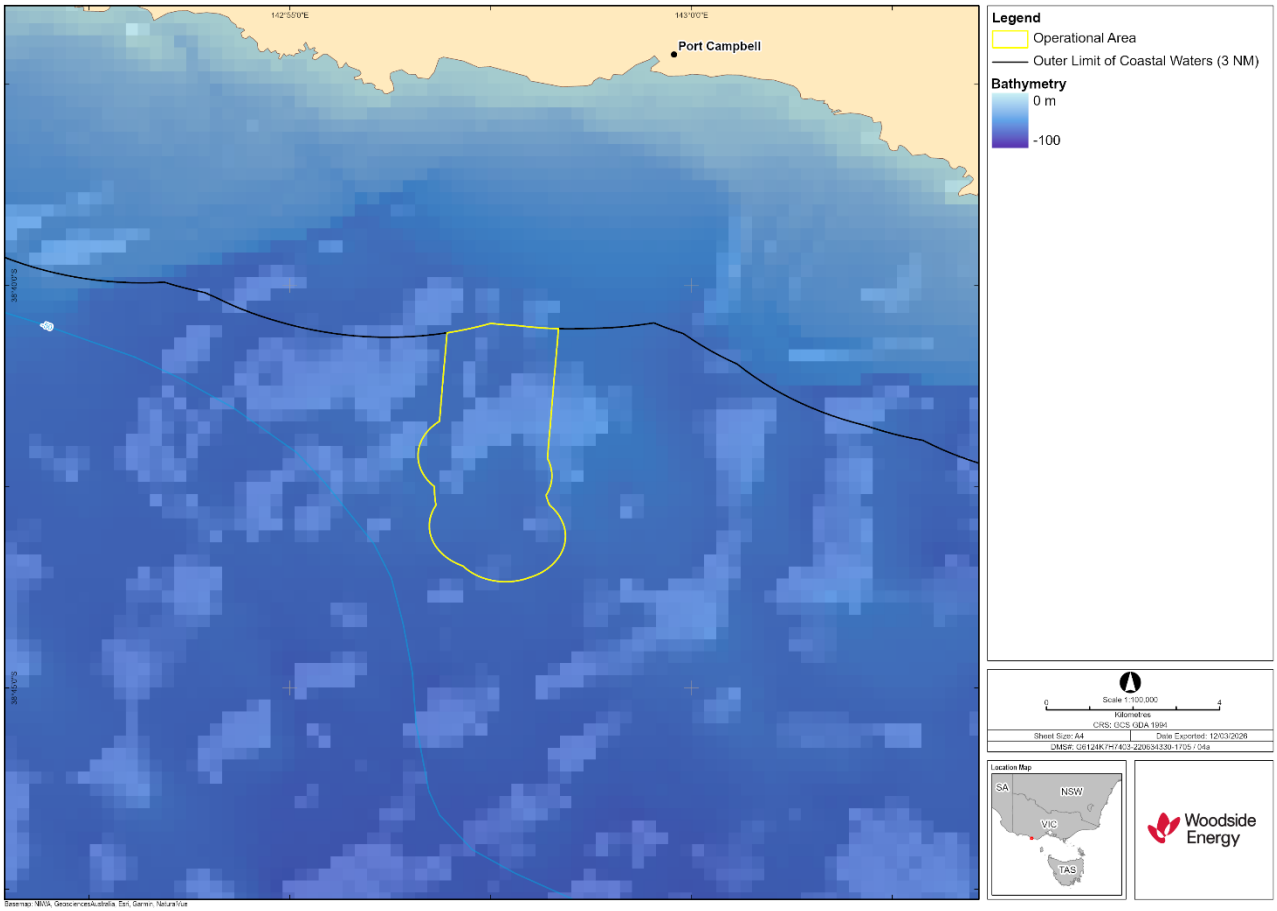


Figure 4-3: Bathymetry of the Operational Area

4.5 Habitats and biological communities

Benthic habitat within the Operational Area is unconsolidated sediment with sparse epifauna. Infauna sampling by Advisian (2021) showed similarities between sites in terms of abundance and species richness, but taxa were variable between sites. This may be a consequence of the relatively low number of samples taken (three samples per site) and the limited volume of sediment recovered by the coring method. The benthic habitat within the Operational Area is like those found in similar depths across the SEMR.

Habitats identified within the EMBA include benthic primary producers (seagrasses, algae, mangroves), soft sediment, rocky substrate, wetlands, saltmarshes, rocky shorelines and sandy beaches.

Habitat diversity promotes a range of benthic fauna and infauna in the region and supports the wider ecosystem. Benthic primary producers are important components of ecosystems as they provide the source of energy that drives food webs and provides shelter for a diverse array of organisms.

Habitats and ecological communities within the EMBA are briefly described and identified in Table 4-2. The Master Existing Environment document (Appendix C) contains a full description.

Table 4-2: Habitats and communities within the environment that may be affected (distance calculated from Operational Area)

Habitat/ community	Description	Key locations within the EMBA
Seabed characteristics		
Soft sediment	Unvegetated soft sediments are widespread in intertidal and subtidal areas, particularly beyond the photic zone. Factors such as depth, light, temperature and the type of sediment present can vary the biodiversity and productivity of soft sediment habitat.	• Overlapping

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Habitat/ community	Description	Key locations within the EMBA
Marine primary producers		
Coral	Significant temperate reef systems characterised by sponges, gorgonians, soft corals and hard corals.	• Throughout the EMBA
Seagrass beds	Seagrasses are marine flowering plants, with around 30 species found in Australian waters.	• Throughout the EMBA
Macroalgal beds	Macroalgae communities occur throughout the Australian coast and are generally found on intertidal and shallow subtidal rocky substrates. Macroalgal systems are an important source of food and shelter for many ocean species.	• Within 6 km of the Operational Area
Kelp forest	Giant kelp acts as a foundation species, creating complex, three-dimensional habitats that shelter numerous species, including reef fish, sea snails, crabs and leafy sea dragon.	• 5 km east to Giant Kelp forests of South Australia
Other communities and habitats		
Plankton	The Bonney Upwelling is a summer coastal phenomenon (primarily February to March) along South Australia/Victoria where winds drive offshore surface water, allowing nutrient-rich Antarctic intermediate water to rise to the surface. This triggers massive, four- to eight-week phytoplankton blooms, which fuel a concentrated food chain attracting krill, blue whales and tuna	• Throughout 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.	• 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.	• Throughout the EMBA
Rocky shorelines	Rocky shores, including bedrock outcrops, platforms, low cliffs (less than five metres) and scarps.	• 6 km north of Operational Area
Sandy beaches	Sandy beaches are dynamic environments, naturally fluctuating in response to external forcing factors such as waves and currents.	• 6 km north of Operational Area

4.6 Protected species

A total of 83 EPBC Act listed species considered to be MNES were identified as potentially occurring in the EMBA, of which 36 species was identified as potentially occurring in the Operational Area. A full list of marine species identified from the PMST report(s) is provided in Appendix D.

As described in Section 4.3, 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, are not included. Four conservation-dependent species have also been identified with a 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), which overlap the Operational Area and EMBA, are listed in Table 4-3 to Table 4-10. Figure 4-4 to Figure 4-8 show the spatial overlap between relevant BIAs and habitat critical areas and the Operational Area and EMBA. Species that have been identified as having ecologically significant interactions in the Operational Area are further described in this section. Key threatened and migratory species and associated biologically important behaviours in the EMBA are further described in Appendix C.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.6.1 Fish, sharks and rays

A total of nine EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory fish species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which six occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-3). Appendix D contains a full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search.

The EMBA overlaps a foraging BIA for white sharks (Table 4-4). No fish, shark or ray BIAs or habitat critical to the survival of the species overlap the Operational Area.

Further description of BIAs is provided in Appendix C.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-3: Threatened and migratory fish, shark and ray species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Carcharodon carcharias	White shark, great white shark	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migration route known to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Prototroctes maraena	Australian grayling	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Galeorhinus galeus	Tope, flake, oil shark, school shark	Conservation dependent	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako, mako shark	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Lamna nasus	Porbeagle, mackerel 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	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Seriolella brama	Blue warehou	Conservation dependent	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Centrophorus uyato	Little gulper shark	Conservation dependent	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hoplostethus atlanticus	Orange roughy, deep-sea perch, red roughy	Conservation dependent	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-4: Fish, shark and ray biologically important areas within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
White shark	Foraging (Deen Maar, Kanowna Island)	57 km west

4.6.2 Marine reptiles

A total of three EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory marine reptile species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA; all occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-5). Appendix D contains a full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search.

No marine reptile BIAs overlap the Operational Area or EMBA. There is no habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles overlapping the Operational Area or EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-5: Threatened and migratory marine reptile species predicted to occur within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Chelonia mydas	Green turtle	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback turtle, leathery turtle	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.6.3 Marine mammals

A total of 11 EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory marine mammal species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which eight occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-6). Appendix D contains a full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search.

The Operational Area overlaps a migration BIA for southern right whales and foraging BIA for the pygmy blue whale (Table 4-7, Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5). No habitat critical to the survival of a species overlaps the Operational Area; however, the EMBA overlaps habitat critical to the survival of the southern right whale (Table 4-8).

Further description of BIAs is provided in Appendix C.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Balaenoptera musculus and Balaenoptera musculus brevicuda	Blue whale and Pygmy Blue Whale	Endangered	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Caperea marginata	Pygmy right whale	N/A	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Eubalaena australis	Southern right whale	Endangered	Migratory (as *Balaena glacialis australis*)	Species or species habitat known to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus	Dusky dolphin	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Neophoca cinerea	Australian sea-lion, Australian sea lion	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Orcinus orca	Killer whale, orca	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm whale	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	Antarctic minke whale, dark-shoulder minke whale	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

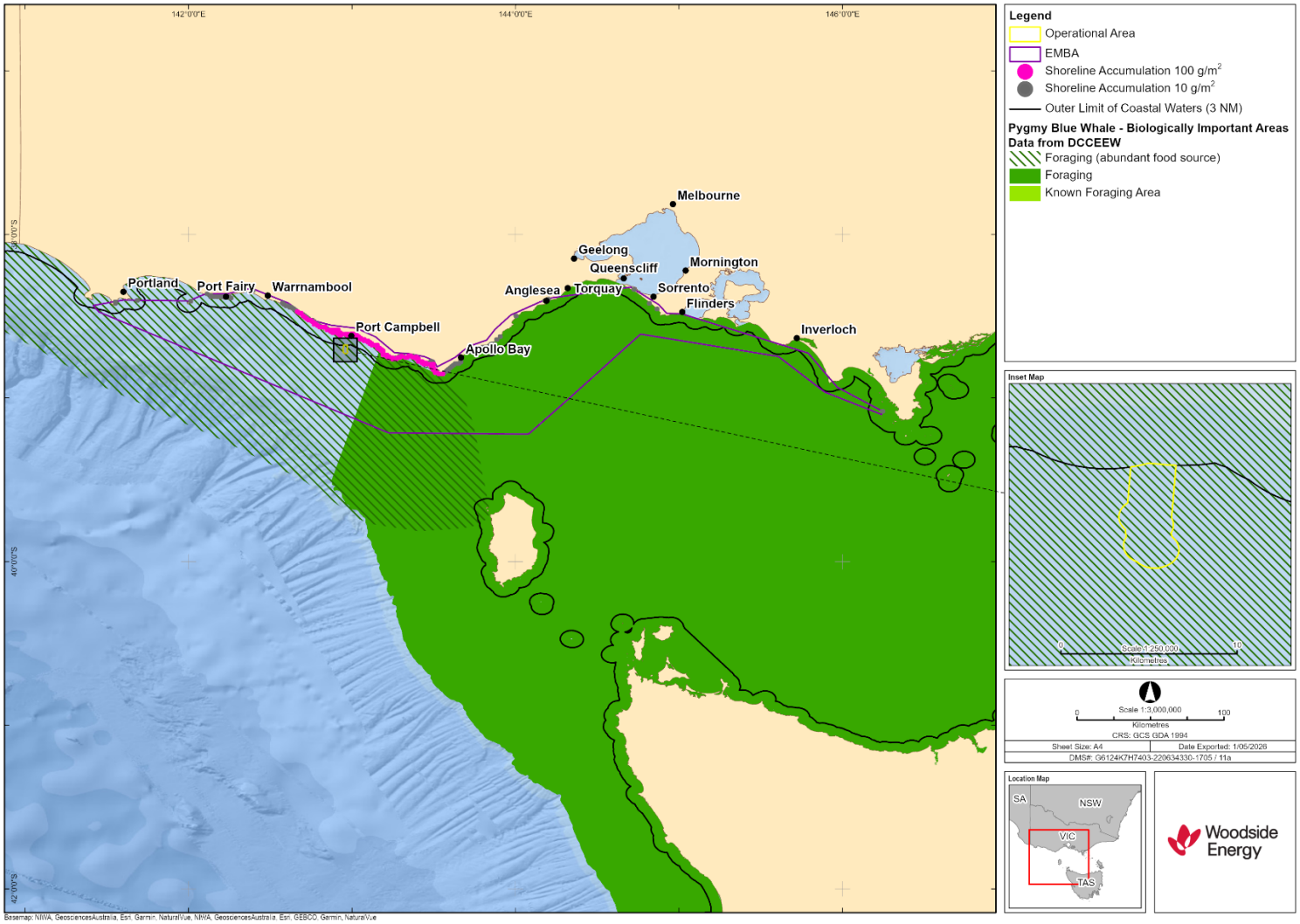
Table 4-7: Marine mammal biologically important areas within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Pygmy blue whale	Foraging area (annual high use area) (between Cape Otway and Robe, the Bonney Upwelling is a well-described pygmy blue whale feeding area)	Overlapping
Southern right whale	Migration (April to October)	Overlapping
	Reproduction (May to September)	3 km north

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

Species	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Southern right whale	Reproduction BIA (May to September)	3 km north

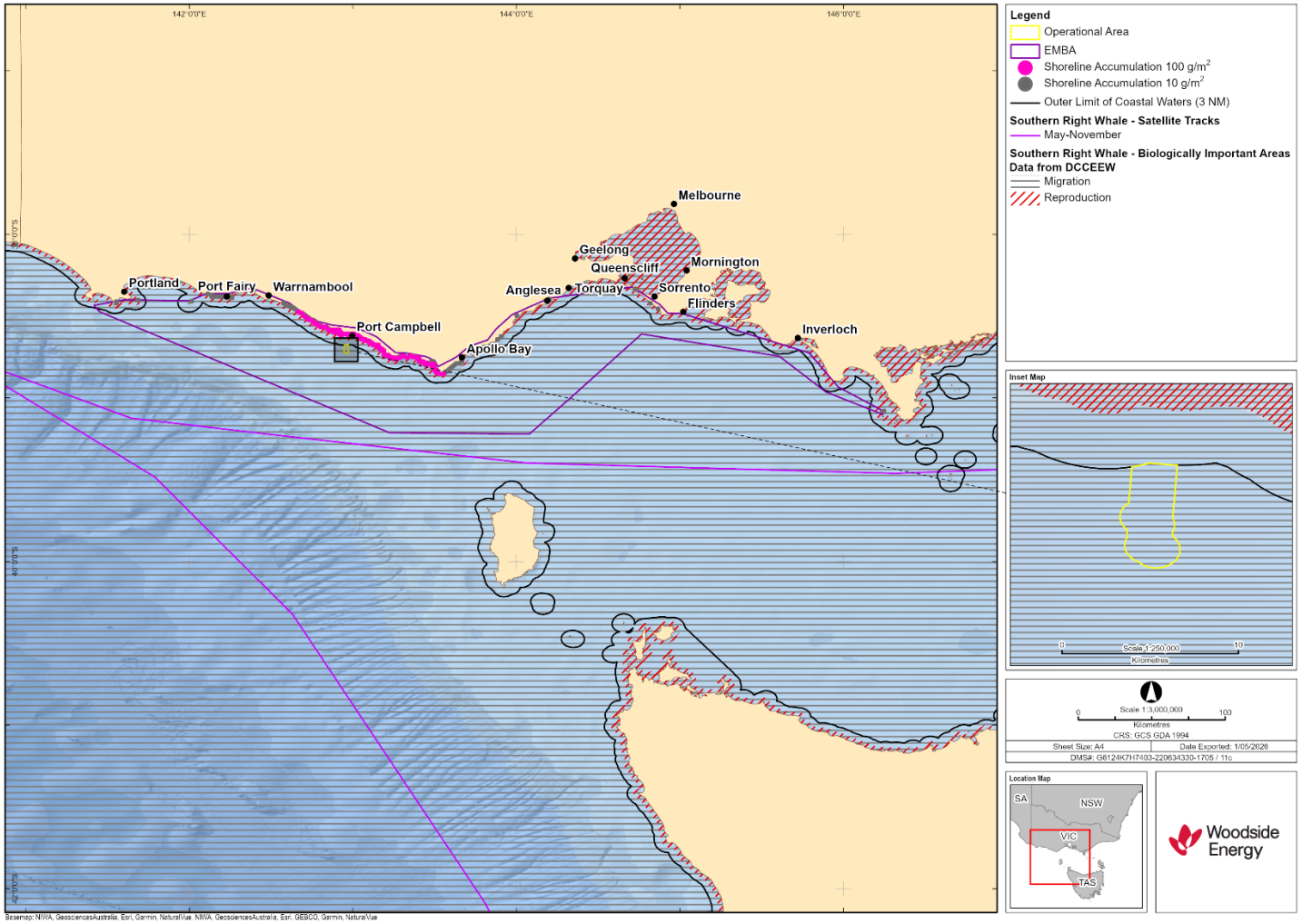
This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Source: DCCEEW (2024c)

Figure 4-4: Pygmy blue whale biologically important areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Source: DCCEEW (2024a)

Figure 4-5: Southern right whale biologically important areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

Note: Migration and reproduction BIAs along the coast extend to 3 NM

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.6.4 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds

A total of 60 EPBC Act listed threatened seabirds and migratory shorebird species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which 32 occur in the Operational Area (Table 4-9). Appendix D contains a full list of EPBC Act listed species identified in the PMST search.

The Operational Area overlaps nine foraging BIAs for seabirds and shorebirds, including the antipodean albatross, black-browed albatross, Buller's albatross, Campbell albatross, common diving petrel, Indian yellow-nosed albatross, wandering albatross, short-tailed shearwater and shy albatross (Table 4-10, Figure 4-6 to Figure 4-8).

Detailed descriptions of seabirds and migratory shorebirds in the EMBA are in Appendix C.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian bittern	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian fairy tern	Vulnerable	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed godwit	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Halobaena caerulea	Blue petrel	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged parrot	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Thalassarche bulleri	Buller's albatross, pacific albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell albatross, Campbell black-browed albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Tringa nebularia	Common greenshank, greenshank	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Actitis hypoleucos	Common sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Charadrius bicinctus	Double-banded plover	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew, far eastern curlew	Critically endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus	Eastern hooded plover, eastern hooded plover	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy prion (southern)	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed shearwater, fleshy-footed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni	Gibson's albatross	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera	Gould's petrel, Australian Gould's petrel	Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Thalasseus bergii	Greater crested tern	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater sand plover, large sand plover	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Thalassarche chrysostoma	Grey-headed albatross	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed tattler	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Thalassarche carteri	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe, Japanese snipe	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser sand plover	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area
Numenius minutus	Little curlew, little whimbrel	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting likely to occur in area
Sternula albifrons	Little tern	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh sandpiper, little greenshank	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area
Thalassarche bulleri platei	Northern Buller's albatross, pacific albatross	Vulnerable	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Macronectes halli	Northern giant petrel	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Diomedea sanfordi	Northern royal albatross	Endangered	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Limosa lapponica baueri	Nunivak bar-tailed godwit, western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Neophema chrysogaster	Orange-bellied parrot	Critically endangered	N/A	Migration route likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific golden plover	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed snipe	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting likely to occur in area
Calidris canutus	Red knot, knot	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked stint	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy turnstone	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Calidris alba	Sanderling	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting 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
Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed shearwater	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur in area
Thalassarche cauta	Shy albatross	Endangered	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Pterodroma mollis	Soft-plumaged petrel	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Phoebetria fusca	Sooty albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Ardenna grisea	Sooty shearwater	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Macronectes giganteus	Southern giant-petrel, southern giant petrel	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Diomedea epomophora	Southern royal albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's snipe	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting likely to occur in area
Lathamus discolor	Swift parrot	Critically endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Diomedea exulans	Wandering albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria	White-bellied storm-petrel (Tasman Sea), white bellied storm-petrel (Australasian)	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped albatross	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Tringa glareola	Wood sandpiper	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-10: Seabird and shorebird BIAs within the EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Antipodean albatross	Foraging (the whole SEMR, including Macquarie Island)	Overlapping
Australasian gannet[4]	Aggregation and foraging (Port Phillip Bay, Lawrence Rocks)	84 km west
Black-browed albatross	Foraging (the whole SEMR)	Overlapping
Buller's albatross	Foraging (most of the SEMR)	Overlapping
Campbell albatross	Foraging (the whole SEMR, including Macquarie Island)	Overlapping
Common diving petrel[4]	Foraging (buffer around Tasmania and Victoria)	Overlapping
	Reproduction (Deen Maar)	87 km northwest
Little penguin[4]	Foraging (Phillip Island, year-round)	180 km east
	Reproduction (Phillip Island	187 km east
Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Foraging (most of the SEMR)	Overlapping
Short-tailed shearwater	Foraging (breeding area/site buffer – Muttonbird Island (VIC))	Overlapping
Shy albatross	Foraging likely (the whole SEMR)	Overlapping
Wandering albatross	Foraging (the whole SEMR)	Overlapping
White-faced storm petrel[4]	Foraging (buffer around Melbourne and Port Philip Bay)	59 km east

[4] Species listed as Marine only under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation 1999 Act and listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

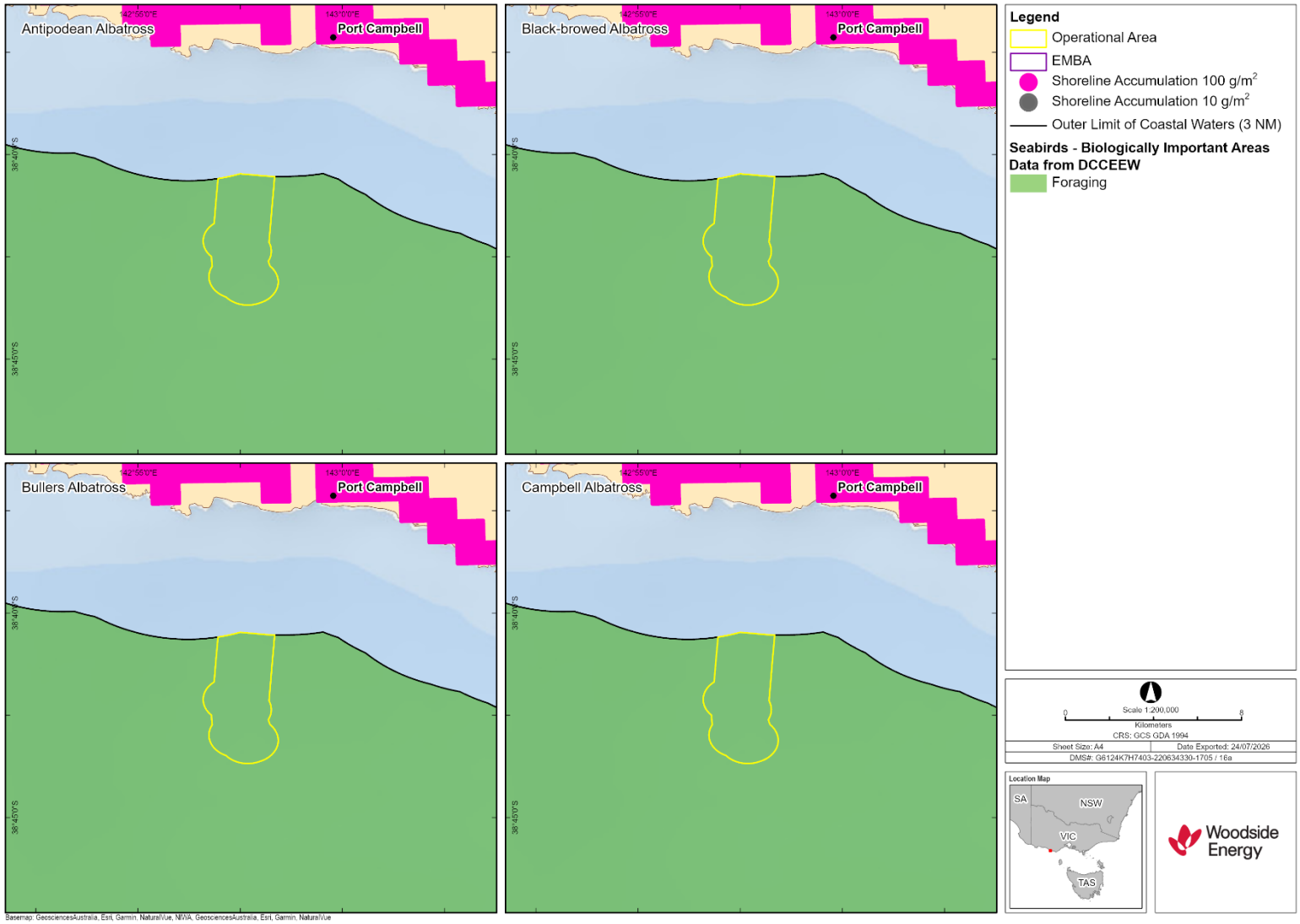


Figure 4-6: Seabird BIAs overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (one of three)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Figure 4-7: Seabird BIAs overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (two of three)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

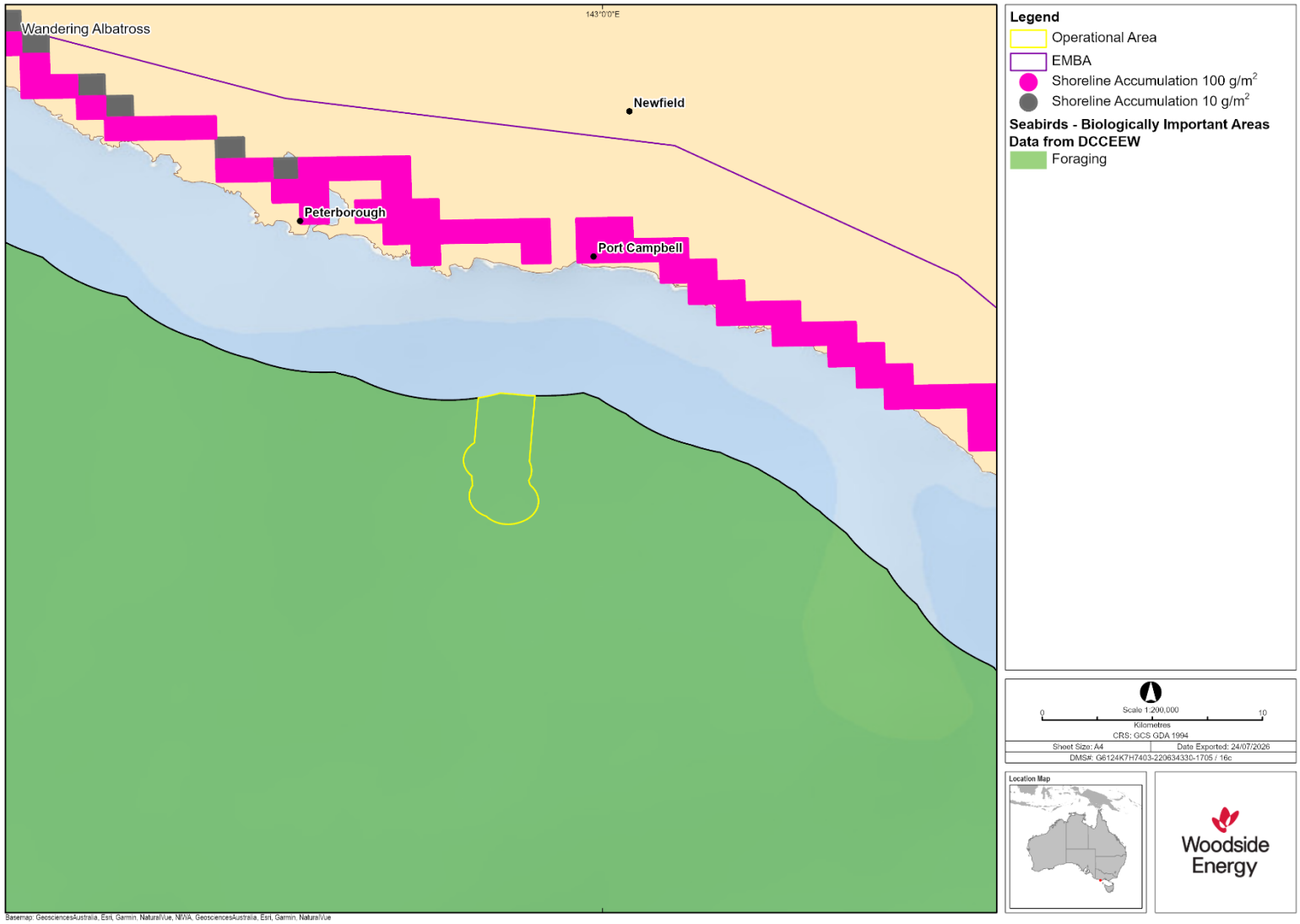


Figure 4-8: Seabird BIAs overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA (three of three)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.6.5 Seasonal sensitivities for protected species

Seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Area are identified in Table 4-11. Seasonal sensitivities for species in the wider EMBA are described in Appendix C.

Table 4-11: Key seasonal sensitivities for protected migratory species identified as occurring within the Operational Area

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fish, sharks and rays												
Porbeagle	Assumed present year-round											
White shark	Assumed present year-round with breeding, distribution and foraging BIAs identified throughout the region											
Blue warehou	Assumed present year-round											
Eastern school shark	Assumed present year-round											
Southern bluefin tuna	Assumed present year-round											
Mammals												
Pygmy blue whale	Foraging during Bonney Upwelling – BIA											
Dusky dolphin	Assumed present year-round – prefers inshore habitats but may be pelagic at times											
Fin whale	Present during Bonney Upwelling											
Humpback whale				Migrates north through SEMR						Migrates south through SEMR		
Killer whale	Assumed present year-round – frequent sightings off Vic along the continental slope and shelf											
Sei whale	Sighted during Bonney Upwelling											
Southern right whale				Migration BIA								
					Reproduction BIA							
Marine reptiles												
Leatherback turtle	Migration and foraging											
Seabirds and shorebirds												
Antipodean albatross	Foraging known to occur all year											
Black-browed albatross	Fledglings (Apr to May)						Foraging BIA		Breeding in SEMR on Macquarie Island			
Campbell albatross					Foraging BIA – non-breeding season			Breeds on Campbell Island, south of New Zealand, Aug to May				
Common diving petrel												
Indian yellow-nosed albatross			Fledglings Mar to Apr			Non-breeding visitor – foraging BIA			Breeding occurs in South Africa – eggs laid in Sep to Oct			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Orange-bellied parrot	Breeding (Tasmania)		Northward migration from Tasmania							Southward migration to Tasmania		
Shy albatross	Assumed present year-round – foraging BIA; breeding occurs in SEMR with eggs laid in Sep and fledglings in Apr											
Wandering albatross	Assumed present year-round – foraging BIA; breeding occurs biennially on Macquarie Island with eggs laid in Dec and fledglings between mid-Nov and late Feb											
	Species may be present in the Operational Area											
	Peak period. Presence of animals is reliable and predictable each year											

4.7 Key ecological features

The Operational Area does not overlap any key ecological feature (KEF). The EMBA overlaps the Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF (Table 4-12). Appendix C summarises the characteristics of the Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF.

Table 4-12: Key ecological features within the EMBA

Key ecological feature	Distance (minimum) and direction from Operational Area (km)
Bonney Coast Upwelling	80 km west

4.8 Protected places

No Australian or Victorian protected areas overlap the Operational Area. One AMP and 20 State national parks, coastal parks, conservation parks, nature reserves or marine sanctuaries overlap the EMBA. Protected places within the Operational Area and EMBA are identified in Table 4-13 and presented in Figure 4-9. Appendix C outlines the values and sensitivities of protected places and other sensitive areas in the Operational Area and EMBA.

Table 4-13: Established protected places and other sensitive areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

	Distance (minimum) and direction from Operational Area to protected place or sensitive area (km)	IUCN category[1] or relevant park zone overlapping the Operational Area and/or EMBA
AMPs		
SEMR		
Apollo AMP	50 km south-east	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN Zone VI)
State marine parks and nature reserves		
Marine parks		
The Arches Marine Sanctuary	5 km north	III
Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary	101 km northeast	III
Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary	179 km east	III
Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary	60 km east	III
Merri Marine Sanctuary	110 km northeast	III
National parks		
Twelve Apostles Marine National Park	5 km east	II

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	Distance (minimum) and direction from Operational Area to protected place or sensitive area (km)	IUCN category[1] or relevant park zone overlapping the Operational Area and/or EMBA
Port Campbell National Park	6 km east	II
Great Otway National Park[2]	16 km east	II
Point Addis Marine National Park	110 km northeast	II
Cape Nelson State Park	125 km east	III
Point Nepean National Park	154 km northeast	II
Mornington Peninsula National Park[2]	156 km northeast	II
Bunurong Marine National Park	224 km east	VI
Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park	285 km east	II
Conservation parks		
Bay of Islands Coastal Park	13 km northwest	III
Discovery Bay Coastal Park	125 km northwest	III
Cape Liptrap Coastal Park	255 km east	II
Nature reserves		
Yambuk Flora and Fauna Reserve[2]	82 km northwest	Ia
Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) Wildlife Reserve	87 km northwest	Ia
Lawrence Rocks Wildlife Reserve	115 km northwest	Ia
Wilson Promontory Nature Reserve	283 km east	VI

1. 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.*

IUCN categories for the marine park are provided and, in brackets, the IUCN categories for specific zones within each Marine Park as assigned under the South-east Commonwealth Marine Reserves Network Management Plan 2025.

2. Terrestrial reserves with shoreline extent, added due to potential shoreline EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

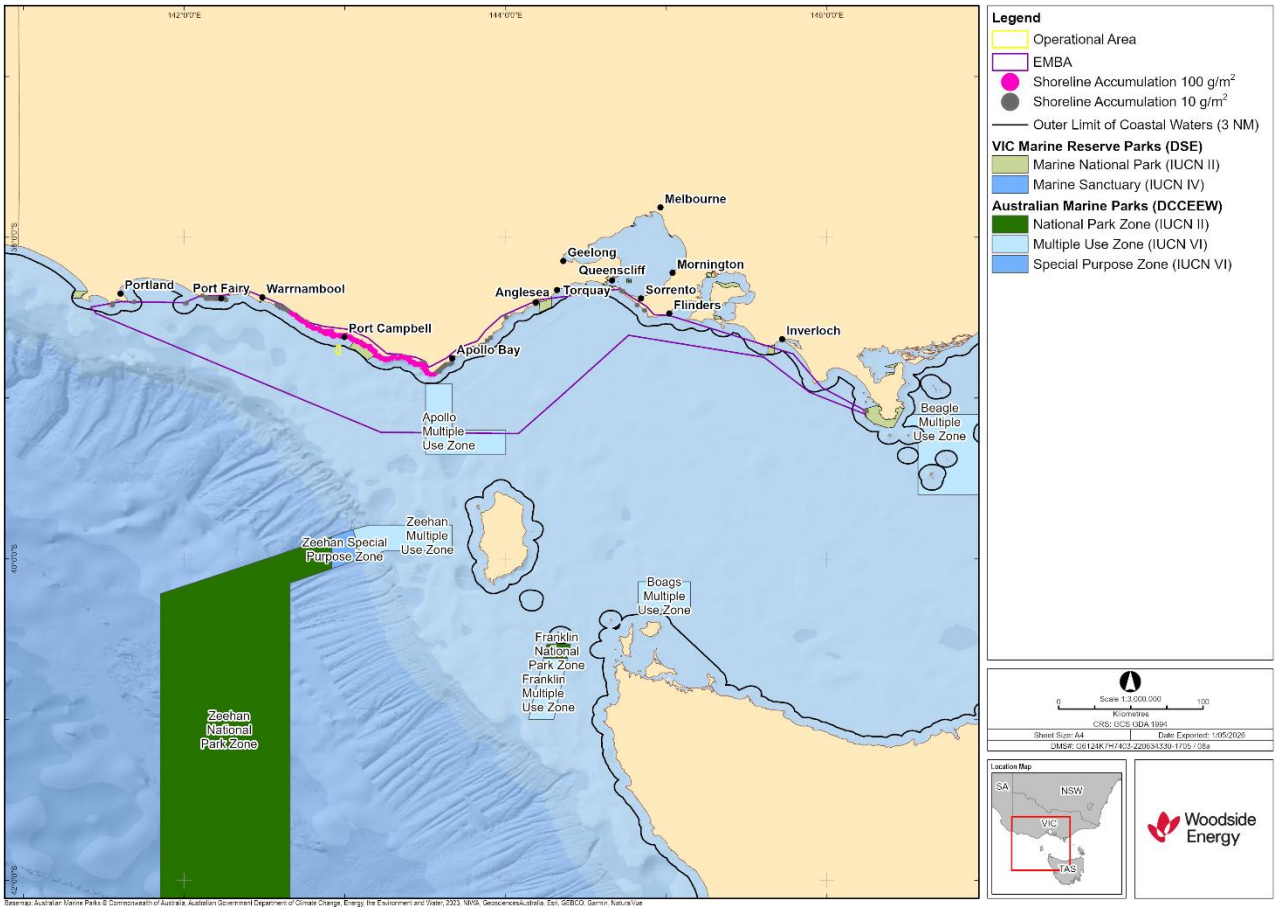


Figure 4-9: Protected areas overlapping the EMBA

4.9 Cultural features and heritage values

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.

In this section, the heritage value of places within the Operational Area and EMBA and the cultural features of these areas are described. Description of cultural values and heritage as they relate to the wider SEMR are described in Appendix C.

4.9.1 Native Title

For the activity in this EP, there are 3 native title claims or determinations and 5 Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) overlapping the EMBA. Table 4-14 lists these; however, it does not differentiate between claims and determinations, as rights and interest may exist within either of these.

For the activity in this EP, there are 4 Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) overlapping the EMBA and 9 that are coastally adjacent to the EMBA. Table 4-14 lists these.

Figure 4-10 shows the relevant native title claims or determinations and ILUAs relevant to the EMBA.

4.9.2 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 (Refer to Section 5).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

How Woodside engages with coastally adjacent Indigenous groups is further described in Section 5 and Appendix C.

Native title claims, determinations and ILUAs overlapping or coastally adjacent to the EMBA are summarised in Table 4-14 and displayed in Figure 4-10.

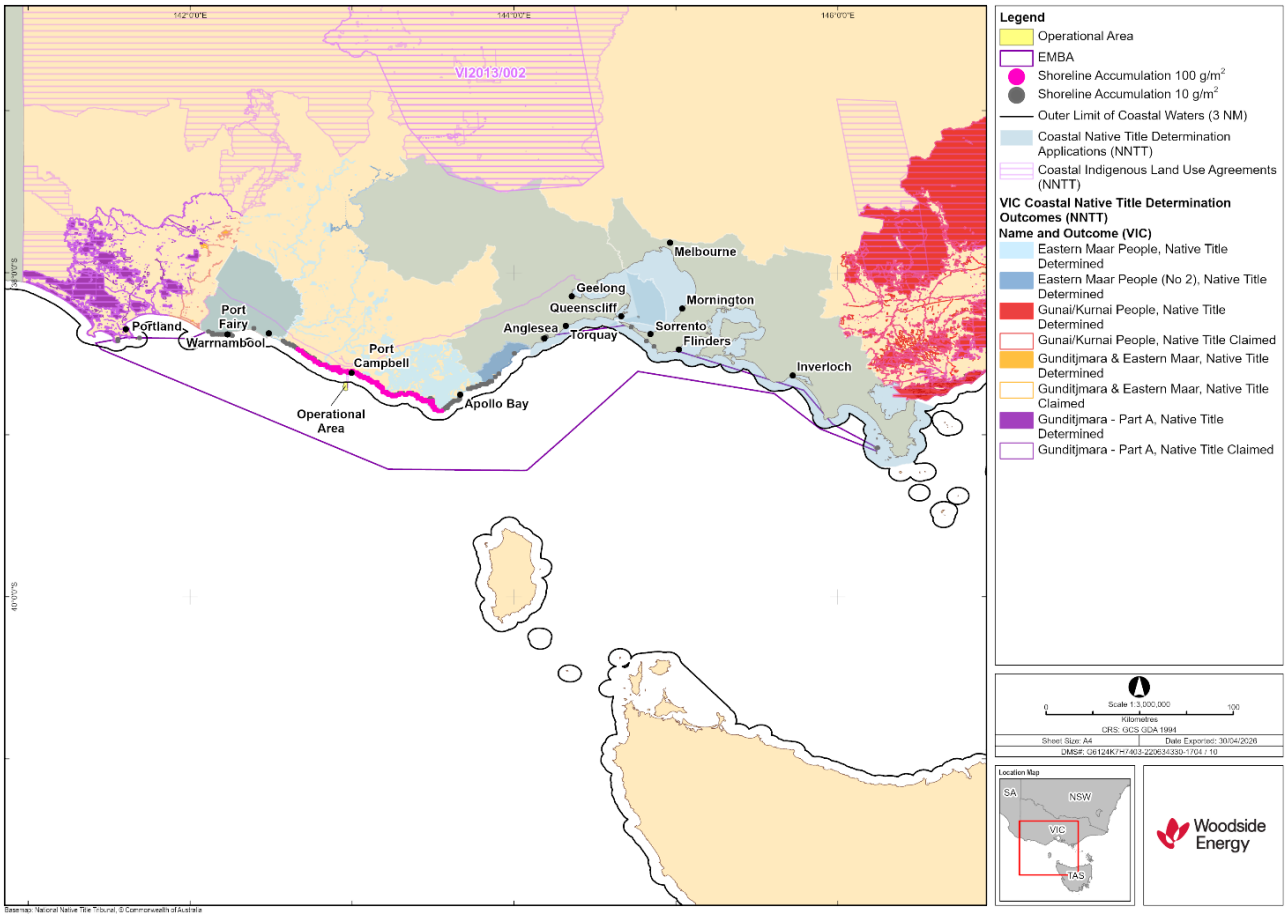


Figure 4-10: Operational Area and sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds in relation to native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Table 4-14: Summary of native title claims, determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements that overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA

Claim, determination, ILUA, Registered Aboriginal Parties	Registered Native Title Body Corporate	Overlap with EMBA	Coastally adjacent to the EMBA
Claim/determination			
Gunai/Kurnai People	Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLAWAC)	No	Yes
Gunditjmara & Eastern Maar	Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC), Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC)	Yes	Yes
Gunditjmara – Part A	GMTOAC	Yes	Yes
Registered Aboriginal Parties			
Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	Bunuroung Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	Yes	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Claim, determination, ILUA, Registered Aboriginal Parties	Registered Native Title Body Corporate	Overlap with EMBA	Coastally adjacent to the EMBA
Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC)	EMAC	Yes	Yes
Gunaikurnai Land and Water Aboriginal Corporation (GLAWAC)	GLAWAC	No	Yes
Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC)	GMTOAC	Yes	Yes
Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC)	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC)	Yes	Yes
ILUA			
BHP Petroleum – Minerva	Framlingham Aboriginal Trust[1], Kirrae Whurrong Native Title Group[2]	Yes	Yes
Blargowrie	No identifiable body specified	Yes	Yes
Gunditj Mirring and State of Victoria	GMTOAC	Yes	Yes
Gunditj Mirring Non-Extinguishment Principle ILUA	GMTOAC	Yes	Yes
Gunditjmara – SEAGAS Port Campbell VIC to Torrens Island South Australia (SA) Pipeline ILUA	GMTOAC, EMAC	Yes	Yes
All Abilities Playspace ILUA	GMTOAC	No	Yes
Gournditch Mara and Essential Petroleum Resources Ltd ILUA	No identifiable body specified	No	Yes
Gunaikurnai and Icon Energy ILUA	GLAWAC	No	Yes
Gunaikurnai Settlement ILUA	GLAWAC	No	Yes

[1] *Framlingham Aboriginal Trust's application to be registered as a Registered Aboriginal Party was rejected in June 2010* (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, 2010). *The Framlingham Aboriginal Trust RAP application area is now within the EMAC RAP area. Woodside has consulted with EMAC as a relevant person for this activity, as outlined in Section 5 and Appendix F.*

[2] *The Kirrae Whurrong Native Title Claim (VC1997/014) was withdrawn in 1999. The claim area is now within the EMAC RAP area. Woodside has consulted with EMAC as a relevant person for this activity, as outlined in Section 5 and Appendix F.*

4.9.3 Marine Parks

Woodside undertakes an assessment of cultural values within Marine Park Management Plans where the Operational Area or EMBA overlaps a Marine Park.

Woodside considers the management plans of marine parks that overlap the Operational Area and the EMBA to determine whether cultural features and heritage values have been identified and whether there are specified Traditional Custodians or representative bodies referenced to contact regarding potential cultural features and heritage values. For completeness, Woodside considers cultural features and heritage values identified in the management plans, where EP relevant Traditional Custodians or representative bodies are represented. These values are outlined in Table 4-16.

The Operational Area does not overlap any Commonwealth Marine Parks. The EMBA does overlap with features of the Apollo AMP managed under the South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025. The EMBA overlaps a further three State marine parks. Where the corresponding management plans specify identifiable representative bodies who may hold knowledge of heritage values, these bodies are consulted (Refer to Section 5 and Appendix F). Consultation with these group[s] may identify heritage values and cultural features beyond those addressed in the marine park management plans. No identifiable representative bodies were specified for the marine parks overlapped by the EMBA (Table 4-15).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025 recognises that "at least 17 different language groups continue to care for, manage, and maintain deep relationships with coastal land and seas in the region, safeguarding for Sea Country and keeping it healthy, since time immemorial" (Director of National Parks, 2025). The assessment of Indigenous people's connection to the Operational Area and EMBA is addressed in Section 4.9.5.

The management plans for the marine parks in Table 4-15 note the existence of shipwrecks within the marine parks. Underwater Cultural Heritage is addressed in Sections 4.9.8. Furthermore, management plans also note Indigenous and maritime heritage within the marine parks. These are addressed in Sections 4.9.8 and 4.9.9.

Table 4-15: 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
Commonwealth Marine Park Management Plan			
Apollo	No	Yes	South-east Saltwater Council[1]
State Marine Park Management Plan			
Twelve Apostles Marine Park	No	Yes	Framlingham Aboriginal Trust[2]
Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary	No	Yes	Framlingham Aboriginal Trust[2]
The Arches Marine Park	No	Yes	Framlingham Aboriginal Trust[2]

[1] *The South-east Saltwater Council is described in the South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025 as "a newly established Council whose membership includes Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) from Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania"* (Director of National Parks, 2025). *The members listed in that Management Plan are Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC), Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC), Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLAWAC), Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation, Ngopamuldi Aboriginal Corporation, Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) and Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. There is no stand-alone contact identified for the South-east Saltwater Council. In accordance with the relevant persons identification methodology outlined in Section 5.3, Woodside has consulted with BLCAC, EMAC, GLAWAC and WTOAC as the RAPs for coastal areas within or adjacent to the EMBA and thus the appropriate members of the South-east Saltwater Council to consult with.*

[2] *Framlingham Aboriginal Trust's application to be registered as a Registered Aboriginal Party was rejected in June 2010* (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, 2010). *The Framlingham Aboriginal Trust RAP application area is now within the EMAC RAP area. Woodside has consulted with EMAC as a relevant person for this activity, as outlined in Section 5 and Appendix F.*

4.9.4 Indigenous protected areas

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) are areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation through voluntary agreements with the Australian Government.

No IPAs overlap the Operational Area or EMBA.

4.9.5 Sea Country values

Sea country values of marine ecosystems are further described in Appendix C. 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 is assessed in Section 6.8 and 6.9.

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 have been outlined in Table 4-17. Values identified in publicly available literature are summarised in Table 4-16.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.9.5.1 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 4-16 according to the Indigenous groups (where identified or inferable) who hold these values.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-16: Cultural features and heritage values identified in publicly available literature

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Eastern Maar (Maar, Eastern Gunditjmara, Tjap Wurrung, Peek Whurrong, Kirrae Whurrung, Kuurn Kopan Noot and/or Yarro waetch (Tooram Tribe))	Value: “Deen Maar Island [Lady Julia Percy Island] is a culturally significant site and special place to Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples.”	(Victoria State Government, 2023)	No	Yes
	Feature: Eels, perch, blackfish, yabbies, abalone, cockles, crayfish.	(Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC), 2015)	Yes	Yes
	Feature: Ancient middens.		Possible	Yes
	Value: “Spirits of our dead reside in our waterways and water bodies”.		Possible	Possible
	Value: “A story associated with Deen Maar Island is that the spirits go first to Deen Maar and then up to the stars, as Bunjil had done”.		Possible	Possible
	Value: Responsibility to protect cultural heritage.		Yes	Yes
	Value: Connections with the sea and its resources.		Yes	Yes
	Value: “The coastline is home to sites that are important for our Dreaming - Three Sisters Rocks and Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) where our Ancestors leave the earth.”		Possible	Possible
	Value: “The connection with our Sea Country extends well beyond the current shoreline to the edge of the continental shelf.”		Yes	Yes
	Value: Dreaming and creation stories.		Possible	Possible
	Value: Songlines across the land and out to sea.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Middens and burial sites along the coastline.		Possible	Possible
	Value: “Koontapool Woorrkngan Yakeen (Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites), are in coastal bay areas from Port Campbell to Portland, including Warrnambool. These places on Gunditjmara Country are known resting and feeding sites for [whale] mothers and calves and are directly related to Gunditjmara Neeyn (midwives), explaining why Gunditjmara is a Matrilineal Nation.”	(DCCEEW, 2024b)	No	Possible
	Value: Yambuk and Deen Maar are spiritually significant places.	Lovett on behalf of the Gunditjmara People v State of Victoria (No 5) [2011] FCA 932	No	Yes
	Value: Fishing at Port Fairy.		No	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Gunditjmara	Value: “Deen Maar Island [Lady Julia Percy Island] is a culturally significant site and special place to Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples.”	(Victoria State Government, 2023)	No	Yes
	Value: Ancestral creation beings revealing themselves in the landscape: erupting volcanoes; tsunamis; mountains forming; Sea Country creeping up onto the land.	(Weir, 2009)	Possible	Possible
	Value: The island Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island), is where the Gunditjmara believe the spirits of their dead travel to wait to be reborn.		No	Yes
	Feature: The Budj Bim lava flow, recognised as an attribute contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Budj Bim World Heritage Site extends into Portland Bay.	(Wheeler, et al., 2023)	No	Yes
	Value: The spiritscape associated with the Gundjitmara Dreaming spirits extends into Portland Bay up to Deen Maar Island (Lady Julia Percy Island)	(ICOMOS, 2019)	Possible	Possible
	Value: “Koontapool Woorrkngan Yakeen (Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites), are in coastal bay areas from Port Campbell to Portland, including Warrnambool. These places on Gunditjmara Country are known resting and feeding sites for [whale] mothers and calves and are directly related to Gunditjmara Neeyn (midwives), explaining why Gunditjmara is a Matrilineal Nation.”	(DCCEEW, 2024b)	No	Possible
	Value: Yambuk and Deen Maar are spiritually significant places.	Lovett on behalf of the Gunditjmara People v State of Victoria (No 5) [2011] FCA 932	No	Yes
	Value: Fishing at Port Fairy.		No	Yes
	Value: Cultural obligations to Country, ceremony, learnings/lore, language and relationships, intergenerational sharing of knowledge.	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate, 2023)	Possible	Possible
	Value: Nyamat Mirring (Sea Country) holds dreamings, knowledge and power. Gunditjmara are intertwined with tangible and intangible aspects.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Flint stone from rocky shores.		No	Possible
	Feature: Sites of significance – shell middens, meeting places.		Possible	Possible
	Value: Sea, caves, estuaries, reefs, islands, dunes and wetlands hold stories.		Yes	Yes
	Value: Deen Maar holds deep spiritual significance.		No	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Feature: Sea Country resources, including: • fish • coastal vegetation • shellfish (turbos, pipis, abalone, limpets, mussel, elephant snail) • crustaceans (crayfish/lobster, crabs) • birds (magpie geese, Cape Barren geese, mutton bird/short-tailed shearwater).		No (coastal vegetation) Possible (other resources)	Possible
	Value: Access to Sea Country for practicing culture.		No	Possible
	Feature: Kooyang (eels) are culturally significant and are a resource.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Sandy beaches.		No	Possible
	Feature: Intertidal reefs.		No	Possible
	Feature: Koorn Moorn (seals) feature in song and dance and are used as a resource.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Karntubul (whales) feature in stories, ceremony, song and dance. Whale Dreaming stories connect Aboriginal groups all along the Australian coast.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: The Bonney Upwelling supports culturally significant species.		No	No
	Feature: The Nyamat Mirring Indigenous Protected Area [currently under consultation], including sea and submerged lands.		No	Possible
	Value: Sea Country knowledge is living and shared.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Possible submerged fish traps.		Possible	Possible
	Value: Cultural obligations and responsibilities which arise from Gunditjmara country and under Gunditjmara law, custom and beliefs are upheld and recognised for the protection and benefit of our traditional lands and waters Value: GMTOAC promotes and realises the continuing connection to country by Gunditjmara people.	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, n.d.)	Possible Possible	Possible Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Feature: Black Fish	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2013a)	No (freshwater fish)	Possible
	Feature: Tupong (freshwater & estuarine fish)	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2013c)	No (freshwater / estuarine fish)	Possible
	Feature: Short Finned Eel (kooyang)	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2013b)	Possible	Possible
	Value: Protection of, and caring for, country Value: Protection and continuation of Gunditjmara lore (law) and custom Value: To promote, protect and manage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2020)	Possible Possible Possible	Possible Possible Possible
	Feature: Deen Mar (Lady Julia Percy Island) guards the final resting place of the spirits of Gunditjmara people Feature: Sea caves at the foot of cliffs facing Deen Mar were places where corpses were taken to Feature: Short-finned eels (kooyang) Feature: galaxia (fish) as a resource	(Wettenhall, G. with the Gunditjmara People, 2010)	No No Possible No (freshwater fish)	Yes Yes Possible Possible
	Value: Country encapsulates people, plants and animals alike. It embraces the seasons, stories and spirits of the Creation. This flowing, connected cultural landscape possesses sacred places, proud languages, vibrant ceremonies, strong totems, ancient art, unique clan groupings, and law and lore.	(Parks Victoria, 2015)	Possible	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Value: “Gunditjmara spirit is in this Country, from Tungatt (the stones), entwined in Woorrowarook (forests), along Bocara (Glenelg River) to the roaring Nyamat (sea)”		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island), where the Gunditjmara believe the spirits of their dead travel to wait to be reborn.		No	Yes
	Feature: Sea country as the place where eels come from the sea to travel to Tungatt Mirring.		Possible	Possible
	Feature/Value: Submerged lands that bear the footprints of Gunditjmara ancestors.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Place where the spirits of Gunditjmara ancestors cross over the sea to Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island).		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Plentiful resources.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: The coast of Discovery Bay is filled with Aboriginal artefacts that are evidence of earlier ages of plenty and integral to the cultural heritage of the Gunditjmara people.		No	Possible
	Feature: Sealers and whalers massacred almost the entire Kilcarer gundidj clan at the ‘Convincing Ground’ in Nyamat Mirring.		No	Possible
	Feature: Places that represent creation stories and spiritual connections, intensively used and occupied landscapes, places of conflict and massacres, favourite camping and meeting places and places that symbolise resistance and land justice.		Possible	Possible
	Value: cultural and natural values, and tangible and intangible values, are indivisible.		Possible	Possible
	Value: ‘Country’ includes all living things - none better than the other but equal in its importance in forming this diverse natural landscape that is Gunditjmara Country. Country means people, plants and animals alike. It embraces the seasons, stories and spirits of the creation. This flowing, connected cultural landscape possesses its own sacred places, languages, ceremonies, totems, art, clan groupings and law	(Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2022)	Possible	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Value: “Our spirit is in this Country, from Koonang Mirring (Sea Country) up through Bocara Woorrowarook Mirring (Glenelg River Forest Country)…”		Possible	Possible
	Value: “Cultural values are attached to the landscape as a whole and to its individual components such as plant and animal species used by Gunditjmara.”		Possible	Yes
	Value: “Gunditjmara spirit is in this Country, from Tungatt (the stones), entwined in Woorrowarook (forests), along Bocara (Glenelg River) to the roaring Nyamat (sea)”		Possible	Possible
	Value: “Volcanic activity, eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis are part of our oral history that tells of an ancestral creation being who revealed himself in the centre of this landscape.”		Possible	Possible
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(AIATSIS, 2020)	N/A	Possible
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(First Nations Clean Energy Network, 2022)	N/A	Possible
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(Victoria State Government, 2021)	N/A	No
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(Clean Energy Council, 2018)	N/A	No
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(NOPSEMA, 2024)	N/A	Possible
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(Victoria State Government, 2018)	N/A	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(Dhawura Ngilan Business and Investor Initiative, 2024a)	N/A	N/A
	N/A Does not contain information on cultural features or heritage values in relation to GMTOAC [Source document identified by GMTOAC during consultation for another EP.]	(Dhawura Ngilan Business and Investor Initiative , 2024b)	N/A	N/A
	Feature: This Strategy includes a reference to the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape and GMTOAC, in the description of a project: “DELWP supports Indigenous data sovereignty in the Budj Bim LIDAR project”.	(DEECA, 2019)	No (Budj Bim Cultural Landscape)	No (Budj Bim Cultural Landscape)
Bunurong	Feature: The sands of the Bass Coast contain the footprints left behind by Elders.	(Engage Victoria, n.d.)	No	Yes
	Feature: Where the rivers meet the sea.		No	Yes
Wadawurrung People	Values: Bundjil and our ancestor spirits who continue to live in the land, water and sky.	(Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2020a)	Possible	Possible
	Feature: Middens in bays or sand dunes.		No	Possible
	Feature: Crayfish, abalone, mussels, oysters, pipis and fish.		Yes	Yes
	Feature: Fish traps near tidal marine locations.		No	Possible
	Value: Caring for Country aspirations, including Coastal Country and Sea Country.		No	Yes
	Features: Sandy beaches.	(Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2020b)	No	Yes
	Features: Coastal cliffs.		No	Yes
	Features: Rocky reefs.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Tidal areas.		No	Yes
	Features: Kelp and seaweed forests.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Seagrass.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Rock lobster.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Abalone.		Possible	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Indigenous group	Features and values	Source	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	Features: Seals.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Whales.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Dolphins.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Fish.		Yes	Yes
	Features: Oysters.		Possible	Possible
	Features: Birds.		Possible	Possible
Gunaikurnai	Value: Connection to coastal and marine parts of Country.	(GLAWAC, 2024)	Possible	Possible
	Features: Terrestrial and marine resources of Sea Country.		Possible	Possible
	Value: Land (Wurruk), waters (Yarnda), air (Watpootjan) and every living thing are one. Gunaikurnai have a cultural responsibility/obligation to look after all of Country.	(GLAWAC, 2015)	Possible	Possible
	Feature: Aboriginal cultural site and artefacts can be found along songlines, trade routes, mountain ridges, waterways.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Resources (birds) including ducks, swans, gulls, pelicans, spoonbills, cormorants, sea eagles.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Resources (marine species) including flounder, flat mullet, snapper, garfish, perch, bream, flathead, mussels, abalone.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: The land bridge between Victoria and Tasmania		No	Yes
	Feature: Evidence of previous Gunaikurnai occupation of coastal areas now lies beneath the ocean.		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Use of marine resources for cultural purposes and commercial uses.		Possible	Possible
Traditional Owners groups comprising the South-east Saltwater Council (see details in Section 4.9.3)	Feature: Ancient land bridge between Tasmania and the mainland	(Director of National Parks, 2025)	No	Yes
	Feature: Culturally significant species (e.g. mutton birds, seals, whales)		Possible	Possible
	Value: Songlines and stories		Possible	Possible
	Feature: Sea Country IPAs		No	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.9.5.2 Indigenous archaeological heritage assessment

Woodside understands that communal cultural connection may exist between Traditional Custodians and land and waters. It is understood from the onshore archaeological record that Aboriginal people have occupied the Australian continent for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson, et al., 2017) and in many places maintain a strong continuing connection that is said to extend back in Indigenous cosmology to the beginning of time.

It is understood that the sea level has risen significantly during the 65,000 years of Indigenous occupation of Australia, and areas that were once inhabited are now submerged on the continental shelf (Veth, et al., 2019). Sea levels reached a minimum of ~130 m at the Last Glacial Maximum ~20,000 years ago (Benjamin, et al., 2020). Material preserved on the ancient landscape to ~130 m has the potential to provide further information about the earliest periods of human occupation (Veth, et al., 2019; UWA, 2021).

Recent archaeological discoveries demonstrate that the now submerged landscape was occupied and inhabited and can retain archaeological material from this time (Benjamin, et al., 2020; Benjamin, et al., 2023). See Ward, et al. (2022) for an opposing view (noting Ward, et al. (2022) has been retracted)).

In recognition of this, Woodside considers the ancient landscape between the mainland and ~130 m water depth as an area where potential Indigenous archaeological material may exist on the seabed, as this covers the full extent of this possible Indigenous occupation. During consultation, Woodside received feedback regarding submerged cultural heritage and that the now-submerged land bridge between Tasmania and mainland Australia represents a submerged cultural landscape (Refer to Section 4.9.5.4). Known Indigenous heritage places including archaeological sites within Commonwealth waters may be protected subject to declarations under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth) or EPBC Act. However, these Acts only extend protection to heritage places specified by declaration or otherwise included on a statutory list. Woodside understands that there is no Indigenous archaeology known to exist anywhere within Commonwealth waters and no declarations or prescriptions under these Acts are located within the EMBA. Archaeological material on the ancient landscape is a relevant matter for the proposed activity as there is overlap between the Operational Area and the ancient landscape, and potential for seabed disturbance from planned activities and therefore potential for impacts to archaeological material.

Aboriginal cultural heritage within Victorian State waters is protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)*. The waters adjacent to the Operational Area, and waters and coastline within the EMBA are identified as “areas of cultural heritage sensitivity” within the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Information System online mapping tool. There are no Aboriginal places on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register within the Operational Area (Extent Heritage, 2026).

No archaeological sites within the Operational Area or EMBA were identified by Traditional Custodians during consultation conducted in the course of preparing the EP.

4.9.5.3 Underwater cultural heritage

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). The Petroleum Activity includes actions that will involve seabed contact. During consultation, Woodside received feedback regarding submerged cultural heritage and that the now-submerged land bridge between Tasmania and mainland Australia represents a submerged cultural landscape (Refer to Section 4.9.5.4).

Woodside engaged a consultant to undertake an underwater cultural heritage desktop assessment of the Operational Area. This approach is consistent with Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters (DCCEEW, 2024b). The assessment did not identify any UCH sites within the Operational Area (Cosmos Archaeology, 2024). Management controls and further assessment of the potential impacts on previously unidentified archaeological material by the proposed activity are discussed in Section 6.8, 6.9 and 6.11.

4.9.5.4 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 4-17. 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 (Refer to Section 7.8).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-17: Summary of feedback received via consultation to describe the existing environment

Relevant Indigenous group/ individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
Wadawarrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation in the course of preparing previous Minerva EP	Value: The coastline is culturally important.	No	Yes
Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation in the course of preparing previous Minerva EP	Interest: Being consulted in the event of an emergency.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Pelican (*borun*).	Possible	Possible
		Value: Relationship to Sea Country.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Food sources – abalone, oysters and periwinkles.	Yes	Yes
	Consultation in the course of preparing another EP	Value: Musk duck (*tuk*)	Unlikely	Possible
		Value: Emu wren (*yeerung*)	Unlikely	Possible
		Value: Superb fairy wren (*djeetgun*)	Unlikely	Possible
		Value: Whales	Yes	Yes
		Value: Eels	Yes	Yes
		Value: Great white sharks	Yes	Yes
		Value: Seals	Possible	Yes
		Value: Interconnection to and understanding of Country and Sea Country, extending from the land, waterways and mountains to the sea, with no distinction between terrestrial and marine environments.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Cultural and spiritual connection to Sea Country.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Land and waterways are central to continuing cultural connections and stories.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Protection of coastal values.	No	Yes
		Value: Offshore and coastal environments contribute to Gunaikurnai cultural identify and remain part of Gunaikurnai Country, responsibilities and aspirations.	Yes	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Relevant Indigenous group/ individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Value: Values and heritage exist even when you can't see them, even if they are underwater.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Caring for Country includes the sea, seabed and below the seabed.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Healthy Sea Country leads to healthy marine environment and healthy Mob.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Importance of entire marine environment (lakes and sea) as an interconnected ecosystem.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Gunaikurnai are oral history tellers. Cultural obligation associated with the 25 ancestor groups and stories relating to land and sea.	Possible	Possible
		Interest: Desire to improve understanding of offshore environments, species and cultural values through research. Traditional Owners value direct access to environmental datasets and monitoring results to grow knowledge and care for country.	Possible	Possible
Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation in the course of preparing previous Minerva EP	Value: Eels.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Seagrass.	No	Yes
		Feature: The submerged Pleistocene land bridge between Tasmania and mainland Australia represents a submerged cultural landscape.	No	Possible
		Value: Whales (all species). Whales are important to women's stories.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Whales as the companion animals to dingoes.	Yes (whales) No (dingoes)	Yes (whales) Unlikely (dingoes – shoreline contact areas)
		Value: Tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Seals are important to women's stories.	Possible	Yes
		Value: Shells especially warrener shells (*turbo undulatus*).	Possible	Possible
	Consultation in the course of	Value: Wedge-tailed Eagle (*bunjil*)	Possible	Possible
		Feature: The sands of the Bass Coast contain the footprints left behind by Elders	No	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Relevant Indigenous group/ individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
	preparing another EP	Feature: Where the rivers meet the sea	No	Yes
		Value: Connection to Sea Country	Yes	Yes
		Value: Traditional Owner cultural responsibilities exist onshore and offshore and do not stop at the shoreline	Yes	Yes
Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation for this EP	Value: Impacts to Marine species	Possible	Possible
		Value: Cultural obligations and law to look after Sea Country.	Possible (unspecified)	Possible (unspecified)
		Value: Eels *EMAC noted that May is the seasonal migration of eels, a culturally significant species, and described a transitional period of approximately six months, with adult eels moving at depth and surfacing at night.*	Yes	Yes
		Values: Specific species such as bats, orcas and seals.	No (bats) Possible (orcas and seals)	No (bats) Possible (orcas and seals)
	Consultation in the course of preparing previous Minerva EP	Interest: Being notified in the event of leaks from wells.	Yes	No
		Feature: Risks to whales from the activities described in this EP.	Yes	Yes
		Feature: Noise impacts to eels.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Eels.	Yes	Yes
		Value: Intangible heritage.	Yes	Yes
Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Consultation in the course of preparing previous Minerva EP	Value: These waters are significant breeding grounds and habitats for culturally significant species to the Gunditjmara people and also hold intangible heritage as well as submerged tangible heritage for our community.	Yes	Yes
		Feature: Deen Maar Island (also known as Lady Julia Percy Island) and its surrounds hold deep spiritual significance to Gunditjmara people.	No	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Relevant Indigenous group/ individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Feature: Kooyang (short-finned eel) [*Anguilla australis*] migrate out of the Budj Bim World Heritage Area in Gunditjmara Country through the Otway Basin, up to the Coral Sea. Kooyang hold an incredibly important place in the culture of Gunditjmara people and are central to the functioning of the Budj Bim World Heritage Area – one of the oldest aquaculture systems in the world.	Yes	Yes
		Feature: Karntubul (whales) found in Gunditjmara Sea Country hold deep cultural significance to our people, featuring in Dreaming stories, ceremony, song and dance traditions of the Gunditjmara.	Yes	Yes
		Feature: The Bonney Upwelling is a dominant ecological feature of Gunditjmara Sea Country, creating vital feeding grounds for culturally significant species. It is extremely important for marine and coastal ecosystems within Gunditjmara Sea Country.	No	No
		Value: Gunditjmara Mirring (Country) is a complex, connected landscape incorporating four Mirring, including Nyamat Mirring (Sea Country), each with their own unique values, stories and ecological systems connected to the Gunditjmara.	Possible	Possible
		Feature: The GMTOAC Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) area is not reflective or representative of the extent of Gunditjmara Nyamat Mirring. [Note: per Section 4.9.5 the scope of advice Traditional Custodians were encouraged to provide through project consultation was not limited by reference to any particular boundaries or limits of sea country.]	Possible	Possible
		Feature: Gunditjmara Mirring encompasses volcanic plains, coastline, Nyamat Mirring, limestone caves, forests and rivers. Nyamat Mirring is connected to the rest of Gunditjmara Mirring as part of a continuous, connected landscape.	Possible	Possible
		Value: Gunditjmara have a circular spiritual connection to Mirring [Country] and are the voice for Mirring.	Possible	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Relevant Indigenous group/ individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Value: Gunditjmara cultural values are understood as relating to all aspects of Ceremony/Obligation, Skin/Totems/Kin/Relationships, Law/Lore/Learning, Wurrung/Communication and Mirring [country] in line with GMTOAC's (2022) Cultural Values Assessment Guidelines. Including the following values and features:	Possible (Ceremony/ obligation) Possible (Skin / Totems / Kin / Relationships) Possible (Law / Lore / Learning) Possible (Wurrung / Communication) Possible (Mirring)	Possible (Ceremony/ obligation) Possible (Skin / Totems / Kin / Relationships) Possible (Law / Lore / Learning) Possible (Wurrung / Communication) Possible (Mirring)
		Value: creation stories and song-lines	Possible	Possible
		Value: spirit	Possible	Possible
		Value: ceremonial sites	Possible (submerged)	Possible
		Feature: Cultural material (tangible, archaeological)	Possible (submerged)	Possible
		Feature: Site lines	Possible	Possible
		Feature: living and camping places	No	Possible
		Feature: resource places	Possible (submerged)	Possible
		Feature: water above and below the ground including Nyamat Mirring	Possible	Possible
		Feature: landscape & seascape features	No (landscape features) Possible (seascape features)	Possible
		Feature: Sky Mirring [sky country]	Possible	Possible
		Feature: soils and rocks	Possible	Possible
		Feature: plants	Possible	Possible
		Feature: animals	Possible	Possible
		Feature: algae (and other biota at all stages of life)	Possible	Possible
		Feature: ecological systems	Possible	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Relevant Indigenous group/ individuals	Consultation context	Description of value, feature or interest	Potential for overlap	
			Operational Area	EMBA
		Value: relationships	Possible	Possible
		Value: family stories	Possible	Possible
		Value: pathways and trade routes	Possible	Possible
		Value: Cultural practices	Possible	Possible
		Value: historical events and periods	No	No
		Value: “Gunditjmara’s cultural authority to speak for and care for their Mirring is derived from traditional lores, customs and knowledge passed through generations.”	Possible (traditional lores, customs, knowledge)	Possible (traditional lores, customs, knowledge)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.9.6 Summary of cultural features and heritage values

Woodside has developed a robust understanding of cultural features and heritage values relevant to the activity through examination of publicly available information, studies and consultation with relevant persons under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations.

The cultural features and heritage values identified in Section 4.9 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.

A summary of cultural features and heritage values identified through consultation and desktop assessment is provided in Table 4-18.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-18: 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
Submerged archaeological sites	The Ancient Landscape extends to between 125 m and 130 m below current sea level; ancient occupation of this area may have left traces through now submerged archaeological sites	✓	✓	Possible (but none identified in UCH desktop assessment)	Possible
Fish traps	Stone arrangements constructed in intertidal areas which fill with fish at high tide and trap them at low tide	x	✓	Possible (but none identified in UCH desktop assessment)	Possible
Rivers, waterholes, tidal channels and seeps	Water sources on the Ancient Landscape that may be culturally significant or archeologically prospective	✓	✓	Possible (but none identified in UCH desktop assessment)	Possible
Intangible values					
Songlines	Publicly available literature talks to songlines associated with ancestral beings that travelled Sea Country	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
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	Possible
Ceremonial sites	Places where ceremony are performed. All identified ceremonial sites are located onshore	✓	✓	No	Possible

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Identified cultural features and heritage values	Context	EP source		Potential for overlap	
		Consultation feedback	Desktop literature assessment	Operational Area	EMBA
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	Possible
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	Possible
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	Possible
Access to Country	Limitations on Traditional Custodians accessing or enjoying areas of Sea Country	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Intangible heritage	Interest in varied aspects of intangible heritage	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine ecosystems and species					
Marine species	Generally raised in consultation and literature as an interest (e.g. oysters, crayfish, dolphins)	✓	✓	Yes	Yes
Marine mammals: whales	Generally raised in consultation and identified in publicly available literature	✓	✓	Yes	Possible
Marine mammals: seals	Culturally important species	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Fish: fish, whale sharks, sharks and rays	Culturally important species	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine species: eels	Culturally important species	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Shells	Culturally important	✓	x	Possible	Possible
Birds	Culturally important species	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Marine habitats and ecosystems (e.g. algae, seagrass, kelp forests, reefs)	Culturally important	✓	✓	Possible	Possible
Shorelines / coastlines	Culturally important	✓	✓	No	Yes
Marine Parks / coastal reserves	Interest and responsibility	x	✓	No	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.9.7 Historic sites of significance

There are no known sites of historic cultural heritage significance within the Operational Area and 63 sites within the EMBA, which are identified in a search of the Victorian Heritage Register and Victorian Heritage Inventory (refer to Appendix J).

4.9.8 Historic underwater heritage

The protection of historic underwater heritage under Commonwealth and State legislation is described in Appendix C.

The Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage database records all known Maritime Cultural Heritage (shipwrecks, aircraft, relics and other underwater cultural heritage) in Australian waters. The Australian National Shipwreck Database lists all known shipwrecks in Australian waters.

A search of these databases indicated that there are four identified but unlocated shipwrecks that could potentially be situated in the general vicinity of the Minerva Operational Area, based on historical accounts of the loss or wrecking event. The AUCHD lists coordinates for these wrecks even though they have not been found – a common feature of the AUCHD whereby coordinates are provided for unlocated shipwrecks to enable them to be shown in the database's mapping feature (Cosmos Consultants, 2024). These four identified but unlocated shipwrecks are shown in Table 4-19.

The Minerva Gas Field Development Environmental Impacts Statement – Environmental Effects Statement Summary notes that the pipeline route selected for construction avoided any known archaeological and heritage features [including shipwrecks]. In line with the Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters - Guidelines on the application of the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (DCCEEW 2024), Woodside engaged a suitably qualified underwater archaeologist to undertake an Underwater Cultural Heritage desktop assessment for the Minerva decommissioning activities to assess risks to underwater cultural heritage, as described in Section 4.9.5.3. No UCH sites were identified in this desktop assessment.

Table 4-19: Identified but unlocated shipwrecks that could potentially be situated in the general vicinity of the Minerva operational area

Vessel name	Year wrecked	Wreck location	Wreck ID#
Black Watch	1867	Midway between Warrnambool and Cape Otway; ~25 miles / 40 km west of Cape Otway	AUCHD ID# 6015, VHR ID# S78;
Ida	1891	Between Melbourne and Port Campbell	AUCHD ID# 6276, VHR ID# S336
Minerva	1849	~40 miles / 64 km west of Cape Otway	AUCHD ID# 6434, VHR ID# S469
W. Gordon	1876	West of Cape Otway	AUCHD ID# 6784, VHR ID# S730

4.9.9 World, National and Commonwealth Heritage listed places

No listed heritage places overlap the Operational Area. World, National and Commonwealth Heritage places within the EMBA are identified in Table 4-20.

While the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage property boundaries do not overlap the Operational Area or EMBA, the associated lava flow feature described in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for Budj Bim (UNESCO, 2019) is known to extend into the EMBA (Wheeler, et al., 2023). The lava flow feature does not extend into the Operational Area, per Wheeler, et al. (2023). The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage property boundary is about 5 km inland, north of the coast and thus is not within the Operational Area of EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-20: 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	
N/A	N/A
National Heritage places	
Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs	5 km north
Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area	154 km northeast
Commonwealth Heritage places	
N/A	N/A

4.10 Socio-economic environment

4.10.1 Commercial fisheries

A number of Commonwealth and State fishery management areas are located within the Operational Area and EMBA. Data from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences were used to identify if Commonwealth managed fisheries have fished within the Operational Area and EMBA in the most recently available five-year period of catch and effort data (2020 to 2025).

Victorian fishery activity data was also requested from the Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA) for the most recently available five-year period of fishery catch and effort data (2021 to 2025) to analyse the potential for interaction of fisheries with the Petroleum Activity. Data was reviewed from the last five years as a subset of past fishing effort. This 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 4-21 provides an assessment of the potential interaction and Appendix F provides further detail on the fisheries that have been identified through desk-based assessment and consultation (Section 5).

One Commonwealth managed fishery was identified as having a potential interaction with the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area, and four within the EMBA (Table 4-21 and Figure 4-11). Three State managed fisheries were identified as having a potential interaction with the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area, and six within the EMBA (Table 4-21, Figure 4-12 and Figure 4-13).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-21: Commonwealth and State commercial fishery management areas overlapping the Operational Area and EMBA

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Commonwealth managed fisheries			
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery	×	✓	The fishery operates in the Bass Strait above Tasmania, extending from the Victoria/New South Wales (NSW) border to the Victoria/SA border. The fishery uses a towed dredge fishing method to primarily target commercial scallop (*Pecten fumatus).* The fishery is managed via seasonal/area closures and total allowable catch controls, together with quota statutory fishing rights (37 permits in the 2024 fishing season) and individual transferrable quotas. Eight vessels were active in the fishery in the 2024 season, with fishing intensity data showing highest fishing intensity east of King Island (Blake, et al., 2025a). In 2024, the fishery opened on 6 July and closed on 31 December (Blake, et al., 2025a). The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA but not the Operational Area, with fishing effort reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery operates in Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone and adjacent high seas from Cape York to the Victoria/SA border. The fishery targets striped marlin, swordfish, albacore, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna, with most catch taken with pelagic longlines (Blake, et al., 2025b). A total of 38 longline and 10 minor line vessels were active in the fishery in the 2024 season, with fishing effort concentrated along the NSW coast and southern Queensland coast (Blake, et al., 2025b). No Victorian ports are used to land catches. The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Eastern Skipjack Tuna Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area. Historically, over 98% of the catch was taken using purse seine catch method, with pole and line method used for the remaining 2%. There has been no fishing effort in the fishery since 2008-09 fishing season (Patterson & Dylewski, 2025). Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Small Pelagic Fishery (western sub-area)	✓	✓	The western sub-area of the fishery operates within the Australian Fishing Zone, between 31° 00’ 00” S in Western Australia extending to 146° 30’ 00” E in Victoria. The fishery primarily targets Australian sardine, blue mackerel, Jack mackerel and redbait using purse seine and mid-water trawl methods (Australian Fisheries Management Authority, 2026). There were five active purse seine vessels and three active mid-water trawl vessels in the 2023–24 fishing season, with effort concentrated in New South Wales, South Australia and eastern Tasmania (Davis, et al., 2024). The western sub-area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area; however, no fishing effort has been reported in either area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery is a multisector, multi-gear and multi-species fishery, with the management area covering almost half of the Australian Fishing Zone from Western Australia to Queensland. The Operational Area and EMBA overlap the Commonwealth Trawl Sector and the Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector. The Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector includes the Scalefish Hook, the Shark Gillnet and the Shark Hook and Trap sectors (Wright, et al., 2024). The fishery is the largest Commonwealth fishery in terms of quantity of catch, with total landings of 16,691 t in the 2023–24 season (12,468 t in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector and 2,642 t in the Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector) (Wright, et al., 2024). The fishery management area overlaps with the Operational Area and EMBA; however, no fishing effort has been reported in either area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery management area spans the Australian Fishing Zone and targets southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii).* The primary fishing method is purse seine in waters off South Australia, with a number of fishes captured by longline vessels off the East Coast. Tuna caught off South Australia are then transferred to aquaculture farming pens off Port Lincoln in South Australia (Patterson, et al., 2025). Vessels actively fishing in the 2023–24 season included five purse seine and 27 longline vessels (Patterson, et al., 2025). Fishery effort concentrated in the Great Australian Bight off Kangaroo Island and in southern NSW coast off the continental shelf (Patterson, et al., 2025). The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.
Southern Squid Jig Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery management area operates off New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia and targets Gould's squid (*Nototodarus gouldi*). Squid jigging is the fishing method used, mainly in water depths of 60 to 120 m, at night (Keller, et al., 2025). Since 2014, there has been increased fishing activity in the fishery. In 2024, there was a total of 6,314 jig hours and 10 active jig vessels, with 4,497 hours and eight vessels recorded in 2023 (Keller, et al., 2025). Catches are concentrated in Commonwealth waters between Portland and Robe (SA), with Portland being a primary landing port (Keller, et al., 2025). Low fishing intensity occurs in eastern Victoria and southern New South Wales. The fishery overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported in both areas within the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA and Operational Area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
State managed fisheries			
Abalone Fishery	✓	✓	The Abalone Fishery operates across three management zones with a total of 71 fishery access licences, of which 14 operate in the Western Zone, 34 in the Victorian Central Zone, and 23 in the Eastern Zone (VFA, 2025a). Commercial fishing methods use diving equipment such as a surface air supply to the diver (hookah system) from small high speed fishing boats, primarily targeting blacklip abalone (*Haliotis rubra*) (VFA, 2025a). Diving occurs close to the shoreline (generally to depths of 30 m on rocky reefs). The Abalone Fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area; however, no fishing effort has been reported within the EMBA or Operational Area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area or EMBA.
Bait Fisheries	✓	✓	Six bait fishery licence classes operate under the Victorian Bait Fisheries management area, allowing licence holders to use a range of equipment to collect bait species such as sand worm, prawn, yabby, shrimp, mussels, crab and small bodied fish (VFA, 2025b). Licence classes are restricted to one specific body of water, except for the Bait (General) Fishery (which has seven active licences), where fishing radius is determined by the licence holder's operational base, target species and proximity to other licence holders (VFA, 2025b). The Bait (General) Fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area; however, no fishing effort has been reported within the EMBA or Operational Area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area or EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Giant Crab Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery is a limited entry fishery operating in Victorian waters, targeting the giant crab (*Pseudocarcinus gigas*). Fishing is mostly concentrated along the continental shelf, at depths between 150 m and 350 m. Giant crabs can only be taken using commercial rock lobster pots by Western Zone lobster fishers (VFA, 2025c). Since the introduction of quota management in the Giant Crab Fishery in 2001, there have been less than five dedicated fishers active in the fishery and up to 20 fishers annually reporting giant crab catch as byproduct from rock lobster fishing (VFA, 2026a). In the 2023–24 season 7.3 t was landed (VFA, 2026a). Closed seasons for female and male crabs are between 1 June and 15 November and 15 September and 15 November, respectively (VFA, 2025c). The fishery overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported in both areas within the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA and Operational Area.
Ocean General Fishery (multi species)	✓	✓	The Ocean Fishery was established to manage commercial fishing activity in marine waters off Victoria, excluding Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, Gippsland Lakes and any sea inlets. Fishery Access Licences allow holders to target a wide range of marine species using approved fishing methods under strict catch and effort controls (VFA, 2025e). Species that are targeted include King George whiting, snapper, flathead, gummy shark, Australian salmon and kingfish. Licence numbers are currently capped at 74 and are not transferrable (VFA, 2025e). The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Octopus Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery has established three zones – western, central and eastern – to manage commercial octopus fishing in Victoria. The western and central zones are less established and are being managed through exploratory, temporary permits, while the Eastern Zone (East Gippsland) is operational and extends from Seaspray to the Victoria/NSW border and out to 20 NM offshore (VFA, 2025f). There are 11 transferable licences issued for the eastern octopus zone. The fishery is also managed through gear restrictions and total allowable commercial catch (VFA, 2025f). The Octopus Fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area; however, no fishing effort has been reported within the EMBA or Operational Area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area or EMBA.
Pipi Fishery	✓	✓	The Pipi Fishery operates from the Victoria/SA border to the Victoria/NSW border, with Fishery Access Licences issued for Discovery Bay and Venus Bay management zones (VFA, 2025g). The fishery targets pipi (*Donax deltoides*), with catch restricted to the intertidal zone of beaches and conducted via dip nets or manual hand-gathering methods (VFA, 2025g). The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Rock Lobster Fishery	✓	✓	The fishery is divided into two separately managed zones; the Eastern Zone :from the NSW border to Apollo Bay) and Western Zone (Apollo Bay to the SA border). The fishery targets the southern rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*). Rock lobsters are fished using baited pots, from rocky reefs in waters up to 150 m depth, with most of the catch coming from inshore waters less than 100 m deep (VFA, 2025h). Pots are generally set and retrieved each day, marked with a surface buoy. A total of 71 licences operate in the Western Zone and are permitted to use baited rock lobster pots. In 2024/25, 30 vessels were working in the Western Zone (VFA, 2026b). There are closed seasons for females (1 June to 15 November) and males (15 September to 15 November) (VFA, 2025h). Most catch in the 2024/25 season in the Western Zone was landed through Portland (132 t), Apollo Bay (71 t), and Warrnambool (60 t) (VFA, 2026b). The fishery overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported in both areas within the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA and Operational Area.
Scallop Fishery	✓	✓	The Scallop Fishery extends the length of the Victorian coastline, out to 20 NM from the shoreline, and targets commercial scallop (*Pecten fumatas).* A maximum of 88 commercial licences are issued for the fishery, with about 10 to 15 vessels operating within the fishery each year (VFA, 2025i). Commercial vessels tow a single dredge up to 4.5 m wide that is dragged along the seabed. The Scallop Fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area; however, no fishing effort has been reported within either area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area or EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Sea Urchin Fishery	✓	✓	The Sea Urchin Fishery targets the black (long-spined) sea urchin (*Centrostephanus rodgersii*) and white (or purple) sea urchin (*Heliocidaris erythrogramma*). The fishery is divided into four management zones; however, commercial fishing currently only occurs in Port Phillip Bay and along the eastern coast of Victoria (VFA, 2025j). The fishery is diver-based and restricted to coastal rocky reefs at depths of up to 50 m (VFA, 2025j). The Sea Urchin Fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area; however, no fishing effort has been reported within either area in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area or EMBA.
Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery	×	✓	The fishery is a multi-species and multi-gear fishery operating in coastal waters of Tasmania. The fishery is managed through capped licence numbers, closed seasons and gear restrictions (Fishing Tasmania, n.d). The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA but not the Operational Area, however, no fishing effort has been reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be no potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the Operational Area or EMBA.
Trawl (Inshore) Fishery	✓	✓	The Trawl (Inshore) Fishery is a Victorian fishery targeting crustacean such as bugs, crabs and prawns. The fishery complements the Commonwealth Trawl Sector (in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery, targeting finfish). There are 54 licence holders in the fishery (VFA, 2025d). The fishery is managed through permitted species, limited entry, gear restrictions, catch limits, vessel monitoring systems and bycatch limits (VFA, 2025d). The fishery management area overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported within the EMBA in the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Potential for interaction during Petroleum Activity (× = no spatial overlap; ✓= spatial overlap; blue shading = possibility of interaction)		Description
	Operational Area	EMBA	
Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery	✓	✓	The Wrasse Fishery extends the length of the Victorian coastline out to 20 NM from the shoreline, except for marine reserves. The fishery is divided into three commercial management zones – west, central and east – with licence holders able to fish in any of these zones (VFA, 2025k). The primary fishing method is by hook and line fishing (other than longline, which is not permitted) and rock lobster pots if also in possession of a Rock Lobster Access Fishing Licence (VFA, 2025k). There are currently 22 Fishery Access Licences issued for this fishery. Wrasses are fished along the entire Victorian coast but in recent years, catches have been the highest off the central coast (Port Phillip Heads, Western Port, and Wilsons Promontory) and west coast of Victoria (Portland) (VFA, 2025k). Catches of saddled wrasse are highest in the western part of Victoria, which is thought to be related to a greater proportion of suitable reef habitat in this area (VFA, 2025k). Wrasse can inhabit depths up to 160 m, but their preferred depths are about 30 m. The Wrasse Fishery overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area, with fishing effort reported in both areas within the past five years. Accordingly, Woodside considers there to be a potential for interaction with this fishery and the Petroleum Activity within the EMBA and Operational Area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

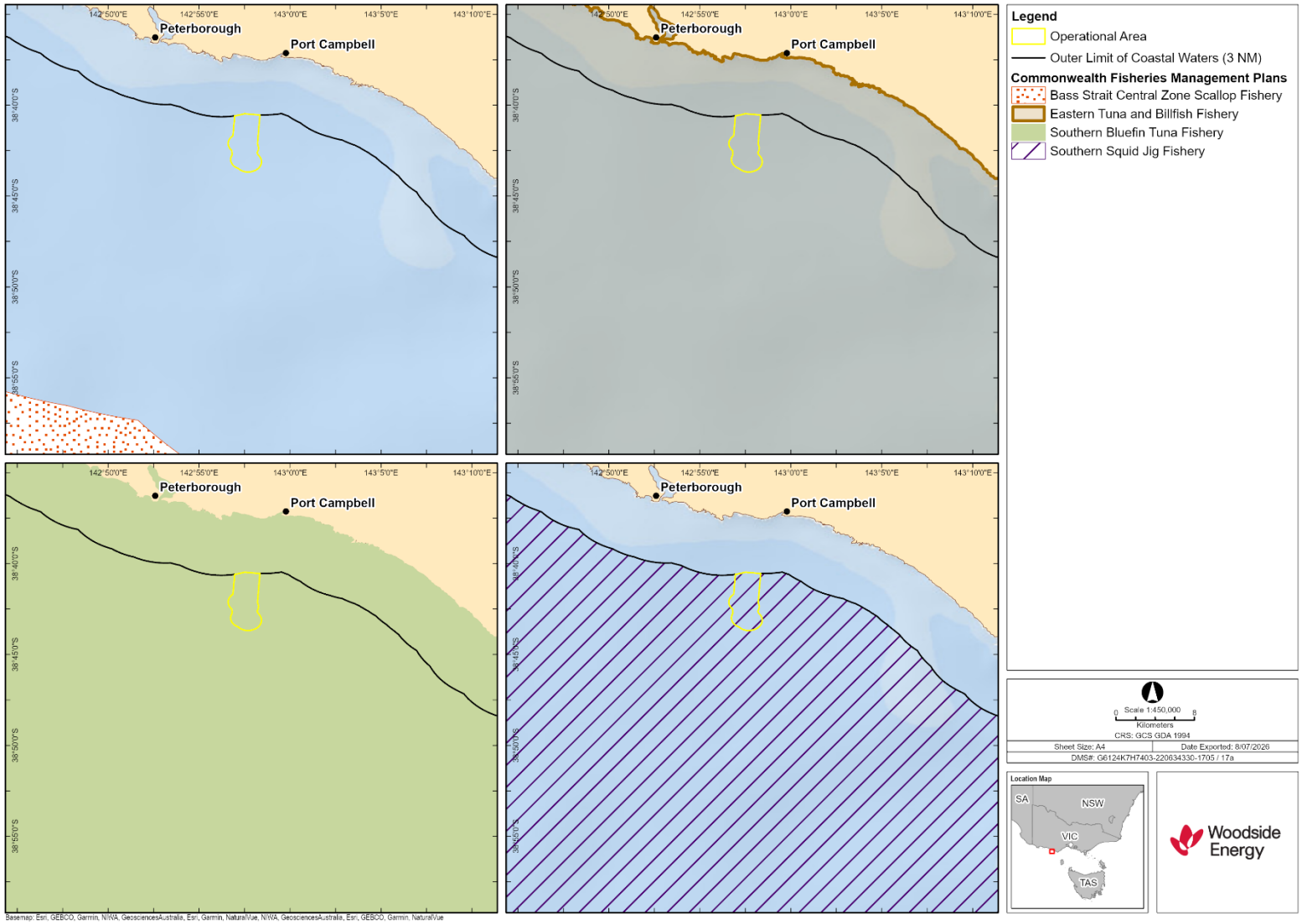


Figure 4-11: Commonwealth-managed fisheries with a potential for interaction with the Petroleum Activity

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

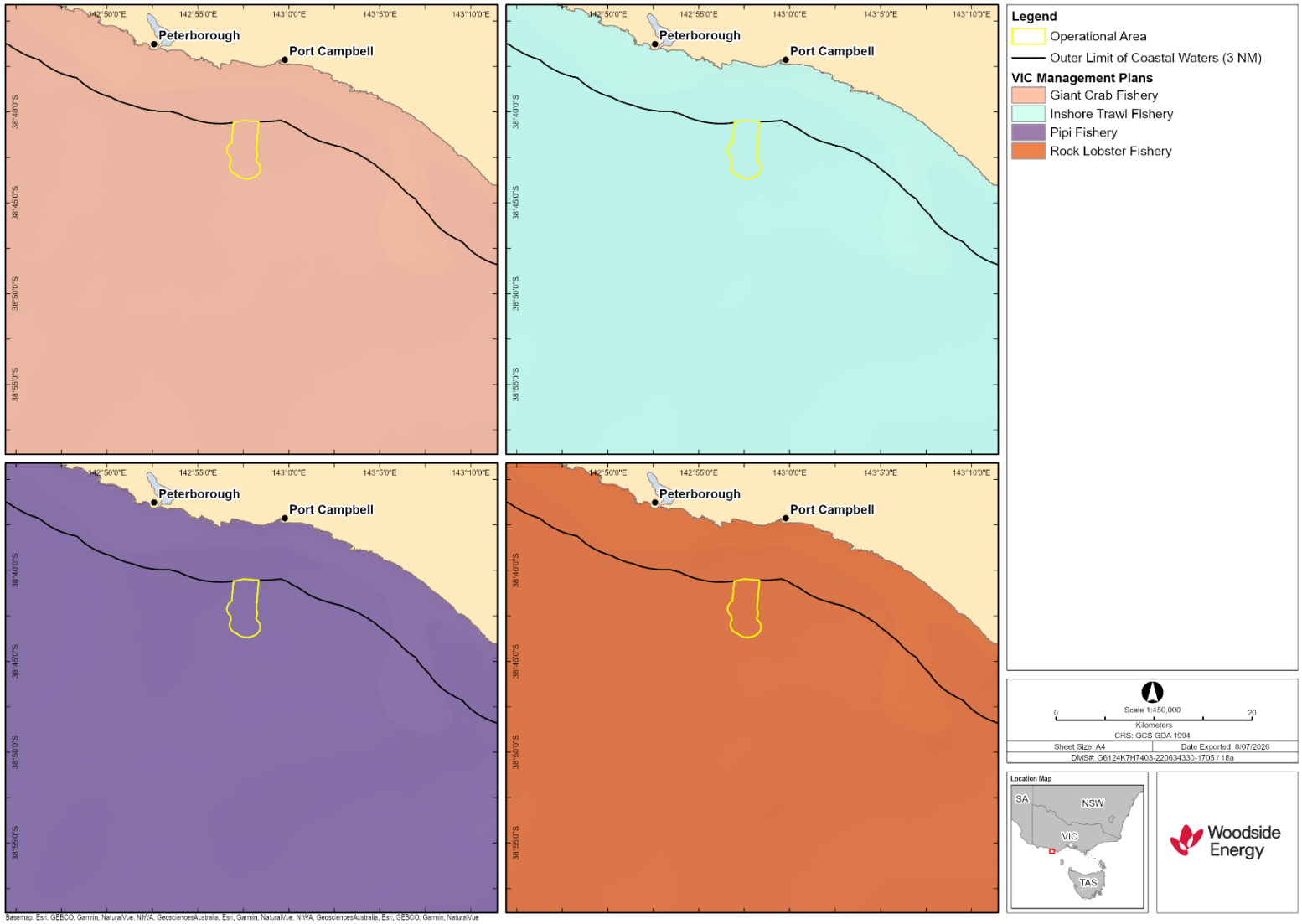


Figure 4-12: State-managed fisheries with a potential for interaction with the Petroleum Activity (one of two)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

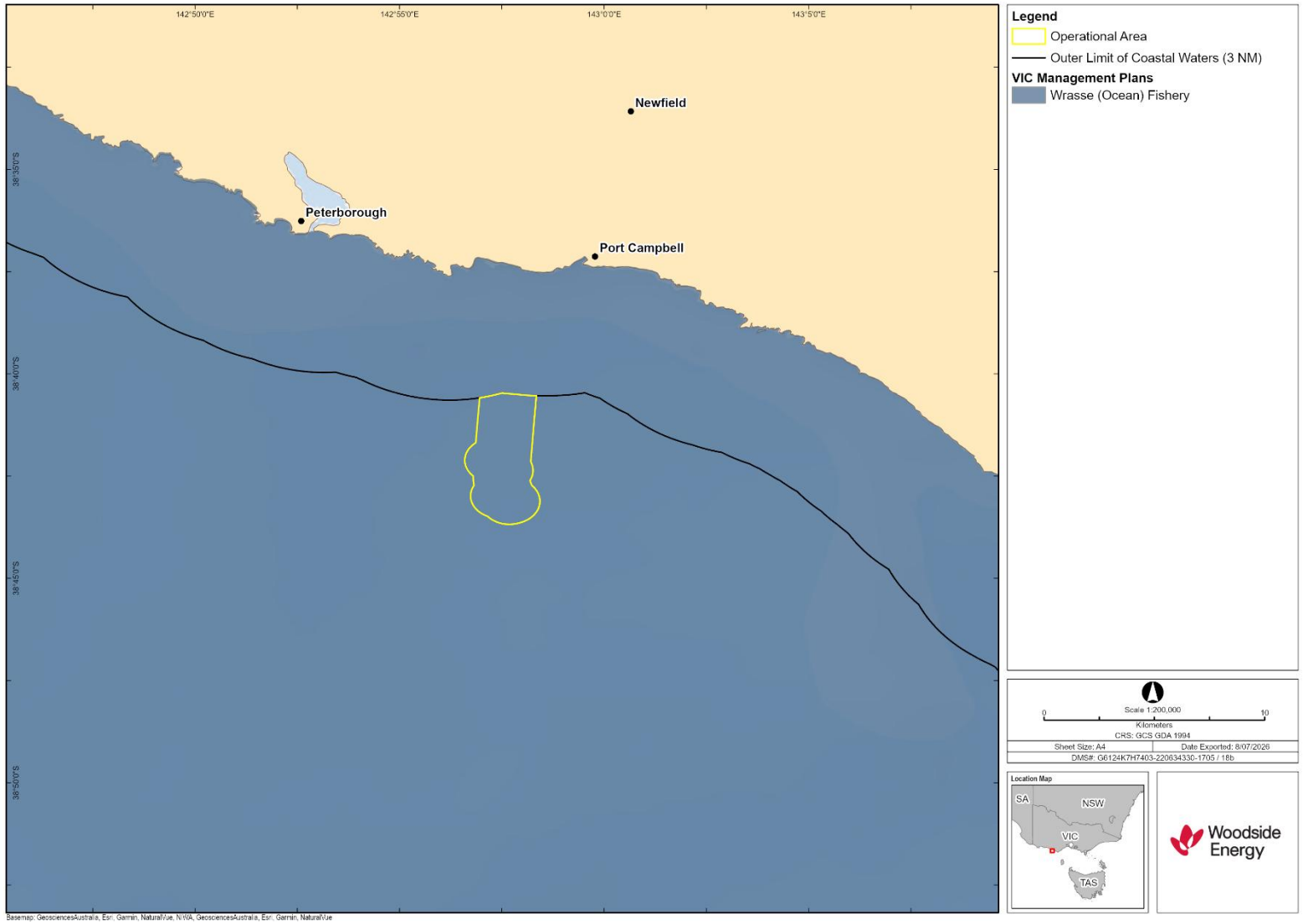


Figure 4-13: State-managed fisheries with a potential for interaction with the Petroleum Activity (two of two)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.10.2 Traditional and customary fishing

Traditional or customary fishing is typically carried out in shallow coastal waters and areas with structures such as reefs. The Victorian Fisheries Authority advises that "Victoria also has in place a broad exemption from the requirement to obtain a Recreational Fishing Licence for any person who identifies as an Aboriginal person or a Torres Strait Islander, subject to compliance with all other recreational fishing rules that apply to recreational fishers in Victoria" (VFA, 2026).

Information about sea country values described in Section 4.9.5 illustrates that Traditional Custodians undertake fishing activities and other marine resource collection along the coastline including within the Operational Area and EMBA. In addition, the decision to inscribe the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape on the World Heritage List recognised the cultural activities associated with trapping, storing and harvesting *kooyang* (short-finned eel / *Anguilla australis*) (UNESCO, 2019) – *kooyang* may pass through the Operational Area.

Refer to Section 4.9.2 for coastally adjacent Indigenous groups that may undertake traditional fishing within the EMBA.

4.10.3 Tourism and recreation

Recreational and tourism activities are extremely valuable foundations for the local and regional economy. Key activities include sight-seeing, surfing and fishing. However, these are generally land-based or near-shore activities, and given the Operational Area is located about 5.5 km from Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of about 50 to 60 m, these activities are not expected to overlap the Operational Area.

Tourism and recreation in the context of the wider SEMR is described in Appendix C.

4.10.4 Commercial shipping

The SEMR is one of the busiest shipping regions in Australia and Bass Strait is one of Australia's busiest shipping routes. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) indicates there are no designated shipping lanes in the vicinity of the Operational Area, with the main shipping channel for vessels (such as cargo tankers) travelling between major Australian and foreign ports located south of the Operational Area, about 75 km south of Warrnambool (Figure 4-14).

Although a dedicated shipping lane is not present, commercial and local vessels are frequently in the area. During consultation AMSA provided vessel activity chart which indicates very minimal vessel traffic (over the preceding 12-month period) in the operational area. Ship tracking data from AMSA provides details of the shipping traffic in the area and are described further in Appendix C.

4.10.5 Oil and gas facilities, infrastructure and other industries

The Operational Area is situated within an area of established oil and gas operations, with additional infrastructure in the Otway Basin. Table 4-22 details other facilities, assets and infrastructure within 50 km of the Operational Area. Appendix C describes current oil and gas development within the EMBA, also shown in Figure 4-15.

There is/no additional operating infrastructure within the portions of the Operational Area that overlap the VIC/L22 petroleum title.

Table 4-22: Other oil and gas facilities within 50 km of the Operational Area

Facility or asset	Operator	Distance and direction from Operational Area (km)
Otway Offshore Gas Victoria Project	Beach Energy	500 m east
Casino-Henry-Netherby pipeline (VIC/PL37)	Amplitude Energy	Overlaps
Submarine communication cables		
Indigo Central Cable System	Subco	50 km south

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.10.6 Defence

There are no designated defence training and practice areas within the Operational Area. Designated defence training and practice areas occur in and around Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay areas. The Department of Defence advised that unexploded ordinance may be present within the EMBA. Defence areas overlapping the EMBA are presented in Figure 4-16.

4.10.7 Offshore renewable energy

The Minister for Climate Change and Energy declared an area in the Southern Ocean off Victoria for offshore renewable energy (such as wind generation) on 6 March 2024. The area is referred to as OEI-01-2024 and is about 1,030 km². It lies south of Port Fairy (about 34 km from the Operational Area at the closest point). As of 15 August 2024, no feasibility or commercial licences have been granted in relation to OEI-01-2024. Activities related to offshore renewable energy in OEI-01-2024 are not permitted to occur without an appropriate licence.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

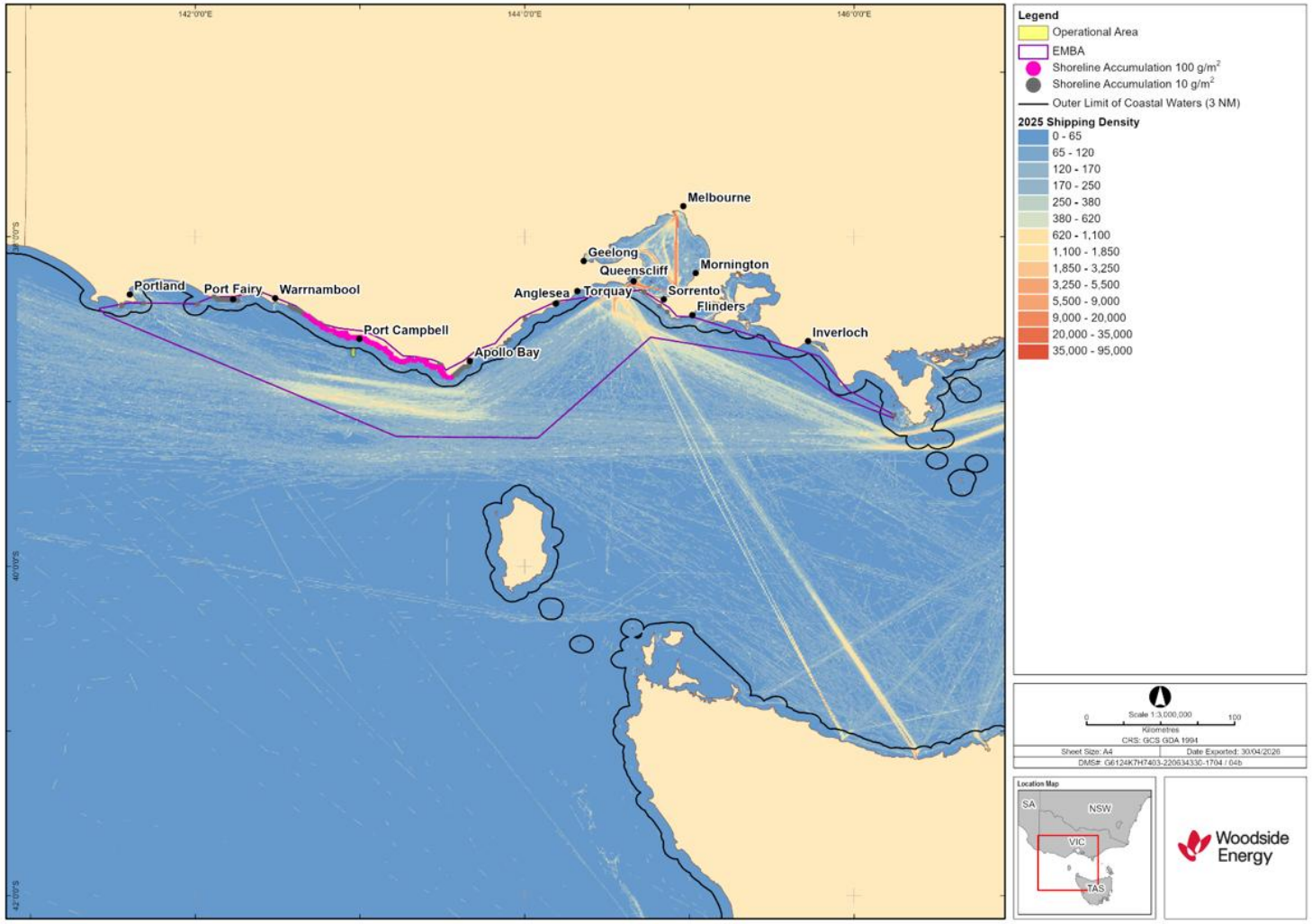


Figure 4-14: Vessel density map for the Operational Area and EMBA

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

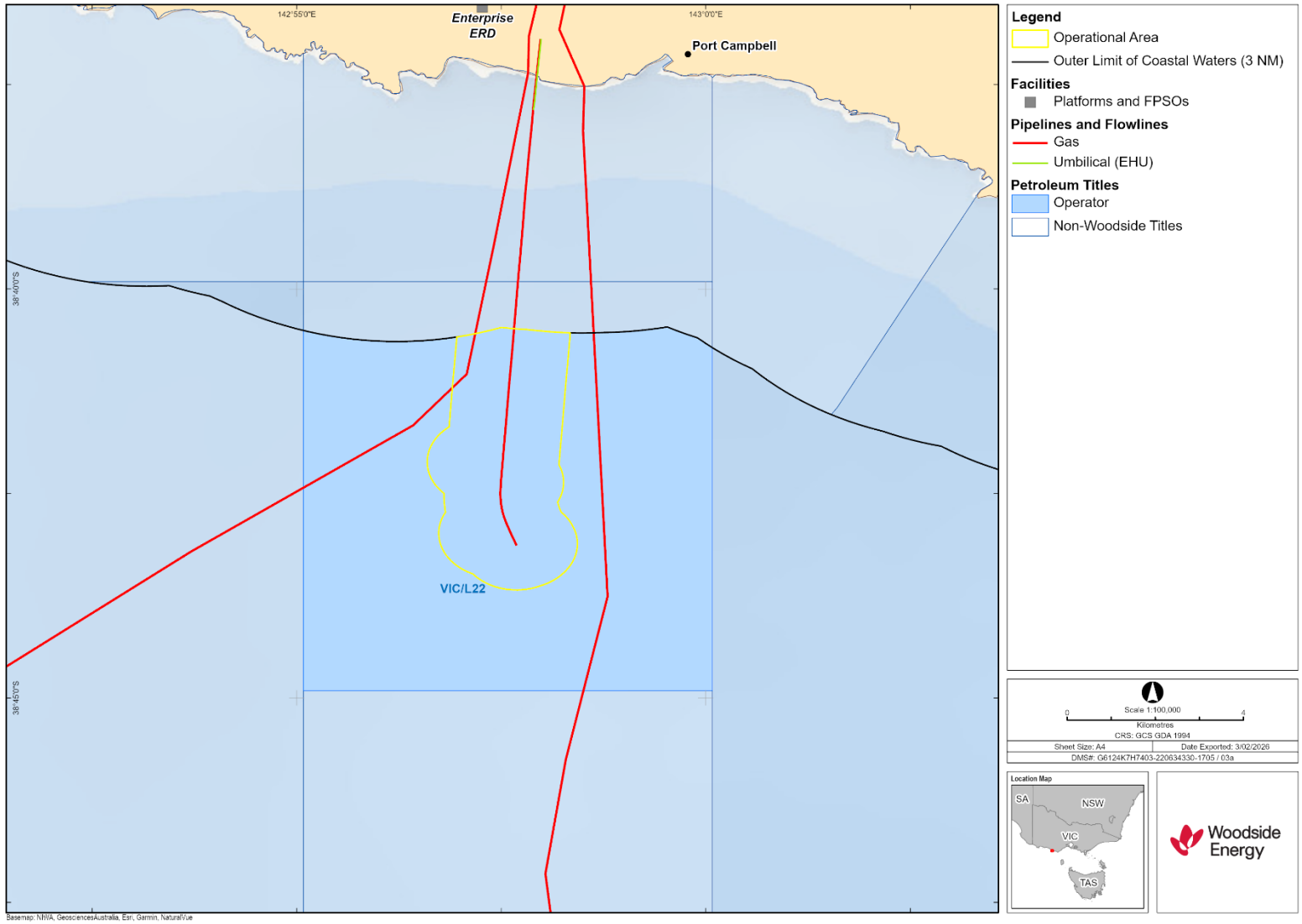


Figure 4-15: Oil and gas infrastructure within the Operational Area and region

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

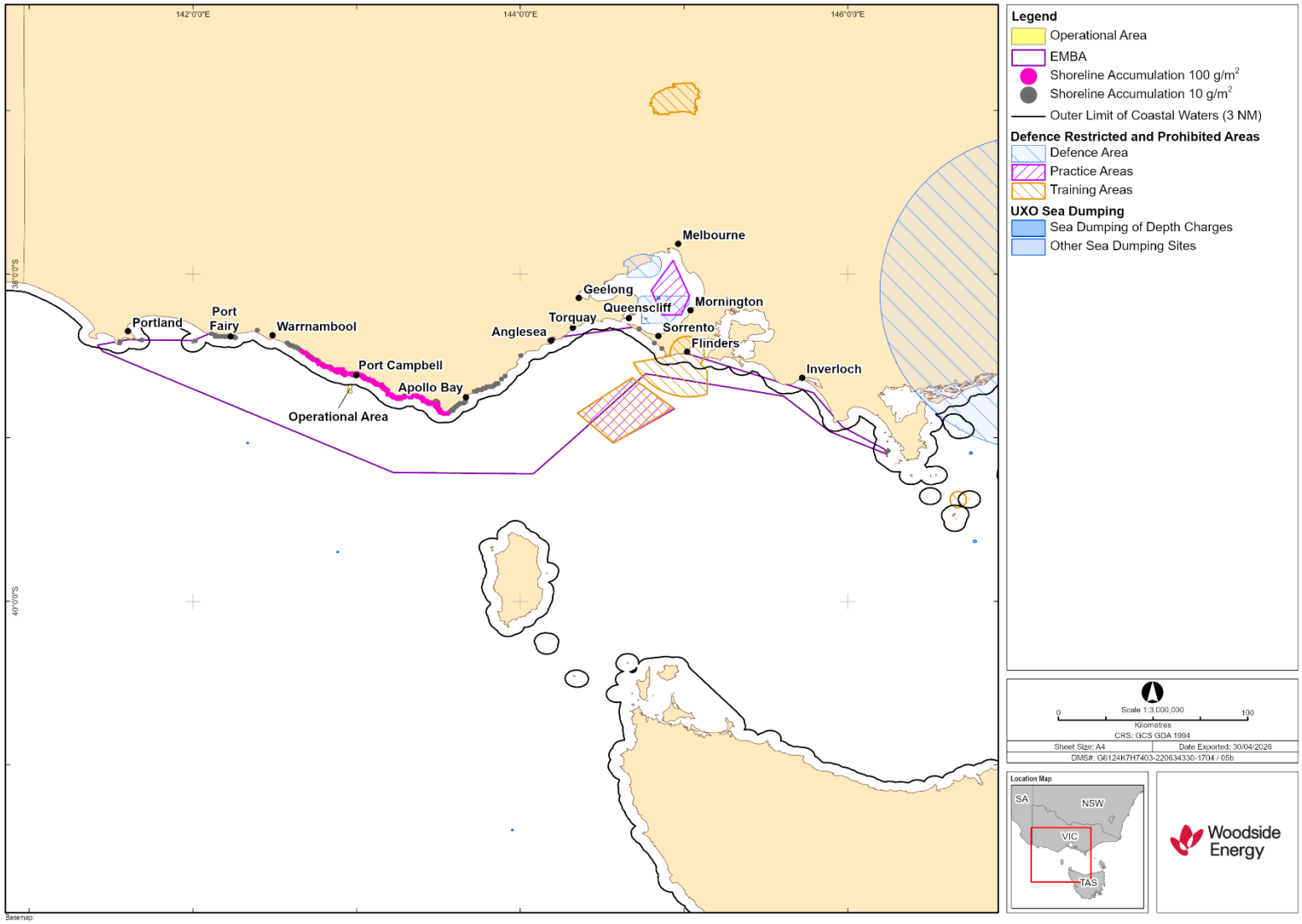


Figure 4-16: Defence areas within the EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5. CONSULTATION

5.1 Summary

Woodside consults relevant persons in the course of preparing an EP in accordance with regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations. (In this Section, references to 'regulations' are to the Environment Regulations, unless otherwise stated).

The consultation process is designed to identify relevant persons and provide them with sufficient information and a reasonable period to allow them 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 that the activity is carried out in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and will be of an acceptable level.

Consultation is informed by both the Environment Regulations and the findings of relevant Courts, including the Full Federal Court in the *Santos NA Barossa Pty Ltd v Tipakalippa [2022*] FCAFC 193 (Tipakalippa Appeal*)* (Refer to 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 (Refer to Section 4).

Woodside's consultation methodology is divided into two parts:

- the first section (Section 5.2 to 5.5) provides an overview of Woodside's consultation methodology for its EPs, including how we apply regulation 25(1) to identify relevant persons
- the second section (Section 5.6 and 5.7) details Woodside's approach to accepting feedback and assessment of 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 following:

- 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 that Woodside chose to contact who are 'not relevant' persons for the purposes of regulation 25(1) (Refer to Section 5.3.4)
- opportunities provided to persons or organisations to participate in consultation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

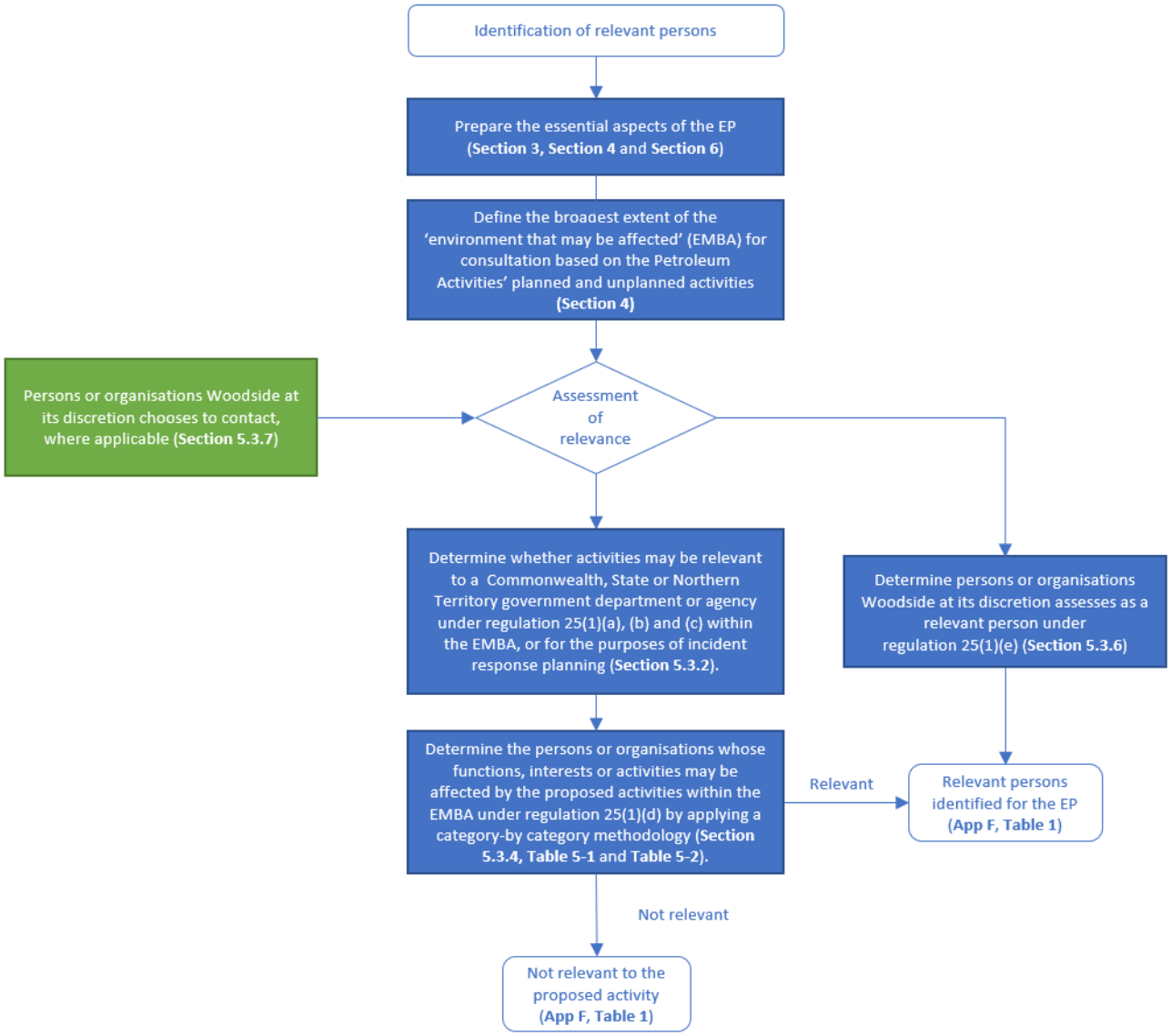


Figure 5-1: Overview of Woodside's methodology to identify relevant persons

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 that 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 consultation process. This consultation list is not used as a definitive list of persons to consult but, rather, assists Woodside as an input to its understanding of relevant persons with whom to consult on 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 includes appropriate contact details, which are reviewed and updated periodically.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 regulation 25(1) (Section 5.3). This methodology is consistent with NOPSEMA's Guideline and demonstrates that, to meet the requirements of regulation 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 (Refer to Section 3.4)
- the geographical extent to which the EMBA by risks and impacts from our activities (unplanned) (identified in Section 4.1 and assessed in Section 6.9).

Woodside has undertaken consultation in the course of preparing this EP in compliance with regulation 25, which requires a Titleholder to:

- consult with each of the following (a relevant person) in the course of preparing an EP:
- 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 that the Titleholder considers relevant (regulation 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 (regulation 25(2))
- allow a relevant person a reasonable period for the consultation (regulation 25(3))
- tell each relevant person that 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 (regulation 25(4)).

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

- is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) set out in section 3A of the EPBC Act – Refer to Section 2

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- is intended to reduce the environmental impacts and risks from the activity to ALARP and an acceptable level (regulation 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
- 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
- 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 7.10).

An overview of Woodside's consultation approach is outlined at Figure 5-2.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

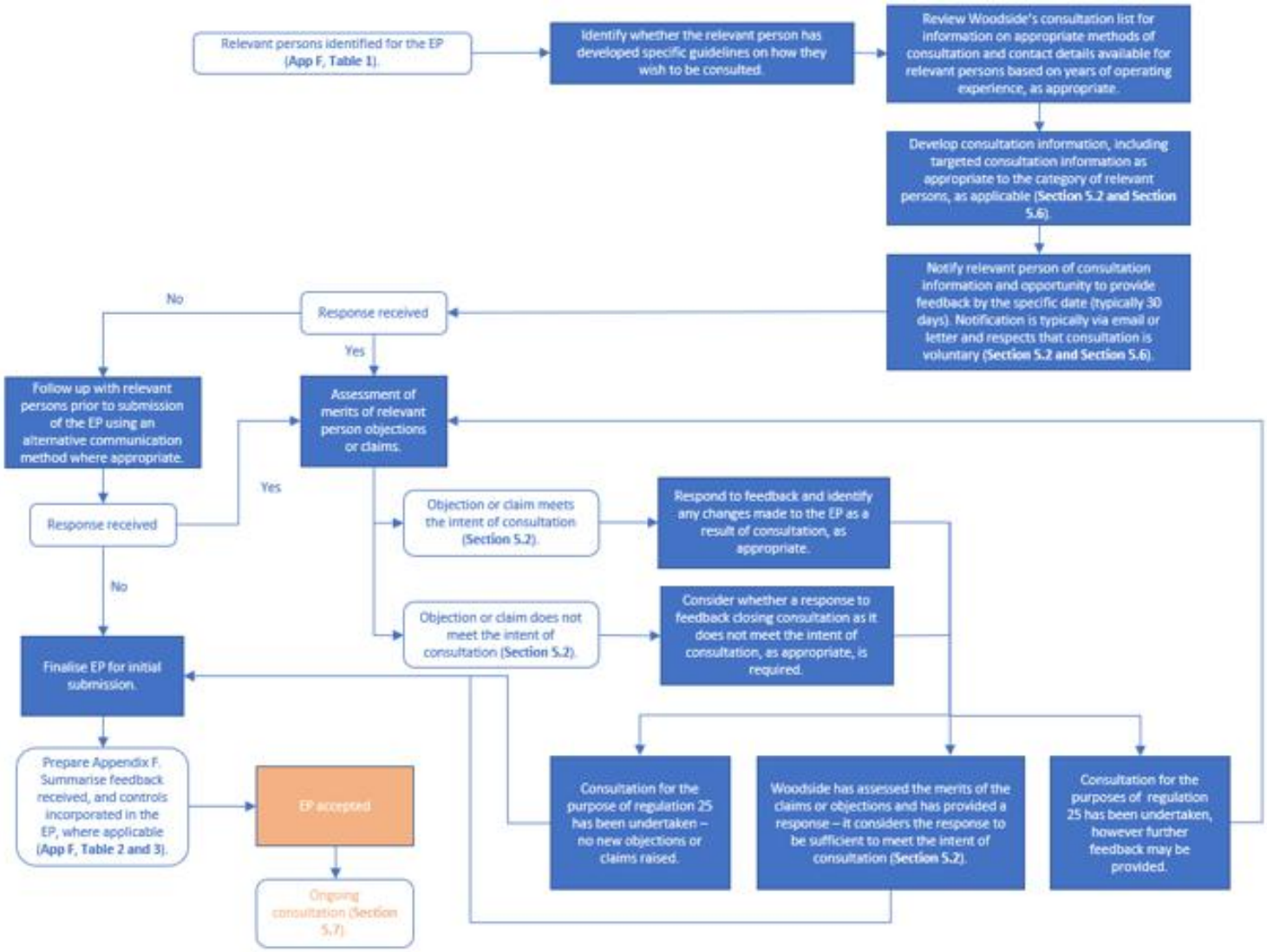


Figure 5-2: Overview of Woodside's consultation approach

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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

Good practice consultation:

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

5.3 Identification of relevant persons for consultation

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

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

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

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

- Woodside considers the defined responsibilities of each of the departments and agencies 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*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

responsibilities in the marine area guideline (January 2024), which describes where the Department is a relevant agency under the Environment Regulations, as well as experience and knowledge that Woodside has gained from years of operating. This list is revised from time to time, for example, for the purposes of accommodating government restructures, renaming of departments, shifting portfolios and/or to account for new agencies that might arise.

- Woodside has categorised government department or agency groups as follows:

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.

- Woodside considers each of the responsibilities of the departments and agencies, determining whether those responsibilities overlap with potential risks and impacts specific to the Petroleum Activity in the EMBA. The assessment is both activity- and location-based.
- Woodside acknowledges the roles and responsibilities of government departments and agencies acting on behalf of various industry participants. For example, AMSA – Navigational Safety is responsible for the safety of vessels and the seafarers who are operating in the domestic commercial shipping industry; and 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 – Navigational Safety and AHO on its proposed activities. Woodside considers each of 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 with respect to planning for the unlikely event of a worst-case hydrocarbon release incident response specific to the Operational Area. 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.

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

5.3.3 Regulation 25(1)(d)

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

In developing its methodology for consultation, Woodside acknowledges the guidance below from NOPSEMA's *GL2086 – Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan guideline* (May 2023):

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 whether or not 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 regulation 5 of the Environment Regulations and is likely be directed to what the relevant person is already doing.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

- 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 Regulation 25(1)(d)

Relevant persons under regulation 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 (identified in Section 4 and assessed in Section 6).

To identify relevant persons who fall within regulation 25(1)(d), Woodside adopts the following methodology and 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, 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 5-1 below and identification methodology applied as set out in Table 5-2.

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.

Feedback received, if any, is assessed in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation and applying the categories of relevant persons methodology outlined in Table 5-2, 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 5-1: 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* (Cth) and the *Fisheries Act 1995* (VIC), which may be amended from time to time. Commonwealth peak fishery representative bodies are identified by AFMA. Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) is the peak representative body for state fishers in Victoria, excluding abalone fishers who are represented by Abalone Council Victoria (ACV).
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	Charter boat, tourism and dive operators specific to the location of the proposed activity. Representative bodies are the recognised peak organisation(s) for recreational marine users. There is no peak representative body for recreational marine users in Victoria (beyond Victorian Recreational Fishers

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Category	Explanation
	Association (VR Fish) which represents the interests of recreational fishers, specifically).
Titleholders and Operators	Registered holder of an offshore petroleum title or greenhouse gas 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 and/or groups/entity)	Traditional Custodians are 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	Nominated representative corporations are Traditional Custodians' nominated representative institutions, which include, in the Victorian context: • Prescribed Body Corporates (PBC) established under the *Native Title Act 1993* 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 • Traditional Owner Corporations (TOC) established under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) 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. The *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010*.
Native Title Representative Bodies	A Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (RATSIB) is a regional organisation appointed under the *Native Title Act 1993* with prescribed functions, set out in Part 11 of the *Native Title Act 1993*, which relate to: facilitation and assistance; certification; dispute resolution; notifications; agreement making. They are also known, and referred to here, as Native Title Representative Bodies.
Local government and elected Parliamentary representatives and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	Local government body formed under the *Local Government Act 2020* (VIC) and elected Parliamentary representatives which 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 potentially 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 organisation that regularly conduct conservation activities focused on the local environment or wildlife.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 5-2: Methodology for identifying relevant persons within the EMBA undertaken under Regulation 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 following next steps in its methodology: • Defining the parameters having regard to timing, location and duration of the proposed petroleum activity. • Confirming whether the EMBA overlaps with the fisheries management area (i.e., the spatial area the fishery is legally permitted to fish in) (Refer to Section 4.10). • In this context, there does not appear to be any specific Victorian consultation guidance. Accordingly, Woodside has considered consultation guidance from other jurisdictions, for example, Western Australian Fishing Industry Council's (WAFIC's) consultation guidance5, which provides 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. • For Commonwealth and Victoria State commercial fisheries, Woodside assesses the potential spatial and temporal extent for interaction with the fishery by reviewing AFMA, Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA), and ABARES data within the Operational Area and EMBA (Refer to Section 4.10.1). Assessment of relevance: • Victoria State commercial fisheries that have been assessed as having a potential for interaction within the Operational Area or EMBA (Refer to Section 4.10) are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. Woodside utilised SIV's consultation service whereby SIV directly consulted fishery licence holders that are assessed as having a potential for interaction in the Operational Area or EMBA. No Tasmania state commercial fisheries have been assessed as having a potential for interaction with the proposed petroleum activity because any overlap with Tasmanian state fishery management areas is limited to the outer extent of the EMBA associated with a highly unlikely unplanned hydrocarbon release scenario, and no fisheries overlap with the Operational Area or any exclusion zone. Further, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) has previously advised that it does not consider consultation with Tasmania state commercial fishers is required for the Minerva decommissioning activities. Accordingly, Woodside considers consultation with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) and Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) to be an appropriate and proportionate pathway to notify the Tasmanian fishing sector and identify any specific licence holder interests that may warrant further consultation. • Commonwealth commercial fisheries that have been assessed as having a potential for interaction within the Operational Area or EMBA (Refer to Section 4.10) are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. Where a relevant Commonwealth commercial fishery is identified, or where Woodside chooses to contact fisheries at its discretion, Woodside consults directly with individual licence holders in that fishery. • A Commonwealth fishery's representative body is assessed as relevant where the EMBA overlaps the fishery's management area, even where the fishery itself has been assessed as not relevant based on potential for interaction. This recognises the representative body's role in representing fishing entitlements and broader fisheries considerations within the management area. Recognised Commonwealth fishery representative bodies are identified by AFMA through information on its website. For State

[5] *Consultation Approach for Unplanned Events - WAFIC*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Category	Relevant person identification methodology
	fisheries, representative bodies are assessed as relevant where the fishery they represent is assessed as relevant based on potential for interaction. SIV is the recognised representative body for state fisheries in Victoria. If a Victoria state fishery is identified as relevant, Woodside would also identify SIV as relevant. Though SIV has advised Woodside that it does not take responsibility for speaking on behalf of all members, SIV seeks to further the interests of fisheries in Victoria.
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for recreational marine users and peak representative bodies using the following next steps in its methodology: • Using Woodside knowledge and operating experience, applying knowledge of recreational marine users in the area. This assessment is both activity- and location-based. • Defining the parameters having regard to timing, location and duration of the proposed petroleum activity. • Assessing the potential spatial and temporal extent for interaction with recreational marine users to assess whether there has been activity within the EMBA in the past 5 years. Assessment of relevance: • Recreational marine users that have been active in the past 5 years within the EMBA are assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. Woodside obtains the contact details of charter, boat tourism and dive operators specific to the region of the EMBA via website search to consult with the relevant persons. • If Woodside has identified recreational marine users as relevant persons, then Woodside also consults identified peak recreational marine user representative bodies. For example, VR Fish represents the interests of recreational fishers. These representative bodies are identified via website search and Woodside's existing consultation list, which is updated as appropriate via advice from known groups and Government authorities.
Titleholders and Operators	Woodside assesses relevance for other Titleholders and Operators using the following steps in its methodology: • Using GPInfo to determine overlap with other Titleholders' or Operators' permit areas within the EMBA. • Using Woodside knowledge and operating experience, applying knowledge of other operators in the area. • Woodside produces 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 of peak industry representative bodies responsibilities that Woodside actively participates in, with consideration of overlap between industry focus area and Woodside's proposed activities within the EMBA. • Review of Woodside's existing consultation list. • Website search 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.
Traditional Custodians (individuals and/or groups/entity) and	Consistent with its understanding of the matters discussed in Section 4.9, to identify Traditional Custodian groups or individuals, Woodside:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Category	Relevant person identification methodology
Nominated Representative Corporations	• Uses 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 identification by other Indigenous groups or entities) • Notifies and invites consultation with Indigenous people through their nominated representative corporation (for example Prescribed Bodies Corporate (PBCs)); or, in the case of Native Title and where appropriate, the Native Title Representative Body • Requests the nominated representative body to forward the notifications and invitations to consult to their members (members are individual communal rights holders); • Requests advice as to other Indigenous groups or individuals that should be consulted • Advertises widely so as to invite self-identification and consultation by Indigenous groups and individuals. Further detail to Woodside's methodology is as follows. Woodside uses 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 • To understand whether there are any relevant Indigenous Land Use Agreements (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, contacting the PBC or, where their representative is a Native Title Representative Body, contacting the Native Title Representative Body. Where appropriate, contacting 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 of Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plans that overlap the EMBA which may identify Traditional Custodians or representative bodies to contact regarding potential cultural values. In Victoria, using the native title data from the National Native Title Tribunal (via the Native Title Vision website) to determine whether there are any Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) appointed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic), that overlap or are adjacent to the EMBA. Indigenous groups or individuals identified by a Traditional Custodian, nominated representative corporation, Native Title Representative Body. Request to the PBC to distribute Woodside consultation materials through its membership. Woodside is unable to contact this membership through any other means. Woodside has a number of 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. Individuals that consider their functions, interests or activities may be affected by a proposed activity are provided an opportunity to self-identify for each EP. Woodside does not presume that self-identification for an activity, covered by another EP, automatically means that 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 enables 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Category	Relevant person identification methodology
	methodology and overlap or are coastally adjacent to the EMBA are assessed as relevant.
Native Title Representative Bodies	Woodside assesses relevance for Native Title Representative Bodies using the following steps in its methodology: • A Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (RATSIB) is a regional organisation appointed under the *Native Title Act 1993* with prescribed functions set out in Part 11 of the *Native Title Act 1993*, which relate to: facilitation and assistance; certification; dispute resolution; notifications; agreement making. They are also known, and referred to here, as Native Title Representative Bodies. • Review of National Native Title Tribunal RATSIB 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 1993*, overlaps with the EMBA or is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, Woodside will assess 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: • Using the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database to assess known records Maritime Cultural Heritage sites (shipwrecks, aircraft and relics) within the EMBA (Refer to Section 4.9.5.3). Assessment of relevance: • Where there is a known underwater heritage site (shipwrecks, aircraft and relics) within the EMBA, the relevant group or organisation that manages the site will be assessed 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 of Woodside maps (developed with data from Victorian Local Government Area (LGA) datasets) to assess overlap between the local government's defined area of responsibility and the EMBA. • Website search for registered non-government community groups or organisations Assessment of relevance: • The local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations whose defined area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA is assessed as relevant.
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 of Woodside's existing consultation list. • Website search of registered non-government groups or organisations (i.e., registered with an Australian Business Number (ABN) and publicly available contact information) that may have public website and/or social media material specific to the proposed activity at the time of development of the EP. • Organisation has a publicly available statement (or purpose) that clearly describes their collective functions, interests or activities. • Review of current website and/or social media material to identify targeted information which demonstrates functions, interests or activities relevant to the potential risks and impacts associated with planned activities associated with the EMBA. • Review of 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. Considering interests outside the

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Category	Relevant person identification methodology
	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 will be assessed as relevant. • Individual demonstrates their functions, interests or activities may be impacted will be 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 of Woodside's existing consultation list. • Website search for research institutes that may operate within the EMBA. This assessment is both activity- and location-based. • Website search 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 a research institute within the EMBA, the research institute that is conducting the research will be 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 Regulation 25(1)(e)

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

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

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

5.3.7 Persons or organisations Woodside chooses to contact

In addition to undertaking consultation with relevant persons under regulation 25(1), from time to time there are persons or organisations that Woodside chooses to contact in relation to a proposed activity. For example, these are persons or organisations:

- that are 'not relevant' pursuant to regulation 25(1) but that Woodside has chosen to seek additional guidance from, for example, to inform the correct contact person that Woodside should consult, or engage with
- that are 'not relevant' pursuant to regulation 25(1) but have been contacted as a result 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 during the development of the EP i s outlined at Appendix F, Table 1.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.3.8 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity

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

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

5.4 Consultation material and timing

Regulation 25(2) provides that a Titleholder must give each relevant person sufficient information to allow the relevant person to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on the functions, interests or activities of the relevant person. Regulation 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 and not all persons or organisations will require the same level of engagement. Woodside recognises that the level of engagement is dependent 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 of time to provide feedback is set out in this section.

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 to provide feedback on. 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, as a result of temporary displacement due to exclusion zones, may require more targeted information relevant to their functions, interests or activities. Sufficient information may 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 entitled *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 consultation feedback date

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- the ways in which a person or organisation can provide feedback.

Advertising in the local paper in the area of the activity is also consistent with the public notification process under section 66 of the *Native Title Act 1993* 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 utilises 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 that 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 via information on incorporation of controls, where applicable, being provided to the relevant person so that the relevant persons understand how their input has been considered in the development of the EP.

Woodside communicates with relevant persons in different ways. Woodside recognises that, as part of genuine two-way dialogue, these forms of communication may evolve including, for example due to changes to organisation representation, as relationships are further established, or a preference for an alternative form of communication is expressed by a person or organisation. There might be limitations in how Woodside can consult with relevant persons.

Typical forms of communications for categories of relevant persons are set out below.

Category of relevant person	Typically accepted form of communication
Government departments / agencies – marine	Woodside applies NOPSEMA's guideline for engagement with Commonwealth government departments or agencies (GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – January 2024) by using email for its consultation unless another form of communication is requested. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
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 with Commonwealth commercial fisheries in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request. **State commercial fisheries:** Email is used as the primary form of communication with state commercial fisheries in the ordinary course of
Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Category of relevant person	Typically accepted form of communication
	business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request. **Recreational marine users**: Email is used as the primary form of communication with recreational marine users in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request. **Peak representative bodies**: Email is used as the primary form of communication with commercial fishery and recreational marine user peak representative bodies in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Titleholders and Operators	Email is used as the primary form of communication between Titleholders and operators in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Peak industry representative bodies	Email is used as the primary form of communication with peak representative bodies in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations	There are many forms of communication that Woodside uses 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. Other forms of communication are used on request.
Native Title Representative Bodies	There are many forms of communication that Woodside uses 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. Other forms of communication are used on request.
Historical heritage groups or organisations	NOPSEMA's guideline (GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – January 2024) for engagement with government departments or agencies is used as a reference for Woodside's approach for communicating with historical heritage groups or organisations. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Local government and recognised local community reference/liaison groups or organisations	**Local government:** NOPSEMA's guideline (GL1887 – Consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibilities in the marine area – January 2024 for engagement with local government is used as a reference for Woodside's approach for communicating with historical heritage groups or organisations. **Community reference/liaison groups and chambers of commerce**: Email and presentations are used as the primary form of communication with local community reference/liaison groups or organisations in the ordinary course of business. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Other non-government groups or organisations	Email is used as the primary form of communication with Other non-government groups or organisations. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.
Research Institutes and Local conservation groups or organisations	Email is used as the primary form of communication with research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations. Other forms of communication, such as phone calls, and meetings and/or presentation briefings are used on request.

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

When engaging in consultation, Woodside notifies relevant persons that, in accordance with regulation 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 that 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 via information on incorporation of controls, where applicable, being provided to the relevant person so that the relevant person understands how their input has been considered in the development of the EP.

Woodside's methodology allows relevant persons a reasonable period for consultation (regulation 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:

- Regulation 30 sets out a public consultation period of 30 days.

This period of consultation demonstrates that Woodside has provided a "*reasonable period*" for relevant persons to consult in accordance with regulation 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 seeks feedback in order to support preparation of 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:

- advertising 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
- providing consultation materials directly to identified relevant persons as well as persons who are 'not relevant' but Woodside chose to contact and providing a target date for feedback. Woodside acknowledges that feedback may be received from relevant persons following the target date
- acknowledging 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
- following up with relevant persons prior to EP submission. Where possible, Woodside will endeavour to use an alternative method of communication to contact the relevant person
- engaging in two-way dialogue with relevant persons or organisations where feedback is received.

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

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 Regulation 25

The Full Federal Court made clear in the *Tipakalippa Appeal* that consultation should be approached in a "*reasonable", "pragmatic" and "not so literal"* way, so that consultation obligations were capable of being met by Titleholders (Section 5.5.1).[7] Consultation is a "*real world activity*" and must be capable of reasonable discharge.[8] The Full Federal Court 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 that it has provided sufficient information and a reasonable period for consultation, then regulation 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 Federal Court 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 steps required to discharge its consultation obligations. Woodside has provided sufficient information and a reasonable period of time 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 regulation 25 and considers that it is complete.

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

5.5 Context of consultation approach with Traditional Custodians

To comply with regulation 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 regulation 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

[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].*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

protocols and allows a reasonable opportunity for consultation with Traditional Custodians whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activity described in this EP (Section 5.5.1 to 5.5.3).

Woodside notes the Full Federal Court discussed several *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth*) cases in response to a submission made in that case that a requirement under regulation 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 NTA 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 regulation 25 should be interpreted in a similarly pragmatic way, so that consultation is workable. The reference to NTA authorities was made by analogy:

"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 NTA 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 regulation 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 Judgment in the Tipakalippa Appeal makes it clear that a Titleholder will have some decisional choice in identifying 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 that it is informed by the relevant person or group. Woodside has met its regulation 25 requirements through its consultation methodology (Section 5.5.2).

Consistent with the *Tipakalippa Appeal*, Woodside considers NTA-style "*full group*" meetings are not required for there to be compliance with regulation 25. Nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs established under the NTA) have a designated role of 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 that sufficient information and a reasonable opportunity is provided to individual Traditional Custodians to provide feedback on Woodside activities beyond the opportunity provided to nominated representative corporations.

5.5.2 Consultation method

Woodside's Indigenous Affairs team has experience in 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

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

[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].*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 1993 (Cth*) because the vast majority of the Western Australian coastline is settled under the Native Title regime. This means that 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 help Woodside to identify Traditional Custodian persons and groups asserting Traditional Custodianship. The Judgment 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 Victoria.

In Victoria (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 and RAPs) 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 by:

- advertising 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, National Indigenous Times, The West Australian.
- creating 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.
- directing contact through nominated representative corporations.
- using 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. Indigenous Australian woman, Professor Bronwyn Castle, 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*" (Social media mob: being Indigenous online, Professor Bronwyn Carlson (2018)).
- for ongoing consultation post Regulation 25 consultation, Woodside supports ongoing engagement with Traditional Custodians. Woodside is committed to ongoing engagement and support to care for and manage country, including Sea Country.
- a dedicated Indigenous Affairs team i who serve as focal points for Traditional Custodian organisations and individuals. This team has a 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.
- ensuring that from the commencement of engagement with Traditional Custodians, Woodside seeks direction on how they prefer to be consulted and has consulted accordingly. Consultation processes that are informed by Traditional Custodians and co-designed on a case-by-case basis and includes their

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

direction as to cultural protocols, structure of consultation and who to appropriately consult with (such as Elders).

- holding meetings on-Country at a place and time agreed with Traditional Custodians and offering and providing financial assistance for meeting expenses (as appropriate).
- providing 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 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 demonstrate that 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 the Indigenous Affairs team is told that a particular value is cultural by an individual Traditional Owner, 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 regulation 25(1) (Section 5.2 and 5.3).

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. This has been implemented by Woodside through consultation 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 that Woodside engage with it as the representative body for that Traditional Custodian group.

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 set out in further detail in Section 5.5.7 below, 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 1993 (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 consultation with Indigenous peoples, rather than requiring members to be notified via a formal authorisation process which

[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]*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

seeks, from members, authorisation of agreements and Native Title/compensation claims under the *Native Title Act 1993* (*Cth*)[21].

In this consultation, Woodside requested nominated representative corporations to identify any potential individual relevant persons for consultation. Woodside requests nominated representative corporations to distribute consultation materials to their members. However, Woodside recognises that the process is voluntary and that it cannot compel nominated representative corporations (such as PBCs) to do so. Woodside also recognises that it would not be appropriate to seek 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 requests nominated representative corporations and Native Title Representative Bodies to identify other individuals to consult with 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 provide individuals with an opportunity to consult. Woodside does not directly approach individuals for consultation, as this undermines the role of the nominated representative corporations (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 individual confidentiality requirements.
- Woodside requests advice as to who else Woodside should be consulting but recognises the process is voluntary and cannot compel nominated representative corporations to provide this information.
- Modern Indigenous engagement practises rely on the building and maintaining of respectful relationships. To date, most nominated representative corporations have requested the building of that relationship, where one is not already in place.
- 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 can be 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 that 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.

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside produces Consultation Information Sheets for each EP which is 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 that information is provided in a form that is readily accessible and appropriate. The targeted Summary Information Sheet is developed and reviewed by Woodside's Indigenous Affairs Team to ensure that content is appropriate to the intended recipients, which is then provided to relevant Traditional Custodian groups. Phone calls are made to provide context to the consultation.

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 additional 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 provided all information or documents requested.

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 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 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 (Section 5.4.2).

5.5.7 Discharge of Regulation 25

Woodside's consideration and approach to discharging regulation 25 for relevant persons is discussed in Section 5.4.3. In addition to this, Woodside has considered the application of regulation 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 regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations. Woodside considers that consultation under regulation 25 is complete (Section 5.4.3).

5.6 Providing feedback and assessment of merit of objections or claims

There are a number of ways in which feedback can be provided. Feedback 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 stakeholders to provide feedback on proposed activities, or to request additional information.

Woodside consults widely on its EPs and notes that feedback is received in various forms. Feedback that is considered inappropriate or that 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 in order to achieve the aims set out in Section 5.2. Woodside recognises that there are persons and organisations that take a view that Woodside's operations and/or growth projects should be stopped or at least delayed as far as possible. Whilst Woodside assesses the merits of objections or claims received, it acknowledges NOPSEMA's guidance in its brochure entitled *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, however this may not be able to

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 regulation 34(g), there is no requirement for a relevant person to agree or confirm that 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 through a review of data and literature and for relevance to the nature and scale of the activity outlined in the EP. Consistent with the aim of consultation in 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 (Refer to Section 5.3.4 and 5.3.7). This information is summarised in Appendix F, 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 regulation 26(8), sensitive information (if any) in an EP, and the full text of any response by a relevant person to consultation under regulation 25, must be contained in the sensitive information part of the plan and not anywhere else in the plan.

5.7 Ongoing consultation

Consultation can continue to occur during the life of an EP, including after an EP has been accepted by NOPSEMA.

As per Woodside's ongoing consultation approach (refer to Section 7.10), 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 following the acceptance of an EP that 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 Revision process as appropriate (Refer to Section 7.8).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND RISK ASSESSMENT, PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES, STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT 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.

6.2 Impact and risk analysis evaluation

As required by Regulations 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 considers all operations of the 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 aspect (such as emissions and physical presence). For all hazardous events considered, the worst-case risk was assumed.

The ENVID identified seven impacts and six risks associated with the Petroleum Activity. Planned activities and unplanned events are detailed in Sections 6.8 and 6.9. 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 indicate current environmental risks and impacts associated with it are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level, as discussed further in Sections 6.8 and 6.9.

The environmental impacts and risks for all aspects are summarised in Table 6-1.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Physical presence: Seabed disturbance	6.8.2	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine light emissions: External lighting on project vessels	6.8.3	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine acoustic emissions: Generation of noise from project vessels and helicopter operations	6.8.4	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with project vessel fuel use	6.8.5	F	No lasting effect, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine and non-routine discharges: Project vessels and subsea discharges	6.8.6	F	No lasting effect, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Routine generation of solid waste	6.8.7	F	No lasting effect, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors.	-	-	Broadly acceptable
Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations)						
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: Vessel collision	6.9.2	C	Moderate impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s), such as impact on feature or area of heightened sensitivity with limited ability to recover.	1	M	Broadly acceptable
Unplanned release: Chemical or hydrocarbon spills	6.9.3	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance..	2	M	Broadly acceptable

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Aspect	EP section	Risk rating				Acceptability of impact/risk
		Impact/ consequence	Potential impact/consequence level	Likelihood	Current risk rating	
Unplanned discharges: Loss of solid wastes (excluding saddle clamp components)	6.9.4	F	No lasting effect, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors..	2	L	Broadly acceptable
Unplanned discharges: Detachment of saddle clamp components and pipeline	6.9.5	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	2	M	Broadly acceptable
Marine fauna interaction	6.9.6	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	1	L	Broadly acceptable
Introduction of invasive marine species	6.9.7	E	Localised and low-level impact on environmental feature(s) or area(s) of low significance.	0	L	Broadly acceptable

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 in the next subsections.

6.3.1 Shallow/nearshore activities

The Petroleum Activity will occur in offshore Commonwealth waters in depths of 50 to 60 m. Therefore, impacts associated with shallow or nearshore waters, such as grounding and anchoring, are not considered in this EP.

Any potential impacts associated with removing the pipeline from State waters, which are shallower, will be considered in an EP submitted to the State of Victoria.

6.3.2 Risks associated with naturally occurring radioactive material and mercury contamination

As described in Section 3.8.3, risks associated with NORM and mercury contamination are not anticipated. Based on testing of the recovered pipeline, detected levels of NORMs and mercury present in the infrastructure were so low that impacts to the environment during decommissioning activities are not credible.

6.3.3 Impacts associated with removal of infrastructure and equipment from State waters

Woodside will prepare and submit an EP to the Victorian Government for the activities associated with decommissioning the Minerva field in State waters. No planned activities in State waters have been considered in this risk and impact assessment.

6.4 Cumulative impacts

Woodside has considered the impacts of the Petroleum Activity in relation to other relevant petroleum and greenhouse gas (GHG) storage activities that could realistically result in overlapping temporal and spatial extents and therefore contribute to cumulative impacts. Publicly available information indicates that planned activities by Beach Energy may overlap, or occur in proximity to, the Operational Area. As Woodside is not a party to these activities, detailed information regarding their timing, scope and execution is not available. Consequently, consideration of potential cumulative impacts is limited to information that is publicly available at the time of preparation of this EP.

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, are considered in Section 6.8.7.

6.6 Environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria

Regulation 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 Petroleum Activity to ALARP and an acceptable level.

As defined in Regulation 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 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 were developed based on the LCS, GP and PJ outlined in Sections 2.4.5 and 2.4.6 as part of the acceptability and ALARP justification process.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The EPOs, EPSs and MC are presented throughout this section and in Appendix G (Oil spill preparedness and response mitigation assessment). A breach of these EPOs or EPSs constitutes a 'Recordable Incident' under the Environment Regulations (refer to Section 7.11.4).

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 have been 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 was 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 reflect the requirements in section 280(2) of the OPGGS Act, in that the activities undertaken as a part of the Petroleum Activity should not interfere with other marine users, to a greater extent than is necessary to exercise the rights conferred by the titles granted.

6.7 Presentation

The environmental impact and risk analysis and evaluation, demonstration of ALARP and acceptability, EPOs, EPSs and MC are presented in tabular form 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 or this EP.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="14">Context
Description of the context for the impact/risk. Regulations 21(1), 21(2) and 21(3)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Description of the activity – Regulation 21(1)</td><td colspan="4">Description of the environment – Regulations 21(2)(3)</td><td colspan="6">Consultation – Regulations 25 and 24(b)</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="14">Impact/risk evaluation summary
Summary of ENVID outcomes</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4" rowspan="2">Source of impact/risk
Regulations 21(1)</td><td colspan="4">Environmental value potentially impacted
Regulations 21(2)(3)</td><td colspan="6">Evaluation
Regulations 21(5)(6)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marine sediment</td><td>Water quality</td><td>Air quality (incl odour)</td><td>Ecosystems/habitat</td><td>Species</td><td>Socioeconomic</td><td>Decision Type</td><td>Consequence/impact</td><td>Likelihood</td><td>Risk rating</td><td>ALARP tools</td><td>Acceptability</td><td>Outcome</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Summary of source of risk/ impact</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="14">Description of source of impact or risk</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Description of the identified risk/impact including sources or threats that may lead to the impact/risk or identified event. Regulations 21(1).</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="14">Impact or consequence assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">Environmental value(s) potentially impacted</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="14">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).</td></tr>
</table>

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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. *Regulation 21(5)(c).*	*Technical/logistical feasibility of the control.* *Cost/sacrifice required to implement the control (qualitative measure).*	*Qualitative commentary of impact/risk that could be averted/ environmental benefit gained if the cost/ sacrifice is made and the control is adopted.*	*Proportionality of cost/sacrifice vs 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.*
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			
Environmental performance outcomes	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
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*	*C No.* *Identified control adopted to ensure the impacts and risks are continuously reduced to ALARP.* *Regulation 21(5) (c).*	*PS No.* *Statement of the performance required of a control measure.* *Regulation 21(7)(a).*	*MC No.* *Measurement criteria for determining whether the outcomes and standards have been met.* *Regulation 21(7)(c).*

[22] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
Environmental performance outcomes	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
are directly linked to the outcome. *R: The outcome will be relevant to the source of risk/impact and the potentially impacted environmental value.*[23] *T: The outcome will state the timeframe during which the outcome will apply or by which it will be achieved.*			

[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).*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8 Planned activities (routine and non-routine)

6.8.1 Physical presence: Interaction with other marine users

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6	***Existing environment*** Socio-economic environment– Section 4.10	***Consultation*** 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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Presence of project vessels during the Petroleum Activity						X	A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 1
Presence of subsea infrastructure						X	A	F	-	-			
Permanent presence of some infrastructure below the seabed if full removal is not possible.						X	A	F	-	-			

Description of source of impact

The presence of project vessels and subsea infrastructure can interfere with or displace other marine users, such as commercial shipping, commercial fishing and other third-party vessels.

Project vessels

Project vessels will be in the Operational Area during removal activities and during any field management activities (if required). The subsea infrastructure removal activities will be undertaken using an MCV but no support vessels. The subsea infrastructure removal activities are expected to require the MCV to be in the Operational Area for 30 to 60 days, contingent on weather conditions and unforeseen circumstances. Field management activities are expected to be undertaken by a single vessel (if required). Field management activities are not expected to be required; however, such activities are typically of short duration (less than seven days in the Operational Area). Environmental sampling may be undertaken with a smaller specialised vessel.

The MCV will be continually operating 24-hours a day, seven days a week for the duration of the subsea infrastructure removal activities. The MCV will leave the Operational Area as required to return to port to offload recovered subsea infrastructure, receive provisions and change out crew.

The physical presence of the vessels in the Operational Area has potential to cause interference with or displacement of other marine users, including commercial shipping and commercial fishing.

The Operational Area consists of a 1 km wide corridor extending around the Minerva subsea infrastructure to the Commonwealth-State waters boundary. A 500 m cautionary zone will also exist around the MCV for the duration of the activity.

Minerva subsea infrastructure

The presence of the Minerva subsea infrastructure on the seabed may interfere with, or displace, the activities of trawl fishers. There are gazetted 500 m radius petroleum safety zones (PSZs) around the Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 wellheads, which prohibit unauthorised entry into the PSZs. Woodside intends to apply to extinguish the PSZs when the activities described in this EP conclude.

The Minerva subsea infrastructure has been in place for over 20 years and is shown on current nautical charts issued by the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO). The Minerva pipeline bundle is largely buried.

From initial removal attempts undertaken during Campaign 1, 10 scour protection mattresses are known to be fully buried beneath the seabed, with burial depths estimated to range up to 2 m below the seabed. Targeted recovery

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

efforts will focus on confirming their burial depth with an ROV probe before determining whether recovery remains reasonably practicable.

For mattresses confirmed to be buried at depths greater than 1 m below the seabed will further excavation and recovery efforts are not planned to be pursued. Recovery of mattresses buried beyond this depth is considered not reasonably practicable due to the significant excavation requirements, increased seabed disturbance, limited likelihood of successful recovery, and extensive sediment displacement. Leaving in situ may be subject to further approvals.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Commercial shipping

The main shipping channel for vessels (such as cargo tankers) travelling between major Australian and foreign ports is south of the Operational Area, about 75 km south of Warrnambool. This shipping channel is used by more than 1,000 vessels per year, or about three to four vessels per day.

The subsea infrastructure removal activities and field management activities (if required) are short in duration and the potential for disruption to commercial shipping is negligible, given most commercial vessel traffic is beyond the Operational Area. If a commercial vessel did travel through the Operational Area, impacts to the vessel would be limited to a short-term displacement – as in, deviating around the vessel undertaking the Petroleum Activity – during subsea infrastructure removal or field management activities.

The physical presence of the subsea infrastructure on the seabed will not impact upon commercial shipping.

Given the very low levels of commercial shipping in the Operational Area, the relatively short-term presence of vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity, and the negligible consequence to commercial shipping, the impact of the presence of vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity on commercial shipping is minor (severity level 1).

Commercial fishing

Several Commonwealth and Victorian-managed fishery boundaries overlap the Operational Area (Table 4-21); however, only a few have historically been active in the Operational Area and hence may be impacted by the physical presence of vessels and subsea infrastructure. An analysis of the current fishery spatial and temporals, depth range of activity, historical fishing effort data and fishing methods (Table 4-21) indicated a low potential for active commercial fisheries in waters where the Operational Area is located.

The physical presence of vessels undertaking subsea infrastructure removal or field management activities is of relatively short duration. Commercial fishing vessels may be displaced from part of the Operational Area when vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity are present; however, this would credibly affect a very small number of commercial fishers (if any). Such a displacement is not expected to cause any impacts to commercial fishers.

The presence of the Minerva subsea infrastructure on the seabed may result in impacts to commercial fishers. Gazetted PSZs have extended 500 m around the Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 wellheads since 2003, within which commercial fishing is prohibited. Trawl fishing may avoid the subsea infrastructure to avoid snagging the gear on the infrastructure. However, there are no active demersal trawl fisheries within the Operational Area. Scallop dredges may interact with the Minerva subsea infrastructure; however, no scallop fishing has occurred in recent years in the vicinity of the Operational Area, with effort occurring east of the Operational Area around Lakes Entrance and Welshpool (VFA, 2025i).

Fish may aggregate around the Minerva subsea infrastructure, which provides relatively complex vertical relief in an area characterised by unconsolidated sandy sediments. However, examination of fishing activity (Section 4.10) and no feedback was provided during consultation with commercial fishers (Section 5 and Appendix F), indicating commercial fishers were not targeting fish assemblages associated with the Minerva subsea infrastructure. Removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure may provide additional opportunities for demersal trawling and scallop dredging; however, this is expected to yield negligible benefit as these gear types have not historically been used in the vicinity of the Operational Area. Hence, the removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure is not expected to result in any impacts to commercial fishers.

Oil and gas

Beach Energy plans to undertake the Offshore Gas Victoria drilling activities, which partially overlaps the operational area. The access agreement between Woodside and Beach Energy prevents Beach from undertaking drilling activities in the Operational Area when Woodside is undertaking the Petroleum Activity. Woodside and Beach Energy will liaise to ensure the Petroleum Activity does not result in impacts to Beach Energy's drilling activities.

Woodside is not aware of any other petroleum activities that would credibly be impacted by the physical presence of vessels and subsea infrastructure.

Tourism

During consultation, no feedback indicating displacement of tourism from the Operational Area (such as charter fishing and whale watching) was received; hence, there is negligible potential for such activities to be displaced from the Operational Area. Vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity may be observable from shore, including from coastal protected areas where lookouts provide views of aesthetic value. However, the distance of the Operational

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Area from shore (4.9 km) means the vessel will not be conspicuous and would only be present for relatively short durations. As such, no impacts on tourism are expected to occur.

Cultural heritage

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrate that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Cumulative impacts

Of the Petroleum Activities that may occur in the vicinity of the Operational Area (listed in Table 4-22), only two could credibly result in cumulative impacts in conjunction with the equipment removal activities described in this EP to other marine users:

- Offshore Gas Victoria Drilling and plug and abandonment activities (Beach Energy)
- Otway Offshore Operations (Casino, Netherby & Henry Revision) (Amplitude Energy).

Most of Beach Energy's operational area lies beyond the Minerva Operational Area, with the closest of the well sites being about 16 km away. However, it does partially overlap VIC/L22, an access agreement between Beach Energy and Woodside precludes Beach Energy from undertaking survey activities in VIC/L22 while Woodside's equipment removal activities are underway.

The petroleum pipeline (VIC/PL37) transporting produced fluids from the Casino, Netherby and Henry fields is adjacent to part of VIC/PL33. Inspection, maintenance and repair (IMR) activities on VIC/PL37 (operated by Amplitude Energy) could be conducted at any time in response to conditions requiring urgent attention (such as damage to the pipeline risking structural integrity). However, such conditions occur very infrequently. Consultation with Amplitude Energy indicated it did not have any planned IMR activities that overlapped with the removal activities described in this EP.

Given the only planned petroleum activity that overlaps the Operational Area is Beach Energy's, which will not occur within VIC/L22 simultaneously with Minerva equipment removal activities, there is negligible potential for cumulative impacts to other users as a result of the Petroleum Activity.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Vessels to adhere to the navigation safety requirements, including the *Navigation Act 2012* and any subsequent Marine Orders.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	The Act regulates ship-related activities and invokes certain requirements of MARPOL. Vessels (relevant to class) will adhere to requirements.	Control based on legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 1.1
Establishment of a safety exclusion zone around project vessels and communicated to marine users.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Establishment of a 500 m cautionary zone around project vessels reduces the likelihood of interaction with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.2
Good practice				
Notify the Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) and Safe Transport Victoria no less than four weeks prior to the commencement of the first activity under the EP, and then	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Notification of AHO and Safe Transport Victoria will enable it to issue Maritime Safety Information Notifications and Notices to Mariners, thereby reducing the likelihood of unplanned interactions with other vessels.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.3

[24] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.				
Notify AMSA's Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) 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 1.4
Notify relevant government departments, overlapping titleholders, beach patrol 3280, fishing industry representative bodies, and licence holders (if agreed during consultation) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of first activity, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost Standard practice.	Ensures activities are properly planned, risk assessed, controlled, coordinated and safely executed to not adversely impact others.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.5
Provide updates on the Petroleum Activity to relevant persons as requested during consultation for the preparation of the EP.	F: Yes CS: Minimal cost.	Providing ongoing updates to relevant persons as requested keeps those persons adequately informed in the context of their use of the marine environment	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice	Yes C 1.6
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Eliminate or reduce the exclusion zone around the vessels.	F: No. PSZ is mandated by the OPGGS Act and is a safety and environment critical element; it cannot be reduced. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Reduces the area of displacement of other marine users; however, the size and implementation of the exclusion zone is a requirement for safe operations and cannot be reduced, so the control is not feasible.	Not considered, control not feasible.	No
Manage the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid sensitive and peak marine user periods.	F: No. Shipping occurs year-round and cannot be avoided. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Activities by other users that may be impacted by the physical presence of vessels do not have seasonal peaks in activity. Consultation with relevant persons did not identify any seasonal peaks,	Not considered, control not feasible.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[24]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		nor did any relevant persons ask Woodside to alter the timing of the Petroleum Activity to mitigate impacts from the physical presence of vessels. Constraining the timing of the vessel activities would pose a risk to complying with the requirements of General Direction 2016. There is no apparent reduction in the impact of the physical presence aspect from constraining the timing of the Petroleum Activity. Hence, the control has no benefit and is rejected.		
Confirm scour protection mattresses are buried at least 1 metre below the seabed.	F: Yes CS: Minimal cost	Conformation the mattresses are not a navigational or fishing hazard. Removal of equipment deeper than 1 m below the seabed will impact the seabed more significantly. Removing equipment that is deeper than 1 m below the seabed has little benefit to other marine users as they are unlikely to interact with anything that is buried below the seabed.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.7
Dredge the seabed beyond 1 meter to access the scour protection mattresses	F: No CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts Not considered, control not feasible.	The mattresses may be deeper than 1 metre. Dredging to this depth will create significant seabed disturbance and turbidity.	Disproportionate. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit 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 (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 the physical presence of the project vessels and subsea infrastructure on other marine users. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, the physical presence of the project vessels and subsea infrastructure may result in no potential impacts greater than temporary and minor displacement of other marine users, such as commercial shipping and fisheries. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (Decision Type A; Refer to 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 Control			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 1 Prevent adverse interactions between vessels or equipment left in situ, and other marine users during the Petroleum Activity.	C 1.1 Vessels to adhere to the navigation safety requirements including the *Navigation Act 2012* and any subsequent Marine Orders.	PS 1.1 Vessels compliant the with *Navigation Act* and Marine Order 21 (Safety of navigation and emergency procedures) 2012.	MC 1.1.1 Marine assurance inspection records demonstrate compliance with standard maritime safety procedures.
	C.1.2 Establishment of a safety exclusion zone around project vessels and communicated to marine users.	PS 1.2 A 500 m radius safety exclusion zone established around vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity, enforced by those vessels.	MC 1.2.1 Records demonstrate breaches by unauthorised vessels within the safety exclusion zone are recorded.
	C 1.3 Notify AHO no less than four weeks prior to the commencement of the first activity under the EP, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	PS 1.3 Woodside to notify AHO of activities to allow generation of navigation warnings (Maritime Safety Information Notifications and Notices to Mariners, including AUSCOAST warnings where relevant).	MC 1.3.1 Records demonstrate AHO notifications were completed.
	C 1.4 Notify AMSA's JRCC of activities 24 to 48 hours before operations begin.	PS 1.4 Woodside to notify AMSA's JRCC of activities.	MC 1.4.1 Records demonstrate AMSA's JRCC notifications were completed
	C 1.5 Notify relevant government departments, beach patrol 3280, fishing industry representative bodies, and licence holders (if agreed during consultation) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of first activity, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	PS 1.5 Stakeholders will be notified prior to commencement and upon completion of activities.	MC 1.5.1 Consultation records demonstrate listed relevant persons were notified before starting and after completing activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and Control			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
	C 1.6 Provide updates on the Petroleum Activity to relevant persons as requested during consultation for the preparation of the EP.	PS 1.6 Provide updates to relevant stakeholders as requested.	MC 1.6.1 Consultation records demonstrate relevant persons have been updated as requested.
	C 1.7 Scour protection mattresses left in situ are buried at least 1 m below the seabed.	PS 1.7 All reasonable attempts made to recover scour protection mattresses buried less than 1 m below the seabed.	MC 1.7.1 Records demonstrate that scour protection mattresses left in situ are greater than 1 m below the seabed.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.2 Physical presence: Seabed disturbance

Context

Relevant activities	*Existing environment*	*Consultation*
Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.9	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9	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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities	X	X		X		X	A	E	-	-	GP LCS PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 2, 3
ROV operations	X	X		X		X	A	E	-	-			
Decommissioning environmental surveys	X	X		X		X	A	E	-	-			
Permanent presence of scour protection mattresses below the seabed if removal considered impractical	X			X			A	E	-	-			

Description of source of impact

If the seabed is disturbed due to subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities, ROV operations or decommissioning environmental surveys, benthic habitats may be disturbed and water quality reduced from sediment resuspension.

Subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities

Minerva subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities may disturb the seabed. Activities that may result in seabed disturbance include:

- deburial of the pipeline bundle, and scour protection mattresses
- removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure from the seabed
- temporary equipment placed on the seabed during infrastructure removal and field management activities, such as recovery baskets and clump weights, all of which will be recovered
- environmental sampling.

The estimated seabed disturbance footprint from subsea infrastructure removal activities is provided in Table 6-2. ROV surveys of the Minerva pipeline bundle show it is not deeply buried, hence the depth of deburial is not expected to be substantial (typically less than 1 m).

The deburial of the pipeline bundle end will be undertaken with an airlift pump or ROV sediment displacement pump. This will only be undertaken should the cut end of the pipeline bundle have been reburied since Campaign 1. Following exposure of the pipeline bundle end the PRT will then be the preferred deburial tool.

The PRT will be positioned by the crane over the pipeline bundle and guided onto the pipeline by the ROVs. Once positioned, the grapples will be closed, and the pipeline lifted clear of the sediment before being placed back down on the seabed. This process will be repeated progressively along the pipeline until a sufficient section has been exposed for cutting.

Infrastructure may be temporarily wet parked on the seabed (within the timeframe of the Campaign 2), resulting in an additional seabed disturbance.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-2: Descriptions of subsea infrastructure recovery activities

Recovery activity	Approximate disturbance footprint
Pipeline bundle	2,030 m^2
Scour protection mattresses	41 m^2
Temporary equipment placement	500m^2
Environmental sampling	10m^2
Total disturbance footprint	2,581 m^2

ROV operations

A work class ROVs will be used during subsea infrastructure removal activities surveys and field management activities. ROV operations may result in seabed disturbance due to sediment resuspension from thruster use and temporary contact between the ROV and the seabed. ROV operations will primarily occur within the disturbance footprint of subsea infrastructure removal; hence, no net increase in disturbance footprint from ROV operations is expected.

ROV sampling and survey

An as-left survey will be undertaken as part of decommissioning activities. The survey is intended to confirm all infrastructure has been removed, identify any debris or dropped objects for retrieval, and assess seabed condition. The proposed as-left survey will include a general visual inspection, sediment, infauna and water sampling. The total area of seabed disturbance for this activity is expected to be less than 10 m^2.

Buried scour protection mattresses

The ten scour protection mattresses weigh between 1.44 tonnes to 3.84 tonnes. The mattresses are constructed from concrete cast within polypropylene formwork shells measuring approximately 0.5 m × 0.5 m, with individual shells connected by polypropylene rope to form a flexible mattress structure.

Table 6-3: Mattress detail

Asset ID	Description	Dimensions (m)	Mattress Weight (tonnes)	Rope & Plastic weight (kg)
M3-UTA-#025	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Corner	2.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	1.44	7.5
M3-UTA-#026	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Corner	2.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	1.44	7.5
M3-UTA-#027 A	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Mid	2.0 x 2.5 x 0.2	2.4	12.5
M3-UTA-#027 B	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Mid	2.0 x 2.5 x 0.2	2.4	12.5
M3-UTA-#028 A	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Mid	2.0 x 2.5 x 0.2	2.4	12.5
M3-UTA-#029	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Corner	2.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	1.44	7.5
M3-UTA-#030	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Corner	2.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	1.44	7.5
M3-UTA-#031	M3 SSIV Scour Matts - Mid	2.0 x 4.0 x 0.2	3.84	20
M3-UTA-#032	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Corner	2.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	1.44	7.5
M3-UTA-#033	M3 UTA Scour Matts - Corner	2.0 x 1.5 x 0.2	1.44	7.5
		Total	**19.68**	**102.5**

Initial removal attempts undertaken during Campaign 1 indicated that up to 10 scour protection mattresses may be fully buried beneath the seabed. Targeted recovery efforts will focus on confirming their burial depth before determining whether recovery remains reasonably practicable.

An ROV will be deployed to undertake a systematic probing program using a calibrated sediment probe. The probe will be advanced vertically into the seabed to a depth of 1 m below the seabed to confirm if the burial depth of the mattress is greater than 1 m below the seabed.

Where the mattress is determined to be within 1 m or less of the seabed surface, recovery activities will be undertaken. An airlift pump or ROV pump or equivalent will be used to displace overlying sediments and expose a section of the mattress sufficient to establish lifting points and facilitate safe recovery. The mattresses will be lifted into a subsea basket and recovered to deck using the vessel crane to be lifted through the water column and stored onboard at a predesignated area of the vessel.

Sediment displacement will be limited to the minimum extent necessary to expose the mattress, thereby reducing sediment disturbance and turbidity generation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Where probing demonstrates that the mattress is buried deeper than 1 m below the seabed, further excavation and recovery efforts are not planned to be pursued. Recovery of mattresses buried beyond this depth is considered not reasonably practicable due to the significant excavation requirements, increased seabed disturbance, limited likelihood of successful recovery, and extensive sediment displacement.

Based on Campaign 1 recovery attempts, the 29 sandbags are believed to have deteriorated to the extent that the geotextile fabric has disintegrated, releasing the contained sand. As the sand was originally clean, non-contaminated fill material, it is considered to have become assimilated into the surrounding natural seabed sediments. In these instances, the original sandbag no longer exists as a discrete structure, and recovery is not considered reasonably practicable as the fill material is indistinguishable from the seabed sediment.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Benthic habitat

Benthic habitat throughout the Operational Area is largely unconsolidated sandy sediment with sparse epibenthic biota and infauna. The water depth is typically >50 m. There is no evidence of benthic primary producer habitat, such as seagrass, macroalgae or zooxanthellate corals, in the Operational Area. Benthic habitats along the pipeline bundle route are characterised by unconsolidated sandy sediments, which are mobile (such as burial of the pipeline bundle over time, changes in the burial state of the pipeline bundle between surveys). Such habitat is widely represented in the region and is not particularly unique or sensitive to disturbance.

About 2,581 m^2 of benthic habitat will be directly disturbed within the footprint of the Minerva subsea infrastructure. Benthic habitat within the footprint was disturbed when installing the Minerva subsea infrastructure in 2003. Unconsolidated sandy sediment habitat above and adjacent to the equipment requiring deburial before removal (such as pipeline bundle and spools) will be substantially disturbed, with all sessile biota in this disturbance footprint likely to be lost. Given the widespread nature of similar habitat in the region, ecosystem function will not be substantially altered by this impact to benthic habitat.

Disturbed unconsolidated sandy sediment habitat within the disturbance footprint will recover naturally over time. There is evidence of natural bedload sediment transport (such as burial of the pipeline bundle after installation and a very low portion of fine sediments), which will infill any depressions in the seabed over time. Ecological communities in sandy benthic habitats are expected to recover within one year (Dernie, et al., 2003).

The ten scour protection mattresses located in Commonwealth waters are expected to remain buried beneath 1.0 m or more of seabed sediment. Their burial depth and substantial mass provide long-term physical stability, significantly reducing the potential for movement, exposure, or interaction with marine receptors.

Retention of the mattresses in their current buried state is considered to present a low environmental risk, as burial effectively isolates the polypropylene and rope components from the surrounding marine environment and minimises the potential for physical disturbance of the seabed. While the plastic components may degrade slowly over extended timeframes, the burial conditions are expected to limit exposure pathways, restrict dispersal, and reduce the potential for ecological interaction (Hydrobiology, 2026).

Water quality

Seabed disturbance may result in the resuspension of sediments, resulting in an increase in turbidity. Sediments in the Minerva field consist almost entirely of sand-sized or larger particles, which have relatively high settling velocities compared to silt- and clay-sized particles. Most resuspended sediments will settle within seconds to minutes of being resuspended and within tens of metres of the resuspension location.

Sediment sampling for potential contaminants found no evidence of sediment contamination in the Minerva field (Section 3.8.3), hence seabed disturbance will not remobilise contaminated sediments.

Benthic communities associated with the unconsolidated sandy habitat in the Minerva field are characterised by filter- and deposit-feeding epifauna and infauna assemblages. Increased turbidity may impact upon these communities by reducing feeding efficiency. These communities are likely to be adapted to natural increases in turbidity, such as those near the seabed. The widespread nature of similar habitat in the region means such communities are likely to be well-represented. Hence, the impacts to water quality from seabed disturbance will be temporary and localised.

Degradation of any equipment left in situ is not expected to impact water quality, given the depth it will be buried (and remain buried), furthermore, equipment that is unable to be found is limited to sandbags and scour protection mattresses.

Marine fauna

Highly mobile demersal fauna, such as fishes, can move away from areas of disturbance and may be attracted to deburial and marine growth removal activities as prey (such as infauna) may be more readily available. Fauna that are not readily mobile, such as sessile benthic epifauna and infauna, will be lost within the disturbance footprint. Most of the disturbance footprint is associated with the pipeline bundle. There are no active fisheries in the Operational Area that target sessile benthic fauna (such as scallops); hence no indirect impacts to fisheries will occur due to any loss of sessile benthic fauna.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Marine fauna assemblages associated with disturbed habitat are expected to recover through natural processes over time. Based on the changes in benthic habitat and burial status of the pipeline bundle between inspections in 2014 and 2021, the timeframe for recovery of fauna from benthic habitat disturbance is expected to be less than seven years.

The removal of structures providing relatively complex relief habitat may displace site-attached fauna, such as fishes and crustaceans. Complex hard substrate habitat, such as that provided by the Minerva subsea infrastructure, is uncommon in the Operational Area. There will be a reduction in biodiversity because of the removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure, with the footprint returning to a natural, pre-construction state over time.

Cultural features and heritage values

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrating that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[25]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Report any potential underwater cultural heritage finds to relevant stakeholders and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* and the *ATSIHP Act 1984*.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal costs associated with reporting process.	Meets legislative requirements and community expectations.	Legislative requirement, standard practice.	Yes C 3.1
Good practice				
Additional environmental monitoring of the seabed before the Petroleum Activity to assess any impacts to the seabed.	F: Yes. CS: Cost associated with implementation.	An environmental survey was completed in 2021, with results summarised in Section 3.8.3. Concentrations of potential contaminants in the Minerva field were low and consistent with reference sites. Further environmental monitoring before removing subsea infrastructure is unlikely to identify significant difference from the Advisian (2021) results. existing results. Monitoring will not reduce the consequence of any impacts to the seabed, and the costs associated with the level of monitoring required to accurately assess any impacts greatly outweigh the benefits.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
Wet parked items will be tracked and	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Enables inventory of equipment to be maintained	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.1

[25] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[25]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
removed from the seabed.		and no wet parked items are unintentionally left in situ.		
As-left survey to confirm no subsea infrastructure has been left in situ, except for buried scour protection mattresses.	F: Yes. CS: Cost of implementation.	An as-left survey following removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure will confirm the Minerva subsea infrastructure has been removed.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.2
Unexpected finds of potential UCH[26] sites/ features, including First Nations UCH, are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.2.4.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Allows management of new finds in accordance with legislative requirements, expert advice and community expectations. Additionally, this process is not inconsistent with the Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters guidelines (DCCEEW, 2024b).	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 3.2
Environmental monitoring program to confirm no unacceptable contamination or damage to the seabed or subsoil, caused by titleholder activities, exist within the title area.	F: Yes. CS: Cost of implementation.	Survey results will be used to demonstrate General Direction 2016 and section 270 requirements have been met.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.3
Project inductions to all relevant marine crew, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural features and heritage values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Training all crew members to understand all applicable controls ensures controls are appropriately implemented.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 3.3
Leave scour protection mattresses more than 1 m below the seabed in situ	F: Yes CS: Minimal cost	Minimises physical disturbance to the seabed. Attempts to remove mattresses more than 1 m below seabed would require a greater volume of sediment to be relocated. No impact to the receiving environment is expected from their long term presence.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice	Yes C 2.5

[26] UCH 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[25]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
No planned anchoring	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost	Anchoring the MCV in water depths of the Operational Area would require substantial anchor chain to be deployed, resulting in disturbance to benthic habitats. While anchoring would reduce combustion emissions associated with using the DP system, the extra time required to deploy and recover anchors would substantially extend the duration of the activity. Furthermore, anchoring is not considered feasible for much of the activity, as the vessel will be required to progressively reposition along the pipelines during subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities. Reliable vessel station-keeping provided by DP is critical for the safety of subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities. The control delivers an environmental benefit.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 2.4
No sediment relocation before subsea infrastructure retrieval	F: No, may result in missed infrastructure remaining in situ. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Although this would result in slightly less seabed disturbance, it would also result in a lack of visual identification of infrastructure, including cut points and lifting points for safe retrieval. Additional materials might also be missed if covered in sediment.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
Do not undertake sediment sampling as part of environmental survey.	F: No. CS: Minimal cost.	The area of seabed disturbed by sediment sampling is very small relative to the removal activities. Woodside may require analysis of sediments to demonstrate the requirements of section 270 of the OPGGS Act have been met.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
No wet parking of infrastructure.	F: Yes.	The disturbance footprint of wet parking is relatively small. Wet-parked items will be placed near their original	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[25]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	CS: Costs associated with extended duration of the activity.	position, and hence will be parked on benthic habitat that has been disturbed during removal. Wet parking can result in more efficient removal, shortening the overall duration of the Minerva subsea infrastructure removal activities, which may reduce environmental impacts such as displacement of other users.	outweighs benefit to be gained.	
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
Level seabed disturbed by decommissioning activities.	F: No, levelling of the seabed would result in resuspension of sediments and would likely damage benthic habitats beyond the disturbance footprint. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	The seabed could be levelled to reduce or eliminate changes in seabed height. This is typically done by a vessel dragging a bar or chain along the seabed to redistribute and level sediments. Levelling of the seabed would result in resuspension of sediments and would likely damage benthic habitats beyond the disturbance footprint. The unconsolidated sandy sediments in the disturbance footprint are mobile, and hence sediments will naturally be redistributed to fill any depressions and level any mounds created during subsea infrastructure removal or field management activities.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 seabed disturbance. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, seabed disturbance from the Petroleum Activity will not result in potential impacts greater than localised and low-level impact on environmental features or areas of low significance. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 2 Seabed disturbance limited to planned activities and impacts described as part of the Petroleum Activity and will not occur outside the Operational Area.	C 2.1 Wet-parked items will be tracked and removed from the seabed.	PS 2.1 Wet-parked equipment inventory maintained, with equipment removed from the seabed.	MC 2.1.1 Records demonstrate wet-parked equipment is recorded and removed.
	C 2.2 As-left survey to confirm no subsea infrastructure has been left in situ (except for buried scour protection mattresses).	PS 2.2 As-left survey undertaken to confirm no subsea infrastructure has been left in situ (except for buried scour protection mattresses).	MC 2.2.1 As-left survey demonstrates infrastructure and all items (except for buried scour protection mattresses) have been removed.
	C 2.3 Environmental monitoring program to confirm no unacceptable contamination or damage to the seabed or subsoil, caused by titleholder activities, exist within the title area.	PS 2.3 Environmental monitoring is undertaken.	MC 2.3.1 Monitoring report indicates environmental monitoring is undertaken.
	C 2.4 No planned anchoring	PS 2.4 Vessels operate only on DP	MC 2.4.1 No incidents of anchoring by project vessels.
	C 2.5 Scour protection mattresses greater than 1 m below the seabed are left in situ.	C 2.5 If scour mattresses are identified to be deeper than 1 m below seabed they are left in situ.	MC 2.5.1 Records demonstrate that the burial depth of mattresses left in situ were buried at a depth greater than 1 m below seabed.
EPO 3	C 3.1 Report any potential underwater cultural heritage finds to relevant stakeholders and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* and the *ATSIHP Act 1984*.	PS 3.1 New suspected UCH sites identified through the archaeological review reported to the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database within 21 days of the discovery.	MC 3.1.1 Records demonstrate any new suspected UCH sites identified through the archaeological review were reported to the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database within 21 days of the discovery.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
No adverse impact to UCH[27] without a permit.	C 3.2 Unexpected finds of potential UCH sites and features, including First Nations UCH, are managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.2.4.	PS 3.2 In the event a UCH[26] site or feature is identified, implement the Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.2.4.	MC 3.2.1 No non-compliance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure.
	C 3.3 Project inductions to all relevant marine crew, before the individual starts the activity, will include information about cultural features and heritage values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	PS 3.3 All relevant marine crew have completed project inductions that include information about cultural values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage for awareness.	MC 3.3.1 Records demonstrate all relevant marine crew have completed inductions that include cultural material.

[27] *UCH 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 (Cth).*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.3 Routine light emissions: External lighting on project vessels

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6	***Existing environment*** Physical environment – Section 4.4 Protected species – Section 4.6	***Consultation*** 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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Artificial light from project vessels and ROV					X	X	A	E	-	-	GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 4

Description of source of impact

Artificial lighting on the vessels could be required 24 hours a day over the duration of the Petroleum Activity for safety and navigational purposes. This safety and navigational lighting will generate light glow and direct illumination of surrounding surface waters. Most external lighting aboard the vessels is directed towards working areas such as the main decks, although spot lighting into the marine environment may also be used as needed. The ROV will also have lights; however, light emissions around the ROV are localised due to absorption in the water column.

Vessels and ROVs that may be required for the Petroleum Activity are described in Section 3.6. The main external lighting on vessels is around the working areas on the main deck, which is typically <10 m above sea level. External lighting for deck operations typically consists of bright white (metal halide, halogen, fluorescent) lights. Lighting is designed to adequately illuminate the relevant area for safe working conditions. Typical light intensity values are 5 to 10 lux for walkways, 50 lux for working areas, and about 100 lux for high intensity light areas.

Light intensity diminishes with inverse of distance squared (I received = I/r^2). Figure 6-1 presents a simple calculation of how received light diminishes with distance, assuming 100 lamps on the MCV and support vessel of low, medium and high intensity, each acting additively. Light received is diminished to about the equivalent of light that would be received from a full moon within about 200 m from the light source, and to that of a moonless clear night within about 1,500 m for low intensity lights and 3,000 m for high intensity lights.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

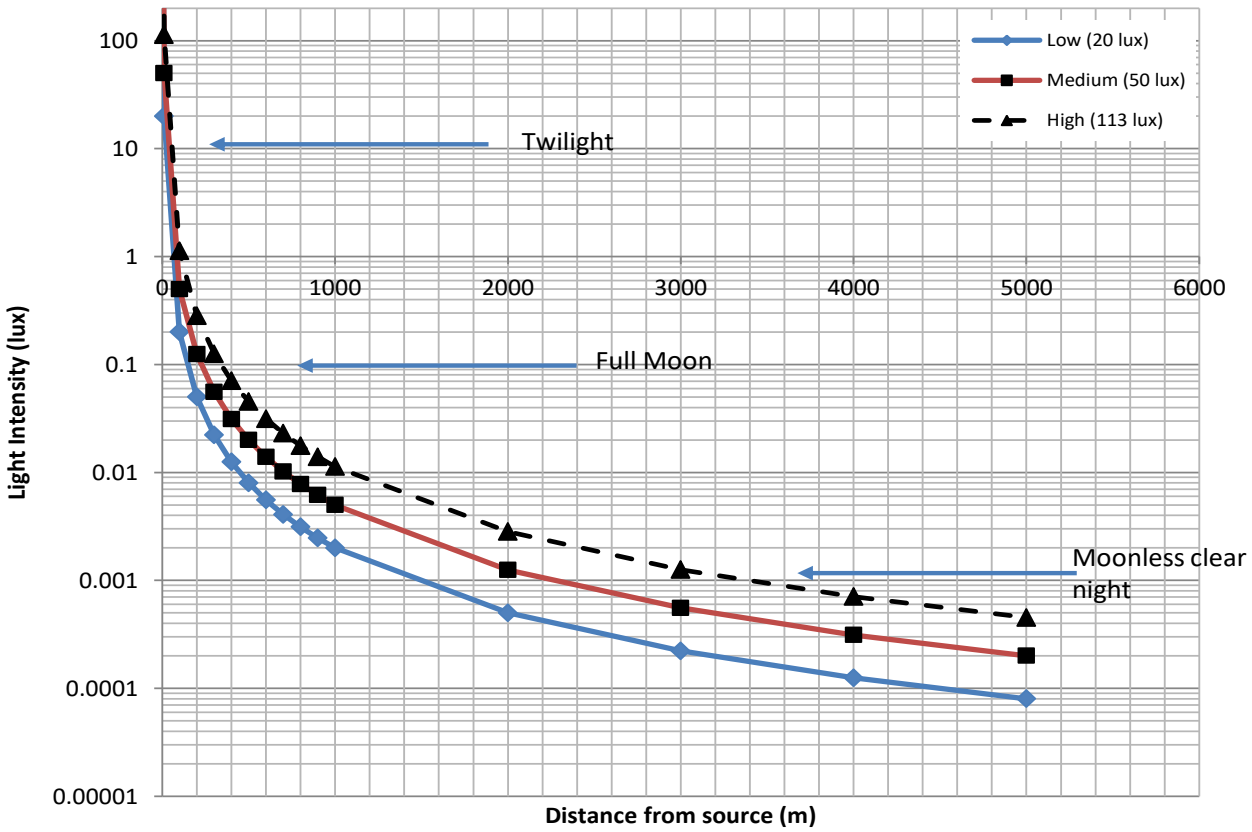


Figure 6-1: Diminishment of light with distance from source, assuming 100 lamps of low, medium and high intensity

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.

Artificial lighting has the potential to affect marine fauna that use visual cues for orientation, navigation or other purposes, resulting in behavioural responses that can alter foraging and breeding activity. The species with greatest sensitivity to light are marine turtles, seabirds and fish.

Potential impacts to marine fauna from artificial lighting may include:

- disorientation, or attraction or repulsion to the light
- disruption to natural behaviour patterns and cycles
- indirect impacts such as increased predation risks through attraction of predators.

These potential impacts depend on:

- wavelength and intensity of the lighting, and the extent to which the light spills into important wildlife habitat (such as foraging, breeding and nesting)
- the timing of light spill relative to the timing of habitat use by marine fauna sensitive to lighting effects
- the physiological sensitivity and resilience of the fauna populations that are at risk of potential effects.

The fauna within the area that may be impacted by artificial light emissions are predominantly pelagic fish, zooplankton and seabirds. There is no known critical habitat or threatened ecological communities that may be impacted by artificial light emissions from the Petroleum Activity. Artificial light emissions overlap several BIAs for cetaceans, seabirds and the white shark (Section 4.6).

Cetaceans

Southern right whales and pygmy blue whales may occur near the Operational Area. Both are seasonally present (Section 4.6.3) and may undertake biologically important behaviours. Cetaceans in general are not recognised as

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

being impacted by artificial light emissions, so they are not recognised as a threat for either pygmy blue whales or southern right whales. As such, impacts from artificial light emissions from the Petroleum Activity are not expected to result in impacts to these species.

Fish and zooplankton

Fish and zooplankton may be directly or indirectly attracted to light. Experiments using light traps have found some fish and zooplankton species are attracted to light sources (Meekan & Radford, 2010), with traps drawing catches from up to 90 m (Milicich, M.J, et al., 1992). Lindquist, et al. (2005) concluded from a study that light fields around oil and gas activities resulted in an enhanced abundance of clupeids (herring and sardines) and engraulids (anchovies), both of which are known to be highly photopositive.

The concentration of organisms attracted to light results in an increase in food source for predatory species, and marine predators are known to aggregate at the edges of artificial light halos. Shaw, et al. (2002), in a similar light study, noted juvenile tunas (*Scombridae*) and jacks (*Carangidae*), which are highly predatory, may have been preying on concentrations of zooplankton attracted to the light fields around oil and gas activities. This could potentially lead to increased predation rates compared to unlit areas.

Short-finned eels are an important cultural value of Traditional Owners, with both GMTOAC and EMAC describing their importance during consultation. Short-finned eels may migrate through the operational area when moving between freshwater environments where they feed and mature and oceanic environments (such as the Coral Sea) where they spawn (Koster, 2021).

Short-finned eels undertake diel migrations in the water column, spending daylight hours in deep water and night hours near the sea surface. Short-finned eels do not feed during migration, so the diel migration is not in response to movements of prey. Koster, et al. (2021) suggested such movements may be predator avoidance. Predatory fishes may be attracted to artificial lighting at night due to the increase in prey abundance (due to light attraction of prey species); given short-finned eels do not feed during migration, the increased prey abundance around artificial light from vessels at night should not attract them. Studies of behavioural responses to artificial light in another species of anguillid eel showed they avoided artificial light when foraging (Matsushige, 2023). This suggests short-finned eels may also avoid artificial light; however, Matsushige & Hibino's (2023) work related to foraging in freshwater environments, which is a different life history phase than migration in the sea.

Short-finned eels occur throughout south-eastern Australia, hence only a small portion of the total population would credibly occur within the Operational Area. Tagging by Koster, et al. (2021) observed eel migration during April, which is outside the planned execution period for Minerva subsea infrastructure removal. On this basis, negligible impacts to short-finned eels from artificial light emissions from the Petroleum Activity are expected.

Light spill from the project vessels onto the surrounding surface waters, particularly during night-time activities, is likely to result in aggregations of fish around the project vessels as they are attracted to the light and increased food availability. However, the Operational Area does not contain any significant feeding, breeding or aggregation areas for important fish species, and the light emissions will only occur while vessels are undertaking the Petroleum Activity. No impacts to white sharks are expected to occur from light emissions. The potential for increased predation activity and impact to fish and zooplankton is anticipated to be temporary and minor.

Seabirds and migratory shorebirds

Negative potential impacts to seabirds and migratory shorebirds attracted by artificial lighting can include disorientation that causes collision, entrapment, stranding, grounding and interference with navigation (being drawn off course from usual migration routes). Migratory shorebirds may use less preferable roosting sites to avoid lights and may be exposed to increased predation where lighting makes them visible at night (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018). These behavioural responses may cause injury or death. Seabird mortalities from collisions have been found to correlate to conditions of poor visibility (cloud, fog, or rain) and proximity to nearby seabird colonies **Invalid source specified.**.

Seabirds may either be attracted by the light source itself or indirectly, as structures in deepwater environments tend to attract marine life at all trophic levels, creating food sources and shelter for seabirds (Surman, 2002) (Wiese, et al., 2001). Availability of roosting refuge at sea and increased food availability may be the most important reasons seabirds are attracted to offshore oil and gas infrastructure (Wiese, et al., 2001).

Foraging BIAs for several species of seabirds overlap the Operational Area. However, no nesting BIAs overlap the 20 km buffer of the Operational Area. During the Petroleum Activity, a small number of seabirds and migratory shorebirds may be attracted to the project vessels within the Operational Area. However, as this is not expected to result in impacts to birds beyond a temporary change in behaviour, any impact is anticipated to be temporary and minor. Any collision between the birds and project vessels because of the attraction are highly unlikely due to the lack of aggregation areas for birds over the Operational Area.

Seabirds typically nest on isolated islands, and there are no known nesting locations for threatened or migratory seabirds within 20 km of the Operational Area. Hence impacts to fledgling seabirds listed as threatened or migratory under the EPBC Act will not occur.

The critically endangered orange-bellied parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) was identified to likely migrate within the Operational Area. Habitat loss and predation are identified as major threats to the species with illuminated boats also identified as a potential barrier to migration (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016).. . Orange-bellied parrots migrate to breed in Melaleuca in south-west Tasmania, with birds arriving in early October and

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

departing after the breeding season usually in March and April. After breeding, migrating birds move northwards up the west coast of Tasmania via King Island to the mainland during autumn (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016). The southward migration tends to be rapid, while northward migration in autumn across western Bass Strait is more prolonged with highest concentration of birds between the western coast of Tasmania and King Island (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016). Migration is not synchronous

On the mainland, birds are usually found in locations associated with coastal saltmarshes and adjacent pastures, close to free-standing water bodies (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016). The nearest saltmarsh habitat is the associated with the Curdies River estuary, approximately 30 km north of the Operational Area. The timing of the Petroleum Activity may overlap with individuals during the northward and southwards migration to/from the mainland, however, migration is typically more concentrated around King Island (around 127 km south east of the Operational Area, with the Operational Area occurring on the outer western-most boundary of their migration route (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016). Any impacts to orange-bellied parrots would be limited to short-term behavioural disturbance to a small number of individuals. This would not affect long-term population viability.

Marine turtles

The impacts of light on nesting and hatchling marine turtles have been well documented. Adult marine turtles may avoid nesting on beaches that are brightly light (Witherington, 1992) (Price, et al., 2018)and adult and hatchling turtles can be disorientated and unable to find the ocean in the presence of direct light or sky glow (Price, et al., 2018; Thums, et al., 2016; Witherington, 1992; Lorne K.J, 2007)).

The PMST search identified three EPBC Act listed marine reptile species with potential to occur or have habitat within the Operational Area and EMBA: loggerhead, leatherback and green turtles. However, neither green nor loggerhead turtles are expected to occur within the EMBA, with both species rarely seen off the Victorian coast, preferring warmer climates in northern and eastern Australia. While breeding behaviour for the leatherback turtle was identified as likely to occur within the EMBA, these waters do not represent critical habitat for the species, nor has breeding for the leatherback turtle been recorded in Victoria (Limpus, 2009).

It is possible individual turtles may be encountered traversing the EMBA during the proposed activity. However, only very low numbers of marine turtles would be encountered, given their habitat preferences. Impacts of artificial light emissions on marine turtles will be limited to temporary behavioural impacts (such as attraction) of individual animals. Localised behavioural impacts to individual marine turtles from light emissions are considered negligible, with no impact predicted at a community or population level.

Cultural features and heritage values

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrating that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Cumulative impacts

Several petroleum activities are either underway, or proposed to begin, in the Otway Basin within the next five years. Those that may occur in the vicinity of the Operational Area include:

- Offshore Gas Victoria drilling and plug and abandonment activities (Beach Energy)
- Otway offshore operations (Casino, Netherby and Henry Revision) (Amplitude Energy).

Most of Beach Energy's operational area lies beyond the Minerva Operational Area, with the closest well site about 16 km away. While Beach Energy's operational area partially overlaps VIC/L22, an access agreement between Beach and Woodside precludes Beach undertaking survey activities in VIC/L22 while Woodside's equipment removal activities are underway.

The petroleum pipeline (VIC/PL37) transporting produced fluids from the Casino, Netherby and Henry fields is adjacent to part of VIC/PL33. IMR activities on VIC/PL37 (operated by Amplitude Energy) could be conducted at any time in response to conditions requiring urgent attention (such as damage to the pipeline risking structural integrity). However, such conditions occur very infrequently. Consultation with Amplitude Energy indicated it did not have any planned IMR activities that overlapped with the removal activities described in this EP.

Cumulative artificial lighting from concurrent equipment removal and mobile offshore drilling unit activities may result in behavioural disturbance to fauna (such as attraction and avoidance) occurring over a larger area. The nature of such behavioural disturbance is reasonably expected to be the same as caused by the MCV alone. The Bonney Upwelling occurs annually west of VIC/L22 from about November to April, which results in increased phytoplankton productivity and in turn supports higher trophic levels.

Artificial light emissions from fishing and shipping activities within the Operational Area are negligible (Sections 4.10 and 4.10.4). Historical commercial fishing effort in the Operational Area is very low, and vessel-based activities in fisheries that may be active within the Operational Area are typically restricted to daylight hours. Commercial shipping activity is concentrated well to the south of the Operational Area. Hence, light emissions from commercial fishing and shipping will not credibly result in cumulative impacts.

The coastline near the Operational Area is largely vegetated with little artificial lighting, except the town of Port Campbell, which is about 7 km from the Operational Area at the closest point. The shoreline near Port Campbell that

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

faces the Operational Area consists of cliffs, hence direct light from Port Campbell is largely obscured from the Operational Area and unlikely to cause cumulative impacts.

Given the nature and scale of artificial light emissions from the Petroleum Activity and third parties, the potential for cumulative impacts is minor.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[28]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
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.	The Operational Area overlaps several foraging BIAs for seabirds, but there are no breeding BIAs within the Operational Area or EMBA (Section 4.6.4). Seabird foraging may be associated with the Bonney Upwelling during summer months, with the upwelling feature typically occurring between Kangaroo Island and Portland, west of the Operational Area. Species of albatross are assumed to more likely be present outside their breeding season, as breeding occurs on islands far from the Operational Area. Breeding typically occurs during spring and summer months. Wedge-tailed and short-tailed shearwaters forage in the region from August to May, which overlaps the planned period for the Petroleum Activity. Varying the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid shearwater foraging periods would eliminate a substantial portion of the year, including the periods of best metocean conditions. This would result in Woodside being unable to meet the requirements of General Direction 2016, which is not tolerable to Woodside. Hence the cost of implementing this control (a	Grossly disproportionate. Implementation of the control requires considerable cost sacrifice for minimal environmental benefit. The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained.	No

[28] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[28]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		greater risk of non-compliance with General Direction 2016) is grossly disproportionate to the environmental benefit.		
Limit external lighting to that required for navigational and safety requirements, except for emergencies.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Limiting artificial lighting during the Petroleum Activity reduces the potential for impacts to marine fauna. Minimum lighting requirements for safe navigation and operations will be maintained.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrificed.	Yes 4.1
Implement the Offshore Seabird Management Plan to minimise potential for light attraction, including: • standardisation and maintenance of record keeping and reporting of seabird interactions • procedures for 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.	F: Control is feasible but a minimum level of lighting is required on project vessels for safety. CS: Costs associated with implementation.	Adaptive management framework outlined in the Offshore Seabird Management Plan will prevent population-level impacts, and the care and release protocol will reduce impacts at the individual level. Refer to Section 7.2.3 for more information about the seabird intervention and adaptive management framework in the Offshore Adaptive Management Plan.	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 4.2
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
Restrict the Petroleum Activity to daylight hours, eliminating the need for external work lights.	F: No. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Components of the Petroleum Activity cannot safely be completed within a 12-hour day shift. As such, the need for external lighting cannot safely be eliminated.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Substitute external lighting with light sources designed to minimise impacts to fauna by:	F: Yes. Replacing external lighting with lighting appropriate for turtles and seabirds is technically feasible,	Given the potential impacts to turtles, nesting seabirds and fledglings during this activity are insignificant, implementation of this	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[28]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
• using flashing or intermittent lights instead of fixed beam • using motion sensors to turn lights on only when needed • using luminaires with spectral content appropriate for the species present • avoiding high intensity light of any colour.	although considered not practicable. CS: Significant cost sacrifice. Retrofitting 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 aboard project vessels.	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.		
Manage timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid sensitive life cycles for light-sensitive marine fauna.	F: Yes. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing project vessels for specific timeframes.	Limitation on timing of the activity imposes substantial schedule constraints and risks not complying with the timeframes specified by General Direction 2016. Given the nature and scale of impacts from artificial light emissions, the cost outweighs the environmental benefit.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
Retrofit vessel lighting in accordance with design principles outlined in National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020)	F: No. External lighting on vessels is often designed to meet specific occupational and navigation safety requirements and hence may not readily be retrofitted without compromising these requirements (as in, the safety cost may be substantial). CS: Retrofitting imposes substantial time and cost to implement.	Retrofitting the lighting may reduce impacts of artificial light emissions. Retrofitting considerations include: • using adaptive light controls to manage light timing, intensity and colour • lighting only the object or area intended – keep lights near the ground, directed and shielded to avoid light spill • using lowest intensity lighting appropriate for the task • using non-reflective, dark-coloured surfaces • using lights with reduced or filtered blue, violet and ultraviolet wavelengths. Lighting will be limited to that required for navigational and safety requirements, which meets in part the intent of the best practice light design guidelines.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[28]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 artificial 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, artificial light emissions may result in localised impact to marine fauna with no lasting effect. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 4 No impacts to marine fauna greater than that caused by minimum required light emissions for safe work and navigation	C 4.1 Limit external lighting to that required for navigational and safety requirements, except for emergencies.	PS 4.1 Lighting will be limited to the minimum required for navigation and safety requirements in accordance with the *Navigation Act 2012* and associated Marine Orders 30 and 21.	MC 4.1.1 Inspection verifies no excessive light being used beyond that required for safe work and navigation.
	C 4.2 Implement the Offshore Seabird Management Plan to minimise potential for light attraction.	PS 4.2 Implement an Offshore Seabird Management Plan that includes: • standardisation and maintenance of record keeping and reporting of seabird interactions • procedures on seabird intervention, care and management • adaptive management framework that implements additional mitigations if interactions with nocturnal seabirds occur • regular reporting requirement for seabirds (unintentional death of, or injury to, seabirds that constitute MNES).	MC 4.2.1 Records demonstrate the Offshore Seabird Management Plan is implemented.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.4 Routine acoustic emissions: Generation of noise from project vessels and helicopter operations

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environment*** Protected places – Section 4.8	***Consultation*** 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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Generation of underwater noise from project vessels, ROV, subsea cutting and infrastructure deburial activities	-	-	-	-	X	X	A	E	-	-	LC S GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 5,6
Generation of atmospheric noise from helicopter, drone operations	-	-	-	-	X	X	A	E	-	-			
Generation of underwater noise from acoustic survey equipment within Operational Area	-	-	-	-	X	X	A	E	-	-			

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. The main source of noise from a DP vessel relates to using thrusters while it is maintaining position. McCauley (1998) measured underwater broadband noise equivalent to about 182 dB re 1 µPa at 1 m – root mean square (rms) sound pressure level (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 the 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 nearer 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 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. SSS operating

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

The shears will generate underwater noise. Noise emissions from cutting tools will be intermittent and relatively brief. Woodside's experience using shears to cut the Minerva pipeline during Campaign 1 indicated a shear cut was completed in less than 5 seconds, with typically 6 to 8 minutes required to set up the tooling between each cut. While shear cutting noise is short duration, it is not an impulsive noise source; rather, it a continuous noise source with a short duration.

Deburial and cut pipe recovery will be carried out with the PRT. This mechanical tool is not expected to generate underwater noise above any other mechanical tools used during the Petroleum Activity. Deburial to expose a pipe end or to access buried scour protection mattresses with the airlift pump will generate underwear noise, however will also be intermitted and relative brief.

Helicopter and drone noise

Vessel crew transfers are expected to occur in port; however, helicopter transfers may also be undertaken where required for operational, logistical or safety reasons, including crew change-outs, ad hoc personnel transfers or medical evacuations. Helicopter activities may occur within the Operational Area, including take-off and landing on vessel 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 was audible in air for four minutes before it passed 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)

Drones may also be used during the Petroleum Activity. Noise generated by these are expected to be within the sound levels produced by helicopters.

Underwater sound transmission loss modelling

Woodside commissioned JASCO to model underwater noise sound transmission loss for the Minerva decommissioning activities (Connell, et al., 2024) The modelling considered several sound sources in the Minerva field, including simultaneous noise from multiple sources, to inform cumulative impact assessment. The sound-producing activities considered by (Connell, et al., 2024) that are relevant to the Petroleum Activity are vessel noise from a MCV removing subsea infrastructure, including pipelines, following a track and making headway at a rate of 240 m/day.

The relevant scenario modelled by JASCO (Connell, et al., 2024) is summarised in Table 6-4. Spectra for these noise sources are shown in Figure 6-2 (MPSV – Subsea infrastructure removal, is the remaining relevant source for Campaign 2).

Table 6-4: Description of modelled scenarios

Scenario	Site(s)	Location	Operation name	Operation description	Operation time
4	7	500 m from Minerva Well-3	MCV subsea infrastructure removal	MCV removing subsea infrastructure and pipeline – 240 m/day	24 hours

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

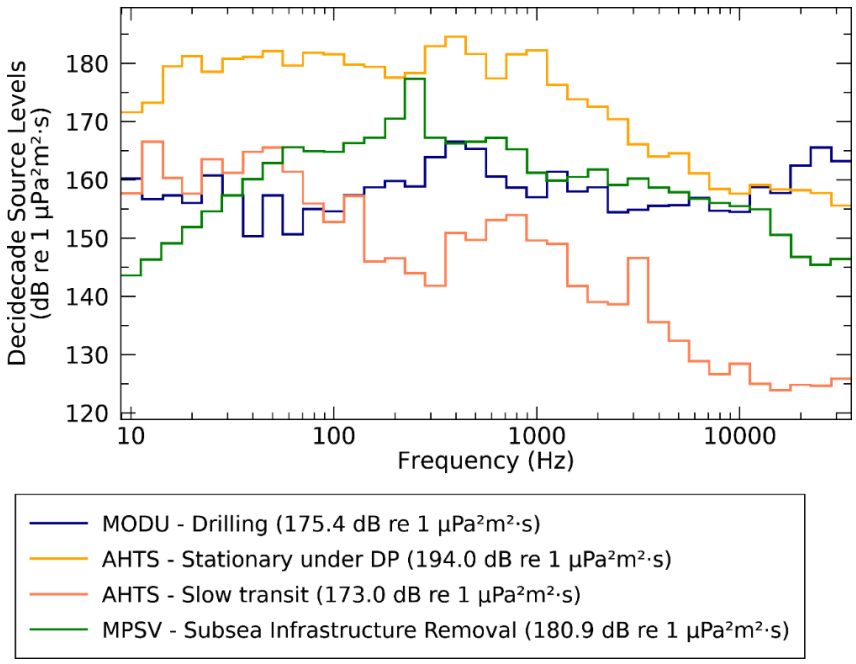


Figure 6-2: Energy source level spectra (in decidecade frequency-band) for all sound sources (JASCO, 2024)

The JASCO study (Connell, et al., 2024) assessed distances from operations where underwater sound levels reached thresholds corresponding to various levels of potential impact to marine fauna. These included marine mammals, turtles and fish. Due to the variety of species considered, several different thresholds were used for evaluating effects, including mortality, injury, temporary reduction in hearing sensitivity, and behavioural disturbance.

The modelling methodology considered scenario-specific source levels and range-dependent environmental properties. Estimated underwater acoustic levels for non-impulsive (continuous) noise sources presented as peak sound pressure levels (SPL, L_p), and as accumulated sound exposure levels (SEL, LE) as appropriate for different noise effect criteria. The duration of the SEL accumulation is defined as integrated over a 24-hour period.

The SEL_{24h} is a cumulative metric that reflects the dosimetric impact of noise levels over 24 hours based on the assumption that an animal is consistently exposed to such noise levels at a fixed position. The corresponding SEL_{24h} radii represent an unlikely worst-case scenario. More realistically, mobile fauna (e.g., marine mammals) would not stay in the same location for 24 hours. Therefore, a reported radius for SEL_{24h} criteria does not mean that marine fauna travelling within this radius of the source will be injured, but rather that an animal could be exposed to the sound level associated with impairment if it remained in that location for 24 hours.

Cumulative impacts

Although the Operational Area overlaps the operational area for Beach Energy's petroleum activities, the agreement between Woodside and Beach Energy is such that no activities are expected to be operating concurrently and therefore cumulative noise impacts are not credible.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Marine mammals

Marine mammals that may occur within the operational area are listed in Table 4-6, which predominantly include migratory and threatened cetaceans and the Australian sea-lion (an otariid, or eared, seal). Anthropogenic noise has been identified as a threat to several cetaceans that may occur within the operational area, including the pygmy blue whales and southern right whales – both of which have BIAs overlapping and in proximity to the operational area (Section 4.5).

Marine mammals rely on sound for critical life functions such as detecting predators, navigation and identifying prey (Erbe, 2012) (Erbe, et al., 2015); (Weilgart, 2007). Underwater noise can affect these life functions, cause behaviour changes and/or cause injury through temporary threshold shift (TTS) and permanent threshold shift (PTS).

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, including updated thresholds for auditory injury, which includes PTS, and TTS adopted in October 2024 (National Marine Fisheries Service, 2024)Thresholds for potential hearing impairment, in terms of PTS or TTS, are presented as 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 (SEL24h). The SEL24h thresholds are frequency weighted according to the auditory weighting categories of types of cetaceans, including low frequency cetaceans, specifically large

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 6-5: 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).*

The Operational Area overlaps part of the pygmy blue whale foraging BIA associated with the Bonney Upwelling. Migrating pygmy blue whales may be exposed to underwater noise generated by the Petroleum Activity. While the Operational Area lies offshore off the humpback whale migration corridor, there is potential for humpback whales to be exposed to underwater noise generated by the Petroleum Activity.

The Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a) a recovery plan made under the EPBC Act, defines BIAs for pygmy blue whales, with particular emphasis placed on foraging areas and migration corridors. As noted above, the Operational Area partially overlaps the foraging BIA associated with the Bonney Upwelling. The Guidance on Key Terms within the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2021) elaborates on the recovery plan and makes points that relate to assessing underwater noise impacts to pygmy blue whales in this EP (Table 6-6).

Table 6-6: Selected definitions from Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2021) for elements of the Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a) relevant to the Petroleum Activity

Recovery plan element	Definition
'Anthropogenic noise in biologically important areas will be managed such that any blue whale continues to utilise the area without injury, and is not displaced from a foraging area'	The intent of this requirement is to ensure any blue whale can continue to forage with a high degree of certainty in a foraging area, and that any blue whale is not displaced from a foraging area. In instances where a threat of environmental harm exists and there is scientific uncertainty as to the outcome, a precautionary approach must be taken. A precautionary approach should be taken to the management of industry activities proposed to occur in or adjacent to designated BIAs (foraging areas) due to the increased likelihood of whales foraging in those locations at critically important times. Activities proposed to occur outside designated foraging areas must adopt best practice adaptive management approaches in the event that indicators of whale foraging (such as aggregating in a particular area) are evident to ensure that impacts to whales are not unacceptable, such as injury or displacement.
Definition of 'a foraging area'	Foraging – verb (i) to wander in search of supplies (Macquarie Dictionary 8th ed., 2020). Feeding – verb (i) to take food; eat; graze (Macquarie Dictionary 8th ed., 2020). Noting the potential for whale foraging and feeding to occur in areas of high primary productivity outside of designated foraging areas, consideration also needs to be given to management of industry activities and underwater anthropogenic noise where opportunistic foraging potential exists. In areas other than those identified in the Conservation Management Plan or National Conservation Values Atlas (described in points (i) and (ii) above), where it can be reasonably predicted that blue whale foraging is probable, known or whale presence is detected, adaptive management should be used during industry activities to prevent unacceptable impacts (as in, no injury or biologically significant behavioural

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	disturbance) to blue whales from underwater anthropogenic noise. In-field observations of actual whale feeding are difficult to detect, so indicators of probable foraging should be used as a proxy.
Definition of 'displaced from a foraging area'	The recovery plan requirement, Action A.2.3, applies in relation to BIAs. A whale could be displaced from a foraging area if impact is not mitigated. This means underwater anthropogenic noise should not: • stop or prevent any blue whale from foraging • cause any blue whale to move on when foraging • stop or prevent any blue whale from entering a foraging area. It is considered that a whale is displaced from a foraging area if foraging behaviour is disrupted, regardless of whether the whale can continue to forage elsewhere within that foraging area. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of displacement occurring during operations where modelling indicates behavioural disturbance within a foraging area may occur.
Definition of 'injury to Blue Whales'	For interpreting and applying Action Area A.2 of the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan, injury is both permanent and temporary hearing impairment (PTS and TTS) and any other form of physical harm arising from anthropogenic sources of underwater noise.

Based on the Guidance on Key Terms within the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2021) underwater noise emissions from the Petroleum Activity must not:

- result in TTS or PTS to pygmy blue whales
- displace a pygmy blue whale from a foraging BIA.

JASCO's sound transmission loss modelling study (Connell, et al., 2024) indicated the SEL_{24h} threshold for PTS would not be exceeded at ranges of >30 m (Table 6-7, Figure 6-3). Hence, a marine mammal would be required to remain within 30 m of the MCV for 24 hours to receive sufficient noise energy to exceed this threshold; this is not credible.

The SEL_{24h} threshold for TTS may occur at ranges of up to 670 m for marine mammals, with 0.37 km^2 the maximum area ensonified above the TTS threshold (Table 6-7, Figure 6-3). While the modelling indicates the SEL_{24h} TTS threshold may be exceeded, this scenario would require a marine mammal to remain within the R_{max} radii (as per functional hearing group) for 24 hours continuously. Marine mammals naturally move within the environment, and it is not credible that an animal would remain within the R_{max} for a sufficient period to induce TTS. Observation of southern right whales with calves by Nielsen, et al. (2019), which are known to move slowly and have long residence times in coastal waters while calving and nursing, recorded a minimum observed speed of 0.18 m/s (about 0.6 km/h) and an average movement speed of 0.64 m/s (about 2.3 km/h). Southern right whales typically calve and nurse in shallow coastal waters so these behaviours are unlikely to occur in the Operational Area; the southern right whale reproduction BIA lies 3 km from the Operational Area at the closest point. Consequently, the Petroleum Activity will not credibly cause TTS in any marine mammals.

No injury – as defined by the Guidance on Key Terms within the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2021) – will credibly occur to pygmy blue whales (which are low-frequency cetaceans).

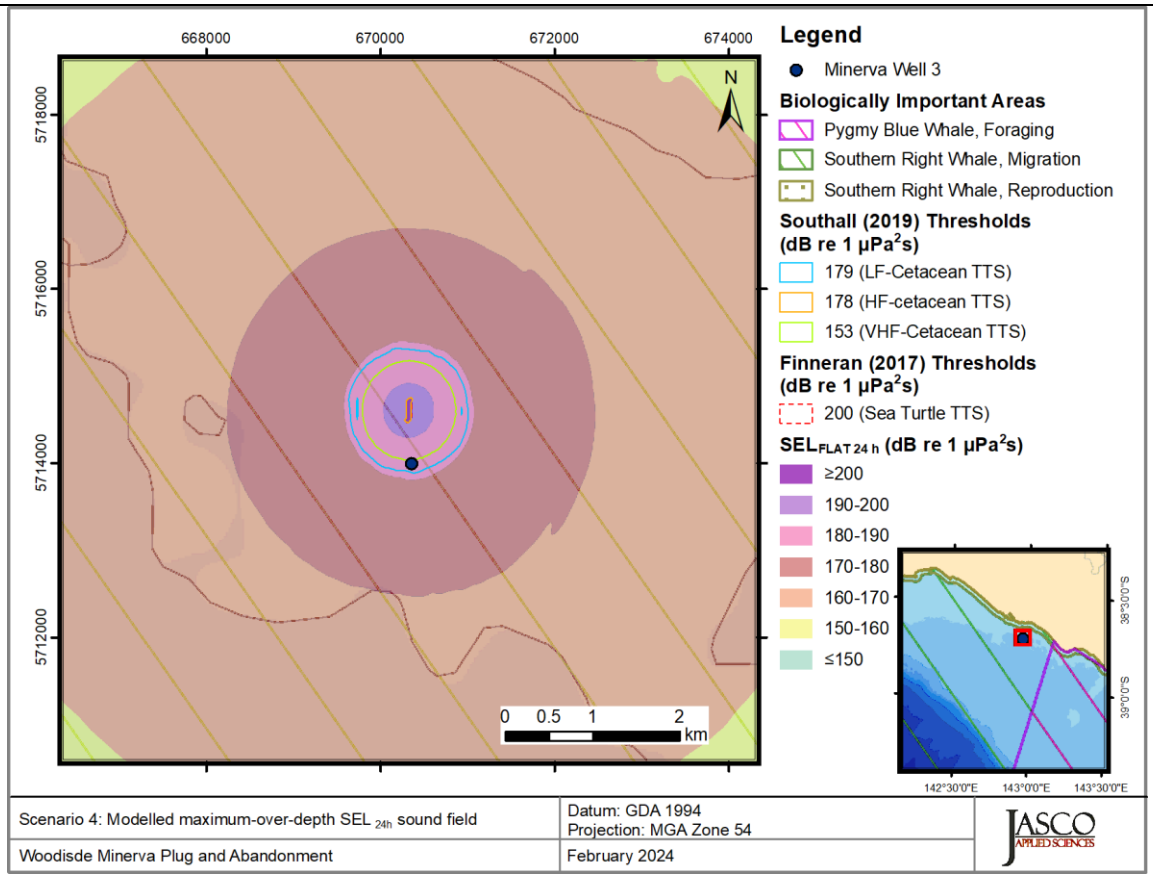
Table 6-7: Scenario 4 (equipment removal) SEL_{24h} – maximum (R_{max}) horizontal distances to frequency-weighted SEL_{24h} permanent and temporary threshold shift thresholds based on Southall, et al. (2019) and Finneran, et al. (2017) and area ensonified

Hearing group	PTS		TTS	
	R_{max} (km)	***Area (km^2)***	***R_{max} (km)***	***Area (km^2)***
Low-frequency cetaceans	0.03	/	0.67	0.37
High-frequency cetaceans	-	-	0.03	/
Very high-frequency cetaceans	0.03	/	0.53	0.24
Otariid seals	-	-	0.03	/

A dash (-) indicates the level was not reached within the limits of the modelled resolution (20 m).

A slash (/) indicates the area is less than an area associated with the modelled resolution (0.0013 km^2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Sound level contour map showing weighted maximum-over-depth SEL_{24h} results, along with isopleths for TTS in low and very-high-frequency cetaceans. Thresholds omitted here were not reached or not long enough to display graphically (Connell, et al., 2024).

Figure 6-3: Scenario 4 – Subsea infrastructure removal, accumulated SEL_{24h}

JASCO's modelling study (Connell, et al., 2024) predicted behavioural impacts for low-, high- and very-high-frequency cetaceans could occur at a maximum range (R_{max}) of up to 2.40 km from the MCV (Table 6-8 and Figure 6-4). The results indicate the behavioural impact threshold for low-frequency cetaceans will be exceeded within the pygmy blue whale foraging BIA. As such, there is the potential for pygmy blue whales near the MCV to suffer behavioural disturbance. Behavioural responses are hard to predict, but the received level of sound intensity contributes to such responses (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2019).

Studies of blue whales foraging near large ships (with greater source levels than the MCV) showed no observable behavioural effects until the range between whales and large ships was <900 m (McKenna, 2011)substantially less than the 2.40 km R_{max} range for the 120 dB SPL L_p behavioural disturbance threshold predicted by JASCO (Connell, et al., 2024). This suggests the 120 dB SPL L_p threshold may be overly conservative for foraging blue whales.

McKenna (2011) observed apparent changes in behaviour in feeding blue whales that experienced close passes (<900 m separation) with large ships, such as:

- increased time on the surface between feeding dives
- reduced number of feeding lunges during dives.

McKenna (2011) noted substantial variation between individual blue whales in response to close passes with large ships and suggested habituation to noise may explain such variation. Of note, McKenna (2011) did not observe any blue whales cease foraging activity in response to close passes with large vessels. This suggests the noise levels produced by the MCV may not be sufficient to displace pygmy blue whales from a foraging area, as defined in Table 6-6.

The results of the JASCO modelling study (Connell, et al., 2024) indicate the 120 dB SPL L_p behavioural impact threshold will not be exceeded within the southern right whale reproduction BIA, which is about 3 km from the operational area at the closest point. The behavioural impact threshold will be exceeded in the southern right whale migration BIA that overlaps the Operational Area. Equipment removal activities will only be conducted between November and April, which excludes the peak in southern right whale reproduction and migration activity in the vicinity of the Operational Area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-8: Scenario 4 (i.e. equipment removal) – summary of sound transmission loss modelling results for combined cetacean functional hearing groups behavioural and temporary threshold shift thresholds

SPL (L_p; dB re 1 µPa)	Behavioural response R_{max}* (km)	Behavioural Response $R_{95\%}$** (km)
180	N/A	N/A
170a	N/A	N/A
160	0.02	0.02
158b	0.02	0.02
150	0.06	0.06
140	0.34	0.32
130	0.89	0.85
120c	2.40	2.16
110	5.70	5.43
100	15.0	13.9

** R_{max} is the maximum range from the sound source predicted by the modelling at which the threshold value occurs.*

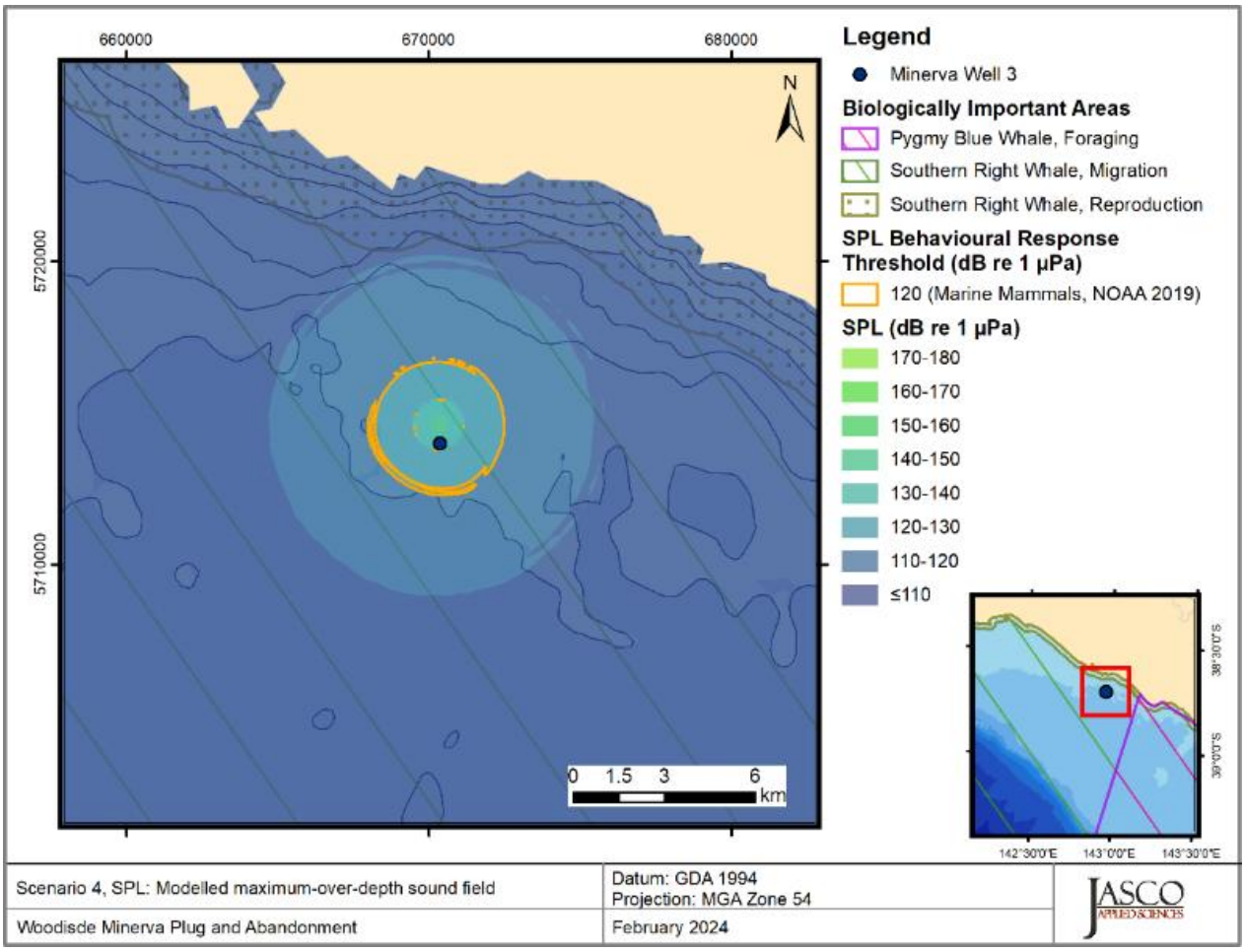
*** $R_{95\%}$ is the range within which the threshold value is reached 95% of the time.*

[a] 48 hr threshold for recoverable injury for fish with a swim bladder involved in hearing (Popper et al., 2014).

[b] 12 h threshold for TTS for fish with a swim bladder involved in hearing (Popper et al., 2014).

[c] Threshold for low frequency, high frequency and very high frequency cetacean behavioural response to non-impulsive noise (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2019).

N/A indicates the level was not reached within the limits of the modelled resolution (20 m).



Sound level contour map showing the unweighted maximum-over-depth sound field in 10 dB steps, and the isopleths for behavioural response threshold for marine mammals (from Connell, et al., 2024).

Figure 6-4: Scenario 4 – subsea infrastructure removal, accumulated sound pressure level

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Underwater noise from MBES is high-frequency in nature and overlaps the functional hearing range of high-frequency and very-high frequency cetaceans. High-frequency noise from MBES attenuates rapidly in the water column and will not credibly exceed PTS or TTS thresholds for high- and very high-frequency cetaceans. Behavioural impacts would be limited to short-term impacts, such as attraction or avoidance, and be localised within tens of metres from the noise source.

The Operational Area occurs near a southern right whale reproduction BIA, which is stated to be habitat critical to their survival in the National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale *Eubalaena australis* (DCCEEW, 2024). The Operational Area overlaps a migration BIA. The presence of southern right whales in this BIA is highly seasonal, with almost all observations of southern right whales in the region made between May and September, with the peak abundance in July and August (DCCEEW, 2024). Given the timing of the Petroleum Activity, southern right whales are very unlikely to be present near the Operational Area and biologically important breeding behaviour will not occur. Hence, there will be no impacts to southern right whales from underwater noise emissions during subsea infrastructure removal.

Marine turtles

Marine turtles are at low risk of mortality or permanent injury from continuous anthropogenic noise sources, such as project vessels (Popper, et al., 2014). Marine turtles have also been shown to avoid low-frequency sounds (DeRuiter & Doukara, K, 2012), with indications they have the highest hearing sensitivity in the frequency range of 100 to 700 Hz (Bartol & Musick, 2003). Accomando, et al. (2024) presented revised thresholds for auditory injury (PTS) and TTS onset in marine turtles from continuous (non-impulsive) noise, considering frequency-weighted SEL (Table 6-10). No numerical thresholds have been developed for the onset of behavioural responses in marine turtles from continuous sources (such as vessel noise).

The JASCO modelling study (Connell, et al., 2024) used the impact thresholds listed in Table 6-9 and Table 6-10 to assess the potential for impacts to marine turtles (and fishes, considered below). The results indicated the MCV would not exceed SEL_{24h} threshold for PTS in marine turtles. The SEL_{24h} threshold for TTS in marine turtles would only occur to R_{max} of 30 m. It is not credible that a marine turtle would remain within 30 m of the MCV vessel for 24 hours, hence the Petroleum Activity will not credibly cause TTS in marine turtles.

While more qualitative than the PST and TTS thresholds, the exposure criteria in Table 6-9 suggest impacts to marine turtles from underwater noise will be limited to masking and behavioural disturbance within hundreds of metres of the MCV. Given the lack of important turtle habitat and the low number of turtles in the region, such impacts will be limited to individual turtles. Functional hearing in marine turtles is adapted to low frequencies, hence impacts from MBES are unlikely to occur.

Table 6-9: Criteria for vessel noise exposure for fish and marine turtles, adapted from Popper, et al. (2014)

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: Swim bladder not involved in hearing (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: Swim bladder involved in hearing (primarily pressure detection)	(N) Low (I) Low (F) Low	170 dB SPL for 48 h	158 dB SPL for 12 h	(N) High (I) High (F) High	(N) High (I) Moderate (F) Low
Turtles	(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) 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

Sound pressure level dB re 1 µPa.

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, intermediate (I) – hundreds of metres, and far (F) – thousands of metres.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-10: Acoustic effects of continuous noise on turtles, weighted SEL_{24h}, Accomando, et al (2024)

PTS onset thresholds (received level) Weighted SEL_{24h} ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa²s)	TTS onset thresholds (received level) Weighted SEL_{24h} ($L_{E,24h}$; dB re 1 µPa²s)
198	178

Impacts to fish, sharks and rays

Fish, sharks and rays

All fish species can detect noise sources, although hearing ranges and sensitivities vary substantially between species. Sensitivity to sound pressure seems to be functionally correlated in fishes to the presence and absence of gas-filled chambers in the sound transduction system. These enable fishes to detect sound pressure and extend their hearing abilities to lower sound levels and higher frequencies (Popper, et al., 2014).

Based on anatomy, Popper, et al. (2014) classified fishes into three animal groups, comprising:

- fishes with swim bladders whose hearing does not involve the swim bladder or other gas volumes
- fishes whose hearing does involve a swim bladder or other gas volume
- fishes without a swim bladder that can sink and settle on the substrate when inactive.

The criteria defined in Popper, et al. (2014) for continuous (Table 6-9) noise sources on the above groups have been adopted.

Based on criteria developed by Popper, et al. (2014) for noise impacts on fish, project vessel noise has a low risk of resulting in mortality and a moderate risk of TTS impacts when fish are within tens of metres from the source. The most likely impacts to fish from noise will be behavioural responses, reducing any TTS impact. Individual demersal fish may be impacted in the vicinity of the Operational Area and tuna and billfish and other mobile pelagic species may transverse the Operational Area.

Short-finned eels were identified as a cultural value by EMAC and GMTOAC, and Traditional Owners have a long association with this species. Short-finned eels have a swim bladder not involved in hearing. Using the criteria in Table 6-9, there is negligible risk of mortality, injury or TTS from underwater noise arising from the Petroleum Activity. Masking and behavioural impacts may occur; however, these will be limited to within hundreds of metres of the MCV. The migration period for short-finned eels is protracted over autumn and summer (Todd, 1980)and the species is distributed across south-western Australia. Hence, masking and behavioural impacts to short-finned eels would only affect a small portion of the migrating population of eels, with no impacts on eels in their freshwater environments.

The Operational Area is not known to be an important spawning or aggregation habitat for commercially caught targeted species. Therefore, no impacts to fish stocks from underwater noise are expected. Any impacts from noise sources to fish, sharks and rays are anticipated to be temporary and minor and relate to behavioural changes only.

Birds

Birds are not particularly vulnerable to underwater noise but may be impacted by noise from helicopters. Routine helicopter operations are not planned but may be required in non-routine circumstances. The Operational Area is not a known seabird aggregation area, although several species may forage within it. Seabirds may be attracted to the presence of the vessel, hence there may be a higher density of birds around the vessel than in the surrounding environment.

Helicopter noise during landing and take-off may result in behavioural disturbance to seabirds. Seabirds are likely to move away from helicopter noise, resulting in a short-term behavioural disturbance. This impact would only occur during a short period (minutes) when helicopters are landing or taking off. Seabirds are expected to resume normal behaviour once the noise source is no longer in the Operational Area. As such, impacts to birds from noise emissions are limited to short-term, localised behavioural response, with recovery expected to occur once the noise source is no longer present.

Cultural features and heritage values

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrating that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
All vessels to comply with EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 interacting with cetaceans in relation to distances to cetaceans.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Implementation of controls for reduced vessel speed around cetaceans can potentially reduce the underwater noise footprint of a vessel and lower the likelihood of interaction above significant thresholds.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 5.1
Cease DP operations if a pygmy blue whale or southern right whale comes within 300 m (caution zone as per EPBC Regulations 8.1) of a vessel using DP.	F: No. Project vessels must reliably hold station during the Petroleum Activity to ensure safe and effective execution. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	Reliable station-keeping provided by DP is a safety-critical requirement. Ceasing DP operations could result in unacceptable safety risk, such as an increased risk of dropped objects while lifting equipment from the seabed. The Operational Area is in open water and there are no restrictions on cetacean movement. Any cetacean approaching the vessel while operating the DP system is free to move away if it is disturbed by the noise. DP operations will only start after 30 minutes of observations for whales by marine fauna observers (MFOs). This provides assurance that no whales are within the 300 m caution zone required by the EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 before starting DP operations. The safety risk associated with this control is unacceptable. The control is very unlikely to be required, given the other controls adopted to manage impacts of underwater noise from DP operations.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No
Good practice				
Do not undertake activities during the pygmy blue whale foraging period.	F: Yes. CS: Significant increased cost associated with restrictions on vessel availability.	Not undertaking equipment removal activities during the peak pygmy blue whale foraging period (January to March) would be effective in mitigating the impacts of underwater noise on pygmy	The cost outweighs the potential environmental benefit.	No

[29] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		blue whales. However, the peak foraging period coincides with the best weather conditions in the region to complete the work. Works outside the peak pygmy blue whale period may overlap the seasonal migration and calving of southern right whales, which partially transfers the risk from pygmy blue whales to southern right whales. During the tendering process, Woodside asked tenderers to avoid works during the peak in the pygmy blue whale foraging period (January to March inclusive). All tenderers that responded required the ability to work during the pygmy blue whale period because metocean conditions outside this period constrained safe operations. Excluding work during this period poses a risk to removing the Minerva subsea infrastructure as required by General Direction 2016. This risk is not tolerable to Woodside; hence the control is considered not feasible. Metocean analysis by Woodside confirms the need to work during the summer months, which provide the most suitable weather conditions. This is expected to provide the subsea infrastructure removal campaign with fewer weather delays, shortening the duration of the underwater noise sources. Working during suitable weather conditions may also reduce the noise emissions from the MCV while holding station as the DP system may not need to work as hard to hold position, resulting in a reduction of underwater noise emissions.		
Do not undertake activities during the peak southern right	F: Yes. CS: Woodside does not plan to remove the	Not undertaking equipment removal activities during the southern right whale	Benefit outweighs the cost.	Yes C 5.2

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
whale migration and calving period.1 May and ending on 31 October of any given year.	Minerva subsea infrastructure during the southern right whale migration and calving period (May to October) as weather conditions severely limit the number of working days.	migration and calving period (May to October) would be very effective in mitigating the impacts of underwater noise on southern right whales. However, works outside this period may overlap the peak foraging period for pygmy blue whales, which partially transfers the risk from southern right whales (endangered) to pygmy blue whales (critically endangered). Woodside does not plan to remove the Minerva subsea infrastructure during the southern right whale migration and calving period (May to October) as weather conditions severely limit the number of working days. As such, Woodside commits to restricting removal activities to between November and April inclusive.		
Prohibit timing of Beach Energy seabed survey in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 overlapping with the Petroleum Activity.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Beach Energy intends to undertake drilling and plug and abandonment activities that partially overlaps VIC/L22 (the production licence for Minerva). An access agreement is in place between Woodside and Beach Energy. The terms of the agreement allow Woodside to decline Beach Energy access when subsea infrastructure removal and plug and abandonment activities are underway. Preventing Beach Energy from undertaking plug and abandonment activities in VIC/L22 simultaneously with either subsea infrastructure removal reduces the potential for cumulative impacts. The timing of the Beach Energy survey is flexible, and Woodside routinely consults with Beach Energy as required.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 5.3

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Implement preventative maintenance system (PMS) on MCV.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Maintenance and inspection completed as scheduled in PMS reduces the generated noise emissions and associated impacts. Machinery maintenance is part of normal operations to verify operation in accordance with manufacturer guidelines. Propulsion systems on the vessels will be operated in accordance with manufacturer instruction and ongoing maintenance to allow efficient operation.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is standard practice.	Yes C 5.4
Limit vessel speeds to 6 knots or less in the Operational Area (excluding emergencies).	F: Yes. CS: Limiting vessel speeds within the Operational Area can readily be done but may result in additional time required to complete some activities.	Limiting vessel speeds may reduce machinery noise and cavitation, reducing underwater noise source levels in the Operational Area. Limiting vessel speeds also reduces the likelihood and consequence of vessel collisions with whales, providing additional benefit.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 5.5
Limit DP operations to daylight hours to enable MFOs to detect whales	F: Yes. CS: DP operations are required to undertake safe removal of infrastructure. Substantial additional costs would incur from limiting DP operations to daylight and would double the time required for the infrastructure removal to be completed.	The ability to detect whales in proximity to the equipment removal vessel during nighttime is severely diminished, as most detection methods (e.g., MFOs) cannot reliably detect whales in darkness. Restricting DP operations to daylight hours would ensure that this noise-generating activity only occurs when a reliable detection control is in place. However, limiting DP operations to daylight hours would effectively double the activity duration given that DP operations are required to safely undertake removal. This may potentially increase other environmental impacts (such as displacement of other marine users and prolonged noise emissions). This would also substantially increase the cost of undertaking the Petroleum Activity. The cost of limiting DP operations to daylight	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		hours is grossly disproportionate to the environmental benefit.		
Implement a whale Adaptive Management Plan (Refer to Section 7.2.6) detailing observation efforts and response required.	F: Yes. CS: Limiting DP operations if required can readily be done but may result in additional time required to complete some activities.	Adaptive management measures are intended to ensure that no whales are in proximity to vessels before commencing discrete activities that emit relatively high levels of underwater noise. This will reduce the noise levels received by whales, with a consequent reduction in potential impacts. The observation time period of 30 minutes provide sufficient time for MFOs to determine the presence of pygmy blue or southern right whales in proximity to the MCV before commencing activities that emit relatively high levels of underwater noise. Deferring these activities until no whales are present is an effective means of reducing noise levels received by whales. The control is reliant on the detection of whales, which is provided by MFOs. The requirement for MFOs to be trained and have relevant regional experience ensures MFOs are an effective detection control.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 5.6
Shut down the DP system if a whale is observed to move within 2.4 km of the MCV during DP.	F: No. Activities require lifting of equipment from the seabed, which is a hazardous operation for vessel crew and may not safely be ceased at short notice, depending on the activity. CS: Not considered.	The MCV will use DP to hold position while undertaking equipment removal activities. These activities require lifting equipment from the seabed, which is a hazardous operation for vessel crew and may not safely be ceased at short notice, depending on the activity. The Operational Area is in open water, with no constraints on the movement of whales. If a whale chooses to move within 2.4 km of the vessel while the vessel is holding station using DP, it is reasonable to assume the whale is not experiencing behavioural impacts that prevent	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		important biological behaviours, such as foraging or reproduction. It is reasonable to assume whales subjected to harmful behavioural disturbance would move away from the noise source. This assumption is consistent with the findings of Dunlop, et al. (2015, 2017), which found migrating humpback whales exhibited similar avoidance responses to a seismic vessel towing a small airgun whether the airgun was being discharged or not. Dunlop, et al. (2015, 2017) concluded the presence of the vessel itself, rather than the noise emissions, may explain the avoidance behaviour. The avoidance behaviour did not prevent humpback whales from migrating. Based on the reasonable assumption that whales moving near the vessel while using DP are not experiencing behavioural disturbance that prevents important biological behaviours, implementing a shutdown procedure for whales near the vessel does not reduce the impact of underwater noise emissions on important biological behaviours. Implementing a shutdown may increase the duration and costs of the removal activities due to the requirement to undertake 30 minutes of observations for whales before recommencing DP operations. A safe shutdown may not be possible, depending on the equipment removal activities. As such, the cost of the control is grossly disproportionate to the environmental benefit.		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) to monitor for whales.	F: Yes. CS: Significant increase in cost.	PAM may detect whales by their calls, which may detect whales when other controls are unavailable or unreliable. PAM typically works better for whales with high-frequency calls, such as sperm whales, killer whales and dolphins. PAM may be unreliable for detecting low-frequency cetaceans (Smith, et al., 2020), such as pygmy blue whales and southern right whales. PAM systems require a trained operator and are vulnerable to equipment failure. PAM detections may not reliably determine whale behaviour. Pygmy blue whale behaviour must be assessed to determine if they have been displaced from a foraging area. PAM may determine the presence of whales during night hours when MFOs are not effective. However, PAM may not reliably detect the range of a whale; range estimates from PAM typically require two or more receivers separated by several kilometres to reliably triangulate noise sources.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
At least one dedicated MFO to detect whales during daylight hours from MCV, with regionally relevant experience.	F: Yes. CS: MFO are routinely used during seismic surveys to implement reactive source controls (reducing or ceasing acoustic emission from seismic source) when whales are detected within Shu-down Zone. Determining whale behaviour is important in determining if a foraging pygmy blue whale has been displaced from a foraging area. MFOs provide a reliable method to observe and interpret whale behaviour.	MFOs may be effective at detecting whales when conditions are suitable. MFO detection rates may be reduced by: • high sea states, which make whales surfacing harder to detect • poor visibility conditions, such as fog, smoke, or haze • nighttime. Day lengths during summer months (when the Minerva subsea infrastructure removal campaign is planned) are approx. 15 hrs. MFOs alone to not reduce underwater noise impacts on whales, as they are a detection control. Upon	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 5.7

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		detection, a reduction in impact (if required) would rely on reducing or ceasing the noise emissions (e.g., not commencing operations requiring DP) or modifying the path between the noise source and the whale (e.g., moving away from the whale). Requiring MFOs observing during daylight hours on the equipment removal vessel could constrain activities if MFOs were unavailable (e.g., unwell). This could be mitigated by providing for vessel crew to observe for whales of the MFO is temporarily unavailable.		
Spotter aircraft to observe for whales.	F: Yes. CS: Significant increase in cost associated with spotter craft.	Spotter aircraft can detect whales in a large area relatively quickly. Spotter aircraft may more readily detect whales than observers aboard vessels but are subject to many of the same constraints; for example, daylight hours only, detection inhibited by degraded visibility from fog, smoke and higher sea states. Spotter aircraft are effective for surveying large areas, such as during seismic surveys where the vessel is continuously moving or undertaking population surveys. Spotter aircraft are less suitable for continuously surveying smaller areas, such as around the Operational Area for the equipment removal activities. Spotter aircraft are limited by endurance (such as fuel), and at least two spotter aircraft would be needed to continuously detect whales during daylight. Spotter aircraft introduce additional safety risks and may be restricted by weather conditions such as rain and strong wind. Spotter aircraft may detect whales at greater range from	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		the MCV than MFOs, but introduce new safety risks and costs. Cost estimates for suitable single spotter aircraft (twin piston engine with room for two passengers) with two MFOs are about $15,000 per day. Spotter aircraft offer little improvement in detecting whales near the MCV than MFOs. The increased detection range is of no benefit, as MFOs onboard the MCV can reliably detect cetaceans out to the maximum range at which modelling indicates the behavioural disturbance threshold will be exceeded (2.40 km).		
Drones to observe for whales.	F: Yes. Significant increase in cost of drone and operator for the duration of the activity.	Like spotter aircraft, drones can detect whales in a large area relatively quickly. They may more readily detect whales than observers aboard vessels but are subject to many of the same constraints. Drones are similar in many respects to spotter aircraft. Operational safety risks of drones are lower than spotter aircraft, but endurance and weather limitations are similar. Drones offer little improvement in detecting whales near the MCV than MFOs.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
Deploy additional vessel for MFOs	F: Yes CS: Significant additional vessel mobilisation and operating costs. Additional vessel presence would also introduce an additional source of underwater noise and vessel-related environmental impacts.	Deploying an additional vessel as a platform for MFOs may extend the range at which whale detections can be made. However, the effectiveness of the control is highly dependent on the type of vessel used. Smaller local charter vessels provide relatively low underwater noise but typically only allow observers to be positioned 3–4 m above sea level, substantially lower than the typical 10 m observation height available onboard the MCV, thereby reducing detection range. A larger	Disproportionate – the additional environmental impacts and operational costs outweigh the limited environmental benefit.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		vessel capable of providing a similar observation height would introduce substantial additional underwater noise and vessel-related impacts. Given impacts from underwater noise are predicted to be limited to 2.40 km for behavioural disturbance, MFOs onboard the MCV provide an effective means of detecting cetaceans that may be affected by the activity. Deployment of an additional vessel would provide little additional environmental benefit while introducing additional environmental impacts.		
Shore-based observers for whales	F: Yes CS: Additional personnel and logistical requirements for the duration of the activity.	The petroleum activity will occur within sight of shore (approximately 5 km from shore at the closest point). Shore-based observers may be used to detect whales in the vicinity of the operational area using telescopes. This method is used to survey southern right whales, which come very close to shore. Shore-based observers are subject to many of the same constraints (e.g., daylight hours only, degraded visibility form fog, smoke etc. inhibits detection, higher sea states inhibit detection) as MFOs onboard vessels. Shore-based observers offer little improvement in whale detection in proximity to the MCV than MFOs observing for marine fauna.	Disproportionate – additional personnel and logistics requirements outweigh the limited environmental benefit.	No
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Mooring or anchoring for vessel undertaking Petroleum Activity.	F: Several moorings would need to be laid to hold the MCV in a suitable position. Each mooring would need to be tested to verify its integrity before mooring the vessel.	Securing vessels to a mooring or using the anchor reduces the need for a support vessel to move under main engine power. This would reduce noise emissions from vessels. Mooring or anchoring would result in seabed disturbance.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	Installing moorings would require an additional vessel to pre-lay moorings or would require substantial additional time for the MCV to lay and recover moorings. Additional vessel(s) or additional time would increase the intensity or duration of environmental impacts of vessel operations. Using the vessel anchor would not provide a secure hold for equipment removal activities and would result in additional seabed disturbance. CS: Not considered, control not feasible as the vessel cannot work whilst moored and needs to remain exactly over the infrastructure to be removed which anchoring will not allow.	Moorings would need to be relocated frequently as equipment is removed. Anchored moorings introduce additional seabed disturbance and entanglement risk for cetaceans, and embedding anchors sufficiently may be challenging given the metocean conditions and shallow geology.		
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
Limit vessel DP thruster power.	F: No. Project vessels must reliably hold station during the Petroleum Activity to ensure safe and effective execution. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	DP systems typically require any thruster to be available to use up to its maximum power at any time; for example, to maintain position in response to large waves or swell. Constraining DP thruster power may not be permissible under vessel classifications, and DP is a safety-critical element for the Minerva subsea infrastructure activities. Hence limiting DP thruster power is not feasible. Operational experience with DP systems indicates thrusters typically run well below their maximum power much of the time, hence limiting DP thruster power would only reduce underwater noise for a relatively little portion of time. The nature of DP2 systems is that the total power to the system does not exceed 50%. This is a requirement	Not considered – control not feasible.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		to provide redundancy in the event of a failure of a component (or components), with the reserve power above the 50% limit available for emergency use (such as due to the loss of a thruster). The DP2 standard allows individual components of the system to exceed 50%; however, the total system remains below 50%. Hence, the 50% limitation on the DP2 system is not implemented as an environmental control (it is not something done to reduce likelihood or consequence of impacts); it is an inherent feature of the DP2 system on the MCV. The components in a DP2 system do not emit the same levels of noise at a given level of power. For example, tunnel thrusters such as a bow thruster emit substantially higher noise than main engines providing the same amount of thrust. The relationship between the level of power applied to DP system components (thrusters, main engines, azipods, etc) may also not have a simple relationship. Limiting power to the system may not result in a reduction in underwater noise source levels; noise from a vessel highly depends on the nature of the system components (tunnel thrusters, azipods, etc). Based on the points above, limiting the power of the DP2 system does not provide an environmental benefit. The 50% power limitation is also an inherent characteristic of the DP2 system. Hence, this has not been adopted as a control, as it does not reduce environmental impacts or risks.		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[29]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 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, noise emissions may result in localised and low-level impact on environmental features or areas of low significance. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 5 No injury of EPBC Act listed marine fauna as a result of noise generated by the Petroleum Activity. EPO 6 Undertake the Petroleum Activity in a manner that does not cause acoustic injuries to, or prevent biologically important behaviours of, pygmy blue whales and southern right whales.	C 5.1 All vessels to comply with EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans in relation to distances to cetaceans.	PS 5.1 Project vessels comply with EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans, including the following measures[30]: • Vessels will not travel faster than 6 knots within 300 m of a cetacean or turtle (caution zone) and not approach closer than 100 m of a whale. • Vessels will not approach closer than 50 m for a dolphin or turtle and 100 m for a whale, except animals bow riding. • If the cetacean or turtle shows signs of being disturbed, vessels will immediately withdraw from the caution zone at a constant speed of less than six knots.	MC 5.1.1 Daily vessel reports and incident reports demonstrate no breaches with EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans.

[30] *For safety reasons, the distance requirements below are not applied for a vessel holding station or with limited manoeuvrability.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
	C 5.2 Do not undertake activities during the peak southern right whale migration and calving period.1 May and ending on 31 October of any given year.	PS 5.2 Equipment removal activities restricted to between November and April inclusive.	MC 5.2.1 Records demonstrate that equipment removal activities are only undertaken between November and April inclusive.
	C 5.3 Prohibit timing of the Beach Energy drilling activities in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 overlapping with the Petroleum Activity.	C 5.3 No overlapping timing of Beach drilling activities in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 with the petroleum activity.	C 5.3.1 Records show the Beach Energy drilling activities were not conducted simultaneously within VIC/L22 or VIC/PL33 with the Petroleum Activity described in this EP.
	C 5.4 Implement a PMS on the MCV.	PS 5.4 MCV has PMS to maintain engines and power generation equipment, compressors and machinery.	MC 5.4.1 Records demonstrate MCV contractor maintenance has been satisfactorily completed as scheduled in PMS.
	C 5.5 Limit vessel speeds to 6 knots or less in the Operational Area (excluding emergencies).	PS 5.5 Movements of project vessels within the Operational Area to be 6 knots or less (excluding emergencies).	MC 5.5.1 Daily vessel reports and incident reports record incidents where 6 knot limit was exceeded.
	C 5.6 MFOs will undertake visual observations of the precaution zone: • MFOs will commence observations at least 30 minutes prior to DP start-up. • MFOs will undertake observations while DP thrusters are in operation (daylight hours). • MFOs will not undertake any other duties while conducting observations. • MFOs will use technology during low visibility conditions.	PS 5.6 Dedicated MFOs to detect whales prior to and during DP operations. Responsibility for observations may be delegated to a crew member for breaks and to manage work hours.	MC 5.6.1 MFO logs and Vessel records demonstrate MFO observation are undertaken during DP startup and at all times while DP is in operation.
	C 5.7 Implement a whale Adaptive Management Plan (Refer to Section 7.2.6) detailing observation efforts and response required.	PS 5.7 The Adaptive Management Plan shall be implemented throughout the petroleum activity.	MC 5.7.1 MFO logs and Vessel records demonstrate the Adaptive Management Plan was implemented during the petroleum activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.5 Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with project vessel fuel use

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6	***Existing environment*** Physical environment – Section 4.4 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.10	***Consultation*** 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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Atmospheric emissions from vessel engines, generators and incinerators on vessel			X			X	A	F	-	-	LCS PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 7

Description of source of impact

The project vessels use MDO to power vessel engines, generators, mobile and fixed plant and equipment, and the incinerator for the duration of the infrastructure removal activities. The combustion of fuel and the incineration of waste aboard the project vessels will generate emissions of GHGs, such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and non-GHGs such as sulphur oxides and nitrous oxides, particulate material and volatile organic compounds. These emissions are associated primarily with project vessel fuel consumption and waste incineration.

The average MDO use during the subsea equipment removal activity is about 15,000 L per day for the MCV, which yields about 40 t of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Atmospheric emissions generated during the infrastructure removal activities will result in a localised, temporary reduction in air quality in the environment immediately surrounding the discharge point and present a negligible contribution to global GHG emissions. The closest residential area is Port Campbell, about 7 km north of the Operational Area. The quantities of atmospheric emissions will quickly dissipate into the surrounding atmosphere, and therefore will not impact any residential areas. Gaseous emissions under normal circumstances quickly dissipate into the surrounding atmosphere. The impact of atmospheric emissions on air quality is anticipated to be temporary and minor, with no impacts to marine fauna.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[31]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Compliance with Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Reduces the likelihood of air pollution.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 7.1
Comply with legislative requirements for emissions reporting.	F: Yes. CS: Standard practice, requirement by legislation and Woodside standards	Tracking and reporting of emissions 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 7.2
Good practice				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
No incineration of waste on the project vessels.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, but increased risk.	With no incineration aboard the project vessels, waste could be stored but increase health risks. Given the minimal risk of impacts associated with atmospheric emissions and the short duration of the activity, the increased health risks outweigh minimal environmental benefit.	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Replace very low sulphur fuel oil use with marine-grade biodiesel.	F: No. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	The substitution of very low sulphur fuel oil (MDO) with an alternate marine-grade biodiesel has been tested within the maritime industry, but the large-scale adoption of biodiesel for shipping has not occurred. Therefore, biodiesel is not readily available for use in the region. The control is not practicable.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No

[31] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[31]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Replace very low sulphur fuel oil use with ultra-low sulphur fuel oil of lower-calorific value.	F: No. CS: Not considered, control not feasible.	The substitution of very low sulphur fuel oil (MDO) with an alternate ultra-low sulphur fuel oil diesel fuel with a lower calorific value is not feasible, given the fuel specification requirements of the vessel generators.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 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 may result in impacts with no lasting effect, localised impact not significant to environmental receptors Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 7 Fuel combustion emissions and incineration during the Petroleum Activity will comply with Marine Order requirements and restrict emissions to those necessary to perform the Petroleum Activity.	C 7.1 Compliance with Marine Order 97 (Marine pollution prevention – air pollution).	PS 7.1 Compliance 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 • ozone-depleting substances record book	MC 7.1.1 Marine assurance inspection records demonstrate compliance with Marine Order 97.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
		• no discharge of ozone-depleting substances • PMS • onboard incinerator to comply with Marine Order 97.	
	C 7.2 Comply with legislative requirements for emissions reporting.	PS 7.2 Emissions data reporting is undertaken as required.	MC 7.2.1 Records demonstrate emissions data reporting was completed as required

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.6 Routine and non-routine discharges: Project vessels and subsea discharges

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environnent*** Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6	***Consultation*** 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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Routine discharge to the marine environment of: • sewage, grey water and putrescible wastes • deck and bilge water • brine or cooling water		X			X		A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 8
Discharges of preservation fluid and residual hydraulic fluid, and material from cuts to subsea infrastructure, during subsea infrastructure recovery		X			X		A	F	-	-			
Discharges of concrete debris from shear cuts on field joints	X						A	F	-	-			

Description of source of impact

Discharges associated with vessel operations

During the Petroleum Activity, the project vessels will generate and routinely discharge to the marine environment treated sewage, grey water, putrescible (food) wastes, desalination brine, cooling water, bilge water and deck drainage.

Sewage, grey water and food waste

The volume of sewage, grey water and food wastes generated is directly proportional to the number of persons aboard the vessels. The MCV can typically accommodate up to 120 persons. The total volume of sewage and grey water generated by the vessels is estimated to be about 5 m^3 to 15 m^3 per day, depending on persons onboard. Food waste generated is typically 1 L per person per day.

Cooling water

Seawater is used as a heat exchange medium to cool machinery engines on some vessels; others use air cooling. Seawater is pumped aboard the vessel, passes through heat exchangers, and is subsequently discharged from the vessel at a higher temperature than the receiving seawater. Seawater used for cooling is dosed with chlorine after intake and discharged with low residual chlorine concentrations that are rapidly diluted by prevailing water currents.

Bilge water and deck drainage

No wastes contaminated with hydrocarbons or chemicals will be routinely discharged from the project vessels' deck drains. Drainage from areas with potential for hydrocarbon or chemical contamination will be directed to a MARPOL-compliant oily water separator for treatment before discharge.

Rainfall and wash down of the decks may result in minor quantities of chemical residues, such as detergent, entering the deck drainage system.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Desalination brine reject from reverse osmosis

Potable water is produced aboard the vessels using reverse osmosis machinery. This membrane-technology filtration method removes salt molecules and ions from seawater by applying pressure to the solution when it is on one side of a selective membrane. The result is that a brine solution with salinity elevated by about 10% is retained on the pressurised side of the membrane and the potable water is allowed to pass to the other side.

Firefighting Media

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.

Discharges associated with subsea infrastructure recovery activities

Removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure will result in discharging the contents of some structures to the marine environment. Discharges are summarised in Table 6-11. The pipeline, chemical injection lines and production spools were flushed during cessation of production to <30 ppm hydrocarbons, then filled with potable water treated with preservation chemicals to manage corrosion. The hydraulic cores within the umbilical were not flushed and remain filled with hydraulic fluid. The 2-inch chemical cross-over spool was unable to be flushed during cessation of production and remains filled with monoethylene glycol. All chemicals within the Minerva subsea infrastructure that may be discharged to sea were selected in accordance with the chemical selection procedure detailed in the EP that was in force during cessation of production. Some of these chemicals will have degraded or been consumed during the preservation period. Such chemicals may be substantially less toxic when discharged than when initially dosed.

Cutting the pipeline bundle at the filed joint may release concrete debris from the tapered ends of the concrete coating due to deformation of the steel pipe from the shear cut.

Table 6-11: Description of discharges associated with subsea infrastructure recovery activities

Discharge material	Description of discharge
Pipeline bundle	
Inhibited potable water with residual hydrocarbon (less than 30 ppm)	The pipeline and associated chemical injection lines in Commonwealth waters contain inhibited potable water and Hydrosure, to inhibit corrosion and prevent biofouling to preserve the infrastructure until it is decommissioned. The active components of Hydrosure O-3670R blend are: • quaternary ammonium compounds (antimicrobial) • ammonium hydrogen sulphite (oxygen scavenger) • (2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol Hydrosure O-3670R is biodegradable and does not bioaccumulate or biomagnify. About 100 m^3 of inhibited potable water will be released during pipeline recovery activities in Commonwealth waters (about 0.58 m^3 per section of pipeline). Low levels of hydrocarbons were also confirmed after bundle flushing operations (< 5 ppm) (BHP, 2020)Note the pipeline is open ended hence some exchange of seawater is expected to have occurred since Campaign 1.
Hydraulic fluid	The EHU in Commonwealth waters contains about 6 m^3 of hydraulic fluid (Aqua Glycol HW 510 and Aqua Link 324) that will be released during pipeline recovery activities. The hydraulic fluid is water- and glycol-based.
Concrete debris	The pipeline cuts will be made on field joints using a shear cutting tool. A small volume of concrete debris may be released from the concrete coating ends of the pipeline due to deformation of the pipe as it is cut. Estimates of the volume of concrete released to the sea is up to 2 m^3: Concrete releases are expected to be minor and will be assessed through post-recovery ROV inspections. Larger dislodged pieces and any embedded twine associated with these larger concrete debris will be recovered where practicable. Small concrete debris are not reasonably practicable to recover using the ROV manipulator arm and may remain on the seabed. These fragments are expected to rapidly become buried within soft sediments and are not anticipated to result in measurable or long-term environmental impacts.
NORM and mercury-contaminated scale	Traces of scale containing mercury and NORM may be released when recovering the pipeline. Further information on mercury and NORM in subsea infrastructure is provided in Section 3.9.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Impacts to water quality

Vessel discharges

Routine vessel discharges will occur at or near the sea surface. The Operational Area is less than 12 NM from land, which is less than the distance required by Marine Order 96 (Marine pollution prevention – sewage) 2009 and Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution prevention – garbage) 2013 at which untreated sewage may be discharged. Therefore, sewage, greywater and food waste will be treated aboard the project vessels before being discharged overboard. All discharges will comply with MARPOL requirements.

The Operational Area is in an open water environment that is naturally well mixed (as shown by the well-mixed surface layer to about 40 m water depth). Consequently, discharges from vessels are expected to dilute rapidly in the receiving water. Discharges of differing density, such as reverse osmosis brine and relatively warm cooling water, will not result in stratification of the water column as the volumes are relatively small, the differences in salinity and temperature compared to the receiving environment are relatively small, and the receiving environment is well mixed.

Routine vessel discharges may result in a localised, temporary reduction in water quality. Discharges such as sewage, marine growth and putrescible waste may increase the biological oxygen demand in the water column as solids decompose. Given the relatively small volumes and intermittent nature of such discharges, along with the well-mixed and highly oxygenated receiving environment, any decrease in dissolved oxygen will be minor, temporary and localised.

Discharges from vessels may also increase turbidity and, if traces of oils are present (such as in bilge water treated to MARPOL requirements), result in a surface sheen. Turbidity plumes and any surface sheens will dilute and break up rapidly in the receiving environment, with impacts to water quality expected to be limited to within tens of metres from the discharge location.

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, Land, Water and Planning, 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.

Subsea discharges

Treated water and chemicals from the Minerva subsea infrastructure will be discharged during recovery. The discharge may occur at the seabed, in the water column during recovery, and at the sea surface, depending on the rate at which the contents of the recovered infrastructure drain away.

Treated potable water in the pipeline may result in toxic effects due to the presence of residual chemicals and hydrocarbons. However, given the length of time since dosing, the chemicals in the treated water will have substantially degraded or been consumed, and the potential for toxic effects diminished accordingly. The biocide, oxygen scavenger and corrosion inhibitor in the Hydrosure product (Table 6-11) were selected in accordance with the chemical selection procedure in the EP that covered the cessation of production activities. These products are biodegradable and do not biomagnify or bioaccumulate. The most toxic component of the treated potable water is the biocide, which is quaternary ammonium chloride. Quaternary ammonium compounds are very widely used antimicrobial disinfectant agents and are readily biodegradable when exposed to oxygen. The water column within the Operational Area is well mixed and saturated with oxygen. These characteristics will promote the rapid degradation of residual biocide (quaternary ammonium chloride) and oxygen scavenger (ammonium hydrogen sulphite) upon release to the environment.

Upon release to the sea, the treated water will mix within the water column and the residual chemicals be consumed. The components containing treated water will be recovered in sections, hence the inventory of treated water will be released to the sea gradually, in contrast to typical pipeline dewatering where the entire volume is discharged at a single location. Operational experience in removing the Griffin pipeline shows most water within pipeline sections drains in the water column and at the sea surface during pipeline recovery.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The treated potable water may result in localised, short-term acute toxic effects to planktonic biota, such as phytoplankton and zooplankton. This may result in localised mortality of a small portion of planktonic communities but will not result in impacts to ecosystem function. Recovery to natural levels will occur rapidly (within hours) through natural mixing of the discharge plume with the receiving water. Larger nektonic fauna are expected to avoid harmful discharge plumes and are not expected to exhibit toxic effects.

Impacts to sediment quality

Vessel discharges

Vessel discharges will not credibly impact upon sediment quality, given the discharge location at the sea surface, the water depth of the Operational Area (>50 m), and the well-mixed open sea receiving environment.

Subsea discharges

Sediment quality may be impacted by materials discharged or released during the removal process. The pipeline bundle is to be cut using hydraulic shears which do not generate swarf. Some spalling of concrete weight coating will occur at the cut locations. The steel in the pipeline, chemical lines and spool will deform rather than shatter when cut using shears.

Concrete is considered to pose no or negligible risk to the receiving environment. The concrete debris released when removing the pipeline bundle will slowly degrade as the chloride, sulphate, carbon dioxide and oxygen in the marine environment interact with the concrete material. This typically forms a layer of aragonite and brucite on the concrete surface (Jakobsen, 2016). These degradation products are not toxic.

Traces of scale within the pipeline bundle and spools may also be released as swarf. Studies indicate there may be traces of mercury (as mercuric sulphide) in the scale within the rigid spools (Section 3). Given the very small quantities of scale measured and consequent small amount of scale swarf, negligible impacts to sediment will occur.

Impacts to benthic habitats

Benthic habitats in the Operational Area are characterised as bare sediments with spare epibenthic assemblages and infauna communities (Section 4.5). Discharges of treated potable water from within the pipeline during removal may result in impacts to these communities. As outlined above under 'impacts to water quality', there will be a localised, short-term decrease in water quality due to the acute toxic effects. Operational experience indicates most of the release of treated seawater from the pipeline bundle will occur as the bundle is recovered through the water column and at the sea surface, with little released at the seabed. As such, the release volume during any single pipeline bundle section recovery is relatively small (about 0.6 m^3). The treated potable water is less dense than the seawater receiving the discharge, hence the release plumes will tend to move upwards in the water column due to its relative buoyancy. This will enhance mixing and move the plume away from benthic habitats. As such, impacts to benthic habitats from toxic effects from the discharge of treated potable water are not expected to occur beyond the footprint of the removal activities. Benthic habitats in the removal activity footprint will be disturbed by the removal activities and hence will already be degraded.

Impacts to marine fauna

As outlined under 'impacts to water quality', there will be a localised, temporary decrease in water quality from release of the treated potable water within the pipeline bundle during the equipment removal activities. Most of the treated potable water will be released to the water column and at the sea surface when removing the pipeline and spool sections.

The volume of treated potable water that may be released from the pipeline bundle sections is up to about 0.6 m^3. This volume will mix rapidly in the water column; however, the plume may result in acute toxic effects to marine fauna.

Nektonic fauna, such as fishes, are expected to detect and avoid harmful concentrations of chemicals in treated potable water plumes. The receiving environment is in open water, and there are no constraints on the movement of nektonic fauna away from the plume. Impacts to nektonic fauna are expected to be short-term behavioural disturbance, with normal behaviour resuming once fauna are away from the plume.

Planktonic fauna, such as copepods, within the discharge plume may experience mortality due to acute toxic effects. These effects are reasonably expected to be localised within tens of metres of the discharge location due to the relatively small volume of each discharge, the time between each discharge, the mixing in the open-water environment, and the consumption of chemicals in the environment. Zooplankton are widely represented in the environment, and only a very small portion of that community in the region will credibly be affected.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[32]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Compliance with Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution prevention – garbage), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex V – Garbage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Control based on legislative requirements, must be adopted. Reduces potential impacts of inappropriate discharges from vessels.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted. Control is standard practice. Benefits outweigh any cost sacrifice.	Yes C 8.1
Compliance with Marine Order 96 (Marine pollution prevention – sewage), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex IV – Sewage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Control based on legislative requirements, must be adopted.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted. Control is standard practice.	Yes C 8.2
Compliance with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex I – Oil.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Marine Order 91 requires vessels to have a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), which is implemented in the event of an oil spill. By ensuring a SOPEP is in place for the vessel, the consequence of a spill may be reduced.	Control based on legislative requirement – must be adopted. Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice. Controls is also standard practice.	Yes C 8.3
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	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Ensures firefighting foams are appropriately managed onboard.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.7

[32] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[32]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
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.				
Good practice				
Chemicals intended, or likely, to be discharged to the marine environment will have an environmental assessment completed before use.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal.	Environmental assessment of chemicals will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from discharges to the marine environment by assessing chemicals for environmental acceptability. Planned discharges are needed to safely execution of activities; therefore no reduction in likelihood can occur.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.4
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Substitute				
None identified.				
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
Recover pipeline bundle using reverse s-lay methodology.	F: No. Engineering assessments indicate reverse S-lay recovery is not technically feasible for the concrete-coated Minerva pipeline bundle. The bundle incorporates piggy-backed umbilical and chemical supply lines and there is no proven track record for recovery of this type of infrastructure using reverse S-lay. Recovery by this	No material environmental benefit would be achieved. Reverse S-lay recovery would not reliably prevent generation of concrete debris and may result in additional disturbance if bundle integrity cannot be maintained during recovery.	Not feasible.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[32]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	method would likely result in loss of concrete coating and compromise the integrity of the bundle during recovery. CS: Not considered, as control is not feasible.			
The pipeline will be cut at field joints to prevent loss of solid material to the marine environment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	During Campaign 1 it was found that cutting at field joints reduced pressure on the saddle clamps reducing the likelihood of them becoming disconnected from the pipeline bundle. Field joint cuts also minimise coating disturbance, and the generation of pipe coating shavings.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.5
ROV survey and recovery of concrete debris when practicable.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	The control is feasible and may reduce debris in the marine environment.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.6
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 vessel and subsea discharges. 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, vessel and subsea discharges may result in temporary and not significant reduction in water quality and a localised, not significant reduction in sediment quality. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 8 Impacts from routine and non-routine discharges will be limited to planned activities and impacts	C 8.1 Compliance with Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution prevention – garbage), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to	PS 8.1 Vessel equipment and discharges compliant with Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution prevention –	MC 8.1.1 Records demonstrate project vessels are compliant with Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
described as part of the Petroleum Activity.	MARPOL Annex V – Garbage.	garbage) as appropriate to vessel class, including: • putrescible and other food waste discharged macerated to ≤25 mm before overboard discharge • vessel garbage management plan • vessel garbage record book.	prevention – garbage) as appropriate to vessel class.
	C 8.2 Compliance with Marine Order 96 (Marine pollution prevention – sewage), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex IV – Sewage.	PS 8.2 Vessels compliant with Marine Order 96 (Marine pollution prevention – sewage), as appropriate to vessel class, which includes: • no discharge of untreated sewage within 12 NM of the territorial baseline • no discharge of treated sewage within 3 NM of the territorial baseline • a valid International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate, as required by vessel class • an AMSA-approved sewage treatment plant • sewage comminuting and disinfecting system • a sewage holding tank sized appropriately to contain all generated waste (black and grey water) • discharge of sewage at a moderate rate while support vessel is proceeding (>4 knots), to avoid discharges in environmentally sensitive areas • no discharge of sewage to cause discoloration or visible solids.	MC 8.2.1 Records demonstrate project vessels are compliant with Marine Order 96 (Marine pollution prevention – sewage) as appropriate to vessel class.
	C 8.3 Compliance with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex I – Oil.	PS 8.3 Project vessels compliant with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil) as appropriate to vessel class, which includes the	MC 8.3.1 Records demonstrate project vessels are compliant with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil) as appropriate to vessel class.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
		following requirements for processing oily water prior to discharge: • A valid International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate is required. • Machinery space bilge/oily water shall have IMO-approved oil filtering equipment (oil/water separator) with an online monitoring device to measure oil-in-water content to be less than 15 ppm before discharge. • IMO-approved oil filtering equipment shall also have an alarm and an automatic stopping device or be capable of recirculating if oil-in-water concentration exceeds 15 ppm. • There shall be a waste oil storage tank available. • If machinery space bilge discharges cannot meet the oil content standard of less than 15 ppm without dilution or treatment by an IMO approved oil/water separator, they will be contained on-board and disposed. • A valid SOPEP is required.	
	C 8.4 Chemicals intended, or likely, to be discharged to the marine environment will have an environmental assessment completed before use.	PS 8.4 All chemicals intended or likely to be discharged to the marine environment selected in accordance with the chemical assessment process (refer to Section 7.2.1.1).	MC 8.4.1 Records demonstrate chemical selection, assessment and approval process for chemicals intended, or likely, to be discharged to the marine environment is followed.
	C 8.5 The pipeline will be cut at field joints to prevent dislodgement of solid material to the marine environment.	PS 8.5 Cuts are only made at field joints.	MC 8.5.1 Records demonstrate that cuts were made at field joints.
	C 8.6	PS 8.6	MC 8.6.1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
	ROV survey and recovery of debris when practicable.	Post-recovery ROV inspections are undertaken to assess for concrete debris generated during pipeline recovery activities. Larger dislodged concrete pieces and associated embedded twine identified during inspections are recovered where practicable.	Records demonstrate ROV survey for concrete debris were undertaken following pipeline recovery activities MC 8.6.2 Records demonstrate larger dislodged concrete pieces and embedded twine were recovered where practicable.
	C 8.7 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 8.7 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 8.7.1 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.7 Routine generation of solid waste

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environment*** Physical environment – Section 4.4	***Consultation*** 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	Consequence/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated during project vessel operations					X	X	A	F	-	-	LCS GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 9
Recovered subsea infrastructure from decommissioning activities					X	X	A	F	-	-			

Description of source of impact

Vessel operations

Project vessels generate a variety of solid wastes, including domestic and industrial wastes. These include aluminium cans, bottles, paper and cardboard, scrap steel, chemical containers, batteries and medical wastes.

Waste is segregated aboard the project vessels and stored in designated skips and waste containers. Wastes are segregated into the categories of:

- non-hazardous waste (or general waste)
- hazardous waste
- recyclables – further segregation is conducted in line with practices at existing Woodside operations in the region.

General non-hazardous waste includes domestic and galley waste, and recyclables such as scrap materials, packaging, wood and paper and empty containers. Volumes of non-hazardous waste generated on vessels are generally minor and similar to domestic wastes generated by households onshore.

Hazardous wastes are defined as those that are or contain ingredients harmful to health or the environment. Hazardous wastes likely to be generated aboard the project vessels include oil-contaminated materials (such as sorbents, filters, and rags), chemical containers and batteries. The volumes of generated hazardous wastes are relatively minor

Recovered subsea infrastructure

Recovered subsea infrastructure will be removed from the title area and disposed of in accordance with the waste management plan developed during the contracting phase. The waste management plan will address the waste management hierarchy and disposal methods and appropriate transfer of ownership of recovered equipment. The waste management plan will include auditing and compliance checks to ensure the requirements of the waste management hierarchy shown are met. Refer to the subsea infrastructure waste management section of the implementation strategy for further information (Section 7.2.5)

The infrastructure is not expected to be contaminated with NORM, or 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.

Further information about recycling and disposal is provided in Section 7.2.5.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Waste generated from decommissioning the well infrastructure could contribute to increasing pressure on local landfills if not managed appropriately by considering the waste hierarchy and alternative means of disposing to landfill. There is also the potential for recovered infrastructure to be incorrectly classified and disposed of inappropriately, leading to contamination of waste streams.

Impact assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Waste generated by vessels during the Petroleum Activity will be transported to and managed appropriately by third parties. Environmental impacts associated with onshore disposal relate to the small incremental increase in waste volumes received at the onshore licenced waste recycling and disposal sites. The environmental impacts associated with waste disposal onshore are anticipated to be minor, based on the minor quantities involved and recycling of some materials.

Hazardous wastes generated by project vessels will be classified and managed in accordance with the waste management procedures. This will include disposing of hazardous materials via suitable waste management facilities.

Environmental impacts associated with disposing of recovered subsea 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 (such as heat). The use of energy has very minor environmental impact.
- The 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 20 million tonnes (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020), exploring ways to reduce waste going to landfill through recycling and other waste management practices is part of the National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019 (DCCEEW, 2024d)

While Woodside's waste management philosophy follows the waste management hierarchy, in some instances it is not always feasible to reuse and recycle subsea infrastructure waste. If some subsea infrastructure waste goes to landfill, the environmental impacts are anticipated to be minor, based on the relatively small quantities involved.

Hazardous waste materials will be classified and managed in accordance with the waste management procedures. This will include disposing of hazardous materials at suitably licenced waste management facilities. Woodside will provide appropriate assurance over final disposal of recovered equipment. The measured concentrations of potential contaminants deposited during production, such as NORM and mercury, are low (Section 3.8.3).

The disposal of recovered subsea equipment will result in indirect impacts. Recovered steel, concrete and much of the plastic is expected to be recycled. Recycling may indirectly reduce demand for new steel and plastic, resulting in less consumption of energy and metals used to create steel. Material that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in accordance with the waste management arrangements described in Section 7.2.5. Material that cannot be recycled will be classified and disposed of in accordance with relevant requirements (such as Schedule 5 of the Victorian *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*), with the end fate determined by the classification. Most non-recyclable wastes are expected to be disposed of in either inert waste or intractable waste landfill facilities. Campaign 1 results confirm that all steel has been successfully decontaminated to a standard acceptable for recycling by local Victorian smelters. Accordingly, no equipment from Campaign 2, is expected to require classification as intractable waste.

Landfill facilities are limited in volume, and disposal of non-recyclable material by landfill will reduce the capacity of existing landfill facilities. Given the nature of the material that may be disposed of as landfill and the management of landfill facilities, indirect impacts such as groundwater contamination will not credibly occur. Transportation of recovered materials for recycling or disposal will have indirect impacts from the logistics chain, such as GHG emissions from transportation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[33]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Marine Order 95 (Pollution prevention – garbage) as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to Annex V of MARPOL.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Control is based on legislative requirements and reduces the likelihood of an unplanned release. Control must be adopted.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 8.1
Disposal of any hazardous waste associated with the subsea infrastructure will comply with the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Control is based on legislative requirements and reduces the likelihood of an unplanned release. Control must be adopted.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 9.1
Good practice				
Waste will be managed in accordance with the waste management plan. The waste management plan includes details about: • waste management hierarchy • storage of waste • transport and disposal of waste • waste legislation and standards • waste monitoring and reporting.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Reduces the risk of unsuitable disposal by efficiently using resources and reduces the risk of unplanned contamination of waste streams during disposal.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is standard practice.	Yes C 9.2
Waste management contractor evaluation and selection will include a preference for contractors who can follow the waste management hierarchy philosophy, including achieving recycling targets and minimising waste volumes disposed to landfill.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Waste management practices will aim to reduce the volume of waste to landfill.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is standard practice.	Yes C 9.3

[33] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[33]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
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 (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 and management. 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 for planned solid waste management, may result in negligible, localised impacts not significant to environmental receptors. Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 9 Waste disposed to landfill will be minimised in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy.	C 8.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6.	PS 8.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6.	MC 8.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6..
	C 9.1 Disposal of any hazardous waste associated with the subsea infrastructure will comply with the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation.	PS 9.1 Disposal of any hazardous waste associated with the Petroleum Activity will comply with the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation: • Commonwealth *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1981* • *Environment Protection Act 2017* and *Regulations 2021* (Victoria) • Minamata Convention.	MC 9.2.1 Records demonstrate disposal of hazardous waste associated with the subsea infrastructure complied with relevant Commonwealth and State legislation.
	C 9.2	PS 9.2 Decommissioning waste generated from subsea	MC 9.2.1 Records demonstrate subsea infrastructure

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
	Waste will be managed in accordance with the waste management plan. The waste management plan includes details about: • waste management hierarchy • storage of waste • transport and disposal of waste • waste legislation and standards • waste monitoring and reporting.	infrastructure removal is managed in accordance with the waste management plan, including: • 90% by weight recycling of materials • decontamination of waste (if required) before recycling or disposal • storage, transportation and disposal of equipment in accordance with *Environment Protection Regulations 2021* (Victoria) • tracking of waste to final disposal location.	removal wastes are managed in accordance with the waste management plan.
	C 9.3 Waste management contractor evaluation and selection will include a preference for contractors who can follow the waste management hierarchy philosophy, including achieving recycling targets and minimising waste volumes disposed to landfill.	PS 9.3.1 Waste management contractor selected based on an assessed capability to follow the waste management hierarchy philosophy, including achieving recycling targets and minimising waste volumes disposed to landfill.	MC 9.3.1 Records show waste management contractor was evaluated and selected based on capability to follow the waste management hierarchy philosophy, including achieving recycling targets and minimising waste volumes disposed to landfill.
		PS 9.3.2 Woodside to audit waste management contractor to verify performance against waste management plan.	MC 9.3.2 Records of waste management contractor audit.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9 Unplanned activities (accidents, incidents, emergency situations)

6.9.1 Quantitative spill risk assessment methodology

As part of the risk identification process, Woodside identified the range of credible hydrocarbon spill scenarios that may occur during the Petroleum Activity. The worst-case credible release scenario for this EP is defined as a vessel collision resulting in the release of MDO into the marine environment and is presented in Section 6.9.2.

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling was performed by GHD (2022) on the worst-case credible release scenario using a three-dimensional (3D) hydrocarbon spill trajectory and weathering model developed by SINTEF – the Oil Spill Contingency and Response (OSCAR) system. OSCAR is designed to simulate the transport, spreading and weathering of specific hydrocarbon types under the influence of changing meteorological and oceanographic forces.

The stochastic model within OSCAR performs many simulations for a given release site, varying the release time for each simulation. The model uses the spill time to select samples of current and wind data from a long time series hindcast of wind and current data. Hence, the transport and weathering of each slick is subject to a different sample of wind and current conditions. More simulations tend to use the most commonly occurring conditions, while conditions that are more unusual are represented less frequently.

Results of the replicate simulations are statistically analysed and mapped to define contours of percentage probability of contact at identified thresholds around the hydrocarbon release point. The stochastic approach captures a wide range of potential weathering outcomes under varying environmental conditions, which is reflected in the aggregated spatial outcomes showing the areas that might be affected by sea surface and subsurface hydrocarbons.

The modelling outcomes are presented in Section 6.9.2 and provide a conservative understanding of where a large-scale marine diesel release could travel in any metocean condition. The modelling does not consider any of the spill prevention, mitigation and response capabilities that would be implemented in response to the spill. Therefore, the modelling results represent the maximum extent that may be affected.

6.9.1.1 Worst-case scenarios

In assessing the potential impacts of an unplanned hydrocarbon release, representative worst-case scenarios (in terms of volume and location) were assessed. A 330 m³ MDO release was modelled at the Minerva-4 well location (deemed to be a representative location for vessel-based activities considered in this EP) for all seasons. This scenario is considered appropriate, although conservative, for informing the approximate spatial extent of potential impacts from a worst-case credible release from a vessel collision during the Petroleum Activity.

A summary of the single credible hydrocarbon spill scenario that could occur during the Petroleum Activity is provided in Table 6-13.

Table 6-12: Summary of parameters for hydrocarbon spill modelling

Parameter	Description
Number of spill simulations	400
Hydrocarbon type	MDO
Release type	Surface
Total spill volume	330 m³
Spill volume justification	Largest single tank for any project vessel
Release duration	6 hours

In assessing the potential impacts of an unplanned hydrocarbon release, representative worst-case scenarios (in terms of volume and location) were assessed. Table 6-13 summarises the single credible hydrocarbon spill scenario that could occur during the Petroleum Activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-13: Credible hydrocarbon spill scenarios

Scenario	Hydrocarbon type	Duration (days)	Maximum credible volume (m^3)	Locations
Scenario 1 Marine fuel release caused by vessel collision.	Marine diesel oil	6 hrs	330	Surface release at Minerva-4 well location

6.9.1.2 Environment that may be affected and hydrocarbon contact thresholds

The outputs of the quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling were 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 simulations modelled 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 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 mechanism 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.

Hydrocarbon contact below the defined thresholds may occur outside the EMBA; however, the effects of these low exposure values will be limited to temporary exceedance of water quality triggers. The area within which this may occur in the event of a worst-case credible spill is presented in Appendix G.

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/m^2), 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/m^2) impacting on the visual amenity of the marine environment. Each hydrocarbon threshold is presented in Table 6-14.

Table 6-14: Summary of thresholds applied to the quantitative hydrocarbon spill risk modelling results

Hydrocarbon type	Ecological hydrocarbon thresholds				Socio-cultural hydrocarbon thresholds	
	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m^2)	***Submerged[1] hydrocarbon (ppb)***	***Dissolved hydrocarbon (ppb)***	***Accumulated hydrocarbon (g/m^2)***	***Surface hydrocarbon (g/m^2)***	***Accumulated hydrocarbon (g/m^2)***
Diesel	10	10	10	100	1	10

[1]Submerged hydrocarbons in the summary of dissolved plus entrained hydrocarbons

6.9.1.2.1 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/m^2 (dull metallic colours) based on the relationship between film thickness and appearance (Bonn Agreement 2015) (Table 6-15). This threshold concentration 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.

Thresholds for registering biological impacts resulting from contact of surface slicks have been estimated by different researchers at about 10–25 g/m^2 (French et al. 1999; Koops et al. 2004; NOAA 1996). Potential impacts of surface slick concentrations in this range for floating hydrocarbons may include harm to seabirds through ingestion from preening of contaminated feathers, or the loss of the thermal protection of their feathers. The 10 g/m^2 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 extended duration until shoreline contact.

Woodside recognises that hydrocarbons may be present beyond the ecological impact EMBA, at 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 socio-cultural impacts to the visual amenity of the marine environment may occur. This area is referred to as the socio-cultural EMBA. Potential impacts to socio-cultural values assessed within these EMBAs include:

- protected areas,
- national and Commonwealth Heritage Listed places,
- tourism and recreation, and
- fisheries.

Table 6-15: 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 to 5.00	300 to 5000
Silver sheen	0.04 to 0.30	0.04 to 0.30	40 to 300

6.9.1.2.2 Dissolved hydrocarbon thresholds concentrations

Dissolved hydrocarbon threshold concentrations 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 Resource Council, 2005). The dissolved aromatic threshold of 50 ppb has been selected as a medium level threshold to approximate the potential toxic effects, particularly sublethal effects to sensitive species.

6.9.1.2.3 Entrained hydrocarbon threshold concentrations

This threshold is used to define an area within which ecological impacts to the marine environment may occur from entrained hydrocarbons. Therefore, it may also be associated with socio-cultural impacts. Entrained hydrocarbons present a number of possible mechanisms for toxic exposure to marine organisms. The entrained hydrocarbon droplets may contain soluble compounds, hence have the potential for generating elevated concentrations of dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. if mixed by breaking waves against a shoreline). Physical and chemical effects of the entrained hydrocarbon droplets have also been demonstrated through direct contact with organisms; for example, through physical coating of gills and body surfaces, and accidental ingestion (NRC, 2005). An entrained threshold of 10 ppb is considered to be conservative given the oil characteristics for informing potential impacts to receptors.

6.9.1.2.4 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. Further, any ecological impacts at the shoreline accumulation threshold may also result in socio-cultural impacts.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 entrained value of 10 ppb detailed in the NOPSEMA (2019) bulletin Oil Spill Modelling (NOPSEMA, 2019). The low exposure threshold is based on the potential for exceeding water quality triggers.

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), particularly any identified pre-emptive baseline areas for the worst-case credible spill scenario or other identified unplanned hydrocarbon releases associated with the Petroleum Activity.

6.9.1.4 Hydrocarbon characteristics

Table 6-16 summarises the characteristics of the hydrocarbons used as the basis for the modelling studies and subsequently used to inform the assessment of credible hydrocarbon spills. Additional detail about the characteristics of these hydrocarbons is also provided in the next subsections.

Table 6-16: 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 (%)
			Boiling point (°C)	<180	180–265	265–380	>380
Diesel	0.829	4.0	% of total	6	34.6	54.4	5

6.9.1.4.1 Marine diesel oil

The worst-case credible release scenario for this EP is a vessel collision resulting in the release of MDO into the marine environment, as presented in Section 6.9.2. MDO is categorised as a Group II oil (light-persistent) based on categorisation and classification derived from AMSA (2015) guidelines. It has a specific gravity of 843 kg/m^3 (API of 36.4) and a low pour point of -36°C (GHD, 2022). The low viscosity (3.9 cP at 20°C) indicates this oil will spread quickly when released and will form a thin to low thickness film on the sea surface, increasing the rate of evaporation. Generally, about 1% of the MDO mass would remain after 72 hours.

Some heavy components contained in MDO have a strong tendency to physically entrain into the upper water column in the presence of moderate winds (in other words, >12 knots) and breaking waves, but can re-float to the surface if these energies abate. MDO has a low asphaltene content and does not tend to form stable emulsions. Its properties are summarised in Table 6-17.

Table 6-17: Marine diesel oil characteristics

Hydrocarbon type	Initial density (kg/m³)	Viscosity (cP)	Wax content (%)	Asphaltene content (%)
MDO	0.843C	3.9 @ 20°C	0.05	0.05

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9.2 Unplanned hydrocarbon release: Vessel collision

Context		
Relevant activities	***Existing environment***	***Consultation***
Project vessels – Section 3.6	Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6 Key ecological features – Section 4.7 Protected places – Section 4.8 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.10 Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9	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/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Surface release of MDO from a project vessel from a vessel collision	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	C	1	M	LCS GP	Acceptable if ALARP	EPO 10

Description of source of risk

Project vessels will be in the Operational Area during the Petroleum Activity, with removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure expected to take about 30 to 45 days in Commonwealth waters. Project vessel fuel oil capacities are presented in Section 3.6.1. MDO is distributed into multiple single tanks on the project vessels. The largest single fuel tank is <330 m^3 on the MCV used for infrastructure removal activities and presents the maximum credible volume that could be released in the event of a vessel collision. This scenario is the worst-case credible spill scenario for the Petroleum Activity and was modelled accordingly (Section 6.9.1).

A vessel collision is unlikely, given slow-moving vessel operations associated with the Petroleum Activity, the historical absence of large third-party vessel transiting the Operational Area, and the controls in place to prevent collision at sea.

There is little third-party vessel activity in the Operational Area. There are no designated shipping lanes within the Operational Area and little historical commercial fishing. Commercial shipping is concentrated well to the south of the Operational Area.

Oil spill modelling results

The EMBA for the worst-case MDO release is presented in Figure 4-1. The outer extent of the ecological and socioeconomic EMBA is derived from the oil spill modelling defined using the hydrocarbon exposure thresholds in Section 6.9.1.2 and is based on the combined area of contact for all hydrocarbon components: surface, shoreline dissolved and submerged. The modelling results below are presented for each hydrocarbon component at the hydrocarbon exposure thresholds defined in Section 6.9.1.2.

Sea surface hydrocarbons

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for surface hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-18.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Low exposure (>1 g/m^2)

For autumn and winter, surface oiling exceeding the low threshold (1 g/m^2) was predicted to occur up to about 25 km west and about 75 km east of the spill location. For spring- summer, surface oiling exceeding the low threshold (1 g/m^2) was predicted to occur up to about 40 km west and about 30 km east of the spill location.

Moderate exposure (>10 g/m^2) to High exposure (>50 g/m^2)

For autumn and winter, the maximum spatial extent of surface oiling at the moderate (10 g/m^2) and high (50 g/m^2) thresholds was reduced to within about 25 km and about 10 km of the spill site, respectively. Contact predictions for surface oil at the moderate threshold (10 g/m^2) include:

- For marine reserves, low contact probabilities were predicted at The Arches Marine Sanctuary (<1%) and the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (5%), with maximum time-averaged concentrations of 13 and 26 g/m^2, respectively, and minimum arrival times of 1.3 and 0.3 days, respectively.
- The spill site is within the Otway IMCRA region. Therefore, Otway was contacted with 99% probability (meaning 1% of realisations did not generate a surface slick exceeding 10 g/m^2), a maximum time-averaged concentration of 276 g/m^2 and a minimum arrival time of 0.1 days (as in, two hours, or one model timestep).

For spring and summer, the maximum spatial extent of surface oiling at the moderate (10 g/m^2) and high (50 g/m^2) thresholds was reduced to within about 25 km and about 10 km of the spill site, respectively. Contact predictions for surface oil at the moderate threshold (10 g/m^2) include:

- For Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia regions (including neighbouring State waters), a low to moderate contact probability of 31% was predicted at the Warrnambool Plain, with a maximum local time-averaged concentration of 107 g/m^2 and a minimum arrival time of 0.2 days (4 hours).
- For marine reserves, a very low contact probability was predicted at the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (1%), with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 15 g/m^2 and a minimum arrival time of 0.6 days.
- The spill site is within the Otway IMCRA region. Therefore, Otway was contacted with 100% probability, a maximum time-averaged concentration of 252 g/m^2 and a minimum arrival time of 0.1 days (as in, two hours, or one model timestep).

Dissolved hydrocarbons

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for dissolved hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-18.

Low exposure (>10 ppb)

For autumn and winter, dissolved hydrocarbons at the low threshold (10 ppb) were predicted to occur at distances of up to about 75 km west and about 150 km east of the spill site.

For spring-summer, dissolved hydrocarbons at the low threshold (10 ppb) were predicted to occur at distances of up to about 90 km west and about 80 km east of the spill site.

Moderate (>50 ppb) to high exposure (>400 ppb)

For autumn and winter, the maximum spatial extents at the moderate (50 ppb) and high (400 ppb) thresholds were reduced to about 90 km and about 25 km, respectively. Contact predictions for dissolved hydrocarbons at the moderate threshold (50 ppb) include:

- For marine reserves, a moderate contact probability was predicted at the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (39%), with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 648 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 0.3 days. A very low contact probability of <1% was also predicted at The Arches Marine Sanctuary, with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 52 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 1.3 days.
- The spill site is within the Otway IMCRA region. Therefore, Otway was contacted with 100% probability, a maximum time-averaged concentration of 4,349 ppb and minimum arrival time of 0.1 days (as in, two hours, or one model timestep).

For spring-summer, the maximum spatial extents at the moderate (50 ppb) and high (400 ppb) thresholds were reduced to about 75 km and about 50 km, respectively. Contact predictions for dissolved hydrocarbons at the moderate threshold (50 ppb) include:

- For marine reserves, a moderate contact probability was predicted at the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (33%), with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 1,698 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 0.3 days.
- The spill site is within the Otway IMCRA region. Therefore, Otway was contacted with 100% probability, a maximum time-averaged concentration of 5,708 ppb and minimum arrival time of 0.1 days (as in, two hours, or one model timestep).

Total submerged hydrocarbons (entrained plus dissolved)

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for total submerged hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-18.

Low exposure (>10 ppb)

For autumn-winter, total submerged oil at the low threshold (10 ppb) was predicted to occur up to about 150 km to the west and about 450 km east of the spill site.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

For spring-summer, total submerged oil at the low threshold (10 ppb) was predicted to occur up to about 225 km to the west and about 150 km east of the spill site.

High exposure (>100 ppb)

For autumn-winter, exposure at the high threshold (100 ppb) was limited to within about 80 km west and about 150 km east of the spill site. Contact predictions for total submerged oil at the high threshold (100 ppb) include:

- For marine reserves, a moderate contact probability was predicted at the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (49%), with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 1,584 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 0.2 days. A very low contact probability of 2% was also predicted at The Arches Marine Sanctuary, with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 283 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 0.4 days. The Apollo AMP was predicted to be contacted with low probability (3%), a maximum time-averaged concentration of 169 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 1.4 days.
- The spill site is within the Otway IMCRA region. Therefore, Otway was contacted with 100% probability, a maximum time-averaged concentration of 7,711 ppb and minimum arrival time of 0.1 days (as in, two hours, or one model timestep). The IMCRA regions of Central Victoria and Central Bass Strait had very low predicted contact probabilities of 3% and 1%, respectively, with maximum time-averaged concentrations of 179 ppb and 126 ppb, respectively, and minimum arrival times of 1.6 and 2.1 days, respectively.

For spring-summer, exposure at the high threshold (100 ppb) was limited to within about 90 km west and east of the spill site. Contact predictions for total submerged oil at the high threshold (100 ppb) include:

- For marine reserves, a moderate contact probability was predicted at the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (45%), with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 2,566 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 0.2 days. A very low contact probability of 3% was also predicted at The Arches Marine Sanctuary, with a maximum time-averaged concentration of 348 ppb and a minimum arrival time of 0.3 days.
- The spill site is within the Otway IMCRA region. Therefore, Otway was contacted with 100% probability, a maximum time-averaged concentration of 8,929 ppb and minimum arrival time of 0.1 days (as in, two hours, or one model timestep).

Shoreline accumulated hydrocarbons

Quantitative hydrocarbon spill modelling results for shoreline accumulated hydrocarbons are shown in Table 6-18.

Low exposure (>10 g/m^2)

For autumn-winter, shoreline loading above the low threshold (>10 g/m^2) was predicted to occur up to 80 km to the west.

For spring-summer, shoreline loading above the low threshold (>10 g/m^2) was predicted to occur up to 40 km to the east.

Moderate exposure (>100 g/m^2) to High exposure (>1,000 g/m^2)

For autumn-winter, at the moderate (100 g/m^2) and high (1,000 g/m^2) thresholds, predicted shoreline accumulation was limited to within 55 km from the release site, spanning Warrnambool Plain, Otway Plain and Otway Ranges. At the moderate threshold (100 g/m^2), a high contact probability of 74% was predicted across all shorelines, with individual contact probabilities of 63% at Warrnambool Plain, 29% at Otway Plain and 13% at Otway Ranges. Across all shorelines, the predicted maximum accumulated shoreline load was 187 tonnes, with a minimum arrival time of 0.2 days (4 hours) and a maximum oiled shoreline length of 35 km. Maximum accumulated shoreline loads at individual receptors were 187 tonnes at Warrnambool Plain, 27 tonnes at Otway Plain and 7 tonnes at Otway Ranges, with minimum arrival times of 0.2, 1.0 and 0.8 days, respectively, and maximum oiled shoreline lengths of 30, 21 and 9 km, respectively.

For spring-summer, at the moderate (100 g/m^2) and high (1,000 g/m^2) thresholds, predicted shoreline accumulation was limited to within 50 km from the release site, spanning Warrnambool Plain, Otway Plain and Otway Ranges. At the moderate threshold (100 g/m^2), a high contact probability of 76% was predicted across all shorelines, with individual contact probabilities of 74% at Warrnambool Plain, 16% at Otway Plain and 10% at Otway Ranges. Across all shorelines, the predicted maximum accumulated shoreline load was 152 tonnes, with a minimum arrival time of 0.2 days (4 hours) and a maximum oiled shoreline length of 33 km. Maximum accumulated shoreline loads at individual receptors were 152 tonnes at Warrnambool Plain, 24 tonnes at Otway Plain and 5 tonnes at Otway Ranges, with minimum arrival times of 0.2, 1.4 and 1.2 days, respectively, and maximum oiled shoreline lengths of 30, 17 and 10 km, respectively.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

The potential impacts of surface, shoreline, submerged and dissolved hydrocarbons on sensitive receptors within the ecological and socioeconomic EMBA is provided below.

A worst-case MDO release to the marine environment would result in a localised and temporary reduction in water quality in the upper surface waters of the water column. While MDOs are generally considered to be non-persistent, they have a small percentage by volume of hydrocarbons that are classified as persistent.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

When released at sea, MDO will spread and thin out quickly, and more than half of the volume can be lost to evaporation. No shoreline contact above the impact threshold concentration is predicted.

A worst-case release of MDO from a vessel collision has the potential to impact the environment within the EMBA, lasting one to three years. Given the extent, the worst-case severity is considered substantial.

Impacts to the physical environment

Water quality

A hydrocarbon spill will result in a temporary decrease in water quality within the EMBA. Modelling indicates most MDO will evaporate, with in-water fractions becoming dispersed and degrading through natural processes. Recovery to pre-spill conditions is expected to occur within days to weeks. Hence the impact will be temporary but may occur over a wide area.

Sediment quality

No impacts to sediment quality are expected, as the spilled hydrocarbons are associated with surface waters.

Impacts to marine fauna

Plankton (including zooplankton, larvae)

Plankton could include the organisms that complete their life cycle as plankton (such as copepods), as well as eggs and larvae of many taxa that are not planktonic when mature. Physical contact of small hydrocarbon droplets may impair plankton mobility, feeding and respiration.

There is potential for localised mortality of plankton due to reduced water quality and toxicity.

The likelihood of impacts to plankton would be determined by the extent and timing of the spill; for example, a spill during summer months may impact planktonic assemblages associated with higher productivity from upwelling.

The different life stages of plankton often show widely different tolerances and reactions to oil pollution. Usually the eggs, larval and juvenile stages will be more susceptible than the adults. Surface and entrained oil could impact fish eggs and larvae due to entrainment in surface slicks. However, fish eggs and larvae are highly dispersive and are carried significant distances by ocean currents. Any impacts to fish eggs and larvae are not anticipated to significantly impact on fish populations.

Fish, sharks and rays (including commercial species)

The ecological EMBA overlaps a white shark distribution BIA; however, the EMBA is not known to be particularly important habitat or host aggregations of white sharks.

Short-finned eel adults and larvae may occur within the EMBA, which are culturally important to Indigenous groups. Given the life history of short-finned eels and the nature and scale of the hydrocarbon spill risk, no impacts at a population level would occur. Adult short-finned eels spend daylight hours near the seabed and ascend to near the surface; hence, they are only likely to encounter spilled hydrocarbons during night. The migration and recruitment periods are protracted, and the distribution of the species is across much of south-eastern Australia. Eels in freshwater environments, where they spend most of their life cycle, will not credibly be impacted. Hence, only a very small portion of the population would credibly be impacted by a hydrocarbon spill.

The most likely impact to fish, shark and rays is from the dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons or entrained hydrocarbon droplets, particularly when through the pathways of ingestion or the coating of gill structures. This could lead to respiratory problems (reduction in oxygen exchange efficiency) or an accumulation of hydrocarbons in tissues.

Near the sea surface, fish are likely to be able to detect and avoid contact with surface slicks. As a result, fish mortalities rarely occur in open waters from floating oils (International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation, 2011). Pelagic fish species are therefore generally not highly susceptible to impacts from hydrocarbon spills. Demersal fish species living and feeding on or near the seabed in deeper waters are not likely to be affected by surface and entrained oil in open waters. Likewise, most reef fish are expected to occur at water depths significant enough to be unaffected by surface oil, whereas reef fish in shallow waters (<10 m) and sheltered embayments are at greatest risk from surface oil, particularly if they are territorial and unlikely to leave their habitat.

While fish, sharks and rays do not generally break the sea surface, individuals may feed near the surface for short periods. The probability of prolonged exposure to a surface slick by fish, shark and ray species is unlikely.

Marine mammals

Eight species of threatened or migratory marine mammals were identified by the EPBC Protected Matters search for the EMBA (Section 4.6.3). BIAs overlapping the EMBA include:

- pygmy blue whale:
  - foraging
- southern right whale:
  - migration
  - reproduction.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Marine mammals come to the sea surface to breathe. They are therefore theoretically vulnerable to impacts caused by contact with hydrocarbons at the sea surface. Whales and dolphins are smooth-skinned, hairless mammals so oil tends not to stick to their skin and since they do not rely on fur for insulation, they are therefore not as sensitive to the physical effects of oiling.

The way whales and dolphins consume their food may affect the likelihood of their ingesting oil. Baleen whales (such as humpback whales), which skim the surface, are more likely to ingest oil than toothed whales, which are 'gulp feeders' (Helm, et al., 2015). Spilled oil may also foul the baleen fibres of baleen whales, thereby impairing food-gathering efficiency or resulting in the ingestion of oil or oil-contaminated prey. Baleen whales may therefore be vulnerable to oil if feeding.

Ingested oil, particularly the lighter fractions, can be toxic to marine mammals. Ingested oil can remain within the gastro-intestinal tract and be absorbed into the bloodstream, and thus irritate and destroy epithelial cells in the stomach and intestine. Pygmy blue whale foraging occurs seasonally in the region between January and March. A spill during this time may pose an increased risk to pygmy blue whales should in-water hydrocarbons coincide with areas of high prey density for pygmy blue whales. Given the relatively quick weathering of MDO, the period in which such an impact could occur is relatively short (days).

Marine reptiles

Marine turtles are unlikely to occur within the EMBA (Section 4.6.2). One species, the leatherback turtle, was identified as potentially occurring in low numbers. No BIAs for leatherback turtles, such as nesting or important foraging habitat, occur within the ecological EMBA.

Direct contact of marine turtles with hydrocarbons and exposure from hydrocarbon components may result in digestion and absorption of hydrocarbons through food contamination or direct physical contact. This may cause damage to the digestive tract and other organs and irritation of mucous membranes (such as those in the nose, throat and eyes), leading to inflammation and infection.

Seabirds and shorebirds

Several species of seabirds were identified as potentially occurring within the ecological EMBA (Section 4.6.4). Foraging BIAs for a range of seabirds occur within the ecological EMBA.

Birds exposed to hydrocarbons may suffer a range of internal and external health effects. Direct contact with and exposure from hydrocarbons has the potential to cause:

- oiled feathers affecting the birds' ability to fly, and those birds on the sea surface may suffer from loss of buoyancy and drown or die from hypothermia
- skin irritation or ulceration of eyes, mouth or nasal cavities
- internal effects from poisoning or intoxication through ingestion, preening and ingestion of oil via their prey items
- reduced reproduction ability
- reduction in the number of eggs laid
- decreased shell thickness
- disruption of the normal breeding and incubating behaviours.

The surface oil component poses the greatest risk of impact to seabirds due to the amount of time they spend on or near the sea surface. Individuals are at risk of lethal or sub-lethal physical and toxic effects due to external exposure (oiling of feathers) and ingestion, especially those near the source point where concentrations are at their highest. Even small quantities of feathers contaminated by oil can be lethal, causing hypothermia and reduced buoyancy (O'Hara & Morandin, 2010). Seabirds are less likely to be affected by entrained and dissolved hydrocarbons, except through the ingestion of contaminated prey.

Seabirds spend most of their time at sea, travelling over large distances to forage over the open ocean, returning to land during breeding only; therefore, some seabirds may transit the offshore waters of the EMBA and encounter surface oil. While individual seabirds may be affected, it is not predicted that large numbers of seabirds will be impacted from surface oil, as they are unlikely to be present in significant numbers due to their vast distribution area. The risk of impact is greater should a release occur within the chick-rearing period when adults forage closer to breeding colonies. The risk may also be greater during summer months when upwelling occurs, as seabirds may forage in the relatively high productivity during this period.

Impacts to intertidal and subtidal habitats

Intertidal sandy beaches/mud flats

The tidal range in the region is relatively small, and much of the coastline is exposed to high-energy metocean conditions. This results in limited development of extensive intertidal sandy habitat. Intertidal flats support infauna and epifauna such as polychaetes, crustaceans and molluscs. In turn, these fauna assemblages support wading birds.

Spilled hydrocarbons may result in mortality of intertidal flats assemblages, resulting in indirect effects to species that prey in these environments.

Temporary declines in infauna and epifauna populations may indirectly affect feeding shorebirds and wading birds.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Given no hydrocarbons were predicted to accumulate on shorelines above impact thresholds and the low persistent nature of MDO, significant impacts from shoreline accumulation are not anticipated.

Macroalgal and seagrass beds

Macroalgal beds occur both intertidally on rocky shores and sub-tidally within the ecological EMBA.

The impact of hydrocarbons on macroalgae, particularly on intertidal shores, largely depends on the degree of exposure, the degree of wave and tidal action, and how much of the hydrocarbon adheres to the seagrass or macroalgae. Macroalgae is predicted to recover quickly because of wind, wave and tidal-driven coastal processes that naturally flush the hydrocarbons.

Impacts could include reduced capability for photosynthesis if the seagrass or macroalgae were smothered, or toxic effects could occur from contact with the hydrocarbon.

Impacts to shoreline habitat

While much of the coastline of the Twelve Apostles is rocky, there are also sandy beaches. Saltmarshes occur in the region; however, these are typically restricted to within bar estuaries rather than the open coast and will not credibly be impacted. Rocky shorelines are generally less vulnerable than beaches and saltmarshes.

Given the predictive modelling results, the sandy beaches of the Port Fairy to Lady Bay (Warrnambool) coastline, and small sections of sandy beach between Warrnambool and Cape Otway, are considered at risk.

Rocky shore habitats are common along the Twelve Apostles Marine Park. These rocky shore habitats and limestone platforms provide a range of habitat niches and have a high biodiversity of associated fauna and flora.

Warrener shells (turbo undulatus) were identified as culturally important by BLCAC during consultation. *T. undulatus* occurs on mid-to-low tidal areas on rocky shores and intertidal rocky reefs (Smoothey, 2013)).

Given the potential degree of shoreline loading, but the non-persistent nature of potentially stranded MDO, potential impacts are considered moderate but are unlikely to persist.

Impacts to socioeconomic receptors

Fisheries

There is the potential for hydrocarbons to temporarily disrupt fishing activities if surface or water column hydrocarbons move through fishing areas. Fishing grounds may be temporarily closed, which would have an impact through loss of income. Market value and demand for fish may also be impacted due to actual or perceived tainting of catches.

Material impacts to fish stock are unlikely. Refer to preceding rows for descriptions of impacts to fishes, fish eggs and larvae.

Tourism and recreation

There is a wide variety of nature-based tourism and recreational activities that occurs in the EMBA. There is the potential for temporary closure of recreational activities and beaches due to the risk to public health and safety. Hydrocarbons may reduce the aesthetic value of the environment, reducing the appeal to tourists. Impacts to recreational fishing may also occur due to impacts to fish as described for fisheries above.

Defence

No impacts to defence activities are expected to occur.

Shipping

No impacts to commercial shipping are expected to occur.

Oil and gas activities

No impacts to oil and gas activities are expected to occur.

Offshore renewable energy

No impacts to offshore renewable energy activities are expected to occur.

Maritime heritage

There are several shipwrecks in the EMBA. It is unlikely contact would have any lasting impact on these sites, apart from a possible temporary reduction in aesthetic value for a period.

Impacts to cultural features and heritage values

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrating that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Impacts to protected or significant areas

World Heritage and National Heritage properties

No impacts to World Heritage, National Heritage or Commonwealth Heritage areas will credibly occur.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected areas

The EMBA overlaps several protected places (refer to Section 4.8). The environmental values and sensitivities of these protected areas are listed in Table 6-18 and described in Appendix C. The potential impacts to these values are described in the relevant sections of this table.

Key ecological features

The EMBA overlaps the Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF. The environmental values and sensitivities of this feature potentially impacted are listed in Table 6-18 and described in Appendix C. The potential impacts to these values are described in the relevant sections of this table.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-18: EMBA – key receptor locations and sensitivities potentially contacted above impact thresholds by a vessel collision with summary hydrocarbon spill contact

Environmental setting	Receptor	Environmental, social, cultural, heritage and economic aspects presented as per the Environmental Risk Definition (Woodside's Risk Management Procedure)																												Probability of hydrocarbon contact and fate (%)[1]					
		Physical		*Biological*																			*Socioeconomic and cultural*								*Sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds*		*Ecological hydrocarbon thresholds*			
		Water and sediment quality		*Marine primary producers*			*Other communities/habitats*								*Protected species*										*Other species*												
		Open water – pristine	Marine sediment – pristine	Coral reef	Seagrass beds/macroalgae	Mangroves	Spawning/nursery areas	Open water – productivity/upwelling	Non-biogenic reefs	Offshore filter feeders 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 (foraging and internesting areas and significant nesting beaches)	Sea snakes	Whale sharks	Sharks and rays	Seabirds and migratory shorebirds	Pelagic fish populations	Resident/demersal fish	Fisheries – commercial	Fisheries – traditional	Tourism and recreation	Protected areas/heritage – European and Indigenous/UCH	Offshore oil and gas Infrastructure (topside and subsea)	Surface hydrocarbon (1 to 10 g/m²)	Accumulated hydrocarbon (10 to 100 g/m²)	Surface hydrocarbon (>10 g/m²)	Submergred[1] hydrocarbon (≥10 ppb)	Dissolved hydrocarbon (≥10 ppb)	Accumulated hydrocarbons (>100 g/m²)
IBRA	Wilsons Promontory (VIC)	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		-	0.5	-	-	-	NC
	Gippsland Plain	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	0.5	-	3	-	NC
	Otway Plain	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5	34-73	NC	31-74	2-14	16-29
	Warrnambool Plain	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	45-57	80-90	24-31	96-97	82-83	63-74
	Otway Ranges	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		1	36-58	NC	36-74	5-24	10-13
	Glenelg Plain	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		--	1.5	-	0.5	-	NC
	Victorian Volcanic Plain												✓		✓								✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		-	1.5	-	0.5	-	NC
	Bridgewater	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓	✓	✓								✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		-	-	-	0.5	-	-
	Strzelecki Ranges	✓	✓				✓						✓	✓	✓			✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓					1		
IMCRA	Otway	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	-	99-100	100	100	-
	Central Victoria	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	3-38	2	-
	Central Bass Strait	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	18	0.5	-
Australian Marine Parks	Apollo AMP	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		-	-	31	1.5	1	-
Marine Sanctuary (VIC)	The Arches Marine Sanctuary	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓				✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓						1.5-3	-	NC-0.5	10-19	1	
Marine National Park	Twelve Apostles Marine National Park	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		17-19	-	1-5	63-77	46	-
Key Ecological Features	Bonney Coast Upwelling	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			-	-	0.5	4	-	-

✓= Sensitivity potentially contacted above impact thresholds.

[1S]Submerged hydrocarbons is the summary of dissolved plus entrained hydrocarbons

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Vessels to adhere to the navigation safety requirements, including the *Navigation Act 2012* and any subsequent Marine Orders.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	The Act regulates ship-related activities to prevent unplanned interactions that could result in marine diesel spills.	Control based on legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 1.1
Establishment of a safety exclusion zone around project vessels and communicated to marine users.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Establishment of a 500 m cautionary zone around project vessels reduces the likelihood of interaction with other marine users.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.2
Good practice				
Notify AHO and Safe Transport Victoria no less than four weeks prior to the commencement of the first activity under the EP, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Notification will enable AHO and Safe Transport Victoria to issue Maritime Safety Information Notifications and Notices to Mariners, thereby reducing the likelihood of unplanned interactions with other vessels.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 1.3
Notify relevant government departments, fishing industry representative bodies, and licence holders (if agreed during consultation) at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of first activity, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost Standard practice.	Ensures activities are properly planned, risk-assessed, controlled, coordinated and safely executed to not adversely impact others.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice. Control is also standard practice.	Yes C 1.6
In the event of a spill, emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the OPEP.	F: Yes. CS: Costs associated with implementing response strategies vary dependant on nature and scale of spill event.	Implementing the OPEP efficiently to deal with unplanned hydrocarbon spills will help reduce impacts to the marine environment.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice. Controls is also standard practice.	Yes 10.1

[34] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[34]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	Standard practice.			
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified.				
No bunkering in the operational area.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	The MCV will return to port several times during the Petroleum Activity, providing an opportunity to take on provisions and fuel. Hence, there is little need for bunkering in the Operational Area. Should IMMR be required it is not expected that it would require bunkering in the Operational Area.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes 10.2
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Use MDO instead of heavier grades of fuel oil.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Marine diesel is a light fuel oil and is less persistent in the marine environment than intermediate or heavy fuel oils. Limiting project vessels to marine diesel reduces the risk to the marine environment in the event of a spill.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes 10.3
Professional judgement – Engineered solution				
None identified.				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks associated with a hydrocarbon spill from a vessel collision. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, hydrocarbon spill from a vessel collision may result in medium risk to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks to a level that is ALARP and acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 10 No release of hydrocarbons to the marine environment due to a vessel collision during the Petroleum Activity.	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 1.6 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	PS 1.6 Refer to Section 6.8.1.	MC 1.6.1 Refer to Section 6.8.1.
	C 10.1 In the event of a spill, implement emergency response activities in accordance with the OPEP..	PS 10.1 In the event of a spill, emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the OPEP.	MC 10.1.1 Completed incident documentation.
	C 10.2 No bunkering in the Operational Area.	PS 10.2 No bunkering shall be undertaken in the Operational Area during the Petroleum Activity.	MC 10.2.1 Records demonstrate no bunkering is undertaken in the Operational Area.
	C 10.3 Use MDO instead of heavier grades of fuel oil.	PS 10.3 Project vessels shall only use MDO when undertaking the Petroleum Activity.	MC 10.3.1 Records demonstrate project vessels operate on MDO.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9.3 Unplanned release: Chemical or hydrocarbon spills

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environment*** Physical environment – Section 4.4 Protected species – Section 4.6 Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9	***Consultation*** 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/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Minor spills and leaks of chemicals and hydrocarbons from project vessels or subsea equipment (such as ROVs) reaching the marine environment	X	X			X	X	A	E	2	M	LCS GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 11

Description of source of risk

During the Petroleum Activity, the handling, use and storage of chemicals and hydrocarbons on project vessels will be required, which may include:

- fuel and refined oil
- hydraulic fluids and oils
- greases and lube oils
- cleaning and cooling agents.

Spills and leaks of chemicals and hydraulic fluid on the decks of the project vessels could occur because of spillage during handling, inadequate bunding and storage, inadequate method of securing or tank and pipework failure, leaks from equipment, or rupture or failure of hoses. Chemical storage areas are typically set up with effective primary and secondary bunding to contain any deck spills; however, hydraulic hoses may be located outside of bunded or deck areas. Typically, volumes of spills and leaks on vessels are small (less than 20 L).

Leaks or rupture of ROV and subsea tool hydraulic hoses may occur through equipment malfunction or line pinches, which would lead to the loss of small volumes of hydraulic fluids directly to the marine environment. Accidental release of hydraulic fluids from such failures are expected to be low (less than 20 L).

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Given the minor quantities involved (less than 20 L), the accidental discharge of chemicals and hydraulics has the potential to result in a localised reduction in water quality and a minor potential for toxicity impacts to plankton and fish populations (surface and water column biota). Large, more mobile fauna are likely to be transient within the Operational Area and toxic impacts are unlikely to occur to these species. The potential impacts would most likely be highly localised and restricted to the immediate area in the footprint of the release.

Hydraulic oils behave similarly to MDO when spilled to the marine environment. These are medium oils of light to moderate viscosity. They have a relatively rapid spreading rate and will dissipate quickly in ocean conditions. Any impact is temporary and minor. Impact will decrease rapidly as the release dilutes and disperses in the marine environment. No impacts are predicted to benthic habitat communities in the Operational Area.

Cultural features and heritage values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrate that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Compliance with Marine Order 91 (Marine pollution prevention – oil), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex I – Oil.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Marine Order 91 requires vessels to have a SOPEP, which is implemented in the event of an oil spill. By ensuring a SOPEP is in place for the vessel, the consequence of a spill may be reduced.	Benefit outweighs cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.3
Good practice				
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.	Implementation of procedures for chemical storage and handling on project vessels will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from unplanned discharges to the marine environment by ensuring chemicals have been assessed for environmental acceptability.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 11.1
Drainage or bunding in place to contain spilled fluids at high-risk spill locations on project vessel decks.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of contaminated deck drainage water being discharged to the marine environment.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 11.2
Below-deck storage of all hydrocarbons and chemicals.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Reduces the likelihood of contaminated deck drainage water being discharged to the marine environment. Below deck storage may require more frequent handling of chemicals and hydrocarbons (such as transferring from below-deck storage to above deck for use). Operational experience indicates minor spills of chemicals and hydrocarbons occur more frequently during handling operations. The control may reduce the consequence of a chemical	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No

[35] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[35]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
		or hydrocarbon spill but may also increase the likelihood of a spill occurring. There is no net environmental benefit from this control, hence it is rejected.		
Chemicals intended, or likely, to be discharged to the marine environment will have an environmental assessment completed before use.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Environmental assessment of chemicals will reduce the consequence of impacts resulting from discharges to the marine environment by assessing chemicals for environmental acceptability.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.4
Spill kits positioned in high-risk locations around the project vessels, near potential spill locations.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Spill kits would reduce the likelihood of a deck spill entering the marine environment. The consequence is unchanged.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 11.3
Critical hoses outside bunded areas (such as ROVs) are inspected and maintained.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Maintenance and inspections reduce the risk of equipment failure, leading to leaks to the marine environment.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 11.4
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 (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 and risks associated with unplanned spills of chemicals and hydrocarbons. As no reasonably practicable additional controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, unplanned spills of chemicals and hydrocarbons may result in moderate impacts to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 11 No unplanned release of hydrocarbons or chemicals to the marine environment from project vessels during the Petroleum Activity.	C 11.1 Liquid chemical and fuel storage areas are bunded or secondarily contained when they are not being handled or moved temporarily.	PS 11.1 Failure of primary containment in storage areas does not result in loss to the marine environment.	MC 11.1.1 Records confirm all liquid chemicals and fuel are stored in bunded or secondarily contained areas when not being handled or moved temporarily.
	C 11.2 Drainage or bunding in place to contain spilled fluids at high-risk spill locations on project vessel deck.	PS 11.2 Drainage or bunding in place to contain spilled fluids at high-risk spill locations on project vessel deck; for example, relatively large volumes of chemicals or hydrocarbons in equipment that may leak.	MC 11.2.1 Records confirm suitable drainage or bunding in place around high-risk spill locations on vessel deck.
	C 11.3 Spill kits positioned in high-risk locations around the project vessels, near potential spill locations.	PS 11.3 Spill kits to be available for use to clean up deck spills.	MC 11.3.1 Records confirm spill kits are present, maintained and suitably stocked.
	C 11.4 Critical hoses outside bunded areas (such as ROVs) are inspected and maintained as part of the PMS.	PS 11.4 Critical hoses outside bunded areas (such as ROVs) are identified and regularly inspected, maintained and replaced as part of the PMS.	MC 11.4.1 Records in the PMS demonstrate inspections of critical hoses comply with equipment specifications.
	C 8.3 Refer to Section 6.8.6.	PS 8.3 Refer to Section 6.8.6.	MC 8.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6.
	C 8.4 Refer to Section 6.8.6.	PS 8.4 Refer to Section 6.8.6.	MC 8.4.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9.4 Unplanned discharges: Loss of solid wastes (excluding saddle clamp components)

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environment*** Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.10 Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9	***Consultation*** 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/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes or dropped objects to the marine environment		X		X	X	X	A	F	2	L	LCS GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 12
Dropped objects		X		X	X	X	A	F	2	L			

Description of source of risk

Solid waste

Project vessels produce various solid wastes, including domestic and industrial wastes. These include aluminium cans, bottles, paper and cardboard, scrap steel, chemical containers, batteries and medical wastes.

Waste is segregated aboard the project vessels and stored in designated skips and waste containers, in accordance with the onboard waste management plan. Wastes are segregated into the categories of:

- non-hazardous waste (or general waste)
- hazardous waste
- recyclables.

There is the potential for solid wastes to be lost overboard to the marine environment, particularly during adverse weather events and back-loading activities and due to incorrect waste storage. Waste items lost overboard are typically small wind-blown items such as plastic containers and cardboard.

Dropped objects

There is the potential for objects to be dropped overboard from the project vessels to the marine environment. Small items dropped may include personal protective gear (such as glasses, gloves, hard hats) and small tools (such as spanners). When recovering subsea infrastructure and equipment there is the potential for larger objects to be dropped (such as sections of pipe) because of human error or failure of lifting equipment during recovery. Woodside considers this very unlikely, given the lifting methods and the nature and condition of the equipment.

Before recovering equipment to the project vessels, the equipment being lifted will be held just above the seabed to test the lifting arrangements are sound. If a lift was to fail, it is most likely to occur during this test, which substantially reduces the consequence of a failure of the lifting equipment due to the very short fall. A failure during a test lift will most likely result in the object falling on its original location, with no net increase in disturbed seabed. If subsea infrastructure is dropped during the recovery activities, Woodside will endeavour to locate and recover the dropped equipment.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Consequence assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted
The potential impacts of solid wastes accidentally discharged to the marine environment include pollution (debris) and disturbance of the seabed. Marine fauna may interact with the lost waste, resulting in entanglement or ingestion, leading to injury and death of individual animals. Migratory and threatened species may transit through the Operational Area, including cetaceans, seabirds and sharks. Loss of solid waste to the marine environment is highly unlikely to have a significant environmental impact to marine fauna, based on the types and frequency of wastes that could be lost and the transient nature of the marine fauna. Impacts are anticipated to be temporary and minor. In the unlikely event of loss of subsea infrastructure to the marine environment, potential impacts would be limited to localised physical impacts on benthic communities over the footprint of the lost subsea infrastructure. The subsea infrastructure would subsequently be recovered if feasible. Impacts will also be temporary in nature. Any elevated turbidity would be very localised and temporary and is therefore not expected to have any significant impact to environment receptors, such as filter feeders. Seabed disturbance will largely be limited to the original footprint of the infrastructure being lifted, which is already disturbed by removing the infrastructure (Section 6.8.2). ***Cultural features and heritage values*** Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrate that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Compliance with Marine Order 95 (Marine pollution prevention – garbage), as appropriate to vessel class, which gives effect to MARPOL Annex V – Garbage.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Control is based on legislative requirements and reduces the likelihood of an unplanned release of garbage to the sea. Control must be accepted.	Legislative requirement – must be adopted.	Yes C 8.1
Good practice				
Project vessels' work procedures implemented for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of an unplanned release. Lifting, bulk transfer and cargo loading procedures will enable lifts to be performed safely and reduce the likelihood of a dropped object event.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 12.1
Recovered subsea infrastructure to be stored securely on deck to prevent loss overboard.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Securely storing recovered equipment on the MCV deck reduces the risk of a dropped object. Unsecure equipment also poses a critical safety risk.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 12.2
Attempt recovery of solid wastes or	F: Yes.	The control is feasible and may reduce debris	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes

[36] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[36]***	***Benefit in impact reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
equipment lost overboard where safe and practicable to do so.	CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	in the marine environment. Recovery of dropped objects may not always be practicable and will be assessed on a case-by-case basis considering: • risk to personnel to retrieve the object • ability to recover the object (as in, nature of the object, lifting equipment, ROV availability and suitable weather). Potentially reduces consequence by recovering dropped object and waste from the marine environment.		C 12.3
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 (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 and impacts associated with a loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. As no reasonably practicable additional controls were identified that would further reduce the risks and impacts without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes may result in low risk to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 12	C 12.1	PS 12.1	MC 12.1.1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
No unplanned loss of solid hazardous or nonhazardous waste to the marine environment during the Petroleum Activity.	Project vessels' work procedures implemented for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading.	All lifts conducted in accordance with applicable project vessels' work procedures to limit potential for dropped objects. Procedures will include: • Security of loads shall be checked before commencing 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 job safety analysis systems to manage the specific risks of that lift, including consideration of weather and sea state.	Records show lifts conducted in accordance with the applicable vessels' work procedures.
	C 12.2 Recovered subsea infrastructure to be stored securely on deck to prevent loss overboard.	PS 12.2 All recovered subsea infrastructure to be stored securely on deck to prevent loss overboard.	MC 12.2.1 Records demonstrate recovered subsea infrastructure is stored securely on deck.
	C 12.3 Attempt recovery of solid wastes or equipment lost overboard where safe and practicable to do so.	PS 12.3 Any solid waste and equipment dropped to the marine environment will be recovered where safe and practicable to do so. Safety and practicability considerations include: • risk to personnel and equipment to retrieve the object • ability to recover the object (as in, nature of object, lifting equipment or, ROV availability and suitable weather) • the risk the object may pose to the environment.	MC 12.3.1 Records detail the recovery attempt consideration and status of any waste and equipment lost to the marine environment. MC 12.3.2 Incident reporting records demonstrate outcomes of the safe and practicable evaluation, including an impact assessment for material items lost to the marine environment.
	C 8.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6	PS 8.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6	MC 8.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9.5 Unplanned discharges: Detachment of saddle clamp components and pipeline coating

Context		
Relevant activities Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environment*** Physical environment – Section 4.4 Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6 Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9 Socioeconomic environment – Section 4.10	***Consultation*** 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/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental detachment of saddle clamp components.		X		X	X	X	A	E	2	M	LC S GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 13

Description of source of risk

Unexpected detachment of saddle clamps and other material

During Campaign 1 there was an unexpected detachment of saddle clamp components (polypropylene) which may still occur. After investigations into the cause of the saddle clamp detachment in Campaign 1, it was found detachment most likely occurred where mechanical interaction with the pipeline bundle applied stress, movement or loading to clamp assemblies. Activities that give rise to this risk include subsea deburial of the pipeline, shear cutting of the pipeline bundle, and lifting and recovery of pipeline sections to the MCV. These activities may introduce forces to the saddle clamps through direct equipment contact, transfer of cutting forces, or movement of the pipeline bundle during handling.

Investigations also found that the detached saddle clamps were only observed and recovered from within the EMBA.

The likelihood of component detachment is increased where saddle clamps are structurally compromised (such as missing or loose components), where multiple shear attempts are needed to sever armoured lines, where subsea equipment positioning is affected by reduced visibility, or where stored energy is released from the pipeline or associated lines during cutting. Additional risk-generating events include unintended contact between subsea tools and saddle clamps, and repeated articulation or lifting actions that transfer vertical and lateral loads into the clamp assemblies.

Shavings from the coatings of the pipe and umbilical were generated during Campaign 1, however, the implementation of C 8.5 cutting only on field joints has eliminated this risk.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Unplanned detachment of saddle clamps during pipeline bundle removal

The saddle clamp components are manufactured from polypropylene, a durable polymer that is resistant to biodegradation and can persist in the marine environment for extended periods. Following release, clamp components

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

may be transported by currents and wave action, becoming stranded along coastlines, retained within nearshore environments, or deposited within marine sediments. Saddle clamp components released to the marine environment are expected to undergo gradual degradation over time, predominantly through abiotic processes. Solar ultraviolet radiation will drive photo-degradation of plastic materials exposed at or near the sea surface, leading to progressive embrittlement and fragmentation into smaller particles, including microplastics (Bergmann, 2015); (Gewert, 2015).

In high-energy coastal and nearshore environments, physical abrasion is expected to accelerate fragmentation of larger clamp components into smaller fragments and, ultimately, secondary microplastics. As particle size decreases, plastics become more difficult to detect and recover and may become incorporated into marine sediments and benthic habitats. Consequently, the long-term fate of the saddle clamp plastic is characterised by persistence, transport, fragmentation and gradual accumulation as macroplastic and microplastic particles within the marine environment. The dominant environmental hazard associated with the released saddle clamp material is its physical persistence rather than chemical toxicity. Laboratory analysis of recovered clamp material did not identify hazardous additives likely to drive significant chemical impacts. (Hydrobiology, 2026).

The microplastics effects literature is extensive but varies in quality. Many early studies used concentrations much higher than those found in the environment or did not account for the effects of natural particles. Using the quality criteria of de Ruijter et al. (2020), only three effects are consistently supported by evidence: food dilution, internal physical damage, and external physical damage. Other commonly cited effects, such as oxidative stress, microbial dysbiosis, and chemical leaching, have limited support **(Hydrobiology, 2026)**.

Of these, food dilution has the strongest evidence and occurs at the lowest concentrations. Ingested microplastics, particularly fibres, can fill gut space, create false satiation, and reduce the energy available for growth and reproduction **(Blarer, 2016; Wright, et al., 2013; Cole, et al., 2015; Blarer, 2016)**. Internal damage, such as abrasion and inflammation, and external damage, such as impaired attachment or deformities, have also been observed but generally at higher concentrations and for specific particle types **(Ziajahromi, et al., 2017)**. Importantly, biological effects are more closely related to particle number and surface area than to mass, supporting the use of particle-count metrics in exposure assessments **(Thornton Hampton, et al., 2022)**. The most decisive line of evidence for the realistic-risk conclusion is the comparison between microplastic and natural suspended particles. Meta-analyses and multigenerational studies repeatedly find that the specific effect of microplastic, once the effect of equivalent natural particles is subtracted, is small and context-dependent: microplastics are at most marginally more hazardous than natural mineral or organic particles at comparable exposures, and many reported effects are attributable to particle number and shape rather than to the polymer itself **(Ogonowski, et al., 2016; Doyle, et al., 2022; Schur, et al., 2020; Yap, et al., 2020; He, et al., 2022)**.

Impacts to water quality

Saddle clamp components and any derived microplastics released from saddle clamps may temporarily contribute to the presence of particulate matter within the water column. Buoyant materials are expected to remain in surface waters, where they are exposed to increased ultraviolet radiation and physical processes that promote fragmentation and dispersion. These materials may be transported over large distances by ocean currents, resulting in dilution and wide spatial distribution.

Existing literature indicates adverse biological effects from microplastics are typically associated with concentrations significantly higher than those observed in natural environments (Lenz, et al., 2016)As such, any incremental change to water quality associated with this source is expected to be minor relative to existing background levels of microplastics in the marine environment.

Impacts to seabed sediment quality

Saddle clamp components that become negatively buoyant or are inherently denser will settle onto the seabed and may become incorporated into unconsolidated sediments. Over time, these materials may degrade into smaller particles and contribute to the existing pool of microplastics within benthic environments.

The deposition of any saddle clamp-derived plastics is expected to be localised to the vicinity of release points and broadly distributed at low densities due to hydrodynamic transport processes. Given the limited mass of material potentially released and the predominance of soft sediment habitats, any contribution to sediment contamination is expected to be minor and represent a negligible incremental increase relative to other regional inputs of microplastics. Degradation products are expected to have low bioavailability due to adsorption onto sediment organic matter (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2002)

Impacts to marine species and habitats

Saddle clamp components and their degradation products may interact with marine habitats through physical presence and biological uptake pathways. Microplastics may become incorporated into seabed environments, where they can be ingested by benthic invertebrates such as molluscs, crustaceans and echinoderms, and subsequently transferred through trophic pathways to higher-order consumers (GESAMP, 2016).

In offshore environments characterised by predominantly soft sediments with sparse epifaunal communities, the potential for widespread ecological disruption is limited. The slow rate of degradation and low magnitude of material input means interactions with benthic habitats are expected to be localised and occur over long timeframes. Any changes to ecosystem function or integrity are therefore expected to be minimal.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Marine species may be exposed to plastic materials through ingestion pathways, particularly for organisms feeding within the water column or at the seabed. Filter feeders and planktivorous species may encounter suspended microplastics, while benthic feeders may ingest particles incorporated into sediments (GESAMP, 2016).

For species occurring within relevant BIAs, including white sharks, southern right whales and seabirds, potential exposure pathways include ingestion of microplastics directly or via prey. Marine debris, including microplastics, has been identified as a threat to a range of marine fauna (Bergmann, 2015);. However, given the limited quantity of plastic likely to be released from saddle clamps, combined with rapid dispersion and dilution processes, the contribution to overall exposure risk is expected to be small relative to existing environmental sources.

Ingestion, egestion and gut residence

Across invertebrates and fish, ingested microplastic is generally egested rapidly, which limits retention and internal exposure. Copepods, the principal planktonic entry point, ingest particles but show short gut-passage times and, in several species, active taste-mediated rejection of plastic (Cole, et al., 2013; Xu, et al., 2022; Uddin, et al., 2023; Fagiano, et al., 2025). Filter-feeding bivalves ingest and largely excrete particles with limited accumulation, and their clearance and filtration scale allometrically with body size, so exposure cannot be read off ambient concentration alone (Fernandez & Albentosa, 2019; Goncalves, et al., 2019; Riisgard & Larsen, 2025). Planktivorous reef fish depurate ingested particles within days (Santana, et al., 2021).

Benthic exposure

Benthic sediments are the principal long-term sink for marine microplastic, and a global inventory shows that benthic invertebrate body burdens depend on species traits and feeding mode rather than on ambient concentration alone (Andrady, 2011; Porter, et al., 2023). Controlled exposures report sublethal effects, including reduced byssal attachment strength and proteome change in mussels (Green & Gardner, 2009), and effect thresholds derived for freshwater benthic macroinvertebrates inform marine analogues (Redondo-Hasselerharm, et al., 2018). Scleractinian corals ingest microplastic directly (Hall, et al., 2015), and initially buoyant polypropylene that acquires biofilm and fine sediment can sink and aggregate, transferring material to the benthos over time, especially for weathered, surface-roughened particles (Ruiz-Gonzalez, et al., 2026).

For benthic fauna, exposure occurs through deposit feeding, suspension and filter feeding, biofilm-mediated ingestion, scavenging and trophic transfer. Benthic sediments are the principal long-term sink for marine microplastics, and global surveys have shown that benthic invertebrate body burdens depend strongly on species traits and feeding ecology rather than on ambient concentration alone (Porter, et al., 2023). Filter feeders such as mussels ingest and largely egest microplastics, with measurable but limited retention (Fernandez & Albentosa, 2019; Goncalves, et al., 2019; Riisgard & Larsen, 2025), and filtration and clearance scale allometrically with body size (Riisgard & Larsen, 2025). Controlled exposures have reported sublethal effects in benthic invertebrates, including reduced attachment strength and proteome changes in mussels (Green, et al., 2019) and effect thresholds for freshwater benthic macroinvertebrates that inform marine analogues (Redondo-Hasselerharm, et al., 2018) . Corals ingest microplastics directly, indicating exposure of reef-associated fauna (Hall, et al., 2015). Initially buoyant polypropylene that sinks after biofouling has been shown to add to the benthic exposure pathway over time (Andrady, 2011; Ruiz-Gonzalez, et al., 2026).

Pelagic receptors

For pelagic fauna, exposure occurs through ingestion of suspended particles, prey mimicry, and trophic transfer. Zooplankton, particularly copepods, are a principal entry point to the marine food web, ingesting and transferring microplastics, though some species discriminate against and reject plastic particles by taste, and gut residence times are short (Cole, et al., 2013; Setala, et al., 2014; Xu, et al., 2022; Uddin, et al., 2023; Gunaalan, et al., 2023; Fagiano, et al., 2025). Copepod feeding, function and fecundity can be impaired at elevated exposures (Cole, et al., 2015). Microplastic ingestion has been widely documented in pelagic and demersal fish, with body size, condition and gut fullness generally unrelated to the amount ingested, and meta-analyses confirming global occurrence at typically low burdens (Lusher, et al., 2013; Lim, et al., 2022; Gouin, 2020; Lusher, et al., 2013). The physical consequences of ingestion for fish are generally reported to be limited at environmentally relevant exposure levels (Jovanovic, 2017; Critchell & Hoogenboom, 2018), and planktivorous reef fish depurate ingested particles over short periods (Santana, et al., 2021).

Higher predators: cephalopods, elasmobranchs and mammals

Microplastic is detected across higher trophic levels, in cephalopods (Gong, et al., 2021), elasmobranchs (Munno, et al., 2024) and marine mammals (Nelms, et al., 2019; Zantis, et al., 2021; Onay, et al., 2025), but generally as transient gut contents rather than accumulated body burden. This pattern is consistent with the absence of biomagnification imposed in the exposure model and with the broader field and modelling evidence for trophic dilution rather than magnification (Wang, 2023; McMullen, et al., 2024). Methodological standardisation for these groups remains limited, which is acknowledged as a source of uncertainty in the mid- and upper-trophic predictions.

Seabirds

Seabirds carry the clearest demonstrated harm at the top of the food web, and the assessment is more credible for stating this directly rather than minimising it. Chronic ingestion of macro- and microplastic is associated with a distinct fibrotic pathology, plasticosis, characterised by extensive scarring of the proventriculus, and with multi-organ damage (Charlton-Howard, et al., 2023; Rivers-Auty, et al., 2023). The pathway is amplified by an olfactory trap: surface plastics acquire a dimethyl-sulphide signature within weeks of immersion, and dimethyl-sulphide-responsive procellariiform

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

seabirds ingest plastic at several times the rate of non-responsive species (Savoca, et al., 2016). Seabirds are accordingly used as sentinels of marine microplastic pollution (Taurozzi & Scalici, 2024). This pathway is the most relevant of all to the Otway region, whose albatross, petrel and shearwater assemblages are surface-feeding and shoreline-associated.

Persistence, reach and regional background

The durable concern is persistence. Polypropylene is non-biodegradable over assessment-relevant timeframes and is estimated to persist in the marine environment for decades, potentially exceeding a century, degrading through ultraviolet exposure, mechanical abrasion and oxidative weathering into secondary microplastics) (Andrady, 2011). Microplastic is now globally distributed through the water column, including in subsurface and remote waters (Desforges, et al., 2014), and has been recorded in the gut of amphipods in the six deepest ocean trenches on Earth, demonstrating that synthetic particles reach even the most isolated marine environments (Jamieson, et al., 2019). That ubiquity is not a licence to discount a new release; rather, it underlines why a preventable, persistent, attributable and visible addition to the regional background attracts concern disproportionate to its mass. Open-ocean surface concentrations are frequently lower than mass-balance predictions because buoyant material beaches and sinks (Egger, et al., 2021), which is consistent with the high modelled beaching fraction for this release and with the priority on shoreline recovery. Regional southern Australian background concentrations span from below detection to a few particles per gram of sediment or per litre of water(Barrett, et al., 2020; Ling, et al., 2017; Hossain, et al., 2025)

Against the regional background a Tier 3 release of 115 kg would add about one per cent to the measured regional sediment background microplastic concentrations if the whole mass were at 100 µm, and three to six orders of magnitude less at millimetre sizes; the increment is not measurable against the variability of the background (Hydrobiology, 2026).

Sociocultural impacts

Saddle clamp components and associated microplastics may be transported by ocean currents and deposited on shorelines or in nearshore environments used for recreation, tourism and fishing. The presence of marine debris may adversely affect the visual amenity of beaches and coastal areas and require clean-up activities where material might accumulate.

Potential impacts to commercial and recreational fishing are expected to be negligible, as the quantity of material potentially released is small and any deposited material is expected to occur at low densities and be dispersed over a broad area.

Given the limited quantity of plastic potentially released, the broad spatial dispersion of components, and the low density of any shoreline deposition, impacts to sociocultural values are expected to be localised and minor. Any sociocultural impacts associated with plastic saddle clamp components released during the Petroleum Activity are therefore expected to be

Cultural features and heritage values

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrate that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Cumulative impacts

Any plastic released during the Petroleum Activity may contribute incrementally to the broader pool of marine debris within the regional and global marine environment. Current estimates suggest millions of tonnes of plastic enter the oceans annually from a range of land-based and marine sources (Jambeck, et al., 2015; Boucher, 2017). Observations in Australian waters indicate microplastics are already widely distributed, with concentrations influenced by oceanographic processes and multiple sources including shipping, fisheries and offshore industrial activities (Reisser, et al., 2013).

In this context, the quantity of plastic potentially released from saddle clamp components during the Petroleum Activity represents a minor addition relative to existing background levels. Due to the small scale of release, wide spatial dispersion and slow degradation processes, cumulative impacts are expected to be negligible when considered against ongoing inputs from other regional and global sources.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[37]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
None identified.				
Good practice				
The pipeline will be cut at field joints.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	During Campaign 1 it was found that cutting at field joints reduced pressure on the saddle clamps reducing the likelihood of them becoming disconnected from the pipeline bundle. In addition, engineering assessment and field joint trial cuts found that the decreased shear gap of the cutting tool and cuts of the pipeline bundle limited to the field joints will eliminate the potential for coating disturbance and the generation of coating shavings.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 8.5
Implementation of an Adaptive Management Plan to manage saddle clamp plastic detachment (Refer to Section 7) to as low as reasonably practicable.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate.	Implementation of an Adaptive Management Plan will ensure the Petroleum Activity is appropriately monitored and modified manage the potential for detachment of plastic to ALARP (Refer to Section 7) and reduce the potential impact from released plastic saddle clamps. If Tier 1 or Tier 2 management triggers are reached management actions will be implemented to reduce the likelihood of further saddle clamp releases.	Benefit outweighs the cost.	Yes C 13.1
Saddle clamp condition is inspected and assessed prior to and after infrastructure removal.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate.	All saddle clamps are individually assessed and their condition recorded prior to and following each activity. Any detachment, degradation, or damage identified are documented and tracked cumulatively throughout the work scope to ensure ongoing condition monitoring and traceability.	Benefit outweighs the cost.	Yes C 13.2

[37] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[37]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Controlled deburial with the PRT will be undertaken in accordance with the engineering limits.	F: Yes. CS: Moderate.	Engineered, controlled deburial will be performed within engineering-defined limits. The method will be managed to minimise induced stresses, maintain the integrity and stability of the pipeline bundle and saddle clamps. Deburial limits are based on allowable free-span lengths, structural capacity, and stress/deflection criteria.	Benefit outweighs the cost.	Yes C 13.3
Vessel outrigger fitted with a capture net to contain detached saddle clamp components from entering the marine environment during operations.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Net constructed under the vessel outrigger to capture detached components when the PRT releases the recovered pipeline section on the vessel.	Benefit outweighs the cost.	Yes C 13.4
Crew training will include awareness of potential for detached saddle clamps and confirmation of all relevant controls to prevent unplanned saddle clamp detachment.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Training of crew ensures all appropriate controls are implemented and adequate observations are undertaken before and during infrastructure removal.	Benefit outweighs cost.	Yes C 13.5
All activities shall be conducted under continuous ROV observation.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost.	Continuous ROV observation of all activities provides real-time monitoring during execution of activities, enabling early identification of unexpected movement, damage, or detachment of saddle clamps	Benefit outweighs cost.	Yes C 13.6
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks associated with unplanned detachment of plastic. As no reasonably practicable alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, unplanned detachment of plastic may result in a moderate risk rating that is unlikely to result in a consequence greater than localised and low-level impact to the marine environment. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 13 No unplanned detachment (loss to the marine environment) of saddle clamps, or pipe coating during the Petroleum Activity.	C 8.5 Refer to Section 6.8.6	PS 8.5 Refer to Section 6.8.6	MC 8.5.1 Refer to Section 6.8.6
	C 13.1 Implementation of an Adaptive Management Plan to manage saddle clamp plastic loss to as low as reasonably practicable. (Refer to Section 7.2.7)	PS 13.1 The Adaptive Management Plan shall be implemented throughout the petroleum activity and be applied in response to saddle clamp conditions throughout the activity.	MC 13.1.1 Records demonstrate that the Adaptive Management Plan is implemented.
	C 13.2 Saddle clamp condition is inspected and assessed prior to and after infrastructure removal.	PS 13.2 All saddle clamps are individually assessed prior to and post infrastructure removal. Any detachments are recorded and tracked cumulatively.	MC 13.2.1 Records of clamp condition inspection and assessment prior to and post infrastructure removal.
	C 13.3 Controlled deburial with the PRT will be undertaken in accordance with the engineering limits.	PS 13.3 Deburial will be procedurally controlled controlling lift heights and pipeline bundle stress.	MC 13.3.1 Records demonstrate that procedures are developed and implemented.
	C 13.4 Vessel outrigger fitted with a capture net to contain dislodged saddle clamp components from entering the water during operations.	PS 13.4 Net constructed underneath the outrigger to capture any components that may become dislodged on release of the pipe bundle by the PRT	MC 13.4.1 Records demonstrate that the net is in place.
	C 13.5 Crew training will include awareness of potential for dislodged saddle clamps and confirmation of all relevant controls to prevent unplanned saddle clamp detachment.	PS 13.5 All crew involved in decommissioning activities shall receive training prior to mobilisation that includes awareness of potential saddle clamp detachment and confirms understanding of control measures contained in this EP.	MC 13.5.1 Induction records.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
	C 13.6 All activities shall be conducted under continuous ROV observation.	C 13.6 All activities are conducted under continuous ROV observation to provide real-time monitoring, verify cut location and execution, assess saddle clamp response, and identify any unexpected movement, or detachment. ROV observations shall be recorded.	MC 13.6.1 Records demonstrate that ROV monitoring is undertaken.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9.6 Marine fauna interaction

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Helicopters and drones – Section 3.7	***Existing environment*** Protected species – Section 4.6 Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9	***Consultation*** 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/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Accidental collision between project vessels, helicopters or uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs) and marine fauna in the Operational Area					X	X	A	E	1	L	LC S PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 14

Description of source of risk

Vessel movements

The movements of vessels in the Operational Area may present a potential hazard to slow moving marine megafauna and other marine fauna present. Vessel movements can result in collisions between the vessel (hull, propellors) and marine fauna, with potential impacts ranging from minor behavioural interferences (such as avoidance) to severe impacts such as injury and mortality through vessel strikes.

The MCV will move slowly within the Operational Area and will be stationary for much of the time, such as when lifting equipment or making cuts in the pipeline bundle. The MCV will demobilise from the Operational Area throughout the Petroleum Activity to transport subsea infrastructure for onshore disposal.

Helicopter

The Petroleum Activity may involve using helicopters to support operations, including crew changes, logistics support and emergency response. Helicopter movements would occur between onshore facilities and the MCV within the Operational Area. Helicopter operations have the potential to physically interact with seabirds, through collision, which could result in injury or mortality.

Drones

Where required, UAVs (drones) may be used for short-duration inspection, survey or retrieval activities associated with the Petroleum Activity. UAV operations, if undertaken, would be localised, infrequent, and limited to specific purposes. UAV operations have the potential to physically interact with seabirds through collision, which could result in injury or mortality.

Consequence assessment

Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

Vessel collisions have contributed to the mortality of marine fauna (Hazel & Gyuris, 2006; Hazel, et al., 2007; Laist, et al., 2001; Jensen & Silber, 2004). For both whales and turtles, the risk of lethal collision is a function of abundance of animals in the Operational Area, probability of a collision, and the consequence of that collision (as in, no injury, injury, mortality).

Cetaceans

The likelihood of a vessel-whale collision being lethal is influenced by vessel speed. The risk of a collision causing mortality of the whale increases as vessel speed increases (Jensen & Silber, 2004). Vanderlaan & Taggart (2007) found

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

the chance of lethal injury to a large whale because of a vessel strike declines from 80% at 15 knots to about 20% at 8.6 knots.

The project vessels will be typically either stationary or moving slowly in the Operational Area; hence, the chance of a vessel-whale collision resulting in a lethal outcome within these waters is much reduced. Vanderlaan & Taggart (2007) estimated the risk is less than 10% at a speed of four knots. Vessel-whale collisions at this speed are uncommon and, based on reported data contained in the United States National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration database (Jensen & Silber, 2004), there are only two known instances of collisions when a vessel was travelling at less than six knots, both from whale-watching vessels that were deliberately placed among whales.

The reaction of whales to the approach of a vessel is variable. Some species remain motionless when near a vessel, while others are known to be curious and often approach vessels that have stopped or are slow moving, although they generally do not approach, and sometimes avoid, faster moving vessels (Richardson, et al., 1995). Species may also show avoidance to vessel noise as the vessel approaches (Section 6.8.4).

Four listed threatened and migratory species of cetacean were identified as potentially occurring in or having habitat in the Operational Area: sei whales, blue whales, fin whales and southern right whales. The Operational Area intercepts two BIAs: a southern right whale migration BIA and a pygmy blue whale foraging BIA. Southern right whales are seasonally present between May and September. The Petroleum Activity is unlikely to be undertaken during this period, hence the risk of collision between vessels and southern right whales is low. Pygmy blue whales are seasonally present in the region between January and March, which coincides with higher productivity in the water column due to the Bonney Upwelling. The Bonney Upwelling, and most observations of pygmy blue whales, occur to the west of the Operational Area. However, blue whales have been observed near and hence may be present in the Operational Area, particularly between January and March.

The worst-case consequence from a vessel strike would be the fatality of a single EPBC Act-listed species individual. However, as this would represent an individual within the population, it is not expected to result in a long-term threat to the entire population. Given the slow speed and relatively short duration of vessel activities in the Operational Area, a collision between a vessel and a cetacean is unlikely. The worst-case consequence is a measurable, but small, decrease in the cetacean population, which would not result in changes to ecosystem function or risk the ongoing recovery of cetacean populations.

Marine turtles

Studies have shown turtles are less likely to flee from a fast-moving vessel than from a slow-moving vessel (Hazel, et al., 2007), presumably because of poor hearing and visual senses. It is reasonable to assume that the higher the speed of collision, the greater the risk of mortality, but contact with the propeller would be lethal at almost all speeds. The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 identifies boat strike as a threat to marine turtles, particularly in areas where turtles occur in high density.

Only one species of turtle is reasonably expected to occur in the Operational Area: the leatherback turtle. There are no BIAs or habitat critical for the survival of leatherback turtles in the Operational Area. Leatherback turtles would only occur infrequently and in low numbers (as in, individual turtles) in the Operational Area. Given the nature of vessel movements undertaking the Petroleum Activity in the Operational Area and the low number of leatherback turtles, collisions between vessels and turtles are not expected.

Seabirds

The Operational Area overlaps several BIAs for threatened seabird species (Table 4-10). Seabirds may occur within the Operational Area while foraging or transiting between breeding areas and foraging grounds.

The likelihood of physical interaction between seabirds and helicopters is considered low. Helicopter movements associated with the Petroleum Activity would be infrequent, of short duration and predominantly during daylight hours. Helicopter noise is expected to elicit an avoidance response in seabirds, reducing the likelihood of collision. In addition, helicopters operate at relatively low speeds during take-off and landing, further reducing strike risk.

The Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (2022) identifies drones/UAVs as a potential source of anthropogenic disturbance to seabirds. The primary impact pathway associated with drone use is behavioural disturbance, including elevated vigilance, flushing, or temporary displacement. Such responses are recognised as being of greatest relevance where drone operations are repeated, prolonged, or occur near breeding colonies or roosting aggregations, where sensitivity is higher and the potential exists for disruption to critical life-history processes.

UAV operations, if undertaken, would be short-duration and spatially limited. UAVs would be operated in accordance with established aviation and operational procedures, including maintaining appropriate separation distances from fauna where practicable. The Operational Area is not within any seabird reproduction BIA; however, BIAs used by seabirds for foraging are present (Table 4-10). These areas constitute less spatially constrained habitat, where seabirds are mobile and able to readily avoid localised disturbance. Any behavioural response by seabirds is expected to be temporary, with birds resuming normal foraging or transit once operations cease. On this basis, the likelihood of collision between seabirds and UAVs is considered low.

Cultural features and heritage values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Refer to Section 6.11 for an assessment of potential impacts to cultural features and heritage values from the Minerva Subsea Decommissioning Operational Area. Related control measures demonstrate that impacts are reduced to ALARP and are of an acceptable level have been captured in Section 6.11.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Implement EPBC Regulations – Part 8 Division 8.1 Interacting with cetaceans to reduce the likelihood of collision with whales and dolphins.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Reduction in speed around protected cetaceans reduces the likelihood of interaction.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 5.1
Do not undertake activities during the peak southern right whale migration and calving period.commencing 1 May and ending on 31 October of any given year (EPBC Referral 2024/09879 Condition 2).	F: Yes. CS: Woodside does not plan to remove the Minerva subsea infrastructure during the southern right whale migration and calving period (May to October) as weather conditions severely limit the number of working days.	Not undertaking equipment removal activities during the southern right whale migration and calving period (May to October) would be very effective in mitigating the impacts of underwater noise on southern right whales. However, works outside this period may overlap the peak foraging period for pygmy blue whales, which partially transfers the risk from southern right whales (endangered) to pygmy blue whales (critically endangered). As weather conditions severely limit the number of working days, Woodside commits to restricting removal activities to between November and April inclusive.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 5.2
Limit vessel speeds to 6 knots or less in the Operational Area (excluding emergencies).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost. Standard practice.	Limiting vessel speed to 6 knots or less in the Operational Area reduces the likelihood and consequence of collisions between vessels and marine fauna.	Controls based on legislative requirements – must be adopted.	Yes C 5.5

[38] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[38]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Good practice				
Vary the timing of the Petroleum Activity to avoid peak periods when pygmy blue whales and southern right whales occur in the region.	F: Yes. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to delays in securing project vessels for specific timeframes.	Metocean analysis indicates weather conditions in the Operational Area for much of the year are unsuitable for removal activities. The seasonal peak in pygmy blue whale foraging (January to March) typically includes long periods of suitable weather to undertake activities. Woodside's current execution planning does not include works during the peak southern right whale reproduction period in the region (May to September).	Disproportionate – cost/sacrifice outweighs benefit to be gained.	No
Operate UAVs from the project vessels by trained personnel in accordance with established operational and aviation standards.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal, existing competencies and procedures.	Reduces the likelihood of loss of control, erratic flight paths, or unsafe approaches to fauna.	Proportionate to operational safety and environmental interaction risks.	Yes 14.1
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
None identified				
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks associated with interactions with marine fauna. As no reasonably practicable alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, interactions with marine fauna may result in a low risk rating that is unlikely to result in a consequence greater than localised and low-level impact on environmental features or areas of low significance. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO 14 No vessel strikes with protected marine fauna during the Petroleum Activity.	C 14.1 Operate UAVs from the vessel by trained personnel in accordance with established operational and aviation standards.	PS 14.1 UAV operations are conducted in a manner that avoids injury or mortality to EPBC Act listed marine fauna.	MC 14.1.1 Records demonstrate no injury or mortality to EPBC Act listed marine fauna associated with UAV operations.
	C 5.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4	PS 5.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4	MC 5.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4
	PS 5.2 Refer to Section 6.8.4	MC 5.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4	C.5.2 Refer to Section 6.8.4.
	C 5.5 Refer to Section 6.8.4	PS 5.5. Refer to Section 6.8.4	MC 5.5.1 Refer to Section 6.8.4

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.9.7 Introduction of invasive marine species

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6	***Existing environment*** Habitats and biological communities – Section 4.5 Protected species – Section 4.6 Protected places – Section 4.8 Socioeconomic environment – 105	***Consultation*** 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/impact	Likelihood	Risk rating	ALARP tools	Acceptability	Outcome
Invasive species in vessel ballast tanks or on vessels/submersible equipment				X	X	X	A	D	0	L	LC S GP PJ	Broadly acceptable	EPO 15

Description of source of risk

A single MCV is expected to be the only vessel required to remove the Minerva subsea infrastructure and undertake field management activities.

All vessels are inherently subject to some level of marine fouling. Organisms attach to the vessel hull, particularly in areas where organisms can find a good surface (such as seams, strainers and unpainted surfaces) or where turbulence is lowest (such as niches and sea chests). Organisms can also be drawn into ballast tanks when onboarding ballast water as cargo is unloaded or to balance vessels under load. Biofouling organisms can become established in an area through the release of propagules (such as eggs or larvae), or by attaching to substrate after becoming detached from the host vessel.

Marine species that have been introduced into a region beyond their natural biogeographic range and are able to survive, reproduce and establish founder populations. Not all species introduced into an area thrive or cause demonstrable impacts. Indeed, most introduced species around the world are relatively benign and few have spread widely beyond sheltered ports and harbours. Only a subset of species that become abundant and impact on social/cultural, human health, economic or environmental values can be considered invasive marine species (IMS).

Project vessel activities have the potential to result in the introduction of IMS through:

- discharges of vessel ballast water containing IMS
- translocation of species through biofouling of vessel hull or niches, such as sea chests, bilges or strainers
- translocation of species on submerged equipment.

Most IMS require hard substrate in the photic zone; hence, IMS typically require 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. The Petroleum Activity will occur in waters about 50 m deep at the shallowest point. Unconsolidated sandy sediments are the most common benthic habitat type in the region, which is not conducive for many IMS.

Should a project vessel be mobilised from international waters, there is the potential for transferring IMS from international waters into the Operational Area and to Australia if the vessel must sail to a port. All vessels entering Australian waters are subject to IMS risk management requirements. Woodside applies additional IMS risk management requirements for all vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Consequence assessment
Environmental value(s) potentially impacted

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.

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 (such as 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).

Potential IMS vary from one region to another depending on environmental 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; therefore, 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).

IMS have proven particularly difficult or impossible 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.

Epifauna, infauna and benthic habitats are susceptible to impacts from IMS due to the risk of changes to ecosystem dynamics, such as competition for resources and predation. Once introduced, IMS may prey on local species (which had previously not been subject to this kind of predation and therefore not have evolved protective measures against the attack), may outcompete indigenous species for food, space or light, and can interbreed with local species, creating hybrids such that the endemic species is lost. These changes to the local marine environment result in changes to the natural ecosystem.

Sensitive marine receptors occur relatively near the Operational Area, including the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park located about 5 km to the east, The Arches Marine Sanctuary about 5 km to the north, and areas supporting giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) forests of South Australia about 5 km to the east. These environments support structurally complex, shallow-water habitats that, in principle, may be sensitive to the introduction of IMS due to their reliance on hard substrate within the photic zone and the importance of habitat-forming species to ecosystem function.

Potential impacts of IMS to these receptor environments, where IMS establish if it were to occur, may include competition for space, light or resources, alteration of community structure, and changes to trophic processes. In kelp forest and reef-based systems, such changes may affect native biodiversity and the continued persistence of habitat-forming species.

However, the open waters of the Operational Area are not conducive to the settlement and establishment of IMS. Water depths in the Operational Area are between 50 m – 60 m and there is very little hard substrate (aside from the Minerva subsea infrastructure being removed). The Petroleum Activity does not involve activities within shallow coastal waters or within the boundaries of the identified marine parks, sanctuaries or kelp forest habitats. Accordingly, any potential IMS associated with the Petroleum Activity would require subsequent dispersal and successful establishment within spatially and environmentally distinct nearshore habitats. Therefore, the risk of establishment, while credible, is remote, given the water depth and absence of hard substrate.

IMS may be economically damaging in areas where they have established. Such impacts include direct damage to assets (such as fouling of vessel hulls and infrastructure, water intakes and outfalls) and depletion of commercially harvested marine life (such as shellfish stocks). There is little historical and current fishing effort in the Operational Area, and no fixed facilities that may be impacted by IMS near the Operational Area. The likelihood of IMS being introduced and establishing viable populations within the Operational Area or immediate surrounds is considered Low.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

In support of Woodside's assessment of the impacts and risks of IMS introduction associated with the Petroleum Activity, Table 6-19 presents a risk and impact evaluation of the different aspects of IMS translocation.

Table 6-19 Credibility, consequence and likelihood of introducing invasive marine species

IMS introduction location	*Credibility of Introduction*	*Consequence of Introduction*	*Likelihood*
Transfer of IMS from infected vessel to Operational area and establishment on the seafloor or subsea infrastructure	***Not credible*** The Operational area is in offshore, open waters away from shorelines, hard substrate and critical habitat. Therefore, conditions are not conducive to the settlement or establishment of IMS.		
Transfer of IMS from an infected vessel to, and subsequent establishment on, project infrastructure	**Credible** There is potential to transfer marine pests between project vessels within the Operational area.	**Environment – not credible** The translocation of IMS from a colonised project vessel to another vessel via natural dispersion is not credible. This is because of the open-water environment of the Operational area and distance from shorelines and critical habitat. On this basis there is no credible environmental risk. **Reputation – D** If IMS were to establish on a project vessel from another colonised vessel, this could potentially impact the vessel operationally through the fouling of intakes, and potentially cause the infected 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 minimum 500 m temporary exclusion zones being adhered to around the Petroleum Activity, and interactions limited to short periods of time alongside (as in, during backloading activities). There is also no direct contact (in other words, they are not tied up alongside) during these activities. Spread of marine pests via ballast water or spawning in these open-ocean environments is also considered remote.
Transfer between project vessels and from project vessels to other marine environments beyond the Operational area.	**Not credible** This risk is considered so remote 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 with good hygiene (in other words, has been through Woodside's risk assessment process) and survive the transport back from the Operational area to shore. In the event it was to survive this trip, it would then need conditions conducive to establishing a viable population in the nearshore waters to which the infected vessel travels.		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 will manage their ballast water using one of the approved options specified in the Australian Ballast Water 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* and– must be adopted.	Yes C15.1
Project vessels will manage their biosecurity risk associated with biofouling as specified in the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements.	F: Yes. CS: Minimal cost, standard practice.	Reduces the likelihood of transfer of 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 15.2
Good practice				
Apply Woodside's IMS risk assessment process (Section 7.2.2) to the project vessels and relevant immersible equipment that enter the Operational Area unless exempt. Based on the outcomes of each IMS risk assessment, management measures commensurate with the risk will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.	F: Yes. CS: Good practice implemented across all Woodside Operations.	The IMS risk assessment process will identify potential risks and additional controls will be implemented accordingly. In doing so, the likelihood of transferring marine pests between project vessels within the Operational Area is reduced. No change in consequence would occur.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 15.3
IMS inspection of all vessels.	F: Yes. Approach to inspect vessels could be a feasible option. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts. In addition, Woodside's IMS risk assessment process (C 15.2) is seen to be more cost effective as this control allows	Inspection of all 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.	Disproportionate The cost/sacrifice outweighs the benefit gained, as other controls to be implement achieve an ALARP position.	No

[39] *Qualitative measure.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	Woodside to manage the introduction of marine pests through biofouling, while targeting its efforts to and resources to areas of greatest concern.	No change in consequence would occur.		
Professional judgement – Eliminate				
No discharge of ballast water during the Petroleum Activity.	F: Yes, however ballast water discharges are critical for maintaining vessel stability. Given the nature of the Petroleum Activity, the use of ballast (including the potential discharge of ballast water) is considered to be a safety critical requirement. CS: Not assessed due to safety critical element	Elimination of the potential introduction of IMS, if present within the ballast water.	Legislative requirements (C15.1) are required to be implemented to manage potential ballast water risk to low. Noting the safety critical element and the adopted control (C15.1) this is disproportionate to the risk reduction.	No
Eliminate use of vessels.	F: No. Given that vessels must be used to implement project, there is no feasible means to eliminate the source of risk. CS: Loss of the project.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	Not assessed, control not feasible.	No
Infield IMS inspection of Project vessels upon arrival into Operational Area	F: Yes, implementation of an infield IMS survey is considered technically feasible, however with significant operational constraints. Any IMS infield survey activities would have to be carried out via ROV as diving is not considered ALARP under Contractor(s) or Company Health and Safety Management systems. CS: Significant cost. The survey may require mobilisation of additional vessel and crew to field,	No benefit in risk reduction would be achieved because IMS risk has already been managed through implementation of the Woodside's IMS risk assessment process and the Biosecurity Act 2015. An infield inspection would not materially reduce the residual likelihood or consequence of IMS introduction beyond the existing controls.	Disproportionate. Any additional benefit gained through implementation of this control is disproportionate to the cost and effort required to undertake this control infield. The IMS risk has already been managed through controls adopted (and noting already incurred cost through implementation of Woodside's IMS risk assessment process (i.e. inspections and cleaning where risk warrants)).	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
	specialist personnel and equipment for the ROV, vessel time, and additional offshore operations. Ability to access some niches may be limited due to type of infield inspection capabilities and safety restrictions i.e. thruster.			
Professional judgement – Substitute				
Source vessels based in Australia only.	F: Potentially. Limiting activities to only use local project vessels could potentially 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. For example, there are limited installation vessels based in Australian waters. While the project will attempt to source project vessels locally it is not always possible. Availability cannot always be guaranteed when considered competing Oil and Gas activities in the region. In addition, sourcing Australian based vessels only will cause increases in cost due to pressures of vessel availability. CS: Significant cost and schedule impacts due to restrictions of vessel hire opportunities.	Sourcing vessels from within Australian will reduce the likelihood of IMS from outside Australian waters, however, it does not reduce the likelihood of introduction of species native to Australia but alien to the Operational Area or of IMS that have established elsewhere in Australia. The consequence is unchanged.	Disproportionate Sourcing vessels from Australian waters may result in a reduction in the likelihood of IMS introduction to the Operational Area; however, the potential cost of implementing this control is grossly disproportionate to the minor environmental gain (or reducing an already remote likelihood of IMS introduction) potentially achieved by using only Australian based vessels, consequently this risk is considered not reasonably practicable.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[39]***	***Benefit in risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
ALARP statement: Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks associated with introducing IMS. As no reasonably practicable additional or alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts and risks without disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts and risks are considered ALARP.				

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, 2026). This approach aligns with the MarinePest Plan 2018–2023, which establishes a national objective to minimise the risk of marine pest introduction, establishment and spread (Commonwealth Australia , 2018). 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 because it represents a level at which the potential risk can be effectively managed by adhering to applicable legislative requirements, industry guidelines, and/or internal Woodside procedures (Section 2.3.3). 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 2-3). 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, 2013), the adopted controls are designed to minimise both the likelihood of introduction and the potential for establishment of IMS (NOPSEMA, 2026). 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 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2013; Commonwealth of Australia, 2018b; NOPSEMA, 2026) the EPO for this risk sets a level of performance preventing the introduction of invasive marine species to and within the Operational Area and focuses on prevention through the management of vessel biofouling and ballast water. Based on the assessment outcomes, use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (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 and risks to a level that is broadly acceptable, and compliance with those controls demonstrates the EPOs are met.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPOs, EPSs and MC			
EPOs	***Controls***	***Performance standards***	***Measurement criteria***
EPO-15: No introduction of IMS into the Operational Area as a result of the Petroleum Activity	C 15.1 Project vessels 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 15.1 Prevents the translocation of IMS within the vessel's ballast water from high risk locations to the Operational Area	MC 15.1.1 Ballast Water Records System maintained by vessels which verifies compliance against Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements.
	C 15.2 Project vessels will manage their biosecurity risk associated with biofouling as specified in the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements	PS 15.2 Compliance with Australian Biofouling Management Requirements (as defined under the Biosecurity Act) to prevent the introduction of IMS.	MC 15.2 Woodside Invasive Marine Species Vessel and Equipment Questionnaire details ballast water management and internal biofouling treatment systems.
	C 15.3 Apply Woodside's IMS risk assessment process Woodside's IMS risk to vessels and relevant immersible equipment that enter the Operational Area, unless exempt (Section 7.2.2). Based on the outcomes, management options commensurate with the risk will be implemented to minimise the likelihood of IMS being introduced.	PS 15.3.1 Before entering the Operational Area, vessels, are determined to be low[40] risk of introducing IMS of concern.	MC 15.3.1 Records of IMS Risk Assessments maintained for all vessels and relevant immersible equipment, entering the Operational Area to undertake the Petroleum Activities Program.
		PS 15.3.2 In accordance with Woodside's IMS risk assessment process, (Section 7.2.2) the IMS risk assessments will be undertaken by an authorised environment adviser who has completed relevant Woodside IMS training or by qualified and experienced IMS inspector.	MC 15.3.2 Records confirm that the IMS risk assessments undertaken by an Environment Adviser or IMS inspector (as relevant).

[40] *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.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.10 Recovery plan and threat abatement assessment

This section describes the assessment Woodside has undertaken to demonstrate the Petroleum Activity is not inconsistent with any relevant recovery plans or threat abatement plans. For the purposes of this assessment, the relevant Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans and threat abatement plans) are:

- Threat Abatement Plan for the Impacts of Marine Debris on Vertebrate Wildlife of Australia's Coasts and Oceans (Commonwealth of Australia, 2018)
- National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale *Eubalaena australis* (DCCEEW, 2024)
- Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2013a)
- National Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias)* (Commonwealth of Australia, 2013b)
- National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*) (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2008)
- National Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Petrels 2022 (DCCEEW, 2022)
- Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)
- Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a)
- Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).
- Gould's Petrel (*Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*) Recovery Plan (Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), 2006)
- National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot*, Neophema chrysogaster* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016)
- National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) (DCCEEW, 2024e)
- Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (2015)
- Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (2020)

Table 6-20 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 clearly inconsistent with that action or not. The results of this assessment against relevant actions are presented below (Table 6-21 to Table 6-28).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-20: 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		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
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		
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		
Southern Right Whale Recovery Plan			
Objectives			
Long-term recovery objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to improve conservation status	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Address habitat degradation impacts from coastal and offshore marine infrastructure development	Y	Y	Y
Assess, manage and mitigate impacts from anthropogenic underwater noise	Y	Y	Y
Manage, minimise and mitigate the threat of vessel strike	Y	Y	Y
Address entanglement and marine debris interactions affecting southern right whales	Y	Y	Y
Recovery Plan for the Australian sea lion			
Objectives			
Ensure the long-term viability of the Australian sea lion throughout its range	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Assess, manage and mitigate impacts from pollution and marine debris	Y	Y	Y
Protect and manage breeding habitat and haul-out sites	Y	Y	Y

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Reduce interactions with fisheries and other human activities that result in injury or mortality	Y	Y	Y
Minimise anthropogenic threats to support recovery	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge of population trends, distribution and threats	Y		
National Recovery Plan for the white shark			
Objectives			
Assist the recovery of the white shark in the wild throughout its range in Australian waters	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Ensure anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery of the white shark	Y	Y	Y
Assess and manage impacts of human activities on white sharks	Y	Y	Y
Maintain and protect habitat and ecological processes supporting the species	Y	Y	Y
Reduce direct threats from human interactions, including vessel interaction and pollution	Y	Y	Y
Address impacts from fisheries interactions and take	Y		
National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling			
Objectives			
Ensure the long-term survival of the Australian grayling across its natural range	Y	Y	Y
Acton Areas			
Protect and restore riverine habitat supporting Australian grayling	Y		
Maintain connectivity between freshwater, estuarine and marine environments	Y	Y	Y
Identify and manage impacts of flow regulation and water abstraction on grayling habitat	Y	Y	Y
Reduce impacts from sedimentation and degraded water quality	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge of species distribution, population and habitat requirements	Y		
National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels			
Objectives			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Improve the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels so populations are on a trajectory towards no longer being threatened in Australia's jurisdiction	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Reduce impacts from pollution and marine debris on albatrosses and petrels	Y	Y	Y
Protect marine habitat and foraging areas used by albatrosses and petrels	Y	Y	Y
Assess, manage and mitigate threats at sea affecting survival and recovery	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge and monitoring of populations and threats	Y		
Gould's Petrel Recovery Plan			
Objectives			
Ensure the long-term viability of Gould's petrel in nature	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Protect and manage breeding habitat and nesting sites	Y		
Reduce impacts from predators and disturbance at breeding colonies	Y		
Assess and manage threats affecting survival and breeding success	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge, monitoring and management of populations	Y		
National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot			
Objectives			
Prevent extinction and achieve recovery of the species in the wild	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Achieve a stable or increasing population in the wild	Y		
Protect and enhance habitat across the species' range	Y		
Reduce threats affecting the wild population	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge of ecology, migration and threats	Y		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot			
Objectives			
Stop the decline and support recovery of the species to maximise its chances of long-term survival in the wild	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Prevent further decline and support population recovery	Y		
Protect and manage critical breeding and foraging habitat	Y	Y	Y
Reduce threats from habitat loss and disturbance	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge of distribution, migration and ecology	Y		
Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds			
Objectives			
Maintain and improve the conservation status of migratory shorebird species that occur in Australia	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Maintain and improve the conservation status of migratory shorebird species in Australia	Y		
Reduce threats including habitat loss, disturbance and degradation	Y	Y	Y
Protect and manage important habitat, particularly coastal and intertidal areas	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge, monitoring and international cooperation across the flyway	Y		
Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds			
Objectives			
Support the long-term survival of seabird populations and their habitats, including stopping population decline and improving conservation outcomes in Australian waters	Y	Y	Y
Action Areas			
Stop the decline and support recovery of seabird populations in Australian waters	Y		
Protect breeding habitat and important foraging areas	Y	Y	Y

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to:		
	Government	***Titleholder***	***Petroleum Activity***
Reduce impacts from pollution and marine debris	Y	Y	Y
Reduce impacts from human activities at sea affecting seabirds	Y	Y	Y
Improve knowledge, monitoring and understanding of seabird populations	Y		

Table 6-21: 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'.	Refer to Section 6.9.4 and 6.9.5. The assessment of accidental release of plastics and 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. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with Action Area A3.	EPO 8 C 8.1 and 8.5 PS 8.1 and 8.5 EPO 9 C 9.1 to 9.4 PS 9.1 to 9.4 EPO 12 C 12.1 to 12.3 PS 12.1 to 12.3 EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6 PS 13.1 to 13.6
	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.	Refer to Sections 6.9.2 and 6.9.3. 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.	Detailed oil spill preparedness and response EPOs, EPSs and MC for the Petroleum Activity are presented in Appendix G.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
	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.	Refer to Section 6.8.3. The assessment of light emissions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Light emissions from vessels may result in minor, localised and temporary behavioural responses (e.g. attraction) in individual turtles. These effects will not result in displacement from important habitat or impact population-level processes. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with Action Area A8.	EPO 4 C 4.1 PS 4.1
	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.	The Petroleum Activity does not interact with marine turtle nesting beaches or index monitoring areas. No nesting habitat occurs within the Operational Area or EMBA.	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:	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.	EPO 5 CS 5.1 – 5.5 PS 5.1 – 5.5
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.				

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-22: 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 specifically considered potential impacts to blue whales that may occur within the broader region, including individuals transiting through the Operational Area and those associated with seasonal foraging in south-east Australian waters. Noise sources are limited to standard vessel, ROV and survey operations, with no high-intensity impulsive noise sources (e.g. seismic or piling). Acoustic emissions are low intensity, localised and temporary. The Petroleum Activity will not cause injury to blue whales and will not prevent individuals from continuing to use migration pathways or accessing regional foraging areas (e.g. associated with the Bonney Upwelling). Any behavioural response is expected to be minor and short-term, with individuals able to continue normal movement and feeding behaviour. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with Action Area A.2, as anthropogenic noise has been assessed and managed so that risks to blue whales are reduced to ALARP.	EPO 5 & 6 CS 5.1 to 5.7 PS 5.1 to 5.7

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas and objectives	Relevant actions	'Not inconsistent' assessment	Relevant EPO and EPS
	Action Area A.3: Understand impacts of climate variability and change.	Action 1: Understand impacts of climate variability and change.	Refer to Section 6.8.5. The Petroleum Activity is short duration and localised and does not result in emissions or environmental changes at a scale that could influence climate variability or oceanographic processes (e.g. productivity associated with seasonal upwelling systems). The activity will not affect the availability of prey resources or the broader ecological processes that support blue whale foraging in south-east Australian waters.	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 risk has specifically considered potential interactions with blue whales, including individuals transiting through the Operational Area as part of seasonal migration. The Petroleum Activity involves a limited number of vessels operating at low speeds over a short duration. The Operational Area is offshore and does not overlap known high-density aggregation areas for blue whales, although the broader region supports seasonal foraging associated with the Bonney Upwelling. While individual blue whales may transit through the area, they are expected to continue migration or foraging behaviour without increased collision risk. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with Action Area A.4.	EPO 14 CS 14.1 PS 14.1 C 5.1 to 5.5 PS 5.1 to 5.5

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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 6-23: 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 Sectionv6.8.6, 6.8.7, 6.9.4 and 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 8 C 8.1 and 8.5 PS 8.1 and 8.5 EPO 9 C 9.1 to 9.4 PS 9.1 to 9.4 EPO 12 C 12.1 to 12.3 PS 12.1 o 12.3 EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6 PS 13.1 to 13.6
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.				

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 6-24: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale *Eubalaena australis* (DCCEEW, 2024)	Habitat degradation	Action Area A2: Address habitat degradation impacts from coastal and offshore marine infrastructure developments within the species' range. In particular: Action 1: Coastal and offshore development actions are assessed according to principles of ecological sustainable development to ensure the risk of injury, auditory impairment and/or disturbance to southern right whales is minimised. Action 2: Baseline surveys and monitoring undertaken during activity implementation are conducted in accordance with best practice standards and guidelines to obtain standardised datasets suitable to inform environmental management decision making that can reduce the risk of threats to southern right whales. Action 3: Current information on species' occurrence, particularly in habitats critical to survival, BIAs, and historic high use areas, are used to inform planning, assessment, and decision-making on marine infrastructure development actions.	Refer to Section 6.8.2. The Petroleum Activity will result in localised and temporary seabed disturbance only and will not degrade habitats important to southern right whales. No habitat critical to the survival of southern right whales occurs within the Operational Area, and the activity will not affect coastal calving or resting habitats. The action is therefore not inconsistent with the recovery plan.	EPO 2 C 2.1 to 2.4 PS 2.1 to 2.4
	Marine Debris	No explicit actions relevant to the Petroleum Activity.	Refer to Sections 6.9.4 and 6.9.5. The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to southern right whales. The Petroleum Activity would remove the infrastructure, including most of the plastics, from the marine environment.	EPO 12 C 12.1 to 12.3 PS 12.1 to 12.3 EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6 PS 13.1 to 13.6
	Anthropogenic underwater noise (industrial noise, vessel noise, and aircraft noise)	Action Area A5: Assess, manage, and mitigate impacts from anthropogenic underwater noise. In particular:	Refer to Section 6.8.4.	EPO 5, EPO 6 C 5.1 to 5.7 PS 5.1 to 5.7

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
		Action 2: Actions within and adjacent to southern right whale BIAs and habitats critical to survival should demonstrate it does not prevent any southern right whale from using the area or cause auditory impairment. Action 3: Actions within and adjacent to southern right whale BIAs and habitats critical to survival should demonstrate the risk of behavioural disturbance is minimised. Action 4: Ensure environmental assessments associated with underwater noise generating activities include consideration of national policy (such as EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1) and guidelines related to managing anthropogenic underwater noise and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce risks to southern right whales to the lowest possible level. Action 5: Quantify risks of anthropogenic underwater noise to southern right whales, including studies aimed to measure physiological effects, behavioural disturbance, and changes to acoustic communication (such as masking of vocalisations) to whales.	The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered potential impacts to cetaceans, including southern right whales. The Petroleum Activity is not inconsistent with the recovery plan, as underwater noise is low intensity, short duration and offshore. The activity will not prevent southern right whales from using important habitats, nor cause auditory injury. Given the offshore location relative to known coastal calving habitats, the risk of behavioural disturbance is low and temporary.	
	Collision (vessel strike)	Action Area 6: Manage, minimise and mitigate the threat of vessel strike. In particular: Action 1: Assess risk of vessel strike to southern right whales in BIAs. Action 3: Ensure environmental impact assessments and associated plans consider and quantify the risk of vessel strike and associated potential cumulative risks in BIAs and habitats critical to survival. Action 5: Report all vessel strike incidents in the National Ship Strike Database managed through the	Refer to Section 6.9.6. The assessment of vessel collision with marine fauna has considered the potential risks to southern right whales. Collisions of project vessels with southern right 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 14 C 14.1 PS 14.1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
		Australian Marine Mammal Centre, Australian Antarctic Division.		
Assessment summary The National Recovery Plan for Southern Right Whales has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks and the Petroleum Activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-25: Assessment against relevant actions of the Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) (DSEWPaC, 2013a) and Approved Conservation Advice on *Neophoca cinerea* Australian Sea Lion (TSSC, 2020a)	Habitat Degradation	Avoid or minimise habitat degradation that may impact Australian sea lion colonies, haul-out sites or foraging habitat. Ensure offshore activities do not result in loss or degradation of habitats supporting key life-history functions.	Refer Section 6.8.2 and 6.9.6. No Australian sea lion colonies, haul-out sites or habitat critical to the survival of the species occur within or adjacent to the Operational Area. The species is largely associated with coastal and nearshore environments, and occurrence within the offshore Operational Area is unlikely. Given the absence of important habitat and the limited scale and duration of disturbance, the activity will not result in habitat degradation that could affect Australian sea lions. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with the relevant actions of the recovery plan.	EPO 2 CS 2.1 – 2.4 PS 2.1 – 2.4
	Pollution and spills	Minimise the risk of pollution events and implement effective spill response measures Ensure spill preparedness and response considers impacts to marine fauna, including Australian sea lions	Refer to Sections 6.9.2, 6.9.3, 6.9.4 and 6.9.5. Spill prevention controls and response strategies are in place to minimise the likelihood and consequence of releases. The Offshore Project Environmental Emergency	EPO 10 C 1.1 to 1.4 and 1.6 PS 1.1 to 1.4 and 1.6 C 10.1 to 10.3

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
			Plan (OPEP) includes response measures applicable to marine fauna. Given the offshore location, absence of Australian sea lion colonies or important habitat, and low likelihood of interaction, the risk to Australian sea lions is low and managed to ALARP. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with the relevant actions of the recovery plan.	PS 10.1 to 10.3 EPO 11 C 11.1 to 11.4 PS 11.1 to 11.4 EPO 12 C 12.1 to 12.3 PS 12.1 to 12.3 EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6 PS 13.1 to 13.6
	Disease	Minimise the risk of introducing or spreading disease in Australian sea lion populations	The Petroleum Activity does not involve interaction with Australian sea lion colonies, haul-out sites or individuals. No pathways for disease introduction or transmission to the species have been identified.	N/A
	Marine debris	Reduce the introduction of marine debris and minimise risks of entanglement and ingestion Support implementation of relevant marine debris threat abatement measures	Refer to Section 6.9.4 and 6.9.5. The assessment of accidental release of solid wastes has considered potential risks to marine fauna, including Australian sea lions. The Petroleum Activity will remove existing subsea infrastructure, including plastics, from the marine environment, thereby reducing the long-term presence of debris. Waste management controls will minimise the likelihood of accidental release during the Petroleum Activity.	EPO 12 C 12.1 to 12.3 PS 12.1 to 12.3 EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6 PS 13.1 to 13.6
	Vessel strike	Minimise vessel strike risk through appropriate vessel management and operational controls Consider vessel interactions in areas where Australian sea lions may occur	Refer to Section 6.9.6. The Petroleum Activity involves a limited number of vessels operating at low speeds over a short duration. No Australian sea lion colonies or high-use areas occur within or near the Operational Area, and the species is	EPO 14 C 14.1 PS 14.1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
			unlikely to occur offshore in significant numbers. The likelihood of vessel strike is low due to low vessel speeds, limited vessel numbers and implementation of standard marine fauna observation and avoidance procedures. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with the relevant actions of the recovery plan.	
Assessment summary The Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks and the Petroleum Activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-26: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling (*Prototroctes maraena)* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2008)	Habitat degradation	Maintain connectivity between freshwater, estuarine and marine environments to allow migration	The Petroleum Activity is entirely offshore and does not interact with freshwater or estuarine habitats utilised by Australian grayling. The species relies on connectivity between rivers, estuaries and coastal waters to complete its lifecycle.	N/A
	Pollution and spills	Minimise impacts from sedimentation, erosion, and altered flow regimes	The assessment of accidental releases has considered the potential for hydrocarbons or chemicals to enter the marine environment. The Petroleum Activity is located offshore and does not discharge into, or directly interact with, freshwater or estuarine systems that support Australian grayling populations.	N/A

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
Assessment summary The National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks and the Petroleum Activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-27: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the White Shark

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
National Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) (DSEWPaC, 2013b)	The overarching objective of this recovery plan is to assist the recovery of the white shark in the wild throughout its range in Australian waters with a view to: • improving the population status leading to future removal of the white shark 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.	Minimise habitat degradation and maintain ecosystem processes supporting prey species	Refer to Section 6.8.2. No habitat critical to the survival of white sharks, or areas important for aggregation or key ecological processes supporting prey species, occur within the Operational Area. The activity will not result in changes to habitat condition or ecosystem processes at a scale that could affect prey availability or foraging behaviour. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with this action, as it will not degrade habitat or disrupt ecological processes relevant to white sharks.	EPO 2 C 2.1 to 2.4 PS 2.1 to 2.4
		Reduce risks associated with vessel interactions and pollution events	Refer Section 6.9.2, 6.9.3, and 6.9.6. The assessment of environmental risks has considered potential impacts to white sharks from vessel interactions, hydrocarbon and chemical spills, and marine debris. The Petroleum Activity involves a limited number of vessels operating at low speeds over a short duration, resulting in a low likelihood of vessel interaction. Standard	EPO 10 C 1.1 to 1.4 and 1.6 PS 1.1 to 1.4 and 1.6 C 10.1 to 10.3 C 10.1 to 10.3 EPO 11 C 11.1 to 11.4 PS 11.1 to 11.4

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
			marine fauna observation and avoidance procedures will be implemented. Spill prevention and response measures are in place to minimise the likelihood and consequence of pollution events, and waste management controls will minimise the risk of marine debris. Given the offshore location, low vessel activity and implementation of controls, risks associated with vessel interactions and pollution events are low and reduced to ALARP. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with this action.	EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6 PS 13.1 to 13.6 EPO 14 C 14.1 PS 14.1
		Ensure activities do not adversely affect population recovery or distribution	Refer Section 6.8.2 and 6.8.4. White sharks may occur in offshore waters of south-east Australia as occasional, transient individuals. The Petroleum Activity is short duration and confined to a small offshore area and will not interfere with movement, distribution or population processes. Underwater noise emissions are limited to low-intensity vessel and survey operations and will not cause injury. Any behavioural response is expected to be minor and temporary, with individuals able to continue normal movement patterns. The activity will not result in mortality, displacement from important habitat, or changes to population distribution.	EPO 2 CS 2.1 to 2.4 PS 2.1 to 2.4 EPO 5 CS 5.4 and 5.5 PS 5.4 and 5.5

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
Assessment summary The National Recovery Plan for the White Shark has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks and the Petroleum Activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 6-28: Assessment against relevant actions of the Part 13 Statutory Instruments for Seabirds and shorebirds

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
National Light Pollution Guidelines (2020) Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (2015) Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (2020) National Recovery Plans for: • Orange-bellied parrot • Swift parrot • Gould's petrel • Albatrosses and petrels (multi-species recovery plan, 2022)	Minimise impacts of artificial light on seabirds and migratory shorebirds	Manage artificial light to prevent attraction, disorientation or mortality of seabirds and migratory shorebirds	Refer to Section 6.8.3. The assessment of light emissions has considered potential impacts to seabirds and migratory shorebirds. The Petroleum Activity is offshore and does not occur near nesting colonies, breeding islands, or coastal roosting habitats. Light emissions from vessels may attract individual birds; however, impacts are expected to be localised, temporary and limited to behavioural responses (e.g. attraction). Controls implemented to minimise light spill and attraction reduce the potential for interaction. No sustained disruption to feeding, breeding or migration is expected. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with this action.	EPO 4 C 4.1 to 4.2 PS 4.1 to 4.2
	Avoid or minimise disturbance to important habitat (nesting, roosting, foraging)	Avoid disruption to biologically important behaviours (e.g. feeding, migration)	Refer to Section 6.8.2. No habitat modification of coastal or intertidal environments occurs, and the activity will not affect habitat availability or ecological processes supporting bird populations.	EPO 2 CS 2.1 to 2.4 PS 2.1 to 2.4 EPO 4 C 4.1 to 4.2

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
			Marine disturbance is temporary and confined to a small footprint and will not affect prey resources or ecosystem function at a scale relevant to seabirds or migratory shorebirds. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with this action.	PS 4.1 to 4.2
	Reduce risks from vessel interactions and offshore activities	Reduce risks associated with vessel interactions	Refer to Section 6.9.6. The Petroleum Activity involves a limited number of vessels operating at low speeds over a short duration. Seabirds may be present in offshore waters; however, they are highly mobile and capable of avoiding vessels. The likelihood of vessel collision is low. Potential attraction to vessels is limited by operational controls, and any interactions are expected to be temporary and not result in injury or mortality. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with this action.	EPO 14 C 14.1 PS 14.1
	Ensure activities do not adversely affect population recovery or key ecological processes	Ensure anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery or population viability	Refer to Section 6.8.6, 6.8.7, 6.9.4 and 6.9.5. The Petroleum Activity is offshore, short duration and limited in spatial extent. Potential impacts to birds (light, noise, vessel presence and pollution) are localised and temporary and will not result in mortality, displacement from important habitat, or disruption to population-level processes. The Petroleum Activity is therefore not inconsistent with this action.	EPO 8 C 8.1 and 8.5 PS 8.1 and 8.5 EPO 9 C 9.1 to 9.4 PS 9.1 to 9.4 EPO 12 C 12.1 to 12.3 PS 12.1 to 12.3 EPO 13 C 13.1 to 13.6

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	Relevant EPOs and EPSs
				PS 13.1 to 13.6

Assessment summary

The Part 13 Statutory Instruments for Seabirds and shorebirds has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks and the Petroleum Activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.11 Cultural features and heritage values assessment

The identification of cultural features and heritage values of the environment as well as the social, economic and cultural features important to Indigenous people is integral to understanding the environment and any potential impacts and risks to the environment.

In line with Woodside's 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.

Mitigation of impact to 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 associated with intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO 2003; Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Values and features of significance identified in Section 4.9 (Table 4-16 and Table 4-17) as being likely or possible to interact with the EMBA are addressed in the risk assessment below. Management of these risks ensures that Indigenous community concerns and interests are adequately acknowledged and protected.

Any action in Australian waters that will or might interact with the seabed could impact UCH, and as such, an adequate process of UCH assessment and management is to be undertaken ahead of, and concurrent with, any proposed actions in the near and offshore environment (DCCEEW, 2024b). The impact assessment below considers both Indigenous and historical UCH in order to protect its value for future generations.

Context		
Relevant activities Project vessels – Section 3.6 Infrastructure removal and recovery activities – Section 3.10	***Existing environment*** Cultural features and heritage values – Section 4.9	***Consultation*** Consultation – Section 5
Evaluation of Cultural Features and Heritage Values		
Decision Type	A	
Consequence Impact	E	
Likelihood	*Highly unlikely*	
Risk Rating	-	
ALARP Tools	LCS, GP, PJ	
Acceptability	Broadly acceptable	
Outcome	EPO 3, EPO 16a, EPO 16b	

Impact and risk evaluation summary (key aspects)						
Source of impact	***Cultural features and heritage values potentially impacted***					
	Marine mammals	Fish	Eels	Seabirds	Benthic Habitats e.g. seagrass	Shoreline/ Coastlines
	Impact / Consequence Level					
Section 6.8.1 Physical presence: Interaction with other marine users	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 6.8.2 Physical presence: Seabed disturbance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Localised and low level (E)	N/A

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Impact and risk evaluation summary (key aspects)						
Source of impact	***Cultural features and heritage values potentially impacted***					
	Marine mammals	Fish	Eels	Seabirds	Benthic Habitats e.g. seagrass	Shoreline/ Coastlines
	Impact / Consequence Level					
Section 6.8.3 Routine light emissions: External lighting on project vessels	Slight and Low level (E)	Negligible (F)	Negligible (F)	Slight and Low level (E)	N/A	N/A
Section 6.8.4 Routine acoustic emissions: Generation of noise from project vessels and helicopter operations	Slight and Low level (E)	Slight and Low level (E)	Slight and Low level (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 6.8.5 Routine atmospheric and greenhouse gas emissions associated with project vessel fuel use	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 6.8.6 Routine and non-routine discharges: Project vessels and subsea discharges	N/A	Localised and no lasting impact (F)	Localised and no lasting impact (F)	N/A	Localised and no lasting impact (F)	N/A
Section 6.8.7 Routine generation of solid waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source of risk	***Cultural features and heritage values potentially impacted***					
	Marine mammals	Fish	Eels	Seabirds	Benthic Habitats e.g. seagrass	Shoreline/ Coastlines
	Risk Rating					
Section 6.9.2 Unplanned hydrocarbon release: Vessel collision	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Section 6.9.3 Unplanned release: Chemical or hydrocarbon spills	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 6.9.4 Unplanned discharges: Loss of solid wastes (excluding saddle clamp components)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A
Section 6.9.5 Unplanned discharges: Detachment of saddle clamp components and pipeline	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Section 6.9.6 Marine fauna interaction	Low	N/A	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
Section 6.9.7 Introduction of invasive marine species	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	N/A

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Description of source of impacts and risks (key aspects)
Seabed disturbance Minerva subsea infrastructure removal and field management activities may disturb the seabed. Infrastructure removal, field management activities, ROV operations or decommissioning environmental surveys may disturb benthic habitats and temporarily reduce water quality from sediment resuspension. Refer to Section 3.9 for more details. **Light emissions from vessels** The MCV will have external lighting to support safe operations at night, as well as to communicate the presence and activities of support vessels to other marine users (i.e. navigational lights). This lighting typically consists of bright white (i.e. metal halide, halogen, fluorescent) lights and is not dissimilar to lighting used for other offshore activities, including fishing and shipping. Lighting is designed to adequately illuminate the relevant area for safe working conditions and cannot reasonably be eliminated. Light emissions from the MCV in any one area will be limited by the transient nature of the works along the pipeline route. Refer to Section 6.8.3 for more details. **Acoustic emissions** There are various sources of underwater acoustic emissions during the Petroleum Activity. These include acoustic emissions from the MCV and operation of its DP system (including positioning equipment), acoustic surveying, and pipeline cutting and deburial and non-routine IMMR activities. Helicopters and drones may be used and will generate noise in the air. The greatest sound levels are likely to be associated with the MCV using DP thrusters to maintain position on station. Refer to Section 6.8.4 for more details. **Unplanned hydrocarbon release (basis of EMBA)** The EMBA is the largest spatial extent where unplanned events could have an environmental 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 highly unlikely event of the worst-case unplanned release. The EMBA therefore covers a larger area than the area that would be affected during any one single event. For further details refer to Section 6.9.1. The temporary presence of the MCV in the Operational Area may result in a navigational hazard for commercial shipping within the immediate area. This navigational hazard could result in a third-party vessel colliding with the MCV which could result in a loss of containment. Refer to Section 6.9.3 for more details. The EMBA is driven by the distribution of entrained hydrocarbon above ecological thresholds and hence although a significant span of shoreline is within the EMBA, this area is not expected to be affected unless there is shoreline contact above thresholds (Section 6.9.1). **Unplanned release of saddle clamp components** Saddle clamps were used to hold together the gas production pipeline, chemical injection flowlines and EHU in a single 'pipeline bundle'. During deburial and pipeline removal, saddle clamps could be lost to the environment. The spatial extent of saddle clamp loss is confined to the EMBA. Refer to Section 6.9.5 for more details.

Detailed impact and risk assessment
Potential impacts cultural features and heritage values identified in Table 4-18 from the Petroleum Activity have been assessed below:
Archaeological Heritage and Landscapes
Places that are identified in Section 4.9.1 for their value as archaeological sites are assumed to be at risk where there is potential for impact to the tangible or scientific elements of that place. This could include physical damage or disturbance to the archaeological integrity of a place **Coastal/island archaeological sites (e.g. Fish Traps and Middens)** No coastal area / island exists within the Operational Area. A review of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register did not identify any Aboriginal places within the Operational Area (Extent Heritage, 2026). Given the EMBA is driven by an unplanned hydrocarbon release there is no anticipated impact pathway from this activity to onshore archaeological sites above highest astronomical tide (HAT). Archaeological sites may exist in intertidal landscapes within the EMBA and may be exposed to hydrocarbons from an unplanned release. Acknowledging this, there is no anticipated impact pathway from the presence of hydrocarbons on archaeological values associated with these sites, as this is not expected to impact the fabric or context of the sites on an exposed shoreline. Impacts to the heritage value of fish traps from an unplanned hydrocarbon release may occur indirectly through impacts to fish. It is expected, however, that continued use of fish traps beyond their archaeological

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

value will be preserved where fish species and distribution are maintained at a population level. With regard to fish, refer to species specific assessment below for further information, in addition to the impact and risk assessment in Sections 6.8 and 6.9 respectively.

Submerged cultural heritage (Indigenous and historic)

Cultural heritage values may exist on the seabed, including both unidentified shipwrecks and Indigenous cultural material. Known submerged heritage, including archaeological sites, may be protected subject to declarations under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth), the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth), or the *EPBC Act 1999* (Cth). The Operational Area overlaps the submerged landscape which is considered to comprise potentially culturally significant landscapes and landscape features such as submerged hills, karst depressions/ravines and valleys between submerged ridges and submerged calcarenite ridges/paleo beach barrier systems. This area has been identified as having the potential for Indigenous archaeological heritage material to exist on the seabed. These values may be disturbed when removing infrastructure and placing supporting equipment on the seabed; however, any associated impacts are expected to be limited in extent and localised in nature.

All actions involving seabed contact, and most actions undertaken in proximity to the seabed, have potential to cause adverse impact to UCH if present (DCCEEW, 2024b). Woodside engages a qualified consultant to undertake a desktop assessment of the potential for submerged archaeological material in any areas subject to new seabed disturbance, using available geophysical and bathymetric data. Assessments are undertaken to identify the presence of submerged heritage values prior to the commencement of activities outlined in Section 3. This approach is consistent with Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters (DCCEEW, 2024b).

Assessment of the Operational Area (Cosmos Archaeology, 2024) concluded that there was very low probability for the survival of submerged terrestrial landscapes across most of the area with the likelihood increasing to medium for very localised preservation within the sinuous 3-4 m deep palaeochannel depression at 5.5 to 10 km along the pipeline route. The assessment identified four seabed disturbing activities that could result in impacts to the cultural heritage values of UCH. These are the plugging and removal of subsea well infrastructure (addressed in another EP), anchoring, pipeline removal and post infrastructure removal site clean-up / clearance of cultural debris (i.e. material associated with the Minerva pipeline and/or other subsea infrastructure). It has been assessed that the risk of impact to Indigenous UCH is very low while for maritime heritage the risk of impact ranges from very low to medium, the higher rating relating to the removal of cultural debris around the fixed seabed structures as part of the site clean-up. The assessment confirmed that there is no documented or protected underwater cultural heritage in the Operational Area and informed the implementation of appropriate management measures (refer EPO 3).

Woodside therefore understands there is no Indigenous archaeology known to exist within the OA, and no areas subject to declarations or prescriptions under these Acts are located within the OA. No submerged sites of significance within the OA were identified by Traditional Custodians during consultation while preparing this EP. In the event that unidentified cultural heritage is encountered, it will be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.4) including applicable legislative obligations.

Submerged archaeological sites (locations undefined) may exist on the submerged landscape within the broader EMBA. However, given the EMBA is driven by an unplanned hydrocarbon release, it is not expected to impact the seabed or archaeological material on or within it. Therefore, there is no anticipated impact pathway to submerged archaeological sites in the broader EMBA from the Petroleum Activity.

Intangible heritage (Indigenous)

Intangible values that are identified in Section 4.9 are assumed to be at risk where there is potential for impact to the spiritual connections, features and/or places associated with the value. Impacts to intangible heritage can be individualised; the assessment below does not account for this variability but aims to assess widespread impacts to general intangible values.

Cultural obligations to care for Country/Access to Country

Potential impact pathways to the rights and obligations of Traditional Custodians to care for Sea Country may be directly associated with environmental impacts, or by excluding Traditional Custodians from Sea Country (e.g. by restricting access) or decision-making processes (e.g. by not conducting ongoing consultation). Restrictions on access may be temporary (e.g. where exclusion zones exist around activities for safety reasons) or permanent (e.g. where infrastructure obstructs access or navigation). Such impacts are limited to areas that have been traditionally accessed by Traditional Custodians and are therefore expected to be concentrated in shoreline environments. Whilst operational safety exclusion zones will apply, these are spatially limited and temporary, and therefore not expected to prevent Traditional Custodians from maintaining cultural connections to Sea Country or fulfilling obligations to care for Country. Ongoing consultation is intended to facilitate access arrangements where feasibly safe to do so, and to support appropriately informed decision-making processes.

Songlines

Intangible values associated with Sea Country may potentially be impacted where they are physically interrupted by disturbance activities. Songlines can become lost, fragmented, or broken when there is a loss of Country or forced removal from Country (Neale & Kelly, 2020). Physical sites that have been identified as comprising a component of a

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

songline are important to protect, to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge. Landscape features that may be associated with intangible values, including songlines, would have been previously exposed during the LGM, are now submerged. Submerged landscape features, including submerged hills are considered in the submerged cultural heritage assessment above. No specific songlines or associated submerged landscape features have been identified within the Operational Area. It is noted that oil and gas activities exist in many areas of the Otway Basin, and songlines are still acknowledged and recognised. It is inferred that if there were to be any impacts to 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). No specific details of songlines within the EMBA have been provided by relevant persons during consultation for this Petroleum Activity, and no landforms typical of songlines (such as mountains, rivers, caves, and hills (Higgins, 2021) are anticipated to be impacted by the seabed disturbance associated with the Petroleum Activity. With consideration to the limited extent of the proposed activity, impacts to the cultural integrity of songlines are considered unlikely.

Creation/dreaming sites; ceremonial sites; sacred sites; ancestral beings

Activities that physically alter landscape features may be assumed to potentially impact values of creation/dreaming sites, sacred sites or ancestral beings. Activities that prevent the performance of ceremony at these sites can also directly impact its values. Consultation with relevant Traditional Custodian groups did not identify culturally significant sites or songlines within the Operational Area. With consideration to the limited extent of the proposed activity, impacts to creation/dreaming or ceremonial sites are not expected.

Kinship systems and totemic species

Marine species may have kinship/totemic relationships to Traditional Custodians, but it is understood that these relationships do not prohibit people outside of that "skin group" from hunting or eating that same species (Juluwarlu, 2004). It is therefore inferred that the management of totemic or kinship species applies at the species/population level and not to individual plants and animals. The impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activity are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. As such, cultural values associated with kinship systems and totemic species are expected to be maintained.

Resource collection

Marine fauna has been identified through consultation and existing literature as an important resource in Sea Country, particularly as food. Direct impacts on communities that use these resources may occur where the resources are lost, displaced, or experience a reduction in population. Therefore, these species (as resources) are likely to be impacted where there is an impact at the species or population level. Recognising that Indigenous communities do not distinguish environment from culture, Woodside manages impacts to marine resources by way of implementing the environmental performance outcomes, standards and controls described in Sections 6.8 and 6.9.

Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge/ Connection to Country

Where people are displaced or disrupted (e.g., during colonisation), or where there is a loss of technical skills or environmental knowledge, this may damage the connection to Country (McDonald & Phillips, 2021). Direct impact to communities practising traditional skills will inherently occur when relevant aspects of the environment disappear, are displaced, or suffer a reduction in species population. Impacts and risks from the Petroleum Activity are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level and hence are not expected to affect the value of marine species. It is therefore not expected that the Petroleum Activity will displace or disrupt a Traditional Custodian's capacity to pass on knowledge related to marine species or to traditional culture and technical skills. Furthermore, limitations on access to sites or disruption or relocation of Indigenous communities may have implications for the preservation of Indigenous knowledge. The physical presence and movement of project vessels within the Operational Area have the potential to displace other marine users. Vessels undertaking the Petroleum Activity may be observable from shore, but the Operational Area's distance from shore (4.9 km) means the vessel will not be conspicuous and will be present for relatively short durations.

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 Custodian groups to understand how this connection can remain uninterrupted during the Petroleum Activity. Supported further by the environmental management controls outlined in Sections 6.8 and 6.9, no adverse impacts to intangible cultural values associated with Sea Country are expected from the Petroleum Activity.

Marine Ecosystems and Species

Marine ecosystems may hold both cultural and environmental value, with cultural and environmental values intrinsically linked. It necessarily follows that an impact to marine ecosystems has the potential to impact cultural features where the impact is detectable within sea country and the seascape which Traditional Custodians view, interact with or hold knowledge of. The EMBA is known to include habitat for culturally important species such as whales and eels.

In the event of a worst-case release of MDO, individual fauna may be directly impacted or impacted through temporary degradation of their habitats. However, no population-level impacts are expected. Impacts are not expected to occur to ecologically significant proportions of the populations of the species, nor result in a decrease of the quality of the habitat such that the extent of these species is likely to decline. Impacts to biological resources, such as

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

intertidal warrener shells (identified by BLCAC as a cultural value), may reduce opportunities for traditional gathering activities. However, given the relatively low levels of hydrocarbons contacting shorelines above impact thresholds and the inaccessible nature of much of the coastline, impacts to biological resources of cultural value would be highly localised and temporary. Such an event has been assessed above as a 330 m^3 MDO spill and relevant EPOs and its corresponding controls have been implemented to mitigate such a risk (Refer to Section 6.9.2). There is potential for temporary or localised effects on cultural features and heritage values associated with affected environmental receptors but not impacts resulting in the loss of heritage value, cultural practice, knowledge transmission, or cultural obligations at a broader cultural landscape or population scale.

Benthic habitats (coral, kelp forests, seagrass)

Through consultation and existing literature, 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 marine life such as dugongs. While seagrass was identified as culturally important during consultation, there is no evidence of benthic primary producer habitat, such as seagrass, in the Operational Area.

As described in Section 6.9, an unplanned hydrocarbon release may impact benthic habitats. Given hydrocarbon characteristics, rapid weathering, short-term exposure, as well as the response strategies planned to be deployed, an unplanned release is not expected to result in a level of exposure that would cause an adverse impact on marine ecosystem functioning or integrity. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with benthic habitats are expected to be maintained.

Fish (including eels) and Cephalopods

Fish and squid have been identified through consultation and existing literature as an important resource, particularly as food sources. 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. It may be assumed that inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge relating to fish may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour results in reduced sightings (e.g. through population decline). This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003). Intangible cultural heritage associated with fish, including inter-generational knowledge regarding fishing techniques and migratory patterns, can be managed by reducing impacts to fish in nearshore marine environments to which this cultural knowledge is intrinsically connected.

During consultation, EMAC, GMTOAC and BLCAC identified the cultural importance of eels. EMAC expressed that Eastern Maar people are "the eel people". GMTOAC stated that eels hold an incredibly important place in the culture of Gunditjmara people. Underwater noise impacts to fishes, including eels, are assessed above. Given the nature and scale of underwater noise impacts to eels, no impacts to the cultural values of eels to Traditional Owners are expected to occur.

The potential impacts from the Petroleum Activity on fish and cephalopods are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with fish and cephalopods are expected to be maintained

Marine Mammals (whales, dolphins, seals)

During consultation, BLCAC identified all species of whales as important, including in connection to women's stories, and as companion animals to dingoes. BLCAC also identified seals as important to women's stories. EMAC raised concerns about the risks to whales from the activities described in this EP. GMTOAC identified whales as holding deep cultural significance for the Gunditjmara people.

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 various cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). Whale 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; Cressey, 1998). Whales also speak to a broader connection that exists between Indigenous people and their surrounding environment. Beyond mythology and symbolism, whales can be connected with various economic and social functions associated with everyday life. Cultural knowledge of whales, whale migration, behaviour and the related marine environment may all be important in ensuring the continuation of these socio-economic 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.

Indigenous groups have expressed interest about whale migratory routes and studies. Inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge (including songlines) relating to marine mammals may be impacted where changes to population or behaviour at a population level 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, 2003).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The potential impacts from the Petroleum Activity on marine mammals are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with marine mammals are expected to be maintained.

Seabirds

Seabirds and other birds have been identified through literature and feedback as a culturally significant species (e.g. pelicans), as well as a resource (Smyth, 2007). 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 seabirds, such as nesting areas, hunting areas and migratory patterns. Such cultural knowledge may be associated with various cultural functions and activities that support the social and economic life of a community (Fijn, 2021). Inter-generational transmission of cultural knowledge relating to seabirds 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, 2003).

The potential impacts from the Petroleum Activity on seabirds are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. As such, cultural values and intangible cultural heritage associated with seabirds are expected to be maintained.

Shorelines/Marine Parks/Coastal Reserves

The EMBA overlaps four marine parks (Section 4.9.3). Management plans for these parks recognise cultural values of Indigenous groups which could also be impacted by an MDO spill. For impact assessments of an unplanned hydrocarbon release, refer to the assessments above and in Section 6.9.

Artificial light emissions from the Petroleum Activity may be visible from the Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage place, Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary.

Environmental values of the Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage place include:

- historic values, as the road itself was constructed as a memorial to First World War servicemen
- aesthetic value of the natural landscapes and seascapes along the Great Ocean Road's 242 km length.

These values support nature-based tourism activities, which in turn supports towns along the Great Ocean Road, such as Lorne and Port Campbell.

Environmental values of the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary include:

- unique limestone rock formations
- a range of marine habitats representative of the region
- Indigenous culture based on spiritual connection to Sea Country
- wreck of the *Loch Ard*
- opportunities to view scenery and marine life, including a renowned scuba diving site.

The equipment removal activities will be visible from part of the Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage place, Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary. Aesthetic values from these environmental values are typically appreciated during daylight hours when they are readily observable. Watching the sunset at the Twelve Apostles is recognised as a nature-based tourism experience; people undertaking this experience may observe the petroleum activity. However, given artificial light emissions will not be readily observable until after sunset, artificial light emissions from the petroleum activity would have a negligible impact on the aesthetical values of the Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage place, Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary, given appreciation of such values occurs primarily during daylight.

The Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary also contain biological values and sensitivities. However, these are not expected to be impacted by artificial light emissions, given the distance from the Operational Area (5 km at the closest point for both).

Conclusion

The potential impacts and risks to culturally significant marine ecosystems and species from the Petroleum Activity are not considered to be ecologically significant at the population level. As such, impacts are not expected to result in the loss of heritage value, cultural practice, knowledge transmission, or cultural obligations at a broader cultural landscape or population scale. Refer to the impacts on intangible values detailed assessment above.

As described above, impact and risk assessment for cultural features and heritage values has determined that the planned activities are unlikely to result in an impact greater than slight (E) and unplanned activities are assessed to have a residual risk rating of moderate (or lower). Woodside will continue to consider new heritage information as it becomes available.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[41]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
Legislation, codes and standards				
Report any potential underwater cultural heritage finds to relevant stakeholders and authorities in accordance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth) and the *ATSIHP Act 1984* (Cth).	F: Yes. CS: Minimal costs associated with reporting process.	Meets legislative requirements and community expectations.	Benefit outweighs cost/ sacrifice.	Yes C 3.1
Good practice				
Apply a 'living heritage[42]' management approach. Woodside seeks advice and incorporates Traditional Custodian cultural knowledges across our activities.	F: Yes CS: Minimal	Implementation of the 'living heritage' approach pays acknowledgement and respect to 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 16.1
Project inductions to all relevant personnel prior to the individual commencing the activity, will include information on cultural features and heritage values, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.	F: Yes CS: Minimal	Ensures workforce is suitably aware of cultural features and heritage values in the area they are operating.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 3.3
The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to as low as reasonably practicable	F: Yes CS: Substantial costs	Implementation of activities and associated controls to ALARP and acceptable levels supports the maintenance of cultural	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice.	Yes C 16.2

[41] *Qualitative measure*

[42] *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 includes ensuring that Traditional Custodians are given voice to identify interests, transmit information and express concerns. Woodside works with Traditional Custodians to support and follow appropriate cultural protocols, including (for example) calling to Country, conducting smoking ceremonies (in areas where this custom is appropriate) and undertaking cultural awareness training. Woodside will collaborate and provide relevant information it holds if requested to groups such as Heritage Management Committees where they are established.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of ALARP				
Control considered	***Control feasibility (F) and cost/sacrifice (CS)[41]***	***Benefit in impact/risk reduction***	***Proportionality***	***Control adopted***
and an acceptable level for cultural features and heritage values.		features and heritage values		
Unexpected finds of potential Underwater Cultural Heritage sites/ features, including First Nations UCH are managed in accordance with an Unexpected Finds Procedure set out in Section 7.2.4.	F: Yes. CS: Cost of implementation.	Allows management of Unexpected Finds in accordance with legislative requirements, (including Underwater Cultural Heritage Guidance for Offshore Developments and the Guidelines on the application of the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018:* Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters, expert advice and community expectations.	Benefits outweigh cost/ sacrifice.	Yes C 3.2
Use of cultural heritage monitors on vessels to oversee implementation of controls protecting cultural values	F: No, vessels are POB constrained with no ability to facilitate additional personnel CS: Not feasible	Not considered – control not feasible.	Not considered – control not feasible.	No
Should it be identified that relevant cultural authorities may be affected in the unlikely event of a spill, Woodside will engage with those parties as appropriate and in alignment with the FSP.	F: Yes CS: Minimal	Engaging with relevant cultural authorities that may be impacted by a spill will allow the Traditional Custodians to identify areas of concern.	Benefits outweigh cost/sacrifice	Yes Adopted Refer to First Strike Plan (Appendix H)
ALARP statement: On the basis of the impact and risk assessment outcomes and use of the relevant tools appropriate to the decision type (i.e. Decision Type A), Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the potential impacts and risks to cultural features and heritage values. As no reasonable additional/alternative controls were identified that would further reduce the impacts without grossly disproportionate sacrifice, the impacts are considered ALARP.				

Demonstration of acceptability
Acceptability statement: The impact and risk assessment has determined that, given the adopted controls, planned activities are unlikely to result in an impact greater than Slight (E) and unplanned activities are assessed to have a residual risk rating of moderate (or lower).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Demonstration of acceptability
The Petroleum Activity is not expected to have a significant impact (e.g. changes in population levels) on MNES, including marine fauna with a cultural connection with or traditional use in nearshore areas, as defined in this section (6.11) above. While the activity occurs on the submerged landscape, Woodside: Facilitated a process of undertaking an underwater cultural heritage desktop assessment by a qualified maritime archaeologist to identify known or potential underwater cultural heritage where new seabed disturbance occurs, and an Unexpected Finds Procedure (refer to Section 7.2.4) will be implemented. Therefore, the activity is not inconsistent with Underwater Cultural Heritage Guidance for Offshore Developments and the Guidelines to assessing and managing impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian waters under the UCH Act (DCCEEW, 2024b). In addition, Woodside has engaged with Traditional Custodians adjacent to the EMBA to understand the cultural features and heritage values that may occur and potential impacts from the activity. Woodside maintains relationships with relevant Traditional Custodian groups, and undertakes consultation with those whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by activities conducted under this EP. In the event of an unplanned environmental impact, such as a hydrocarbon spill or release of saddle clamp components, Woodside will engage with relevant Indigenous groups within or adjacent to the EMBA in line with its First Strike Plan (Appendix H). Woodside will support Traditional Custodians to practice cultural obligations to care for Country by providing timely information on the incident, facilitating safe access to Sea Country where practicable, and seeking to incorporate Traditional Custodian knowledge and priorities into response, mitigation and recovery activities (as proposed in Appendix F). Woodside has long-term relationships with some relevant Traditional Custodian groups and provides information specifically tailored to provide for effective engagement which is continuous and is not confined to individual EPs, instead seeking to cover EPs and other issues that are relevant at the time of engagement. Controls, such as the 'living heritage' management approach have been developed to enable Woodside to manage cultural values which may be identified at any time during Woodside's activities via ongoing consultation with Traditional Custodians groups. Consideration is made of any cultural values/new information, through the life of the EP. Avoidance or mitigation strategies are developed in collaboration with Traditional Custodians groups 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 an acceptable level of impact. This will be documented through Woodside's Management of Change and Management (Section 7.8) and Management of Knowledge processes (Section 7.6). Further opportunities to reduce the impacts have been investigated above. The potential impacts and risks are considered acceptable if the adopted controls are implemented. Therefore, Woodside considers the adopted controls appropriate to manage the impacts and risks to cultural features and heritage values to a level that is acceptable, if ALARP.

Key Environmental Performance Outcomes, Standards and Measurement Criteria related to Cultural Features and Heritage Values[43]			
EPO	***C***	***PS***	***MC***
EPO 16a No adverse impact[44] to cultural features and heritage values from the Petroleum Activity. EPO 16b Woodside supports ongoing engagement and	C 16.1 Apply a 'living heritage' management approach. Woodside engages with Traditional Custodians and seeks to incorporate cultural knowledge where appropriate across activities.	PS 16.1.1 Woodside will continue to invite Traditional Custodians to identify interests, transmit information and express concern through ongoing consultation as identified in Section 5.	MC 16.1.1 Records demonstrate Change Management and Management of Knowledge processes have been followed where new controls or management measures identified.

[43] As marine ecosystems may hold both cultural and environmental value (see Section 4.9) with cultural and environmental values intrinsically linked, in addition to the specific controls for cultural features and heritage values, the controls and performance standards in section (Sections 6.8 and 6.9) will reduce impacts to cultural features and heritage values including marine species and habitats.

[44] For the purposes of this petroleum activity, an adverse impact to cultural features or heritage values is considered to occur where there is: direct physical disturbance causing observable damage to a site or object of cultural significance; a measurable and significant decline in the population or habitat of a culturally significant species attributable to the activity; or a substantiated impact on recognised intangible cultural values.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Key Environmental Performance Outcomes, Standards and Measurement Criteria related to Cultural Features and Heritage Values[43]			
EPO	***C***	***PS***	***MC***
consultation with Traditional Custodians for the purpose of assessing and avoiding impacts to cultural features and heritage values.		PS 16.1.2 Woodside will assess and, where deemed practicable, implement appropriate cultural protocols where requested by Traditional Custodians.	MC 16.1.2 Records demonstrate Woodside implemented cultural protocols as requested.
	C 16.2 The environmental impacts and risks of the activity will continue to be managed to as low as reasonably practicable and at an acceptable level for cultural features and heritage values.	PS 16.2 Consideration of cultural values/new information, through the life of the EP, and the 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 Management of Change and Management of Knowledge processes.	MC 16.2.1 Records demonstrate Change Management and Management of Knowledge processes have been followed where new controls or management measures identified (Section 7.8).
EPO 3 No adverse impact to UCH[45] without a permit.	C 3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.2	PS 3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.2	MC 3.1.1 Refer to Section 6.8.2
	C 3.2 Refer to Section 6.8.2	PS 3.2 Refer to Section 6.8.2	MC 3.2.1 Refer to Section 6.8.2
	C 3.3 Refer to Section 6.8.2	PS 3.3 Refer to Section 6.8.2	MC 3.3.1 Refer to Section 6.8.2

[45] UCH 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 (Cth).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

7.1 Overview

Regulation 22 of the Environment Regulations requires an EP to contain an implementation strategy for the Petroleum Activity. The implementation strategy confirms fit-for-purpose systems, practices and procedures are in place to direct, review and manage the activity so that environmental impacts and risks are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels, and that the EPOs and EPSs defined in this EP are achieved.

Woodside, as operator, is responsible for implementing this strategy and ensuring that the Petroleum Activity is conducted in accordance with this EP and Our 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 titles and reference numbers may change during the life of this EP and are managed through Woodside's change management process (Section 7.8.1).

7.2.1 Selection, assessment and approval of chemicals

Operational chemicals required for the Petroleum Activity are selected, assessed and approved in accordance with the Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline. This guideline is used to demonstrate that the potential impacts of the chemicals selected are acceptable and ALARP, in line with the Woodside Environment Management Standard. Chemicals are required to be selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts and risks, subject to technical constraints, and managed to achieve outcomes that are ALARP and acceptable. Chemical selection and environmental assessment of discharged and operational chemicals is undertaken in accordance with the Chemical Selection and Assessment Environment Guideline. This process applies a risk-based framework to assess environmental hazards, including ecotoxicity, biodegradation and bioaccumulation, and to confirm that chemicals with the lowest practicable environmental risk are selected.

Chemicals proposed to be selected as part of the Petroleum Activity will be managed in accordance with the requirements set out by the Australian Government under the Industrial Chemicals Environmental 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 7 schedules according to their environmental risk.

Chemicals proposed for selection 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.

7.2.1.1 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 managing chemicals.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

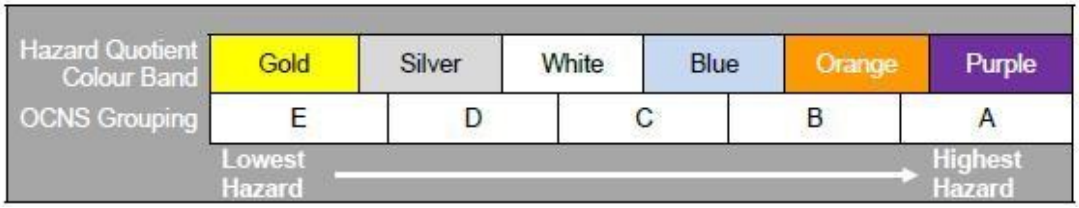


Figure 7-1: OCNS raking scheme

Where operational chemicals with an OCNS rating of Gold/Silver/E/D and no OCNS substitution or product warning are selected, or a substance is considered to pose little or no risk to the environment (PLONOR), no further control is required. Such chemicals do not represent a significant impact on the environment under standard use scenarios and therefore, are considered ALARP and acceptable.

If other OCNS rated or non-OCNS rated operational chemicals are selected, the chemical is assessed as follows:

- If there is **no planned discharge** of the operational chemical to the marine environment, written technical verification of the 'no discharge' fate is provided and no further assessment is required.
- If there is **planned discharge** of the operational chemical to the marine environment, a further assessment/ALARP justification is conducted.

The ALARP assessment includes consideration of chemical toxicity, biodegradation and bioaccumulation potential, using industry standard classification criteria (CEFAS scheme criteria).

If a product has no specific ecotoxicity, biodegradation or bioaccumulation data available the following options are considered:

- Environmental data for analogous products can be referred to where chemical ingredients and composition are largely identical; or
- Environmental data may be referenced for each separate chemical ingredient (if known) within the product.

If no environmental data is available for a chemical or if the environmental data does not meet the acceptability criteria outlined above, potential alternatives for the chemical are investigated, with preference for options with an HQ band of Gold or Silver or are OCNS Group E or D with no substitution or product warnings.

If no more environmentally suitable alternatives are available, further risk reduction measures (e.g. controls related to use and discharge) are considered for the specific context and implemented where relevant to ensure the risk is ALARP and acceptable.

Once the further assessment/ALARP justification has been completed, concurrence from the relevant manager that the environmental risk as result of chemical use is ALARP and acceptable is obtained.

7.2.2 Woodside invasive marine species risk assessment process

7.2.2.1 Objective and scope

To minimise the risk of introducing IMS as a result of the Petroleum Activity, all applicable vessels and relevant 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 (IMSMP)

The objective of the risk assessment 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The IMS risk assessment process does not apply to:

- vessels or immersible equipment that do not plan to enter the IMS Management Area[46]
- 'new build' vessels or immersible equipment launched less than 14 days before mobilising
- locally sourced vessels or immersible equipment from within the Southeastern Locally Sourced Zone[47]. 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 antifouling coating (AFC).

7.2.2.2 Risk assessment process

Woodside's IMS risk assessment process was developed considering the national biofouling management guidelines for the petroleum production and exploration industry and guidelines for the control and management of a ships' biofouling to minimise the transfer of invasive aquatic species (International Maritime Organization, 2023).

To effectively evaluate the potential for 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 IMS Management Area or operational area. The risk assessment process considers a range of factors, as listed in Table 7-1 and Table 7-2.

The IMS risk assessments will be undertaken by a trained Environment Adviser who has completed relevant Woodside IMS training or by a qualified and experienced IMS Inspector. A quality assurance and control process is implemented for all Woodside-conducted IMS risk assessments where a secondary trained Environment Adviser verifies the assessment to minimise the risk of misapplication and errors within the process.

Table 7-1: Key factors considered as a part of the risk assessment process for 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 (such as dredges) in comparison to simple vessels (such as 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 a qualified IMS Inspector and cleaning (if required) were undertaken before the contract starts. If an IMS inspection (and clean if required) was not undertaken in the past six months (from the time the contract starts), the highest risk factor is applied. The risk factor then lessens for vessels as the time between inspection and mobilisation reduces.
Out-of-water period before mobilisation	A risk reduction factor can be applied for vessels that are hauled out 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.
Age and suitability of AFC at mobilisation date	AFC manufacturers provide a range of coatings, each designed to avoid premature coating failure if it is correctly applied and matched to the vessel's normal speeds and activity profile (as in, proportion of time spent stationary or below 3 knots), and its main operational region (as in, 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 its application.

[46] The IMS Management Area 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 IMS Management Area also includes: (i) all waters which 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 IMS Management Area 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.

[47] The Southeastern Locally Sourced Zone spans an area that includes the coastlines of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, out to the Exclusive Economic Zone limit at 200 NM. The Southeastern Locally Sourced Zone excludes any government-declared Quarantine Areas.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Factors	Details
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	Differing risk ratings are assigned in relation to the climatic relationship between the vessel's origin and that of the proposed area of operation. The highest risk rating is applied to similar climatic regions.
Number of stationary or slow speed periods greater than seven days	A risk factor is calculated based on the number of seven-day periods the vessel was stationary or operated at low speed (<3 knots) 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 greater the number of 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 taking place. 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.

Table 7-2: 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, while 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 and dissembled between project sites, while a higher risk rating is applied where no routine cleaning occurs.

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' – risk of introducing IMS is not apparent and as such the precautionary approach is adopted, and additional management options may be required
- 'High' – high risk of introducing IMS means additional management options are required before this vessel mobilises to the Operational Area.

After a 'Low' risk rating is allocated to a vessel or immersible equipment, the information provided by the vessel operator for the risk assessment must be confirmed before mobilising. For vessels or equipment classified as posing an 'Uncertain' or 'High' theoretical risk, a range of management options are presented to reduce this theoretical risk 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 movement. These will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and may include:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- 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 applied where the risk assessment outcome is '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 IMS Management Area to a maximum of 48 hours (cumulative entries); applicable for 'Uncertain' risk vessels only
- rejecting the vessel.

In some circumstances, such as emergency scenarios or in the presence of serious logistic constraints or other factors outside 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 alternative process is available that must be approved by the relevant Business Vice President and HSE Vice President.

Where planned Woodside activities include interactions between a vessel and a Woodside offshore facility (including MODUs and Primary Installation Vessels) that will exceed 14 consecutive days the IMS translocation potential is required to be examined in additional detail. This would likely include additional engagement with a qualified and experienced IMS Inspector, to determine whether any additional management controls should be applied to manage the risk of IMS to Low.

Risk factors that may be further evaluated may include the age of the vessel's antifouling coating, last IMS inspection date, and vessel transit history. Management measures that may be implemented where potential risks have been identified include, but are not limited to, minimising operational time adjacent to the offshore facility, a more specific evaluation of the potential for IMS to be present on the vessel's hull, or an inspection by a qualified IMS Inspector.

Before they enter the Operational Area, project vessels and immersible equipment are required to be a low risk of introducing IMS.

7.2.3 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 reporting and managing seabird interaction for offshore and inshore activities within the Otway Basin, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

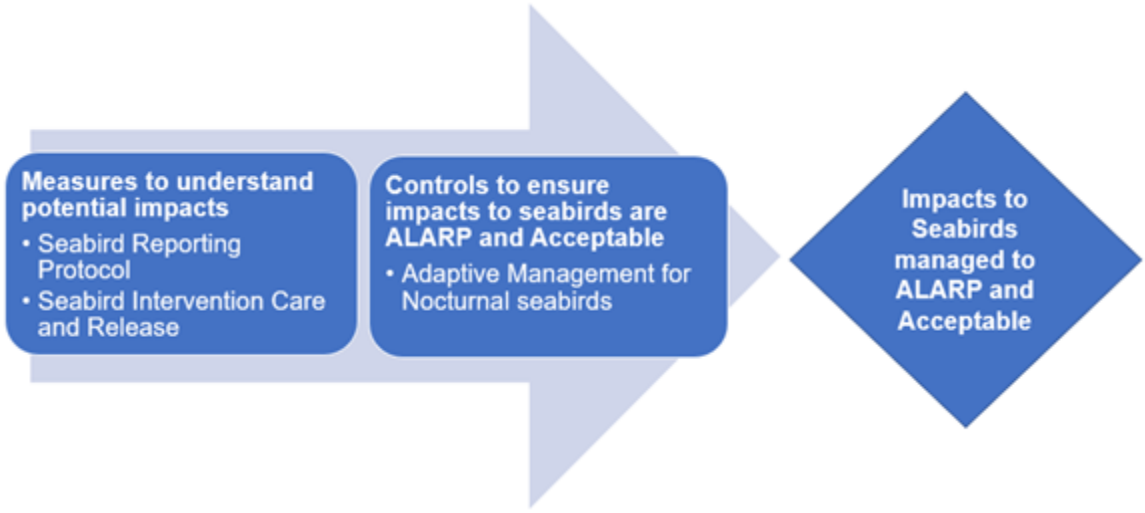


Figure 7-2: Schematic for Offshore Seabird Management Plan to manage seabird impacts to acceptable and as low as reasonably practicable levels

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.

7.2.4 Unexpected finds procedure

In the event of discovering what appears to be underwater cultural heritage (defined as 'any trace of human existence that has a cultural, historical or archaeological character and is located under water'); 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.
- The 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 within the buffer area around the potential UCH until approved by Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- 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 *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* (Cth), Woodside's Principal Heritage Adviser 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) about the location of the remains, that the remains are likely to be historic or Aboriginal in origin, and that it may be appropriate that Traditional Custodians and a maritime archaeologist are present during any handling of the remains
  - the Office of the Federal Environment Minister in accordance with section 20 of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth).
- Work must not recommence 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 the potential UCH is confirmed to not be UCH.

7.2.5 Waste management

The petroleum activity will generate wastes from the operation of vessels (e.g., garbage), the removal of equipment from VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33, and the decontamination of the equipment onshore (if required). The nature and scale of wastes generated directly by the petroleum activity are described in Section 6.8.7. Woodside and its contractors have, or will, developed waste management plans that will be implemented during the petroleum activity. These include:

- vessel-specific waste management plans
- a waste management plan for recycling and disposal of recovered equipment.

Vessel-specific waste management plans are standard requirements onboard vessels contracted by Woodside. These plans are routinely implemented by vessel contractors to meet relevant requirements, such as Marine Orders giving effect to MARPOL.

The waste management plan details how the recovered equipment will be stored and disposed of. The plan details how waste materials will be managed in a safe and environmentally responsible way. The plan will be implemented by Woodside's contractors under Woodside's supervision, which will operate the onshore equipment recovery and decontamination facilities.

Recovered Minerva subsea infrastructure will be managed through the following, in accordance with the waste management hierarchy:

- Reduce (note, there are no opportunities to reduce the Minerva subsea infrastructure waste)
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Waste to energy
- Disposal to landfill
- Entombment.

This hierarchy ranks disposal options from the most preferred (re-use and repurposing) to the least preferred (entombment).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The final waste management strategy for each piece of recovered subsea infrastructure is being developed.

The waste management hierarchy preferences have been provided to the waste management contractors during the tendering process.

The contractor evaluation and selection process included:

- Issuing the onshore disposal/recycling sub-contract package to a variety of bidders including varying tier of company, geographic location, and core business. This was done to establish the industry capabilities in order to develop a functional execution plan.
- The evaluation criteria included: - offshore testing- logistics capability - provision of local yard & facilities - onshore cleaning (hazardous materials) - hazardous material disposal - onshore deconstruction - mixed material processing - metallic recycling - plastic recycling - manpower & equipment.

The following preferences were made during the waste management contractor tender evaluation:

- Select preferred onshore discharge points and dismantling and cleanup sites as follows:
  - primarily driven by the proximity of the onshore discharge points or port facilities to the offshore field
  - additional evaluation criteria included port facilities and capabilities, port services availability, etc
  - number of vessel trips between field and port for Minerva subsea infrastructure removal scope
  - port locations considered.
- Selection of dismantling and clean-up sites included in item above with preference for onshore locations that are in proximity to the port to minimise overland transportation and logistics requirements.
- Woodside is targeting a 90% landfill avoidance by weight for the Minerva Decommissioning campaign (including infrastructure recovered during the plug and abandonment component).

Preference for waste management contractors who can follow the waste management hierarchy philosophy, to reduce waste disposal to landfill.

Woodside will establish a role, the Onshore Processing and Recycling Project Logistics Lead, that will conduct onsite surveying/verification of all retrieved infrastructure. The role is responsible for obtaining key chain-of-custody documentation from the contractor regarding the end-state of wastes generated during decommissioning of the Minerva field. The Woodside Decommissioning Onshore Processing and Recycling Project Logistics Lead will conduct waste environmental audits on contractor and subcontractor sites prior to sites receiving retrieved infrastructure and during operations. This audit will be undertaken to confirm that the contractor has the facilities and systems to be able to manage wastes in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with the waste management plan.

Contaminants such as NORM and mercury may be present on the recovered production infrastructure, although monitoring of campaign1 recovered infrastructure indicates little radioactivity or mercury contamination within the Minerva subsea infrastructure.

Once onboard the vessel, this equipment will be checked for contaminants and, if present, segregated from other waste. All equipment containing contaminants will be cleaned onshore. Clean recovered subsea infrastructure will be recycled if it meets clearance criteria. Recovered subsea infrastructure that doesn't meet clearance criteria and contaminated cleaning wastes will be disposed of at an approved facility in accordance with legislative requirements.

Woodside is committed to clear stewardship and assurance measures to verify implementation of the waste management plan under the agreement with the contractor. Woodside will maintain a register of final disposal details to maintain stewardship especially regarding hazardous wastes. Material will be tracked as they move from offshore recovery through the onshore receival assessment, cleaning, decontamination, de-energising, and disposal stages. The waste management plan requires a tracking and reporting system be implemented to record details of all recovered equipment being recycled or disposed of.

Woodside is committed to re-using, repurposing and/or recycling as much of the decommissioning infrastructure as practicable. Any wastes generated during the petroleum activity, including recovery of well infrastructure, will be disposed in accordance with the Minerva Decommissioning Waste Management Plan.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Hazardous waste materials will be classified and managed in accordance with the waste management procedures. This will include ensuring hazardous materials are disposed of by suitable waste management facilities.

Decontamination of potentially hazardous material will consist of:

- testing to quantify hazardous material and confirm the removal of hazards after decontamination
- internal flushing of structures and flexibles as required for processing and disposal
- collection of the wastewater and extraction of contaminated material
- disposal of contaminated waste through authorised facilities
- relocation of cleaned equipment from hazardous to non-hazardous storage locations for handover to the disposal pathway.

Metallic material, which comprises most of the equipment to be recovered, will be processed following decontamination (if required) by breaking it down for recycling. Tooling will be developed to process mixed material to separate metallic equipment from other materials (e.g., separating plastic coatings from chemical line steel carcasses). All metallic material, including metal recovered from mixed materials, is expected to be recycled. The complexity of recovering and recycling plastics is variable depending on the nature of the plastics; some plastic material may not feasibly be recycled.

Material that cannot practicably be recycled will be disposed of in accordance with its waste classification. Non-hazardous waste, such as marine growth, general wastes, and plastics not suitable for recycling will be sent to landfill. Hazardous waste will be packages, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with the Victorian *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*. Hazardous wastes are expected to be entombed with a dedicated long-term hazardous waste disposal facility.

The waste management plan will meet relevant requirements such as:

- classification and management of wastes in accordance with Schedule 5 of the *Victorian Environment Protection Regulations 2021*
- the Minamata Convention
- the Basel Convention.

7.2.6 Whale Adaptive Management Plan

Woodside will undertake whale observations during the Petroleum Activity in accordance with the Minerva Whale Adaptive Management Plan. The Plan details how Woodside will implement control C 5.7, which contributes to achieving EPO 5 and EPO 6 (Refer to Section 6.8.4). Figure 7 5 shows the decision-making process outlined in the Plan.

A dedicated MFO on board the MCV undertaking the Petroleum Activity will implement the Plan. The MFO will visually monitor the Observation Area and Shut-down Zone for 30 minutes before DP start-up, and at all times during daylight hours while the DP thrusters are operating. Observation duties of the dedicated MFO may be delegated to an MFO trained crew member to cover breaks, pre start observations and work-hour management.

The Plan explicitly applies to blue whales (including pygmy blue whales) and southern right whales engaging in biologically important behaviours, such as foraging, migrating, resting or breeding, within the operational area of the Petroleum Activity. However, for consistency with the State waters component of the project and EPBC Referral 2024/09879, Woodside will apply the Plan to all cetaceans of the suborders Mysticeti and Odontoceti of the Order Cetacea.

The MFO will record all whale observations. Woodside will share whale sighting data with stakeholders in line with ongoing consultation arrangements (Section 7.10). Other marine fauna will be recorded opportunistically. Seabird encounters will be managed through the Offshore Frontline Seabird Management Plan.

Whale observations will be made from the MCV bridge, which provides an elevated observation position and a 360° field of view. Nighttime observations or at times of low visibility, technology (night vision

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

goggles/binoculars) will be used. While the MCV is within the operational area but not on DP, the dedicated MFOs or trained crew members will continue to make and record opportunistic observations of whales.

Vessels using main engines within the operational area will travel at 6 knots or less. At these speeds, noise from project vessels is mainly continuous engine noise transmitted through the hull, and propeller cavitation noise is negligible.

7.2.6.1 Observation Area

Observations are intended to determine if whales, particularly pygmy blue and southern right whales, are Observations experiencing underwater noise levels that may result in behavioural disturbance. Woodside commissioned underwater noise modelling to inform the range at which behavioural disturbance may occur. (Section 6.8.4). The behavioural disturbance range was estimated to be 2.4 km from the MCV undertaking the Petroleum Activity. For consistency with the state component and EPBC Referral 2024/09879 requirements the Observation Area around the MCV has been set at 3 km and the shut-down zone at 1 km (Figure 7 3).

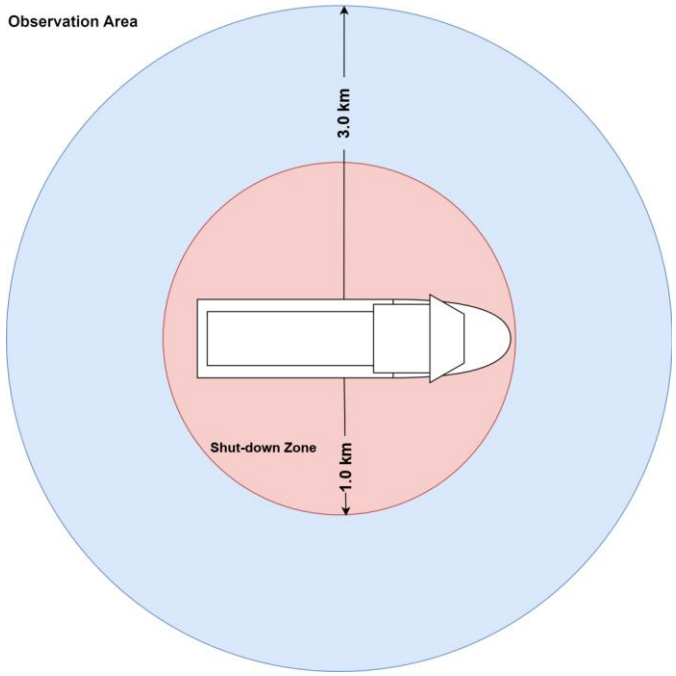


Figure 7-3: Whale Observation Area and Shut-down Zone (not to scale)

7.2.6.2 DP Thruster Start up Observations

MFOs will observe for whales within the Observation Area and Shut-down zone (or to the limit of visibility) for 30 minutes prior to the MCV beginning DP operations.

If a whale is observed within 3km (or to the limit of visibility) of the MCV during the 30 minutes, DP operations are not to commence. The observation period must recommence when the whale has left the Observation Area or has not been sighted for 30 minutes.

MFOs will notify the Master of whale presence, location, distance and movements towards the MCV.

- MFOs will observe marine fauna and record:
  - Species of marine fauna
  - Marine fauna behaviour
  - Marine fauna distances from the MCV

The observation period and requirements above also apply to DP start-up at night, with observations undertaken using night-vision goggles/binoculars.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

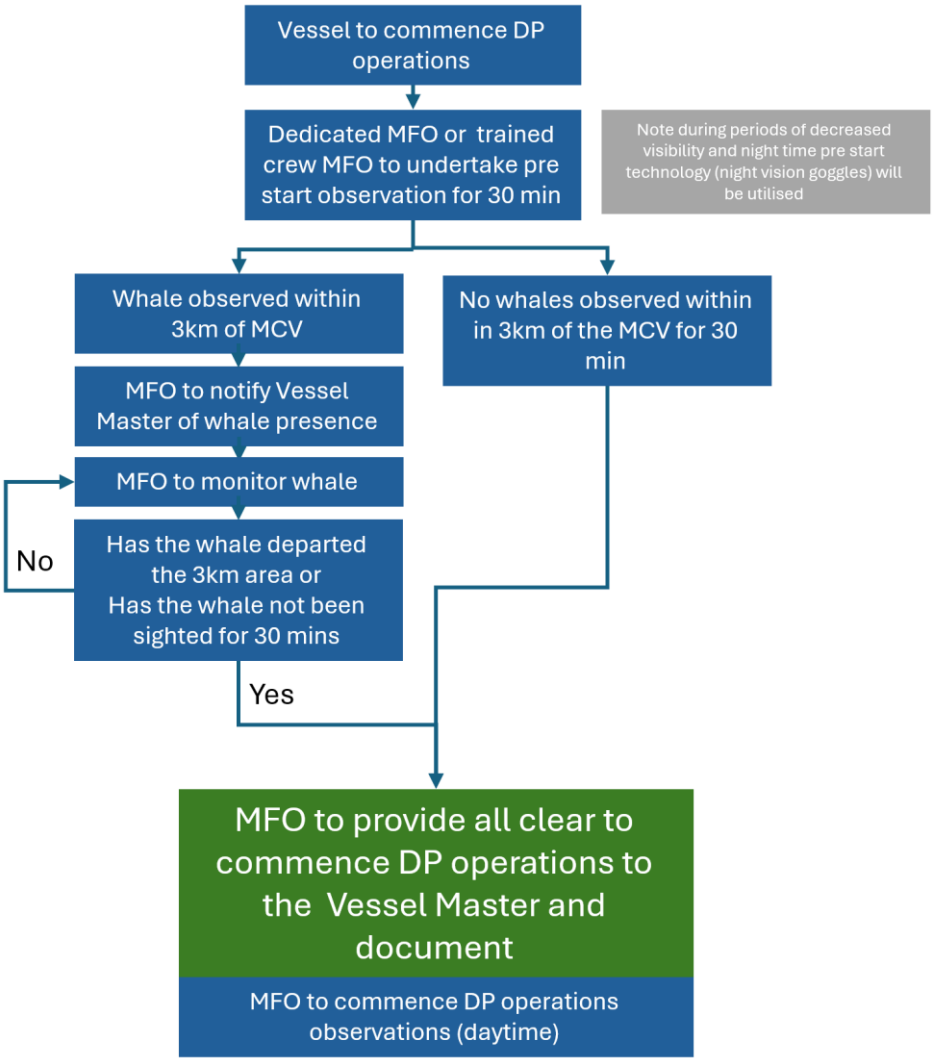


Figure 7-4: DP operations Pre Start-up flowchart

7.2.6.3 DP Thruster Engaged Observations Daytime

The MFOs will undertake observations during all daytime DP operations. Excluding the DP pre-start observations, observations will not be undertaken during night-time DP operations.

7.2.6.4 Shut down Zone Process

If the MFO observes a whale in the Observation Area that is moving towards the Shut-down Zone and is likely to enter the Shut-down Zone, or observes a whale within the Shut-down Zone, the MFO must notify the Vessel Master. The MFO will judge whether the whale is likely to enter based on its swimming direction and the MCV location. The bridge will then commence DP Shut-down.

- **Unless ceasing the use of DP thrusters would put human safety, the vessel or equipment at risk**.
- **The decision to cease DP operations and move the MCV is up to the discretion of the Vessel Master and will only occur if there is no endangerment to human safety, the vessel or equipment.**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

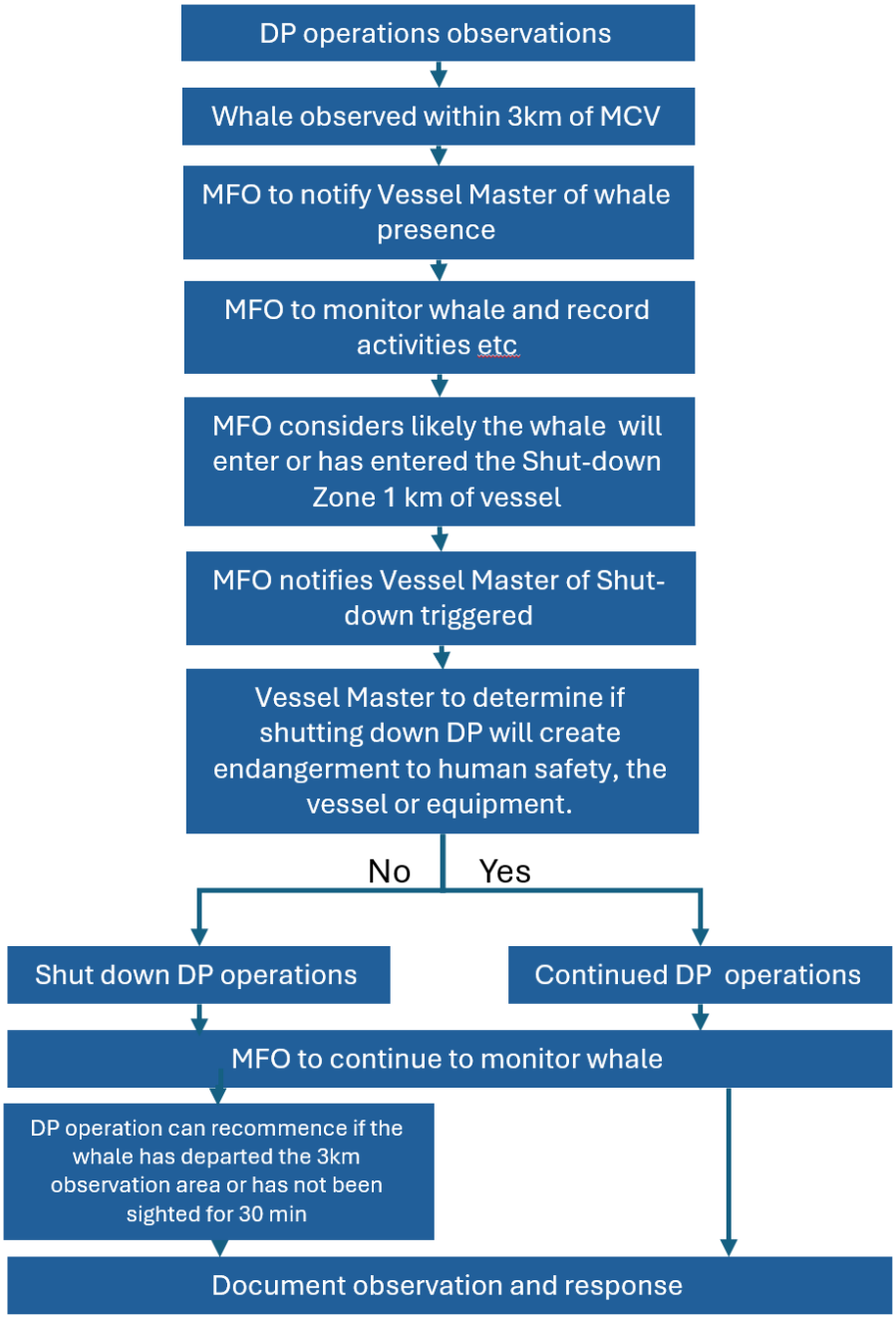


Figure 7-5: Whale Shut down decision DP Operations

7.2.6.5 Dedicated MFO and MFO trained crew members

The dedicated MFO will continuously monitor for whales during all daylight DP operations. Crew members delegated MFO responsibilities (to cover breaks and work-hour management and, where required, to undertake night-time pre-start observations) will complete the Woodside Vessel Crew Marine Fauna Training. They will also receive in-field practical training on board the vessel from the Dedicated MFO in whale identification, distance estimation, recording and reporting, and the Whale Adaptive Management Plan.

Dedicated MFO shall have the following competencies:

- determining whale species and behaviour
- estimating distance to observed whales

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- appropriate skills in data recording and reporting
- communication whale detections with appropriate vessel personnel
- at least 90 days of field experience in whale observation, whale identification and distance estimation
- Dedicated MFO and trained crew MFO shall not undertake any other activities when undertaking prestart observations or DP operation observations.

7.2.6.6 EPBC Act Regulations Part 8 – Interacting with cetaceans

Observations by MFOs are also intended to satisfy the requirements of EPBC Regulations Part 8 – Interacting with cetaceans. Control C 5.1 and the associated PS and MC (Section 6.8.4) implement the requirements of EPBC Regulations Part 8.

7.2.7 Saddle clamp detachment Adaptive Management Plan

The plan establishes a risk-based and adaptive framework for Campaign 2 decommissioning of the Minerva pipeline bundle. It aims to prevent, detect, contain, recover, and report the detachment of saddle clamp components while managing environmental risk to ALARP.

7.2.7.1 Campaign 1 lessons learned

Campaign 1 identified that compromised saddle clamps, damaged hinges, equipment contact, wide-gap cutting, repeated shear movements, poor shear control, and stored energy in chemical-injection lines could transfer loads to clamps and cause component dislodgement. Field-joint cutting with a reduced shear gap and a single-cut approach substantially reduced clamp loading and debris generation.

7.2.7.2 Remaining clamp condition

Approximately 336 saddle clamps remain across the final 2.03 km of pipeline bundle: about 209 are on fully buried sections and 127 exposed clamps have been surveyed by ROV with no compromised clamps identified. Intact clamps are assessed as having a low likelihood of detachment, while clamps with missing or loose components have reduced structural integrity and increased detachment likelihood.

7.2.7.3 Adaptive response framework

The framework pauses activities after each individual detachment and when a tier threshold is reached, with lower-tier actions carried forward as escalation occurs. The combined worse case performance target for unplanned dislodgement is less than 2% of the estimated 2,154 kg of remaining plastic.

7.2.7.4 Deburial controls

The PRT is the preferred deburial method, supported by continuous ROV monitoring, bundle-location verification, engineered lift and bending limits, post-deburial inspections, and vessel-based spotting. Where an airlift pump is used and components may be dislodged, a capture net is fitted to the discharge and the operation is continuously monitored.

7.2.7.5 Hydraulic shear cutting requirements

Cutting is restricted to verified field-joint locations. The ROV and Shift Supervisor must independently verify the location, operations must pause if visibility is inadequate, and the shears must be centrally positioned and continuously monitored. A single-cut philosophy applies; an incomplete umbilical cut must not receive a second shear cut and is instead to be completed with an ROV-operated Super Grinder or equivalent.

7.2.7.6 Retention and recovery measures

Secondary retention may include weighted nets, lobster cages, ROV removal of at-risk components, netted adjustable PRTs, and capture nets beneath the vessel outrigger. The campaign will initially apply retention to all saddle clamps; transition to targeted, risk-based controls require monitored evidence and vessel Management of Change approval.

Detachment response, monitoring, and governance: Any observed detachment requires immediate notification, an activity pause, practicable vessel-based recovery, preliminary investigation, and activation of

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

the Adaptive Management Framework. The plan also provides for component identification and tracking, at least three scheduled coastal surveys, standby survey teams, hydrodynamic modelling to guide beach selection, and regulatory, stakeholder notifications when required.

Adaptive Management FRAMEWORK - Tiered Response

Tier	Volumes Campaign 2 Commonwealth Waters	Action
Project Risk	2% of 2,154 kg remaining saddle clamp plastic 0.008% total infrastructure remaining	Activities pause at each individual loss and when a tier level is triggered. Actions from the above Tier are also undertaken.
Precautionary Verification Period Testing stability of complete intact saddle clamps during cut and recovery	Cut and recovery of complete intact saddle clamps with secondary retention applied.	• 10 complete intact saddle clamps to have secondary retention in place prior to cutting • All 10 maintain integrity to vessel deck • No components detached and captured within secondary containment • Vessel MOC with Woodside Delivery Lead approval to implement adaptive management
Tier 0 - Low Target is 0 however due to uncertainties some dislodgement may occur	Less than 0.5% - 10.7 kg	**Each dislodgement event** • Initiate from vessel recovery • Pause activity that resulted in the discharge • Rapid assessment (OCM,WSR, operators and PEs) • Increase controls and procedural modification to activity • Detached tracking against tiers % and kg • Daily status email notification to regulator and relevant stakeholders • Recordable event to regulator 15th month
Tier 1 – Moderate	Greater than 0.5% - 10.7 kg Less than 1% - 21.5 kg	• Onshore/Offshore combined engineering investigation • Consider blanket application of secondary engineering controls • Hydrodynamic modeling • Initiate coastal retrieval
Tier 2 – High	Greater than 1% - 21.5 kg Less than 2% - 43 kg	• Engage global engineering expertise to complete a technical review. • MOC required to recommence activities
Tier 3 –Very High	Greater 2% - 43 kg	• Temporarily suspend operations • Reportable regulatory notification • Regulatory engagement – investigation

Figure 7-6: Adaptive Management Framework

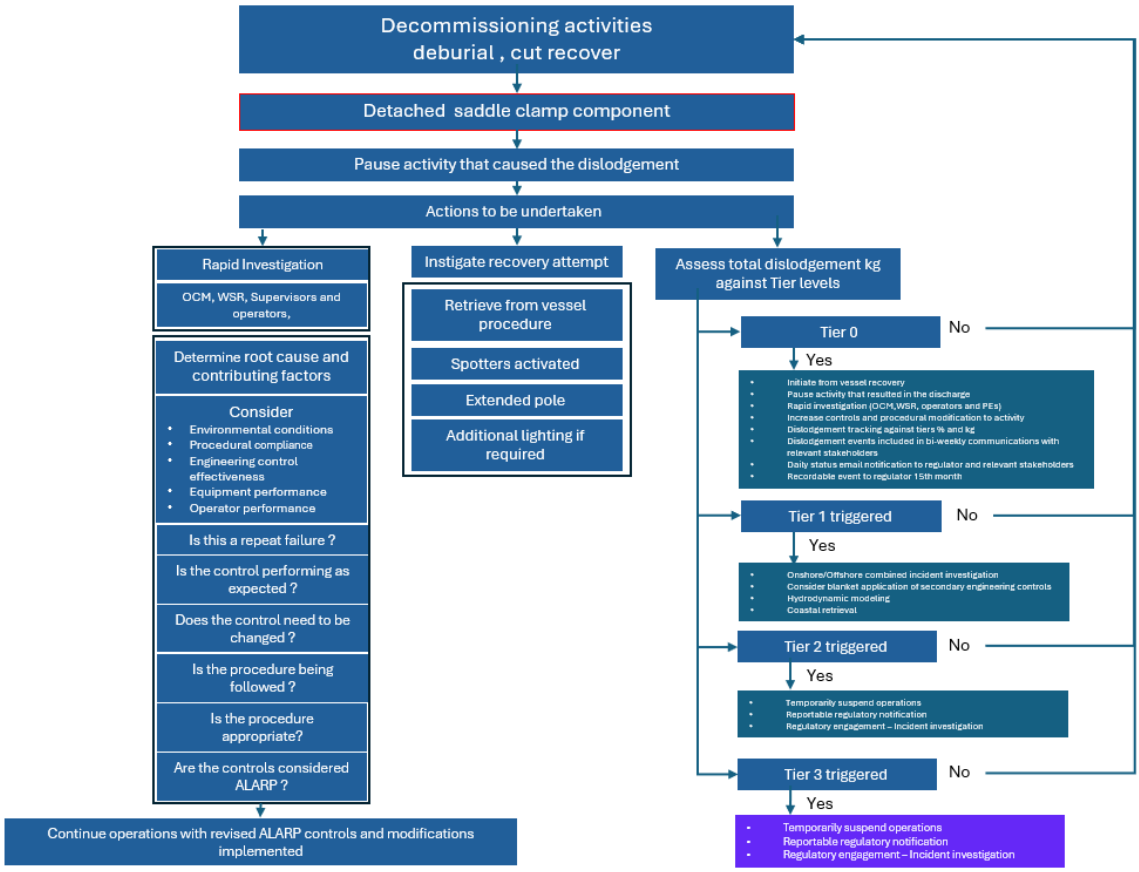


Figure 7-7: Detached saddle clamp component scenario

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7-3. Roles and responsibilities for oil spill preparation and response are outlined in Appendix G and the Woodside Incident Management Handbook.

It is the responsibility of Woodside and contractors to implement the Woodside Health, Safety and Environment Policy (Appendix A) in their areas of responsibility and to ensure the personnel are suitably trained and competent in their respective roles.

Table 7-3: 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 (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 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
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 and 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.
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 CIMT and stakeholders • 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 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 support vessel and sent to shore as per the relevant waste management plan.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Title (role)	Environmental responsibilities
HSE Adviser	• Support the Woodside Site Representative to ensure the controls detailed in this EP where 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.
Woodside Site Representative	• Support the Decommissioning Delivery Manager 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 Woodside Delivery Lead 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 job safety analyses. • Provide environmental support for activities through regular engagement with the 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 Petroleum Activity 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 Australian/New Zealand Standard ISO 14001. This assessment is performed for the Petroleum Activity as part of the pre-mobilisation process, to determine whether there is a clearly defined organisational structure that sets out the roles and responsibilities for key positions. The assessment 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 (such as contractors and company representatives) before mobilising to or on arrival at the activity location. The induction covers the HSE requirements and environmental information specific to that location. Attendance records will be maintained.

The induction may include:

- description of the activity
- ecological and socioeconomic values of the activity location

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- regulations relevant to the activity
- Woodside's Environmental Management System – Health, Safety and Environment Policy
- EP importance, structure, implementation and roles and responsibilities
- main environmental aspects, hazards, potential environmental impacts and related EPOs
- oil spill preparedness and response
- monitoring and reporting on EPOs and EPSs using MC
- incident reporting.

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 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 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

Regulation 22(5) states 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 the measures Woodside undertakes 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 that is 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. Before a project vessel is mobilised, Woodside confirms the compliance systems in place on the vessel and identifies, and records in the ECAR, the specific records the vessel contractor will provide during the offshore campaign. This gives Woodside the opportunity to confirm the records provided during the Petroleum Activity are sufficient for demonstrating compliance against the EP. It also serves as a central depository for compliance information relevant to each Petroleum Activity.

7.5.2 Auditing

Environmental performance auditing will be performed to:

- identify potential new or changes to existing environmental impacts and risk, and methods for reducing those to ALARP
- confirm mitigation measures detailed in this EP are effectively reducing environmental impacts and risk, mitigation measures proposed are practicable, and provide appropriate information to verify compliance
- confirm compliance with the EPOs, controls and EPSs detailed in this EP.

Internal auditing will be performed to cover each key project activity and are summarised below.

7.5.2.1 Subsea scope activities

The following internal auditing will be performed for the subsea scope activities:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A pre-mobilisation inspection or audit will be conducted by a relevant person (before starting). The scope of the audit 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 support vessel will be assessed using 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 be 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 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 (for example, chemical and discharge management, cetacean reporting).
- Contractor-specific HSE audits will also be conducted of the associated support vessel. The audits will consider the implementation of HSE management, risk management, as well as 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 project activity and a formal report will be issued (for example, chemical and discharge management, cetacean reporting).

The internal audits and reviews, combined with the ongoing monitoring described in this EP, and collection of evidence for MC are used to assess EPOs and EPSs.

As part of Woodside's Environmental Management System and assurance processes, activities may also be periodically selected for environmental audits as per Woodside's internal auditing process. Audit, inspection and review findings relevant to continuously improving environmental performance are tracked through the ECAR.

Non-conformances identified 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 in accordance with Offshore Vessel Assurance Standard. The Woodside process is based on industry standards and consideration of 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 short-term hires (less than three months in duration). 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
- DP system verification
- 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 PMS onboard. A Woodside Marine

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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, among others:

- 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 the vessel a statement of approval. Should a vessel not meet the requirements of the Woodside Marine Offshore Vessel Assurance Process and be rejected, there does exist an opportunity to further scrutinise the proposed vessel.

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 the 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 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 though 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
- review of environmental incidents as relevant
- ongoing communication with vessel operators
- formal and informal industry benchmarking

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- cross-asset learnings
- engineering and technical authorities discipline communications and sharing.
- review of impacts, risks and controls across the life of the EP.

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 recommencing 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 recommencing activity, and will identify or review controls to ensure impacts and risks remain at or are reduced to ALARP and acceptable levels. Information learned from previous activities conducted under this EP will be considered. Controls that were previously excluded based on proportionality will be reconsidered. Any required changes will be managed by the MOC process outlined in Section 7.8.

7.6 Management of knowledge

Knowledge relevant to 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). New knowledge checks take place both routinely, primarily via quarterly and annual knowledge reviews, and ad hoc as information is obtained, and encompass 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) as well as EPBC Act MNES (Part 3) and Part 13 statutory instruments
- socioeconomic environment and stakeholder 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 section of Our Expectations).

A management of knowledge tracker is maintained to record reviews and updates. Relevant new knowledge is communicated at the EP regular cross-team environment meetings. Where changes in knowledge prompt a consideration of MOC, this is actioned and documented appropriately.

The frequency and documentation of reviews, communication of relevant new knowledge, and consideration of MOC are documented in the WMS EP Guideline.

Any relevant new information about cultural values and heritage will be assessed using the EP MOC process.

Under the oil spill operational and scientific monitoring program, the environmental baseline studies database is updated annually and documented. Periodic location-focused environmental studies and baseline data gap analyses are completed and documented. Any subsequent studies scoped and executed as a result of such gap analysis are managed by the Biodiversity and Science Team and tracked via the Corporate Environment Baseline Database.

The documentation of reviews, communication of relevant new knowledge and consideration of MOC are documented in the WMS EP Delivery Guideline. Table 7-4 outlines the formal quarterly management of knowledge review frequency and the due dates for finalisation of the associated report.

Table 7-4: Management of knowledge review frequency

Management of knowledge review	Quarterly final report due date
1st Quarter Review (1st Jan – 31st Mar)	31st March
2nd Quarter Review (1st Apr – 30th Jun)	30th June
3rd Quarter Review (1st Jul – 30th Sep)	30th September
4th Quarter Review (1st Oct – 31st Dec)	31st December

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.7 Management of newly identified impacts and risks

New sources of receptor-based impacts and risks identified through monitoring and auditing systems and tools, and the Woodside Environment Knowledge Management System, are assessed using the MOC process.

7.8 Management of change and revision

7.8.1 Environment Plan management of change

Changes are managed in accordance with Woodside's Environmental Approval Requirements Australia Commonwealth Guideline. Management of changes relevant to this EP, concerning the scope of the activity description described in this EP – including review of 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; and potential new advice from external stakeholders – will be managed in accordance with Regulation 39 of the Environment Regulations.

Risk will be assessed in accordance with the environmental risk management methodology detailed in this EP, 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 Regulation 39 of the Environment Regulations.

Minor changes where a review of the Petroleum Activity and its environmental risks and impacts do not trigger a requirement for a formal revision under Regulation 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 (such as document references and phone numbers), will also be considered a 'minor revision'. Minor revisions as defined above will be made to this EP using Woodside's document control process. They will be tracked in an MOC Register to ensure visibility of cumulative risk changes, as well as enable internal EP updates and reissuing as required. This document will be made available to NOPSEMA during regulator environment inspections.

7.8.2 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 the Petroleum Activity
- to incorporate, where relevant, lessons learned from exercises or events
- if national or state response frameworks and Woodside's integration with them changes.

Where changes are required to the OPEP, based on the outcomes of the reviews described above, they will be assessed against Regulations 38 and 39 to determine if EP, including OPEP, resubmission is required (Section 7.8.1). 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.

7.9 Record keeping

Woodside will maintain compliance records referenced in the MC contained within Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of this EP. Many of the MC 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 (as in, NOPSEMA) on request.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Record keeping will be in accordance with Regulation 22(6), which addresses maintaining records of emissions and discharges.

7.10 Ongoing consultation

Although consultation for the purpose of Regulation 25 is complete, in accordance with Regulation 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 engages in ongoing consultation with relevant persons throughout the life of the EP, including undertaking the engagements with relevant persons listed in Table 7-5.

Woodside hosts community forums at which members are provided updated on Woodside's activities on a regular basis (for example community liaison group meetings). Representatives who are 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 activities, can otherwise remain up-to-date on this Petroleum Activity through subscribing to the Woodside website, or by accessing 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 processes as appropriate.

Woodside supports ongoing engagement with Traditional Custodians, which complies with Woodside policies, strategies and procedures and is directly informed by feedback from Traditional Custodians.

It provides a mechanism for ongoing dialogue so Traditional Custodians can, on an ongoing basis, provide Woodside with feedback relating to the Petroleum Activity and in relation to caring for and managing Country, including Sea Country. The approach will be tailored to each Traditional Custodian group and may include, as agreed with relevant Traditional Custodians:

- social investment to support Indigenous ranger programs
- support for Indigenous oil spill response capabilities
- support for recording Sea Country values
- support to Traditional Custodian groups to build capabilities and capacity with respect to ability to engage with Woodside and the broader oil and gas industry on activities
- development of ongoing relationships with Traditional Custodian groups
- any other initiatives proposed for protecting Country, including cultural values.

At the time of EP submission, activities as part of ongoing consultation regarding the Petroleum Activity are planned with Traditional Custodians. Where Traditional Custodian relevant persons have requested information or further engagement considered as ongoing consultation, but have not requested a framework agreement, these requests have been captured in Table 7-5. However, a framework agreement may still be initiated by these groups at any time.

Table 7-5: Ongoing consultation engagements

Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Notification (email)	NOPSEMA	As per Regulation 54	At least 10 days before starting and after completing activities.	Date of activity start and end

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Notification (email)	AHO Safe Transport Victoria	As requested by AHO and Safe Transport Victoria during consultation	No less than four weeks prior to the commencement of the first activity under the EP, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	PS 1.3 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start
Notification (email)	AMSA's JRCC	Standard practice	At least 24 to 48 hours before activities begin	PS 1.4 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start
Notification (email)	AFMA DAFF – Fisheries CFA VR Fish DEECA EPA – Victoria Licence holders and representative bodies for Commonwealth managed fisheries active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years: • Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery licence holders • Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders • Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders • Southern Squid Jig Fishery licence holders • ASBTIA • BSSIA • Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group • Tuna Australia Representative bodies for State managed fisheries active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years: • SIV • VFA • Eastrock - Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association • SARLAC	Standard or good practice	At least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of first activity, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	PS 1.5 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start and end

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
	• South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association • Southern Rock Lobster Limited • VRLC (through SIV) • Parks Victoria			
Notification (email)	DNP	As requested during consultation	Notification if details regarding the activity change and result in an overlap with or new impact to a marine park.	Notification of any activity changes resulting in an overlap with or new impact to a marine park.
Notification (email)	DNP	As requested outside consultation for this EP	Notification upon EP acceptance.	Notification upon EP acceptance.
Notification (email)	Beach Patrol 3280	As requested during consultation	At least 10 days before starting and after completing activities.	PS 1.5 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification (email)	Beach Patrol 3280	As requested during consultation	Upon EP acceptance.	Notification upon EP acceptance
Notification (email)	BLCAC	As requested during previous consultation	At least 10 days before starting and after completing activities	Date of activity start and end Assessment of cultural values: any relevant new information about cultural values will be assessed using the EP management of knowledge (Section 7.6) and MOC (refer to Section 7.8) processes
Notification (email)	Overlapping titleholders: Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG)	Standard practice when there are overlapping titleholders in the EP	Notify at least 10 days prior to commencement and following completion of first activity, and then subsequently when vessels are undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	PS 1.5 (Section 6.8.1) Date of activity start and end
Notification of significant change (email)	All relevant persons contacted for the EP.	Standard practice (when notification of significant change is needed)	As needed.	Notification of significant change

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Report/ information	Recipient	Purpose	Frequency	Content
Emails/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 management of change (refer to Section 7.8) processes
Notification (email)	Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database Any other stakeholders as required in the Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.4)	Report any unexpected finds of potential UCH	If triggered by Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.4).	Refer to Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.4)
Various forms of engagement including but not limited to emails, phone calls and meetings	Relevant cultural authorities who provide information to Woodside following submission	Identification, assessment and consideration of cultural values relevant to the Operational Area	When engaged or as appropriate	Relevant new information on cultural values received by Woodside will be assessed using the EP Management of Knowledge (refer to Section 7.6) and Management of Change (refer to Section 7.8) processes.

7.11 Reporting

To meet the EPOs and EPSs outlined in this EP, Woodside reports at various levels, as outlined in the next subsections.

7.11.1 Routine reporting (internal)

7.11.1.1 Regular health, safety and environment meetings

The 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 are required to attend the HSE meetings and attendance sheets are retained by the project vessel contractor. Daily meetings held aboard the support vessel will also serve to 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.

7.11.1.2 Performance reporting

Monthly 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 as a result of audits or incident investigations

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- technical high and low lights.

7.11.2 Incident reporting (external) – Reportable and recordable

7.11.2.1 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 (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 (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 incidents that have the potential to cause this level of impact include hydrocarbon loss of containment events to the marine environment resulting from a vessel fuel tank rupture (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 (DECCA) 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 DEECA 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.

In the unlikely event of a spill, Woodside must notify appropriate cultural authorities that may be affected; with the purpose of mitigating potential risks to cultural heritage values in accordance with the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (See Appendix H).

7.11.2.2 Recordable incidents

Definition

A recordable incident, as defined under section 5 of the Environment Regulations, is an incident arising from the 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’.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Notification

NOPSEMA will be notified of all recordable incidents, according to the requirements of section 50(2), 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 titleholder 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 stop, control or remedy the recordable incident
- the action that has been taken, or is proposed to be taken, to prevent a similar incident occurring. Other external incident reporting requirements

In addition to the notification and reporting of environmental incidents defined under the Environment Regulations and Woodside requirements, Table 7-6 describes the incident reporting requirements that also apply in the Operational Area.

The pollution activities that should also be reported to AMSA via RCC Australia by the Vessel Master are:

- any loss of plastic material (excluding saddle clamps)
- 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[48] and the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H).

External incident reporting requirements under the OPGGS (Safety) Regulations, including under Sub-regulation 2.42, notices and reports of dangerous occurrences will be reported to NOPSEMA under the approved activity safety cases.

[48] *In accordance with section 56 of the Environmental Regulations, references to the Woodside Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework within this EP.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 7-6: 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 reasonably 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 Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC)	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, JRCC Australia	If the ship is at sea, reports are to be made to: Free call: 1800 641 792 Phone: 08 9430 2100 (Fremantle)
Oil pollution incidents in Commonwealth waters	Vessel Master	AMSA	Without delay as per the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* (Cth), part II, section 11(1), AMSA JRCC notified verbally via the national emergency 24-hour notification contact of the hydrocarbon spill; follow up with a written Pollution Report ASAP after verbal notification	JRCC Australia	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	Reported verbally, ASAP	Director National Parks Marine Compliance Duty Officer	Phone: +61 419 293 465
Activity that causes unintentional death of or injury to fauna species listed as threatened or migratory under the EPBC Act	Project Delivery Lead	DCCEEW	Within 7 days of becoming aware	Secretary of the DCCEEW	Phone: 1800 803 772 Email: protected.species@environment.gov.au

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Event	Responsibility	Notifiable party	Notification requirements	Contact	Contact detail
Immediately of becoming aware of a marine oil pollution incident that occurs in or may impact State waters	Vessel Master	DEECA/ Department of Transport and Planning	Verbally notify DEECA/Department of Transport and Planning's Emergency Management Division Duty Watch Officer that a spill has occurred. The Duty Watch Officer will then advise whether the following forms must be submitted: • Marine Pollution Form • Marine Pollution Situation Report. Within three days of oral notification, provide written notification via the relevant form.	DEECA/ Department of Transport and Planning Emergency Management Division Duty Watch Officer	Phone: 0409 858 715 Email: marine.pollution@ecodev.vic.gov.au
	Vessel Master	Port of Portland	If spill may impact the Port of Portland, verbally notify the through the safety alert and emergency number, ASAP.	Port of Portland	Phone: 1800 259 310
Immediately of becoming aware of a pollution incident that occurs in or may impact State waters	Project Delivery Lead	EPA Victoria	Reported verbally, ASAP. Notify EPA of any pollution incident that causes or threatens to cause material harm to human health or to the environment including releases of debris or contaminants to the marine environment. This includes where a pollution event occurs outside of State waters but has the potential to impact State waters or Victoria.	EPA Victoria	Phone: 1300 372 842 (24 hour pollution hotline)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.11.3 Routine reporting (external)

7.11.3.1 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 commences and will notify NOPSEMA within 10 days of completing it.

7.11.3.2 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 7-7.

Table 7-7: Routine external reporting requirements

Report	Recipient	Frequency	Content
Email update	Identified Relevant Stakeholders	Daily	Details of component discharge and cumulative discharage against adaptive management tiers.
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.
Project Readiness Review	NOPSEMA	Once, before starting Campaign 2, submitted within seven days of completion (as per the requirements of Direction 2)	Compliance with all relevant health, safety and environmental management requirements outlined in this EP. The review will confirm control measures are in place to ensure safe and environmentally responsible operations.
Decommissioning Progress Report	NOPSEMA	Biannually, commencing 1 November 2025 (as per the requirements of Direction 5).	Plans and progress in decommissioning the Minerva subsea infrastructure, including starting the Petroleum Activity, and completing infrastructure removal activities.
Review of Decommissioning Project Planning	NOPSEMA	Once, to be completed by 30 June 2026 (as per the requirements of Direction 6)	Evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of decommissioning project planning, including identification of specific, measurable and actionable opportunities for improving.
Lessons Learnt Report		Once, submitted no later than 1 August 2026	
Lessons Learnt Presentation	Industry participants	Once, shared through an industry forum or other means no later than 31 December 2026	
Publicly available summary of Lessons Learnt Report and Register	Public	Once, to be published on Woodside's website no later than 31 December 2026	

7.11.3.3 End of the Environment Plan

The EP will end when Woodside notifies NOPSEMA that the Petroleum Activity has ended and all the obligations identified in this EP have been completed, and NOPSEMA has accepted the notification, in accordance with section 46 of the Environment Regulations.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.11.4 Incident reporting (internal)

It is the Woodside Delivery Lead's responsibility to ensure reporting of environmental incidents meets Woodside and regulatory reporting requirements, as detailed in the HSE Event Reporting and Investigations Work Instruction and this section of this EP.

7.12 Emergency preparedness and response

7.12.1 Overview

Under Regulation 22(8), the implementation strategy must contain an OPEP and provide for updating it. Regulation 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	Regulation 21(5), 21(6), 22(2)	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G)
Describes the OPEP	Regulation 22(8)	Woodside's oil pollution emergency plan has the following components: • Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework • 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	Regulation 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	Regulation 22(8), 22(12), 22(13), 22(14)	EP: Section 7.12.7 Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (Appendix G)
Details provisions for monitoring impacts to the environment from oil pollution and response activities	Regulation 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	Regulation 22(11)	Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework

7.12.2 Emergency response training

Section 22(4) of the Environment Regulations 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 7-9: Emergency response training requirements

IMT position	Minimum competency
CIMT Incident Commander and Deputy Incident Commander	• Incident Management Team (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 Level 2 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 Level 2 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 Level 2 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 was developed in alignment with the performance requirements of the PMAOMIR320 – Manage Incident Response Information and PMAOM0R418 - Coordinate Incident Response. In 2023, Woodside 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 incident management fundamentals training, all rostered members of the CIMT undertake a level of hydrocarbon spill response training. Depending upon the role, this may take the form of IMO training or Woodside's internal oil spill training course (Oil Spill Response Skills Enhancement Course) and face-to-face training. Woodside Learning Services is responsible for collating and maintaining personnel training records. The CEM Dashboard reflects the competencies required for each IMT and operational spill response roles.	

7.12.3 Emergency response preparation

The Emergency Operations Centre, based in Woodside's head office in Perth, is the onshore coordination point for a Level 2 offshore incident, and the location for the CIMT during an incident. The Emergency Operations Centre is staffed by an appropriately skilled team available on call 24 hours a day. This team coordinates incidents that have the potential to impact people, environment, assets, company reputation and livelihood (PEARL), and liaises with external agencies where relevant. 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[25]. 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 asset. 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 a vessel-based 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 via the Woodside Communication Centre, if requested by the Incident Commander. The vessels will have onboard equipment for responding to emergencies, including medical, firefighting and hydrocarbon spill response equipment.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.12.4 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[25], supported by the Petroleum Activity's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan, which provides tactical response guidance to the activity/area (Appendix H) and the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA) (Appendix G), cover spill response for this Petroleum Activity.

The Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness Team manages Woodside's hydrocarbon spill response equipment stockpile. Woodside also maintains a suite of 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 the event of 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.

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 the event of a hydrocarbon or chemical spill from vessel activities. The Petroleum Activity's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan 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.

7.12.5 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.

7.12.6 Emergency and spill response drills and exercises

Woodside's capability to respond to incidents will be tested periodically, in accordance with the Crisis and Emergency Management Training, Drill and Exercise Standard. 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 crisis and emergency 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, IMT interfaces, skills and the teamwork of the Emergency Response and Command Teams in their ability to respond to major accident 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 greater than one month, this will occur within the first two weeks of starting 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 exercise 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.

7.12.7 Testing of hydrocarbon spill response arrangements

Woodside is required to test hydrocarbon spill response arrangements as per Regulations 22(12), 22(13) and 22(14) of 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 practise 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, relevant response arrangements will be tested as soon as practicable.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

In addition to the testing of response capability described in Table 7-10, up to eight of the response arrangements shown in Figure 7-8 fare tested annually. The objective is to verify effective response to a hydrocarbon spill to the marine environment.

7.12.8 Testing of arrangements schedule

Woodside's Testing of Arrangements Schedule (Figure 7-8) 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. 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 (such as capability, equipment and personnel). For example, an arrangement could be to test Woodside's personnel capability for conducting shoreline assessment, or the ability of Woodside's operational and scientific monitoring third party contractor 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 likely standard method of testing (such as 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 (such as critical arrangements) or via other 'additional assurance' methods outside the formal Testing of Arrangements Schedule. These also constitute sufficient evidence of testing of arrangements (for example, audits, no-notice drills, internal exercises, assurance drills.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

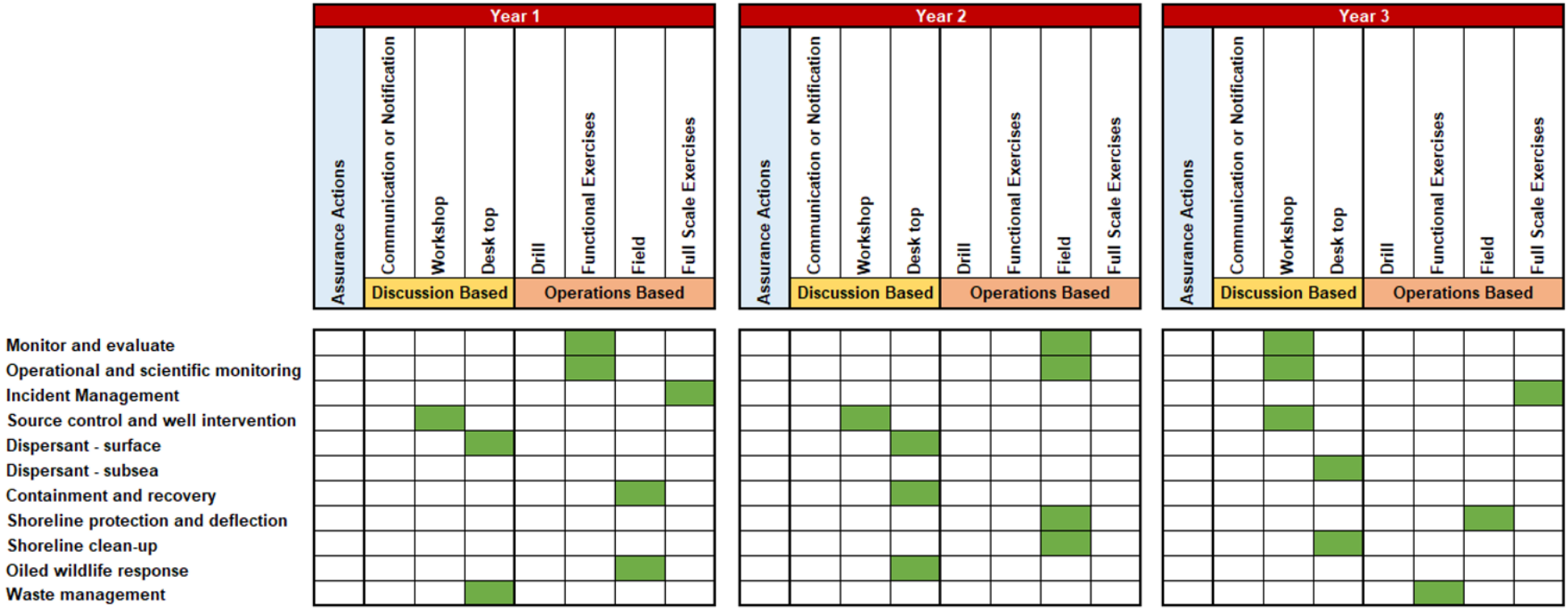


Figure 7-8: Indicative three-yearly testing of arrangements schedule

Note: Schedule is subject to change, additional detail is included in live document

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.12.9 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 cause spills of hazardous materials into the environment from infrastructure and damaged vessels.

Given the location of the Petroleum Activity, tropical cyclones are considered a non-credible severe weather event.

7.13 Decommissioning environmental monitoring program

As described in Section 7.14, Woodside intends to apply to surrender VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 at the completion of the activities described in this EP (Table 3-3). Woodside will carry out an environmental monitoring program as part of decommissioning activities to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of section 270 of the OPGGS Act.

NOPSEMA's *Section 270 Consent to Surrender Title - NOPSEMA Advice* (2022) outlines the regulator's expectations in relation to monitoring and surveys. These requirements expectations may be met by works undertaken during removal or equipment and vessels mobilised to undertake discrete survey or monitoring scopes.

7.13.1 Monitoring program design

The monitoring program design will consider all historical petroleum activities that have occurred in the petroleum titles, including:

- historical exploration activities (e.g., exploration wells)
- construction activities (e.g., development drilling, installation of equipment, etc.)
- production activities (e.g., presence of subsea equipment during production)
- decommissioning activities (e.g., potential contaminant releases and seabed disturbance during equipment removal)

Given the nature and scale of the environmental impacts and risks from the historical, present, and future petroleum activities in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33, the following environmental values are expected to be monitored:

- visual observations of the seabed to determine the nature and extent of seabed disturbance and quantify benthic habitats
- measurements of potential contaminants to sediments, such as metals, metalloids, and hydrocarbons
- confirmation of removal of all Minerva subsea infrastructure required to be removed
- confirmation of the as left condition of the seabed.

The monitoring program will:

- use recognised monitoring techniques and methods to quantify the environmental values that may have been impacted by petroleum activities (e.g., recognised laboratory methods, laboratories accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities for the analyses, compliance with method holding times, etc.)
- sample representatively throughout the petroleum titles, including at varying distances from known sources of impact (e.g., wells) and in areas not thought to have been impacted
- include appropriate replication (e.g., sufficient replication of sites and samples within sites) in order to quantify variability in the environmental values being measured
- include quality control measures – these will be dependent on the nature of sampling (e.g., duplicate, triplicate, and blank samples for metals in sediments)
- where practicable, sampling at locations where previous environmental monitoring (e.g., Advisian, 2021) to enable comparisons over time
- confirm the removal of property (i.e., an as-left survey).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The analysis of the data collected during the monitoring program will be used to determine if:

- the impacts and risks from the petroleum activities within the petroleum titles are of an acceptable level
- any damage to the seabed has been made good
- the conservation of natural resources has been provided for.

The design, implementation, and analysis of a monitoring program that addresses the points above will be done by suitably qualified and experienced environmental scientists. A recognised monitoring design, such as beyond before-after control-impact (e.g., Underwood, 1994) will be implemented. Where practicable, hypotheses and statistical tests will be clearly stated and a priori power analysis done to inform sampling design. Acceptable levels will consider relevant guidelines, consultation outcomes, Woodside's policies, and the principles of ESD.

If unacceptable impacts are detected as having potentially occurred, Woodside will undertake additional monitoring to confirm whether the impact is unacceptable and determine the nature and spatial extent of the impact. Woodside will then review measures to reduce the unacceptable impact to ALARP. Woodside will consider remediation as part of the ALARP assessment. The ALARP assessment will depend on the nature and scale of any unacceptable impact.

Given the following points, Woodside considers unacceptable impacts within the petroleum titles to be highly unlikely:

- all recoverable equipment is planned to be removed
- environmental sampling within the petroleum titles to date has shown no contamination of the environment
- the environmental impacts and risks from the equipment removal activities are managed to a level that is acceptable and ALARP.

7.13.2 Decommissioning sediment sampling survey

A decommissioning sediment sampling survey will be conducted in accordance with the monitoring program design principles in Section 7.13.1 to confirm that petroleum activities undertaken in the title area have not resulted in unacceptable chemical contamination above relevant sediment quality thresholds and background levels.

The decommissioning sediment sampling survey will also evaluate historical sediment sampling data from the title area, such as the 2021 Advisian survey to quantify concentrations of potential contaminants. The decommissioning sediment sampling survey will be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced personnel using a recognised study design informed by and addressing any identified data gaps or data quality shortcomings from previous sediment sampling surveys in the title area. The physico-chemical analyses will include, but not be limited to, parameters such as:

- sediment characteristics
- radionuclides
- hydrocarbons
- metals
- metalloids
- NORM
- infauna.

The survey may also include water quality sampling and a visual assessment of benthic faunal characteristics and epifauna invertebrates on infrastructure in the title area.

The decommissioning sediment sampling survey will use similar sample locations as the previous environmental survey (e.g., Advisian, 2021), where practicable, to enable temporal data comparisons. In addition, sediment sampling will be carried out at sites in the vicinity of decommissioning activities that were

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

not included in the Advisian environmental survey. This may include in the vicinity of subsea discharges, other drill centres and/or other sites where equipment has been removed during decommissioning.

The analysis of sediment samples will take place at an accredited laboratory (where applicable). The reporting of the decommissioning sediment sampling survey will compare results against acceptable levels of contaminants of concern based on relevant sediment quality guidelines and reference sites. Woodside will review the results against consultation outcomes, Woodside's policies, and the principles of ESD. Results of monitoring will be used to assess any impacts caused by titleholder activities on:

- ecosystem function
- target species for any currently known fisheries
- hydrocarbons and other mineral resources of the seabed and subsoil.

If necessary, Woodside will develop management plans to address any unacceptable risks and/or impacts identified by the decommissioning sediment sampling survey.

Figure 7-9 sets out the decision framework for the decommissioning sediment sampling survey.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

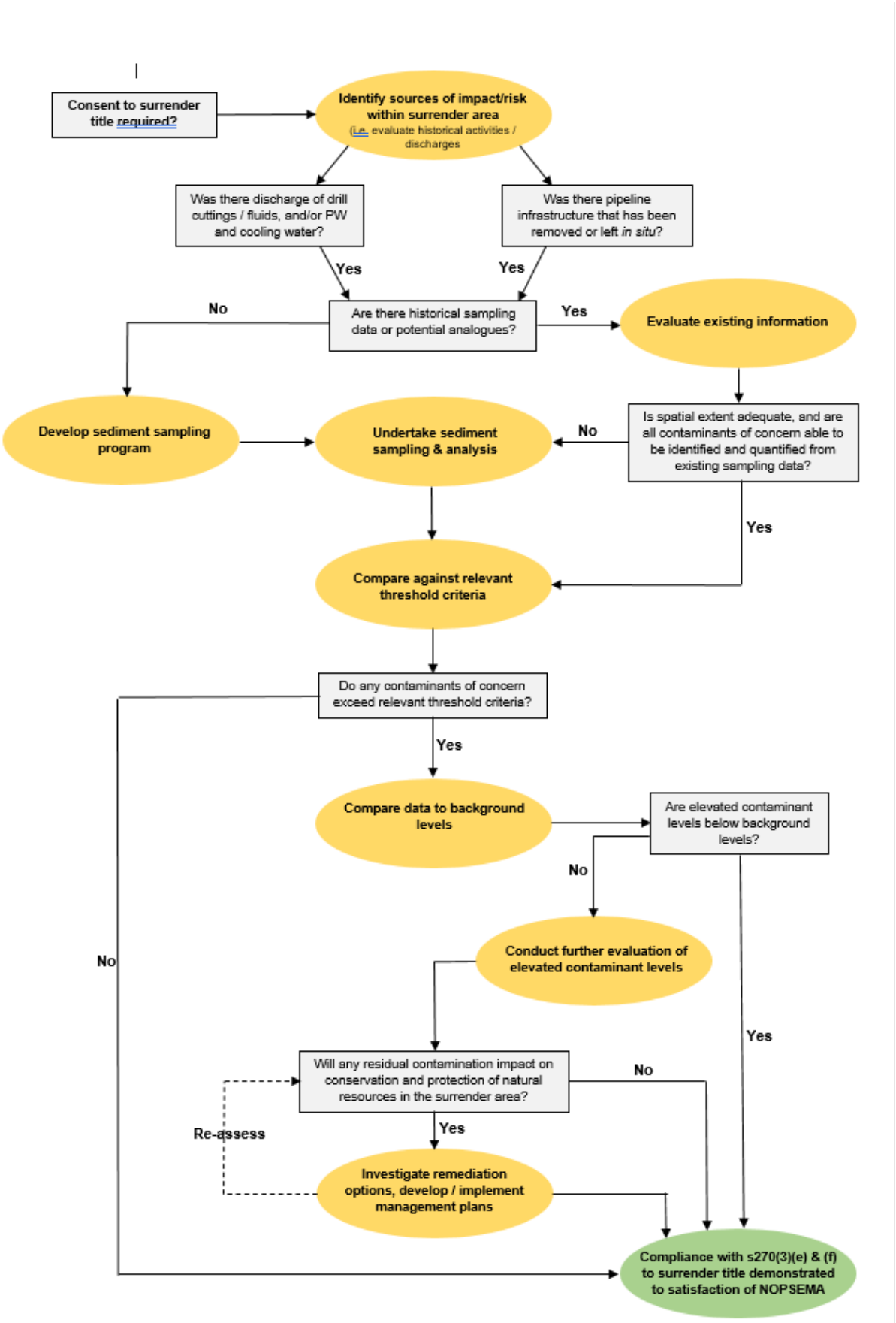


Figure 7-9: Decision support framework for sediment sampling for title surrender

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.13.3 Decommissioning seabed clearance survey

A decommissioning "as-left" clearance survey will be conducted to confirm the seabed around the former sites of removed equipment is clear of potential hazards to other users of the sea, and that petroleum activities (including decommissioning) have not resulted in unacceptable damage to the seabed or subsoil in the title area.

The decommissioning seabed clearance survey will be carried out after removal of the subsea equipment within the title area to:

- confirm that equipment removal has been carried out as planned
- confirm the seabed around the former sites of equipment is clear of potential hazards to other users of the sea
- identify and confirm the extent of any seabed or subsoil disturbance around the former sites of subsea equipment.

Decommissioning seabed clearance survey data may be acquired using a variety of equipment, such as:

- sidescan sonar (SSS)
- multi-beam echo sounders
- imagery and video recorded by cameras (e.g., ROV-mounted cameras).

7.13.4 Decommissioning environmental survey reporting

Progress towards completion of the work program will be communicated to NOPSEMA in the environmental performance report listed in Section 7.11.2.

Based on the survey work program outlined above, Woodside believes that the Section 270 of the OPGGS Act will be addressed within the title area as:

- all of the equipment brought into the title area is planned to be removed during decommissioning
- environmental sampling within the title area to date has no evidence of contamination of the environment above recognised threshold guidelines
- the environmental risks and impacts associated with equipment removal activities will be managed to a level that is ALARP and acceptable.

7.14 Title surrender

To support the surrender of petroleum titles VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 following the cessation of petroleum activities associated with the scope of this EP, Table 7-11 provides an assessment against section 270(3)(c), (e) and (f) of the OPGGS Act.

Table 7-11: Section 270(3) assessment

Section reference	Section text	Assessment
Section 270(3)(c)	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	All Woodside property within VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 is proposed to be removed as required by section 572 of the OPGGS Act. Once the petroleum activities within the scope of this EP are completed, Woodside will have met the requirement to remove property or make arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA and will be eligible to seek the surrender of petroleum titles VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Section reference	Section text	Assessment
	concerned in the operations authorised by the permit, lease or licence; or – (ii) arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA in relation to that property; and	
Section 270(3)(e)	The Joint Authority may consent to the surrender sought by the application only if the registered holder of the permit, lease or licence: • e) has provided, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, for the conservation and protection of the natural resources in the surrender area; or	In the context of this EP, Woodside applies the same meaning to natural resources as NOPSEMA: "the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil." Woodside has extracted the known commercially viable petroleum resources from the seabed. Woodside will permanently plug and abandon wells and remove property within VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33. These actions have not resulted, or will not result, in damage to the remaining mineral and other non-living resources within VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 (such as renewable energy). Environmental monitoring in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 to date shows little or no contamination within the field in comparison to background levels (Advisian, 2021). Woodside will undertake an environmental monitoring survey after decommissioning, which will again assess the natural resources within the field and compare them to previously monitored and natural (control) locations.
Section 270(3)(f)	The Joint Authority may consent to the surrender sought by the application only if the registered holder of the permit, lease or licence: • f) has, to the satisfaction of NOPSEMA, made good any damage to the seabed or subsoil in the surrender area caused by any person engaged or concerned in the operations authorised by the permit, lease or licence.	Woodside considers making good any damage to the seabed to be 'Make good any damage…unacceptable impacts and risks to the seabed and subsoil have been remediated to enable future unrestricted access, beneficial use and re-release for future use'. EPs for the Petroleum Activity in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 have been in place after the Environment Regulations were introduced. Acceptable levels of impact and risk to the seabed have been addressed in these EPs and accepted by NOPSEMA. Environmental monitoring in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 to date shows little or no contamination within the field in comparison to background levels (Advisian, 2021). Woodside will undertake an environmental monitoring survey after decommissioning, which will again assess the natural resources within the field and compare them to previously monitored and natural (control) locations. The removal of property is consistent with a clear seabed and does not prevent future activities in VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33 such as: • trawl fishing • offshore construction (such as offshore wind generation) • rerelease as petroleum exploration and production titles.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

8. REFERENCES

Advisian, 2021. *Minerva Cessation Survey - Baseline Environmental Assessment,* Melbourne: Advisian.

AIATSIS, 2020. *AIATSIS Code of Ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research,* s.l.: Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

Andrady, A. L., 2011. Microplastics in the marine environment.. *Marine Pollution Bulletin, 62(8)*, p. 1596 to 1605..

Ardler, T., 2021. Place, tradition, whales, and story of the Eora, Dharawal and Yuin nations: Linking Aboriginal life and spirituality from past to present. *Council for the Historic Environment Australia,* Volume 1, p. 94–107.

Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council and the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand, 2018. *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality,* Canberra: Australian and New Zealand Governments and Australian State and Territory Governments.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020. *Waste Account, Australia, Experimental Estimates, 2018–19 financial year,* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Australian Fisheries Management Authority, 2026. *Small Pelagic Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/small-pelagic-fishery
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

Barrett, et al., 2020. Microplastic pollution in deep-sea sediments from the Great Australian Bight.. *Frontiers in Marine* .

Benjamin, J. et al., 2023. Stone artefacts on the seabed at a submerged freshwater spring confirm a drowned cultural landscape in Murujuga, Western Australia. *Quaternary Science Reviews,* Volume 313, p. 108–190.

Benjamin, J. et al., 2020. Aboriginal artefacts on the continental shelf reveal ancient drowned cultural landscapes in northwest Australia. *PLoS ONE,* 15(7), p. e0233912.

Bergmann, M. G. L. &. K. M., 2015. Marine Anthropogenic Litter.

BHP, 2020. *Minerva Well & Flowline Handover Document (unpublished),* Melbourne: Prepared for BHP APU Operations.

BHP, 2021. *Minerva Field Closure Australia Production Unit Flowline Plugging, Inspection & Environmental Survey Close Out Report [00MN-R00-5501],* s.l.: s.n.

Blake, S., Bromhead, D., Clayton, C. & Cao, A., 2025a. Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery. In: I. Butler, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports 2025.* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science.

Blake, S. et al., 2025b. Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery. In: H. Patterson, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports 2025b.* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences.

Blarer, P. &. B.-H. P., 2016. Microplastics affect assimilation efficiency in the freshwater amphipod Gammarus fossarum. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research 23(23),* , p. 23522 to 23532.

Boucher, J. &. F. D., 2017. *Primary Microplastics in the Oceans: A Global Evaluation of Sources. Gland,* Switzerland: IUCN.

Bursill, L., Beller, B., Ryan, M. & Jacobs, M., 2007. *Dharawal: The Story of the Dharawal Speaking People of Southern Sydney,* Sydney: Kurranulla Aboriginal Corporation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Charlton-Howard, H. S., Bond, A. L., Rivers-Auty, J. & Lavers, J. L., 2023. Plasticosis: Characterising macro- and microplastic-associated fibrosis in seabird tissues. *Journal of Hazardous Materials,* Volume 450, p. 131090.

Clarkson, C. et al., 2017. Human occupation of northern Australia by 65,000 years ago. *Nature,* Volume 547, pp. 306-310.

Clean Energy Council, 2018. *Community Engagement Guidelines for the Australian Wind Industry.* [Online]
Available at: https://assets.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/documents/advocacy-initiatives/community-engagement/wind-community-engagement-guidelines.pdf

Cole, M. et al., 2013. Microplastic ingestion by zooplankton. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 47(12), p. 6646–6655.

Cole, M. et al., 2015. The impact of polystyrene microplastics on feeding, function and fecundity in the marine copepod Calanus helgolandicus. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 49(2), p. 1130–1137.

Commonwealth Australia , 2018. *The National Strategic Plan for Marine Pest Biosecurity. Department of Agriculture and Water Resources,* Canberra: Resources, Department of Agriculture and Water.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2013a. *Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (Neophoca cinerea),* Canberra: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2013b. *Recovery Plan for the White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias),* Canberra: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a. *Conservation management plan for the blue whale: A recovery plan under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 2015–2025,* s.l.: Canberra: Department of the Environment.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2015a. *Conservation management plan for the blue whale: A recovery plan under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 2015–2025,* Canberra: Department of the Environment.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2017. *Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia,* Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2018. *Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans.,* Canberra, ACT: Commonwealth of Australia.

Commonwealth of Australia, 2020. *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds,* Canberra ACT: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

Connell, Koessler, M & McPherson, C, 2024. *BMG Wells Plug and Abandonment Activities: Acoustic Modelling for Assessing Marine Fauna Sound Exposures. Capalaba: Technical report by JASCO Applied Sciences for Cooper Energy..* s.l.:s.n.

Cosmos Archaeology, 2024. *Woodside Energy Minerva Gas Field Decommissioning – Underwater Cultural Heritage Desktop Assessment,* s.l.: s.n.

Cressey, J., 1998. Making a splash in the Pacific: Dolphin and whale myths and legends of Oceania. *Rapa Nui Journal,* Volume 12.

Critchell, K. & Hoogenboom, M. O., 2018. *Effects of microplastic exposure on the body condition and behaviour of planktivorous reef fish (Acanthochromis polyacanthus),* s.l.: PLOS ONE, 13(3), e0193308..

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Davis, K., Noriega, R. & Tuynman, H., 2024. Small pelagic fishery. In: I. Butler, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports 2024.* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences.

DCCEEW, 2022. *National Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Petrels,* Canberra: Australian Government. Available at: http://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatrosses-and-petrels-2022.

DCCEEW, 2023. *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds,* Canberra: Australian Government.

DCCEEW, 2024a. *Biologically Important Areas of Regionally Significant Marine Species- Southern Right Whale.* [Online]
Available at: https://fed.dcceew.gov.au/datasets/erin::biologically-important-areas-of-regionally-significant-marine-species-southern-right-whale/about

DCCEEW, 2024b. *Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters - Guidelines on the application of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/guidelines-assessing-managing-impacts-underwater-cultural-heritage.pdf
[Accessed 13 November 2026].

DCCEEW, 2024c. *Biologically Important Areas of Regionally Significant Marine Species.* [Online]
Available at: https://fed.dcceew.gov.au/datasets/e8e7a7c233a44cf099817b2f4dff29c7_0/about

DCCEEW, 2024d. *National Waste Policy 2024.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-waste-policy-action-plan-2024.pdf
[Accessed 13 November 2026].

DCCEEW, 2024e. *National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (Lathamus discolor).* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/swift-parrot-2024
[Accessed 13 November 2026].

DCCEEW, 2024. *National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale (Eubalaena australis).* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/southern-right-whale
[Accessed 13 November 2026].

DEECA, 2019. *Pupangarli Marnmarnepu 'Owning Our Future' Aboriginal Self-Determination Reform Strategy 2020-2025,* s.l.: Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2021. *Guidance on key terms within the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan,* s.l.: Canberra: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), 2006. *Gould's Petrel (Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera) Recovery Plan,* Hurstville: Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW).

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016. *National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot, Neophema chrysogaster,* Canberra: Australian Government.

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2016. *National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot, Neophema chrysogaster,* Canberra: Australian Government.

Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2008. *National Recovery Plan for the Australian Grayling (Prototroctes maraena),* Victoria: Australian Government.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water Population and Communities [DSEWPaC], 2012. *Marine bioregional plan for the North-west Marine Region,* Canberra: Australian Government.

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2013. *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance#:~:text=This%20Significant%20impact%20guidelines%20provide%20overarching%20guidance%20on,the%20Environment%20Protection%20

Dernie, Kaiser, R. M & Warwick, 2003. Recovery Rates of Benthic Communities Following Physical Disturbance. *Journal of Animal Ecology,* Volume 72, pp. 1043-1056.

DeRuiter, S. & Doukara, K, 2012. Loggerhead turtles dive in response to airgun sound exposure. *Endangered Species Research, Volume 16*, p. 53–63.

Desforges, J.-P. W., Galbraith, M., Dangerfield, N. & Ross, P. S., 2014. Widespread distribution of microplastics in subsurface seawater in the NE Pacific Ocean. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,* 79(1–2), p. 94–99.

Dhawura Ngilan Business and Investor Initiative , 2024b. *A Guide for Businesses and Investors.* [Online]
Available at: https://culturalheritage.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/DNBII_BusinessesInvestorsGuide.pdf

Dhawura Ngilan Business and Investor Initiative, 2024a. *Principles for Businesses and Investors.* [Online]
Available at: https://culturalheritage.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/DNBII_PrinciplesGuide.pdf

Director of National Parks, 2025. *South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025.* [Online]
Available at: https://australianmarineparks.gov.au/static/0a1fca1937a3392d1eecf0be90531239/south-east-network-management-plan-2025.pdf
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

Double, M. et al., 2014. Migratory movements of pygmy blue whales (Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda) between Australia and Indonesia as revealed by satellite telemetry. *PLoS ONE,* 9(4), p. e93578.

Doyle, D., Sundh, H. & Almroth, B. C., 2022. Microplastic exposure in aquatic invertebrates can cause significant negative effects compared to natural particles: a meta-analysis. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 315, p. 120434.

Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC), 2015. *Eastern Maar Meerreengeeye Ngakeepoorryeeyt,* s.l.: Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation.

Egger, M. et al., 2021. A spatially variable scarcity of floating microplastics in the Eastern North Pacific Ocean. *Environmental Research Letters,* 16(11), p. 114056.

Engage Victoria, n.d. *Bunurong Cultural Heritage.* [Online]
Available at: https://engage.vic.gov.au/project/distinctive-areas-and-landscapes-program/survey/3328
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

Erbe, C., 2012. Effects of Underwater Noise on Marine Mammals. In: A. Popper & A. Hawkins, eds. *The Effects of Noise on Aquatic Life. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, Volume 730.* New York: Springer.

Erbe, C. et al., 2015. The marine soundscape of the Perth Canyon. *Progress in Oceanography,* Volume 137, p. 38–51.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Extent Heritage, 2026. *Minerva pipeline decommissioning: Aboriginal cultural heritage Due Diligence,* s.l.: s.n.

Fagiano, V., Coppock, R., Cole, M. & Lindeque, P., 2025. Copepod-mediated microplastic fluxes: quantifying gut passage times and ingestion intervals under environmentally realistic conditions. *Journal of Hazardous Materials,* Volume 500, p. 140551.

Fernandez, B. & Albentosa, M., 2019. Insights into the uptake, elimination and accumulation of microplastics in mussel. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 249, p. 321–329.

Fijn, N., 2021. Donald Thomson: Observations of Animal Connections in Visual Ethnography in Northern Australi. *Ethnos,* 86(1), pp. 44-68.

First Nations Clean Energy Network, 2022. *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Best Practice Principles for Clean Energy Projects..* [Online]
Available at:
https://assets.nationbuilder.com/fncen/pages/183/attachments/original/1680570396/FNCEN_-_Best_Practice_Principles_for_Clean_Energy_Projects.pdf?1680570396

Fishing Tasmania, n.d. *Scalefish Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://fishing.tas.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/scalefish-fishery
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

French-McCay, D., 2002. Development and application of an oil toxicity and exposure model, OilToxEx. *Environmental Chemistry,* 21(10), pp. 2,080–2,094.

Geiling, N., 2014. *Arctic Shipping: Good For Invasive Species, Bad For the Rest of Nature.* [Online]
Available at: http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/global-warmingsunexpected-consequence-invasivespecies-180951573/?no-ist.
[Accessed 3 May 2021].

GESAMP, 2016. Sources, Fate and Effects of Microplastics in the Marine Environment: Part 2 of a Global Assessment, Rep. *Stud. GESAMP No. 93,* pp. Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection, London.

Gewert, B. P. M. &. M. M., 2015. Pathways for degradation of plastic polymers floating in the marine environment.. *Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts*.

GHD, 2022. *Decommissioning Oil Spill Modelling Report,* Perth: Prepared for BHP Petroleum Pty Ltd.

GLAWAC, 2015. [Online]
Available at: https://gunaikurnai.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Gunaikurnai-Whole-of-Country-Plan-ONLINE.pdf
[Accessed 21 September 2026].

GLAWAC, 2024. *Sea Country,* s.l.: Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation.

Goncalves, C. et al., 2019. An assessment of the ability to ingest and excrete microplastics by filter-feeders: a case study with the Mediterranean mussel. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 245, p. 939–947.

Gong, Y., Hu, M., Weng, X. & Li, Z., 2021. Microplastics in Dosidicus gigas from the northern Humboldt Current ecosystem. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,* Volume 169, p. 112509.

Gouin, T., 2020. Toward an improved understanding of the ingestion of microplastics by fish and other aquatic organisms: a critical review. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry,* 39(5), p. 1119–1137.

Green, B. & Gardner, C., 2009. Surviving a sea-change: survival of southern rock lobster (Jasus edwardsii) translocated to a site of fast growth. *ICES Journal of Marine Science,* Volume 66, p. 656–664.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Green, D. S., Colgan, T. J., Thompson, R. C. & Carolan, J. C., 2019. Exposure to microplastics reduces attachment strength and alters the haemolymph proteome of blue mussels (Mytilus edulis). *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 246, p. 423–434.

Gunaalan, K. et al., 2023. *Is zooplankton an entry point of microplastics into the marine food web? Environmental Science and Technology, 57, 11643–11655.* s.l.:s.n.

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate, 2023. *Gunditjmara Nyamat Mirring Plan 2023-2033,* s.l.: s.n.

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2013a. *Cultural Features of the Budj - Black Fish.* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.gunditjmirring.com/_files/ugd/b5965f_bf98281ef0e249db97ea5f9158a5832f.pdf

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2013b. *Cultural Features of the Budj Bim Landscape - Short-finned Eel (Kooyang).* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.gunditjmirring.com/_files/ugd/b5965f_8a06e3ae24bf450083a830ad7cc56f2b.pdf

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2020. *The Rule Book of Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (ICN 4672)..* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.gunditjmirring.com/_files/ugd/b5965f_5acdc85fdf234d7bac22dbd17415c8a7.pdf

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, 2022. *Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation Research Principles and Guidelines: Creating partnerships for research with Gunditjmara and/or on Gunditjmara Country.* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.gunditjmirring.com/_files/ugd/b5965f_fe940e2b85974548a7a9c3924deea62d.pdf

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2013c. *Cultural Features of the Budj Bim Landscape - Tupong.* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.gunditjmirring.com/_files/ugd/b5965f_910f9b307e634e05bf35c55433283742.pdf

Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, n.d.. *About.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.gunditjmirring.com/about

Hall, N. M., Berry, K. L. E., Rintoul, L. & Hoogenboom, M. O., 2015. Microplastic ingestion by scleractinian corals. *Marine Biology,* 162(3), p. 725–732.

Hazel, J. & Gyuris, E., 2006. Vessel-related mortality of sea turtles in Queensland, Australia. *Wildlife Research,* 33(2), p. 149–154.

Hazel, J., Lawler, I., Marsh, H. & Robson, S., 2007. Vessel speed increases collision risk for the green turtle Chelonia mydas. *Endangered Species Research,* Volume 3, p. 105–113.

He, M. et al., 2022. Bioavailability and toxicity of microplastics to zooplankton. *Gondwana Research,* Volume 108, p. 120–126.

Heritage Chairs of Australia and New Zealand., 2020. *Dhawura Ngilan: A vision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage in Australia.,* Canberra: s.n.

Higgins, N., 2021. Songlines and Land Claims; Space and Place. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law,* 34(3), p. 1–19.

Hossain, R., Ghose, A. & Sahajwalla, V., 2025. Microplastics pollution in Australia: sources, impacts, and mitigation strategies. *Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering,* Volume 11, p. 101036.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Hu, X. et al., 2016. Detection of Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) in U.S. Drinking Water Linked to Industrial Sites, Military Fire Training Areas, and Wastewater Treatment Plants. *Environmental Science & Technology Letters,* 3(10), p. 344–350. https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.estlett.6b00260.

Hydrobiology, 2026. *Environmental Risk Assessment, Minerva Campaign 2 - Planned Removal and Unplanned Plastic Release,* Perth: Hydrobiology Pty Ltd.

Hydrobiology, 2026. *Environmental Risk Assessment, Minerva Campaign 2 - Planned Removal and Unplanned Plastic Release, Perth: Hydrobiology Pty Ltd,* s.l.: s.n.

ICOMOS, 2019. *Budj Bim Cultural Landscape (Australia) no 1577,* Paris: International Council on Monuments and Sites.

International Maritime Organization, 2023. *2023 Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling,* s.l.: s.n.

International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation, 2011. *Effects of oil pollution on the marine environment Technical Information Paper No. 13,* London: International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited.

Jambeck, et al., 2015. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean.. *Science, 347(6223),* p. 768–771.

Jamieson, A. J. et al., 2019. Microplastics and synthetic particles ingested by deep-sea amphipods in six of the deepest marine ecosystems on Earth. *Royal Society Open Science,* 6(2), p. 180667.

Jensen, A. & Silber, G., 2004. *Large whale ship strike database (NOAA Technical Memorandum No. NMFS-OPR),* Silver Spring: National Marine Fisheries Service.

Jiménez-Arranz, G., Glanfield, R., Banda, N. & Wyatt, R., 2017. *Review on Existing Data on Underwater Sounds Produced by the Oil and Gas Industry,* s.l.: Submitted to E&P Sound & Marine Life.

Jovanovic, B., 2017. Ingestion of microplastics by fish and its potential consequences from a physical perspective. *Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management,* 13(3), p. 510–515.

Juluwarlu, 2004. *Wanggangara: that which gives life.* [Online]
Available at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvJr4-d475w

Keller, K., Emery, T. & Curtotti, R., 2025. Southern Squid Jig Fishery. In: H. Patterson, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports 2025.* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences.

Kho, F. et al., 2022. Current understanding of the ecological risk of mercury from subsea oil and gas infrastructure to marine ecosystems.. *Journal of Hazardous Materials,* p. 483.

Koster, W. A. K. B.-G. K., 2021. *First tracking of the oceanic spawning migrations of Australasian short-finned eels (Anguilla australis)..* [Online]
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-02325-9

Laist, D. et al., 2001. Collisions between ships and whales. *Marine Mammal Science,* Volume 17, p. 35–75.

Lenz, R., Enders, K. & Nielsen, T., 2016. Microplastic exposure studies should be environmentally realistic. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* 113(29).

Lim, K. P., Leong, P. E. & Sukarno, C., 2022. Microplastics in marine fish: a global meta-analysis of contamination data. *Toxics,* 10(4), p. 186.

Limpus, C., 2009. A Biological Review of Australian Marine Turtles. 6. Leatherback Turtle Dermochelys. *Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Lindquist, 2005. Distribution patterns of larval and juvenile fishes at offshore petroleum platforms in the north central Gulf of Mexico.. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science,* Volume 62, pp. 655-665.

Ling, S. D. et al., 2017. Ubiquity of microplastics in coastal seafloor sediments. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,* 121(1–2), p. 104–110.

Lorne K.J, a. S. M., 2007. Effects of exposure to artificial lighting on orientation of hatchling sea. *Endangered Species Research,* Volume 3, pp. 23-30.

Lusher, A. L., McHugh, M. & Thompson, R. C., 2013. Occurrence of microplastics in the gastrointestinal tract of pelagic and demersal fish from the English Channel. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,* 67(1–2), p. 94–99.

MacGillivray, A. O., Racca, R. & Li, Z., 2013. Marine mammal audibility of selected shallow-water survey sources. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America,* 135(1).

Matsushige, K. H. Y., 2023. *The effects of artificial light at night on the foraging activity of Japanese eels: implications of recreational fishing data.* [Online]
Available at: https://kyushu-u.elsevierpure.com/en/publications/the-effects-of-artificial-light-at-night-on-the-foraging-activity/

McDonald, E. & Phillips, T., 2021. *Report of an Ethnographic Consultation Regarding Woodside's Scarborough Gas Project & Submerged Landscape, Pilbara, Western Australia – Phase I,* Perth: Report by Ethnosciences to Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation.

McKenna, M., 2011. *Blue Whale Response to Underwater Noise from Commercial Ships,* s.l.: PhD dissertation, University of California, San Diego.

McMullen, K. et al., 2024. *Modelling microplastic bioaccumulation and biomagnification potential in the Galapagos penguin.* s.l.:s.n.

Meekan, M. & Radford, B., 2010. *Migration Patterns of Whale Sharks: A summary of 15 satellite tag tracks from 2005 to 2008,* Perth: Australian Institute of Marine Science.

Milicich, M.J, Meekan, M.G & Doherty, P.J, 1992. Larval supply: a good predictor of recruitment in three species of reef fish (Pomacentridae).. *Marine Ecology Progress Series,* Volume 86, pp. 153-166.

Moody, C. & Field, J., 2000. Perfluorinated Surfactants and the Environmental Implications of their Use in Fire-Fighting Foams. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 34(18), pp. 3,864–3,870.

Munno, K., Helm, P. A. & Rochman, C. M., 2024. Anthropogenic particle contamination in tiger sharks (Galeocerdo cuvier): a literature review and empirical assessment. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 341, pp. 123185. Hazardous Materials, 459, 132174.

National Marine Fisheries Service, 2024. *Technical Guidance for Assessment the Effects of Anthropogenic Sound on Marine Mammal Hearing (Version 3.0): Underwater and In-Air Criteria for Onset of Auditory Injury and Temporary Threshold Shifts,* Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce.

National Resource Council, 2005. *Oil Spill Dispersants: Efficacy and Effects,* Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

Nelms, S. E., Barnett, J. & Brownlow, A., 2019. *Microplastics in marine mammals stranded around the British Isles: ubiquitous but transitory? Scientific Reports, 9, 1075,* s.l.: s.n.

NOPSEMA, 2014. *Streamlining Offshore Petroleum Environmental Approvals: Program Report,* s.l.: s.n.

NOPSEMA, 2019. *Environmental Bulletin A652993: Oil spill modelling,* s.l.: NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA, 2022. *New regulatory policy on section 270 consent to surrender title.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.nopsema.gov.au/blogs/new-regulatory-policy-section-270-consent-

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

surrender-title
[Accessed 19 June 2026].

NOPSEMA, 2024. *Consultation in the course of preparing an environment plan,* s.l.: s.n.

NOPSEMA, 2025. *Notification, Reporting and Recording Requirements for Incidents, July 2025: N-03300-GN2303 – Notification Reporting and Recording Requirements for Incidents (A1179039),* Canberra: National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority.

NOPSEMA, 2026. Reducing marine pest biosecurity risks through good practice biofouling management. Information Paper. *Document No. N-04750-IP1899 A715054.*

O'Hara, P. & Morandin, L., 2010. Effects of sheens associated with offshore oil and gas development on feather microstructure of pelagic seabirds. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,,* Volume 60, p. 672–678.

Ogonowski, M., Schur, C., Jarsen, A. & Gorokhova, E., 2016. The effects of natural and anthropogenic microparticles on individual fitness in Daphnia magna. *PLOS ONE,* 11(5), p. e0155063.

Oil and Gas UK, 2014. *Guidance on Risk Related Decision Making,* s.l.: Oil and Gas UK.

Onay, H., Er, A. & Minaz, M., 2025. Assessing microplastic pollution in marine mammals: evidence from three cetacean species in the southeastern Black Sea. *Frontiers in Marine Science,* Volume 12, p. 1657648.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2002. *Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) for High Production Volume Chemicals: OECD Initial Assessment,* s.l.: OECD/UNEP.

Parks Victoria, 2015. *Ngootyoong Gunditj Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan..* [Online]
Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/management-plans/ngootyoong-gunditj-ngootyoong-mara-south-west-management-plan.pdf

Patterson, H. & Dylewski, M., 2025. Skipjack Tuna Fishery. In: H. Patterson, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports.* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science.

Patterson, H., Wise, B. & Dylewski, M., 2025. Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery. In: I. Butler, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports 2025.* Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences.

Paulay, Kirkendale, Lambert & Meyer, 2002. Anthropogenic biota interchange in a coral reef ecosystem: A case study from Guam. *Pacific Science, 56(4),* p. 403–422.

Popper, A. et al., 2014. *Sound Exposure Guidelines for Fishes and Sea Turtles: A Technical Report.* ASA S3/SC1.4 TR-2014 prepared by ANSI-Accredited Standards Committee S3/SC1 and registered with ANSI ed. Switzerland: Springer and ASA Press.

Porter, A. et al., 2023. Microplastic burden in marine benthic invertebrates depends on species traits and feeding ecology within biogeographical provinces. *Nature Communications,* Volume 14, p. 8023.

Price, J., Drye, B., Domangue, R. & Paladino, F., 2018. Exploring the role of artificial light in. *Herpetological Conservation Biology,* pp. 13(2):415-422.

Redondo-Hasselerharm, P. E., Falahudin, D., Peeters, E. T. H. M. & Koelmans, A. A., 2018. Microplastic effect thresholds for freshwater benthic macroinvertebrates. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 52(4), p. 2278–2286.

Reisser, et al., 2013. Marine Plastic Pollution in Waters around Australia: Characteristics, Concentrations, and Pathways.. *PLOS ONE, 8(11).*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Richardson, W., Greene, C., Malme, C. & Thomson, D., 1995. *Marine Mammals and Noise,* California: Academic Press, San Diego.

Riisgard, H. U. & Larsen, P. S., 2025. Filtration and respiration of filter-feeding marine invertebrates are linked through allometric power-law functions. *Biology Open,* 14(6).

Rivers-Auty, J., Bond, A. L., Grant, M. L. & Lavers, J. L., 2023. The one-two punch of plastic exposure: macro- and micro-plastics induce multi-organ damage in seabirds. *Journal of Hazardous Materials,* Volume 442, p. 130117.

Ruiz-Gonzalez, V., Defontaine, S. & Jalon-Rojas, I., 2026. Sinking together? Settling behavior of microplastics in the presence of fine sediments. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 60(13), p. 10251–10262.

Santana, M. F. M. et al., 2021. Microplastic depuration by the planktivorous reef fish Pomacentrus amboinensis. *Frontiers in Environmental Science,* Volume 9, p. 641135.

Savoca, M. S., Wohlfeil, M. E., Ebeler, S. E. & Nevitt, G. A., 2016. Marine plastic debris emits a keystone infochemical for olfactory foraging seabirds. *Science Advances,* 2(11), p. e1600395.

Schur, C., Zipp, S., Thalau, T. & Wagner, M., 2020. Microplastics but not natural particles induce multigenerational effects in Daphnia magna. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 260, p. 113904.

Setala, O., Fleming-Lehtinen, V. & Lehtiniemi, M., 2014. Ingestion and transfer of microplastics in the planktonic food web. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 185, p. 77–83.

Shaw, R. L. D. B. M. F. T. P. J., 2002. *Offshore petroleum platforms: functional significance for larval fish aross longitudinal and latitudinal gradients,* New Orleans: Coasatal Fisheries Institute, Louisiana State University. U.S Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service..

Simmonds, M., Dolman, S. & Weilgart, L., 2004. *Oceans of noise, a Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society Science Report,* Chippenham: Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, Wiltshire, UK.

Smoothey, A., 2013. Habitat-Associations of Turban Snails on Intertidal and Subtidal Rocky Reefs. *PLOS One, 8(5) p. e61257,* Volume https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0061257.

Smyth, D., 2007. *Sea Countries of the North-West: Literature review on Indigenous connection to and uses of the North West Marine Region,* Canberra: Report prepared for the National Oceans Office Brach, Marine Division, Department of Environment and Water Resources, Australian Government.

Southall, B. et al., 2019. Marine Mammal Noise Exposure Criteria: Updated Scientific Recommendations for Residual Hearing Effects. *Aquatic Mammals,* 45(2), p. 125–232.

Surman, C., 2002. *Survey of the marine avifauna at the Laverda-2 appraisal well (WA-271-P) Enfield Area.,* Perth: Woodside Energy Ltd.

Taurozzi, D. & Scalici, M., 2024. Seabirds from the poles: microplastics pollution sentinels. *Frontiers in Marine Science,* Volume 11, p. 1343617.

Thornton Hampton, L. M. et al., 2022. *Characterizing microplastic hazards: which concentration metrics and particle characteristics are most informative for understanding toxicity in aquatic organisms? Microplastics and Nanoplastics, 2(1), 20.* s.l.:s.n.

Thums, M. et al., 2016. Artificial light on water attracts turtle hatchlings during their nearshore transit. *Royal Society of Open Science,* Volume 3.

Todd, P., 1980. Size and age of migrating New Zealand freshwater eels (Anguilla spp.). *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research Volume 14,* p. p. 283–293.

Uddin, S. et al., 2023. Microplastics residence time in marine copepods: an experimental study. *Sustainability,* 15(20), p. 14970.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

UNESCO, 2003. *Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.,* s.l.: United Nations Educational. Scientific and Cultural Organization..

UNESCO, 2019. *43COM 8B.14 - Budj Bim Cultural Landscape (Australia),* s.l.: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

UWA, 2021. *Scarborough Pipeline Cultural Heritage Assessment: Establishing Archaeological Potential and Significance. Technical Report by the University of Western Australia for Woodside Energy Limited,* s.l.: s.n.

Vanderlaan, A. & Taggart, C., 2007. Vessel collisions with whales: the probability of lethal injury based on vessel speed. *Marine Mammal Science,* Volume 23, pp. 144–156. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1748-7692.2006.00098.x.

Veth, P. et al., 2019. A Strategy for Assessing Continuity in Terrestrial and Maritime Landscapes from Murujuga (Dampier Archipelago), North West Shelf, Australia. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology,* 15(4), pp. 477-503.

VFA, 2025a. *Abalone Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/abalone
[Accessed 15 May 2026].

VFA, 2025b. *Bait Fisheries.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/bait-fisheries
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025c. *Giant Crab Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/giant-crab
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025d. *Inshore Trawl Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/inshore-trawl
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025e. *Ocean Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/ocean-fishery
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025f. *Octopus Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/octopus-eastern-zone-fishery
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025g. *Pipi Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/pipi-fishery
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025h. *Rock Lobster.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/rock-lobster
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025i. *Scallop Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/scallop
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2025j. *Sea Urchin Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/sea-urchin
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

VFA, 2025k. *Wrasse Fishery.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/wrasse
[Accessed 18 May 2026].

VFA, 2026a. *2024/25 Victorian Giant Crab Stock Assessment,* s.l.: Victorian Fisheries Authority.

VFA, 2026. *Aboriginal Fishing in Victoria.* [Online]
Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/aboriginal-fishing
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

VFA, 2026b. *2024/25 Victorian Rock Lobster Fishery Stock Assessment,* s.l.: VIctorian Fisheries Authority.

Victoria State Government, 2018. *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework 2018-2023.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-09/Victorian-Aboriginal-Affairs-Framework_1.pdf

Victoria State Government, 2021. *Community Engagement and Benefit Sharing in Renewable Energy Development in Victoria - A guide for renewable energy developers.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.energy.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0026/580625/community-engagement-and-benefit-sharing-guide.pdf

Victoria State Government, 2023. *Protecting Deen Maar Island. Victoria State Government, Media Release.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.premier.vic.gov.au/protecting-deen-maar-island
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, 2010. *Framlingham AT Reasons for Decision June 2010.* [Online]
Available at: https://www.aboriginalheritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-01/Framlingham%20RAP%20application%20decision%20JUN10.pdf
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2020a. *Paleert Tjaara Dja - Let's make Country good together 2020-2030 - Wadawurrung Country Plan.* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.wadawurrung.org.au/_files/ugd/d96c4e_72611327c6a54d3198c0499ac5c26e54.pdf
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2020b. *Wadawurrung Country Plan Summary.* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.wadawurrung.org.au/_files/ugd/d96c4e_ec3d0b5e73d74fd7a6913c7db2d9eb12.pdf
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

Wang, W.-X., 2023. Environmental toxicology of marine microplastic pollution. *Cambridge Prisms: Plastics,* Volume 1, p. e10.

Ward, I., Larcombe, P., Ross, P. & Fandry, C., 2022. Applying geoarchaeological principles to marine archaeology: A reappraisal of the "first marine" and "in situ" lithic scatters in the Dampier Archipelago, NW Australia (Retracted). *Geoarchaeology,* Volume 37, pp. 783-810.

Weilgart, L., 2007. A brief review of known effects of noise on marine mammals. *International Journal of Comparative Psychology,* Volume 20, p. 159–168.

Weir, J. K., 2009. *The Gunditjmara Land Justice Story.* [Online]
Available at:
https://www.gunditjmirring.com/_files/ugd/b5965f_19b3255fee164d699a13a689c062423c.pdf
[Accessed 8 August 2026].

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Wettenhall, G. with the Gunditjmara People, 2010. *The People of Budj Bim: engineers of aquaculture, builders of stone house settlements and warriors defending country.* 2nd ed. Heywood(Victoria): em Press Publishing.

Wheeler, J., Travers, I., Steyne, H. & GMTOA, 2023. *Nyamat Mirring - Pilot Study of Submerged Landscape and Cultural Values of Portland Bay Sea Country,* s.l.: Presentation to Symposium for Assessments of Submerged Landscapes.

Wiese, F. K. et al., 2001. Seabirds at risk around offshore oil platforms in the North-west Atlantic.. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,* Volume 42, pp. 1285-1290.

Williamson & Fitter, A., 1996. The varying success of invaders. *Ecology, 77(6),* p. 1661–1666.

Witherington, B., 1992. Behavioural response of nesting sea turtles to artificial lighting. *Herpetologica,* Volume 48, p. 31–39.

Wright, D., Emery, T. & Dylewski, M., 2024. Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery. In: I. Butler, et al. eds. *Fishery status reports 2024.* Canberra: Australian Buearu of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science.

Wright, S. L., Thompson, R. C. & Galloway, T. S., 2013. The physical impacts of microplastics on marine organisms: a review. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 178, p. 483–492.

Xodus, 2023. *Minerva Facilities Removal EP. Minerva Offshore Spools Laboratory Analusis.,* Perth: Xodus.

Xu, J. et al., 2022. Unpalatable plastic: efficient taste discrimination of microplastics in planktonic copepods. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 56(10), p. 6455–6465.

Yap, V. H. S. et al., 2020. A comparison with natural particles reveals a small specific effect of PVC microplastics on mussel performance. *Marine Pollution Bulletin,* Volume 160, p. 111703.

Zantis, L. J., Carroll, E. L., Nelms, S. E. & Bosker, T., 2021. Marine mammals and microplastics: a systematic review and call for standardisation. *Environmental Pollution,* Volume 269, p. 116142.

Ziajahromi, S., Kumar, A., Neale, P. A. & Leusch, F. D. L., 2017. Impact of microplastic beads and fibers on water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia) survival, growth, and reproduction: implications of single and mixture exposures. *Environmental Science and Technology,* 51(22), p. 13397–13406.

Zykov, M., 2013. *Underwater Sound Modelling of Low Energy Geophysical Equipment Operations,* California: Document Number 00600, Version 2.0. Technical report by JASCO Applied Sciences for CSA Ocean Sciences. https://www.slc.ca.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2018/09/AppG.pdf.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9. LIST OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Table 9-1: List of terms and definitions

Term	Definition
°C	degrees Celsius
µ	micron
µPa	micropascals per annum
µSv/hr	microsieverts per hour, used to measure the amount of radiation energy absorbed by human tissue over time
AFC	antifouling coating
AHO	Australian Hydrographic Office
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
AMP	Australian Marine Park
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
API	American Petroleum Institute standards
ASAP	as soon as possible
AUCHD	Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database
BHP Petroleum	BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd
BIA	biologically important area
BLCAC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
Bq/g	Becquerels per gram, used to quantify a material's specific radioactivity
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
CP	cathodic protection
cP	centipoise
CS	cost/sacrifice
CV	company values
Cth	Commonwealth
dB	decibel
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment, and Climate Action (Victoria)
DEWHA	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
DNP	Director of National Parks
DoEE	Department of Environment and Energy
DP	dynamic positioning
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning (Victoria)
ECAR	Environmental Compliance Action Register
EHU	electro-hydraulic umbilical
EMAC	Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation
EMBA	environment that may be affected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Term	Definition
ENVID	environment impacts and risks identification
Environment Regulations	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
EPO	environmental performance outcome
EPS	environmental performance standard
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESD	ecologically sustainable development
F	feasibility
g/m²	gram per square metre
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	greenhouse gas
GLAWAC	Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation
GMTOAC	Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
GP	good industry practice
HOCNF	Harmonised Offshore Chemical Notification Format
HQ	hazard quotient
HSE	health, safety and environment
IChEMS	Industrial Chemicals Environmental Standard
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	identity/identification
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
IMCRA	Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia
IMMR	inspection, maintenance, monitoring and repair
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMR	inspection, maintenance and repair
IMS	invasive marine species
IMT	Incident Management Team
IOGP	International Oil & Gas Producers
IPA	Indigenous Protected Areas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JRCC	AMSA's Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC)
KEF	key ecological feature
kg/m³	kilogram per cubic metre

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Term	Definition
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km²	square kilometre
KP	kilometre point
L	litre
LAT	lowest astronomical tide
LCS	legislation, codes and standards
m	metre
m/day	metre per day
m/s	metre per second
m²	square metre
m³	cubic 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)
MBES	multibeam echo sounder
MC	measurement criteria
MCV	multipurpose construction vessel
MDO	marine diesel oil
MFO	marine fauna observers
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
mm	millimetre
MNES	matters of national environmental significance
MOC	management of change
MPSV	multi-purpose support vessel
mV	millivolt
N/A	not applicable
NM	nautical mile
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NORM	naturally occurring radioactive material
NSW	New South Wales
OCNS	Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPGGS Act	Commonwealth *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*
OSCAR	SINTEF's Oil Spill Contingency and Response (system)
OSPAR	Oslo and Paris Convention (for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic)
WMS	Woodside Management System
PAM	passive acoustic monitoring

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Term	Definition
PJ	professional judgement
PK	peak sound pressure
PLEM	pipeline end manifold
PMS	preventative maintenance system
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRT	pipe recovery tool
PS	performance standard
PSZ	petroleum safety zone
PTS	permanent threshold shift
RBA	risk-based analysis
RCC	Regional Coordination Centre
$R_{95\%}$	represents the range within which the threshold value is reached 95% of the time
R_{max}	represents the total horizontal distance (km) to the marine mammal threshold of 120 dB re 1 µPa sound pressure level (SPL)
rms	root mean square
ROV	remotely operated vehicle
SA	South Australia
SBMP	Offshore Seabird Management Plan
SEL/L_E	sound exposure level
SEL_{24h}	SEL accumulated from multiple impulses over 24 hours
SEMR	South-East Marine Region
SINTEF	The Foundation for Scientific Research at the Norwegian Institute of Technology
SITREP	situation report
SIV	Seafood Industry Victoria
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
SPL	sound pressure level
SSIV	subsea safety isolation valve
SSS	sidescan sonar
SV	societal value
t or Te	tonne
TSSC	Threatened Species Scientific Committee
TTS	temporary threshold shift
UAV	uncrewed aerial vehicle
UCH	underwater cultural heritage
UK	United Kingdom
UNS	Unified Numbering System
UTA	umbilical termination assembly

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Term	Definition
VFA	Victorian Fisheries Authority
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WLS	Woodside Learning System
WMP	Waste Management Plan
Woodside	Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd
WTOAC	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX A WOODSIDE ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

Reviewed by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in December 2025.

[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 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue “efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C”. Many countries have set out plans that pursue emissions reduction alongside energy security, affordability and economic prosperity. These objectives are complementary and, when advanced together, support sustainable long-term outcomes. Their interaction will continue to inform the pace and nature of the energy transition.

OBJECTIVE

Woodside’s objective is to deploy its skills, resources and capabilities to contribute to the reliable supply of energy products that the world needs and customers seek through the energy transition.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside aims to achieve the objective by:

- Integrating the management of climate-related risks and opportunities into our enterprise strategy and decision making, including by setting relevant targets informed by analysis of climate science, policy and regulatory settings, and industry practice.
- Maintaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions targets and performance measures that support operational efficiency, portfolio resilience, credible emissions management and commercial objectives, with details disclosed through Woodside’s climate-related reporting.
- Developing and operating energy assets in a manner that supports safe, reliable and efficient production, while managing emissions performance and climate-related risks. This includes pursuing “design out” and “operate out” measures where safe, technically and commercially appropriate, and maintaining asset decarbonisation plans having regard to local regulatory, commercial, technical and market considerations.
- Monitoring and explaining the role of natural gas in supporting the efforts of nations and customers to reduce their emissions while maintaining secure, reliable energy systems, and advocating for an extension of this role where it can enhance those efforts.
- Pursuing lower-carbon products, services and technologies where supported by customer demand, strategic alignment, commercial value and policy settings, including supporting research, development and demonstration of technologies that can contribute to emissions reduction and Woodside’s climate approach.
- Publishing transparent climate-related disclosures in accordance with applicable reporting standards and maintaining governance and assurance over material climate-related information.

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 promoting 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 November 2026.

Risk Management Policy

OBJECTIVES

Woodside recognises that risk is inherent in our business and that effective risk management supports delivery of our strategic objectives. We are committed to managing risks proactively and effectively to protect and create value.

Our risk management framework outlines how we prioritise risk management and governance. We maintain oversight of our enterprise risk exposure, seek to protect ourselves from potential negative impacts and improve our resilience against emerging risks.

Our approach enables a risk-aware culture where everyone at Woodside is responsible for proactively identifying, assessing and treating risks that relate to the objectives they are accountable for delivering.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside achieves these objectives by:

- Demonstrating leadership and commitment to aligning and integrating the risk management framework with our values, strategy, culture, behaviours, business activities and governance practices.
- Understanding the type and amount of risk we take and accept to inform our decision making and acting with due regard to the risk appetite endorsed by the Board.
- Allocating competent resources to own and assure risk and controls.
- Applying a structured and comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing and treating current risks and responding to strategic and emerging risks.
- Maintaining a robust and proportionate level of internal control.
- Analysing insights from trends and developments in the external environment and stakeholder engagement.
- Evaluating and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of 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 2025.

APPENDIX B RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Commonwealth Legislation

Legislation or Regulation	Description	Relevance
Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990	AMSA is a Commonwealth agency responsible for regulation of maritime safety, search and rescue, and ship sourced pollution prevention functions under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cth), protection of the sea legislation, including the *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* (Cth) and subordinate legislation made pursuant to these Acts.	Applies to the use of any vessel associated with operations and is relevant to the activity in regard to the unplanned pollution from ships.
Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020), Version 8	The Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (Version 8) set out the obligations on vessel operators with regards to the management of ballast water and ballast tank sediment when operating within Australian seas.	Applies to all internationally sources vessels operating in Australian Waters which could have the potential for the introduction of IMS and potential ballast water exchange.
Biosecurity Act 2015	This Act is about managing diseases and pests that may cause harm to human, animal or plant health or the environment. The proposed amendments also strengthen Australia's ability to manage ballast water in ships. They will provide additional protection for coastal environments from the risk of marine pest incursions by fostering new ballast water treatment technologies and phasing out ballast water exchange.	Applies to all internationally sources vessels operating in Australian Waters which could have the potential for the introduction of IMS and potential ballast water exchange.
Biosecurity Regulation 2016	The Biosecurity Regulation prescribes a number of measures and obligations that are common between the *Biosecurity Act*. Pre-arrival reporting, cost recovery and the isolation and export power provisions all support business as usual activities that were available under the *Quarantine Act* and therefore represent no substantive change.	Applies to all internationally sources vessels operating in Australian Waters which could have the potential for the introduction of IMS and potential ballast water exchange.
Corporations Act 2001	This Act is the principal legislation regulating matters of Australian companies, such as the formation and operation of companies, duties of officers, takeovers and fundraising.	The titleholder has provided ACN details within the meaning of the Act.
Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000*	Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities administers Act that provides legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places—defined in the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance (NES). These include nationally threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species and Commonwealth marine areas. The Act regulates assessment and approval of proposed actions likely to have a significant impact on a matter of NES. The approval decision is made by a delegate of the Australian Government Environment Minister. Regulations provide for a wide range of detail essential for the operation of the Act, including regulations relating to management of Commonwealth reserves, information requirements for assessment processes, enforcement, granting of various permits, publication requirements and criteria that need to be met in relation to a wide variety of decision-making processes provided for under the Act.	This Act applies to all aspects of the activity that have the potential to impact MNES. NOPSEMA manages compliance with the relevant regulations and plans under the Act for this EP. Where activities have existing approvals under the Act, these will continue to apply.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Legislation or Regulation	Description	Relevance
Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989	Relates to controls over import and export of hazardous waste material. Permits are required to import waste into Australia.	Activity does not involve transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.
Navigation Act 2012	This Act establishes framework for controls on navigation, marine safety and shipping for ships in Australian waters or territories primarily proceeding on international or interstate voyages.	Vessel movements will be governed by marine safety regulations and Marine Orders under the Act
Marine Orders	Marine Orders are subordinate rules made pursuant to the *Navigation Act 1912* 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.	Vessel movements, safety, discharges and emissions will be governed by the Marine Orders
Marine Order 91 – Marine Pollution Prevention – Oil	MO91 gives effect to Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as amended by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78).	Applies to pollution prevention on vessels.
Marine Order 95 - Marine Pollution Prevention - Garbage	MO95 gives effect to Regulation 8 of Annex V (dealing with port State control on operational requirements) and prescribes matters in relation to Regulation 9 of Annex V (dealing with placards, garbage management plans and garbage record-keeping) to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78).	Applies to operational discharges and waste management on vessels.
Marine Order 96 Marine Pollution Prevention – Sewage	MO96 sets out MARPOL requirements in relation to survey and certification requirements; how sewage should be treated or held aboard ship; and the circumstances in which discharge into the sea may be allowed.	Applies to operational discharges from vessels.
Marine Order 97 – Marine Pollution Prevention – Air Pollution	MO96 sets out MARPOL requirements in relation to air pollution.	Applies to air pollution from vessels.
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006	Legislation concerning Australian offshore petroleum exploration & production in Commonwealth Waters. National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) is an independent safety and environmental management Authority funded by levies on industry participants and regulates matters with powers conferred directly from OPGGS Act and via Regulations concerned with: • occupational health & safety law at facilities and offshore operations under Schedule 3 • environmental management • structural integrity of Wells under Resource management regulations. NOPSEMA may also declare a 500 metre petroleum safety zone around wells associated with drilling operations.	Applies to the activity assessed under this Environment Plan.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Legislation or Regulation	Description	Relevance
Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023	Regulations administered by NOPSEMA to ensure offshore petroleum activity is carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and in accordance with an accepted environment plan, in particular: • assessment of EPs, including associated OPEPs (previously oil spill contingency plans) • investigation of accidents, occurrences and circumstances with regard to deficiencies in environmental management.	Applies to the activity assessed under this Environment Plan.
Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983	Act administered by AMSA, deals with the protection of the marine environment from ship-sourced pollution. The Act implements the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 and the subsequent 1978 Protocol to the Convention (collectively MARPOL 73/78) and setting operational and construction standards for ships to prevent pollution and regulating normal operational discharges from ships. MARPOL 73/78 annexes regulate the discharge of oil (Annex I), noxious liquid substances (Annex II), the disposal from ships of sewage (Annex IV) and garbage (Annex V) and prohibit the disposal of harmful substances carried by sea in packaged forms (Annex III).	This Act applies to vessel discharges and movements associated with the activity.
Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018	The Act replaces the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* with a modernised framework for protecting and managing Australia underwater culture heritage. The Act protects shipwrecks, sunken aircraft that are at least 75 years old, whether their location is known or unknown, and associated relics. It also enables the Minister to protect shipwrecks that have been sunk for less than 75 years if they are of historic significance, such as ships wrecked during World War II. All relics associated with historic shipwrecks are protected both while associated with the shipwreck and after their removal, provided that they went down with the ship. The Act also enables the Minister to declare protected zones around historic shipwrecks. A permit is required to carry out prescribed activities, such as trawling, diving or mooring or using ships in a protected zone. The Act prohibits conduct that may interfere with protected shipwrecks and their associated relics.	Anyone who finds the remains of a vessel or aircraft, or an article associated with a vessel or aircraft, needs to notify the relevant authorities, as soon as possible but ideally no later than after one week, and to give them information about what has been found and its location.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

International Conventions

International Convention	Description
Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment, 1974 (commonly referred to as JAMBA)	JAMBA provides for cooperation between Japan and Australia to minimise harm to major areas used by birds that migrate between the two countries. The EPBC Act gives effect to JAMBA by listing migratory birds recognised by the agreement as migratory under the EPBC Act. Migratory species are MNES.
Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment, 1986 (commonly referred to as CAMBA)	CAMBA provides for cooperation between China and Australia to minimise harm to major areas used by birds that migrate between the two countries. The EPBC Act gives effect to CAMBA by listing migratory birds recognised by the agreement as migratory under the EPBC Act. Migratory species are MNES.
Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment, 2002 (commonly referred to as ROKAMBA)	ROKAMBA provides for cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Australia to minimise harm to major areas used by birds that migrate between the two countries. The EPBC Act gives effect to ROKAMBA by listing migratory birds recognised by the agreement as migratory under the EPBC Act. Migratory species are MNES.
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979 (Bonn Convention)	The Bonn Convention aims to conserve migratory species within their migratory ranges. The Bonn Convention provides specific protection for migratory species threatened with extinction or requiring international cooperation to conserve effectively. The EPBC Act gives effect to the Bonn Convention through listing species as migratory under Part 3 of the Act. Migratory species are MNES.
Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001	The convention prohibits the use of harmful organotins in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling systems. The Commonwealth *Protection of the Sea (Harmful Anti-fouling Systems) Act 2006* and subsidiary Marine Order give effect to the Convention.
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (London Convention)	The London Convention is an agreement to control pollution of the sea by dumping. The Commonwealth *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981* gives effect to the London Convention.
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	The Ramsar Convention provides for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. The EPBC Act gives effect to the Ramsar Convention by providing specific protection for wetlands recognised by the Convention under Part 3 of the EPBC Act. These wetlands are termed "wetlands of international importance" and are MNES.
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediment, 2004	The Convention aims to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another via ballast water and sediment. The Commonwealth *Biosecurity Act 2015* gives effect to the Convention.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

International Convention	Description
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)	MARPOL 73/78 aims to minimise pollution of the sea from ships. All ships flagged under countries that are signatories to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to its requirements, regardless of where they sail. Member nations are responsible for vessels registered on their national ship registry. Several Annexes apply directly to offshore petroleum activities: • MARPOL 73/78 Annex I (Prevention of pollution by oil), • MARPOL 73/78 Annex II (Control of pollution by noxious liquid substances in bulk), • MARPOL 73/78 Annex III (Prevention of pollution by harmful substances carried by sea in packaged form), • MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV (Pollution by sewage from ships), • MARPOL 73/78 Annex V (Pollution by garbage from ships), • MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI (Prevention of air pollution from ships). The Commonwealth *Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983* and subsidiary Marine Orders give effect to MARPOL 73/78.
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 (SOLAS Convention)	The SOLAS Convention sets minimum safety standards for construction, equipment and operation of merchant ships. The convention requires signatory flag states to ensure that ships flagged by them comply with these standards as a minimum. The Commonwealth *Navigation Act 2012* and subsidiary Marine Orders give effect to the convention.
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW Convention)	The STCW Convention sets out minimum standards for masters, officers and watch personnel on merchant vessels. The Commonwealth *Navigation Act 2012* and subsidiary Marine Orders give effect to the convention.
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972 (COLREGS)	The COLREGS outline internationally recognised navigation rules to be used by vessels at sea to avoid collisions. The regulations are published by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The Commonwealth *Navigation Act 2012* and subsidiary Marine Orders give effect to the regulations.
Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention)	The Minamata Convention on Mercury requires parties to address adverse effects of mercury to protect human health and the environment. Australia is a signatory to, and has ratified, the Convention. No specific federal legislation has been introduced to give effect to the Minamata Convention, with effect given by existing Commonwealth, state and territory legislation.
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1972 (Basel Convention)	The Basel Convention reduces the movement of hazardous wastes (excluding radioactive wastes) between nations, particularly from developed to less developed countries. The Commonwealth *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* gives effect to the convention.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX C EXISTING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE MINERVA FIELD

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Description of the Existing Environment for the Minerva Field

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 7
1.1 Scope 7
1.2 Geographic extent 7
2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT 9
2.1 Regional Context 9
2.2 Climate and Meteorology 11
2.3 Oceanography 14
2.3.1 Currents and Tides 14
2.3.2 Waves 16
2.3.3 Water Temperature and Salinity 16
2.3.4 Bathymetry and Geomorphology 16
2.4 Air quality 17
2.5 Ambient Noise 17
2.6 Sediment and Water Quality 18
3. MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE (EPBC ACT) 19
3.1 Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) 19
3.2 Part 13 Statutory Instruments for EPBC Act Listed Threatened and Migratory Species in the SEMR 21
4. HABITAT AND BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES 22
4.1 Regional context - Benthic communities 22
4.1.1 Soft sediment 22
4.1.2 Seagrass 22
4.1.3 Algae 23
4.1.4 Coral 23
4.1.5 Carbonate sands and exposed limestone 23
4.1.6 Basalt rises 24
4.2 Regional Context - Shoreline habitats 25
4.2.1 Sandy beaches 25
4.2.2 Rocky shores and limestone platforms 25
4.2.3 Wetlands 26
4.2.4 Saltmarsh 26
4.2.5 Mangroves 26
4.3 Planktonic Communities 26
4.4 Invertebrates 27
4.5 Invasive/Introduced Marine Species 27
5. THREATENED AND MIGRATORY SPECIES 29
5.1 Biologically Important Areas 38
5.2 Habitat critical to the survival of a species 39
5.3 Fish, Sharks and Rays 39
5.3.1 Shark Biologically Important Areas in the EMBA 43
5.4 Marine Reptiles 45
5.5 Marine Mammals 45
5.5.1 Whale Biologically Important Areas 49
5.5.2 Habitat Critical to the Survival for the Southern Right Whale 52

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.6 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds 54
5.6.1 Seabird and Shorebird Biologically Important Areas 67
6. THREATENED AND MIGRATORY SPECIES SEASONAL PRESENCE 81
7. KEY ECOLOGICAL FEATURES 84
7.1 Bonney Coast Upwelling 86
8. PROTECTED AREAS 87
8.1 Regional Context 87
8.2 World Heritage Properties 87
8.3 National and Commonwealth Heritage Places – Natural 87
8.4 Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention) 87
8.5 Australian Marine Parks 87
8.6 Threatened Ecological Communities 90
8.7 Australian Whale Sanctuary 93
8.8 State Marine Parks and Reserves 93
8.9 Summary of Protected Areas Within the EMBA 94
9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT 109
9.1 Cultural values and heritage 109
9.1.1 Native Title 109
9.1.2 Coastal indigenous groups 110
9.1.3 Sea Country 112
9.1.4 Marine Parks 113
9.1.5 Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) 113
9.1.6 Indigenous Cultural Heritage 116
9.1.6.1 Submerged cultural heritage 118
9.1.7 Historic sites of significance 121
9.1.8 Historic underwater heritage 121
9.1.9 World, National and Commonwealth Listed Heritage Places 123
9.2 Socio-Economic Values 124
9.2.1 Commercial Fisheries – Commonwealth and State 124
9.3 Tourism and recreation 130
9.4 Shipping 130
9.5 Oil and gas activities 131
9.6 Offshore renewable energy 133
9.7 Defence 133
10. REFERENCES 134
11. LIST OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS 147

Lit of tables

Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon threshold values applied to quantitative hydrocarbon spill risk modelling to inform the environment that may be affected 7
Table 2-1: Meteorological conditions representative of the Minerva operational area within the Otway region 11
Table 3-1: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) within the EMBA 20
Table 5-1: EPBC Act threatened and migratory species potentially occurring within the EMBA 30

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 5-2: Biologically important areas within the Operational Area and EMBA 38
Table 5-3: Habitat critical to the survival of the species within the EMBA 39
Table 5-4: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened shark, fish and ray species that may or are known to occur within the EMBA 40
Table 5-5: Description of Shark Biologically Important Areas in the EMBA 43
Table 5-6: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened marine reptile species that may or are known to occur within the EMBA 45
Table 5-7: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened marine mammal species that may or are known to occur within the EMBA 46
Table 5-8: Whale Biologically Important Areas within the EMBA 49
Table 5-9: Habitat Critical to the Survival for the Southern Right Whale within the EMBA 52
Table 5-10: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened seabird and/or migratory shorebird species that may or are likely to occur within the EMBA 55
Table 5-11: Seabird and Shorebird Biologically Important Areas within the EMBA 67
Table 6-1: Seasonal sensitivity of key threatened and migratory species in the SEMR 81
Table 8-1: Summary of Commonwealth Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) in the EMBA 88
Table 8-2: Summary of threatened ecological communities within the EMBA 91
Table 8-3: Summary of Protected Areas Within the EMBA 94
Table 9-1: Commonly identified Sea Country species and habitats 112
Table 9-2: Intangible heritage values associated with Sea Country 116
Table 9-3: Unidentified Shipwrecks within the Minerva EMBA 122
Table 9-5: Commonwealth and State managed fisheries 125
Table 11-1: List of terms and acronyms 147

List of figures

Figure 1-1: Environment that may be affected (EMBA) by the petroleum activity 8
Figure 2-1: IMCRA Bioregions in the South East Marine Region 10
Figure 2-2: Average monthly wind direction (GHD, 2022) 12
Figure 2-3: Average monthly wind roses (GHD, 2022) 13
Figure 2-4: Major ocean currents influencing Southern Australia (summer and winter) (DoE, 2015) 15
Figure 2-5: Model of the geomorphology of the Otway Shelf 17
Figure 5-1: White Shark BIAs within the EMBA 44
Figure 5-2: BIAs for Pygmy Blue Whales within the EMBA 50
Figure 5-3: BIAs for Southern Right Whales within the EMBA 51
Figure 5-4: Southern right whale BIAs and Habitat Critical to the Survival (reproduction BIA) in eastern Australia [Source: DCCEEW, 2024] 53
Figure 5-5: BIAs for Antipodean Albatross 69
Figure 5-6: BIAs for Australasian Gannet 70
Figure 5-7: BIAs for Black-browed Albatross 71
Figure 5-8: BIAs for Buller's Albatross 72
Figure 5-9: BIAs for Campbell Albatross 73
Figure 5-10: BIAs for Common Diving Petrel 74
Figure 5-11: BIAs for Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross 75
Figure 5-12: BIAs for Little Penguin 76
Figure 5-13: BIAs for Short-tailed Shearwater 77
Figure 5-14: BIAs for Shy Albatross 78
Figure 5-15: BIAs for Wandering Albatross 79

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Figure 5-16: BIAs for White-faced Storm Petrel 80
Figure 7-1: KEFs within the EMBA 85
Figure 8-1: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas within the EMBA 108
Figure 9-1: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in the SEMR (data source: DPLH, 2024) 111
Figure 9-2: IPAs in Australia (data source: DCCEEW and NIAA, 2024) 115
Figure 9-3: Indicative bathymetry of the ancient submerged landscape (data source: GA, 2024; DCCEEW, 2024d) 120
Figure 9-4: Underwater Cultural Heritage Shipwreck Protected Zones 123
Figure 9-5: Map of the Otway basin with 2025 Release Areas, petroleum fields and well distribution [Source: GeoScience Australia, 2025] 132

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

1. INTRODUCTION

This document applies to Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd (Woodside) activities and operations in the Minerva field, in petroleum title VIC/L22.

1.1 Scope

This document describes the existing environment that may be affected (EMBA) (Figure 1-1) by petroleum activities undertaken within the Minerva field and includes details of the relevant values and sensitivities of that environment as required by the Commonwealth *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023*.

The EMBA encompasses the environmental values and sensitivities that have the potential to be contacted by low hydrocarbon thresholds in the event of worst-case release from petroleum activities in the Otway Basin.

This document describes the environmental values and sensitivities within the operational area, and the EMBA that may be contacted by a marine diesel oil (MDO) release from a project vessel.

This document is informed by a variety of resources that includes: a search of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for the EMBA; State (Vic)/ Commonwealth Marine Park Management Plans, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT), EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans, conservation advices and wildlife conservation plans for listed threatened and migratory species); and peer reviewed scientific publications, as well as Woodside and Joint Venture (JV) funded studies and other titleholder funded study findings available in the public domain.

1.2 Geographic extent

The EMBA is presented in Figure 1-1. The spatial extent of the EMBA has been defined using stochastic hydrocarbon fate and transport modelling of the worst-case hydrocarbon spills, based on the hydrocarbon exposure values (concentrations) for an MDO surface spill arising from a vessel-to-vessel collision in VIC/L22.

Each scenario consisted of 200 individual oil spill simulations based upon five years of historical hydrodynamic and wind data and covering both summer and winter seasonal variations.

The oil spill modelling considered four key hydrocarbons phases that pose differing environmental and socio-economic risks: surface (floating) oil, total submerged hydrocarbons (entrained oil droplets in the water column), dissolved oil in the water column, and shoreline accumulated oil. The modelling used defined oil exposure values (concentrations) to aid interpretation of the modelling, to identify when and where areas might be contacted by oil and to inform the subsequent environmental risk evaluation and spill response planning. The oil exposure values used to define the EMBA were guided by NOPSEMA's Environment Bulletin – Oil Spill Modelling Guideline (NOPSEMA, 2019) and are provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon threshold values applied to quantitative hydrocarbon spill risk modelling to inform the environment that may be affected

Hydrocarbon type	Ecological hydrocarbon thresholds				Sociocultural hydrocarbon thresholds
	Dissolved hydrocarbon (ppb)	Entrained hydrocarbon (ppb)	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m^2)	Accumulated / shoreline hydrocarbon (g/m^2)	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m^2)
Diesel	50	100	10	100	1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

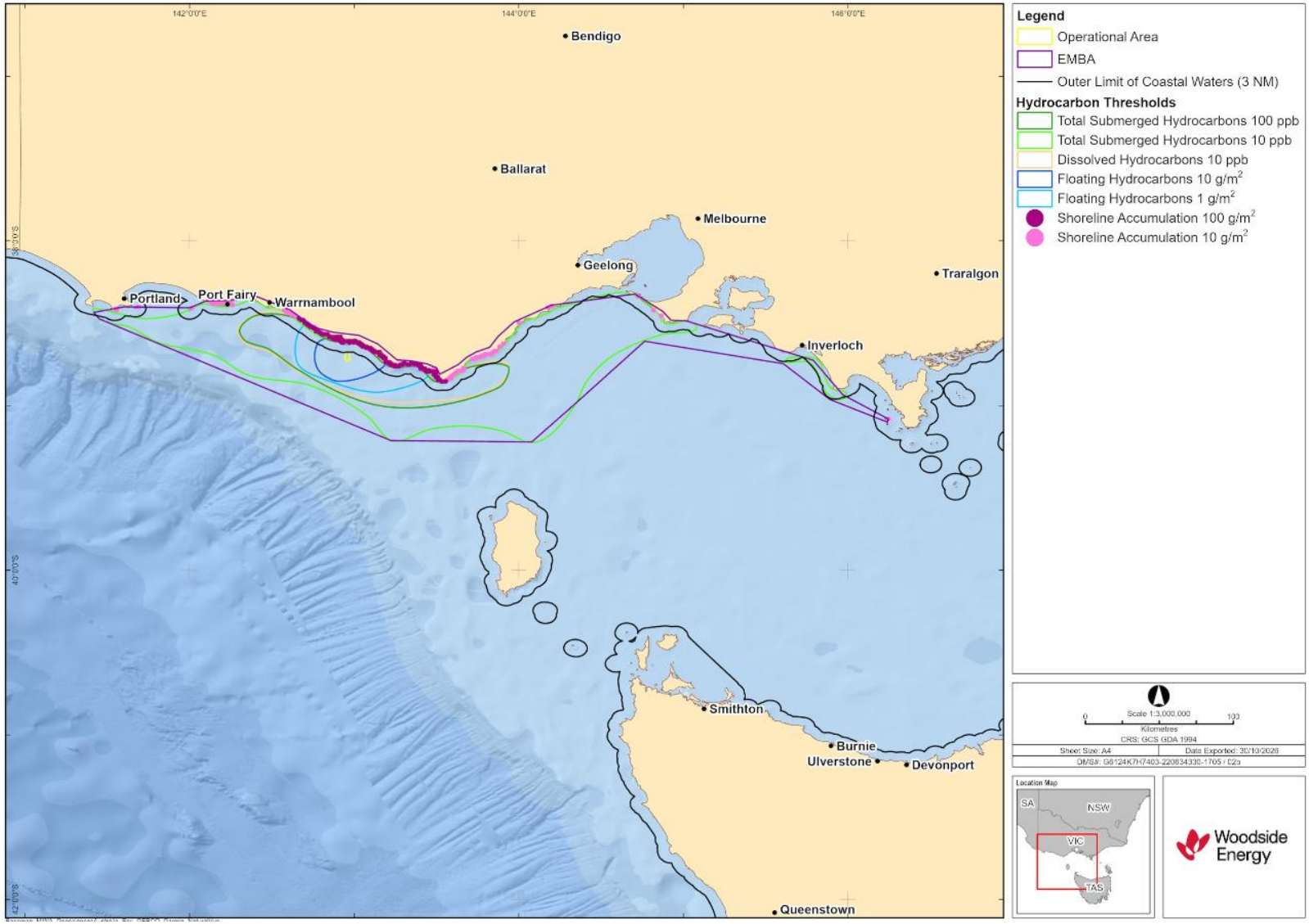


Figure 1-1: Environment that may be affected (EMBA) by the petroleum activity

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Context

Australia's offshore waters have been divided into six marine regions to facilitate their management by the Australian Government under the EPBC Act. The EMBA intersects the South-east Marine Region (SEMR), which extends from the south coast of New South Wales to Kangaroo Island in South Australia and around Tasmania (DNP, 2013). The SEMR shows significant variation in seafloor features and water depth, contributing to the high level of species diversity in the region (DoE, 2015). There are areas of continental shelf, which includes Bass Strait and Otway Shelf, where rocky reefs and soft sediments support a wide range of species. The shelf break increases currents, eddies and upwelling, and the area is especially biodiverse, including species that are fished recreationally and commercially. There are seafloor canyons along the continental shelf which provide habitat for sessile invertebrates such as temperate corals (DNP, 2013).

Compared to other marine areas, Australia's SEMR is relatively low in nutrients and primary productivity; however, in some locations, water bodies converge and mix to create areas of relatively high biological productivity (DNP, 2013). One of these is the Bonney Upwelling Key Ecological Feature (KEF) (Section 7) in south-eastern South Australia which occurs during autumn and summer. This season of higher primary productivity attracts whale species and other species (including EPBC Act-listed species) to the area to feed on the plankton swarms (krill) (DoE, 2015).

The SEMR is recognised as a major marine biogeographic region with a high diversity of species and also a large number of endemic species (DNP, 2013). There is an abundance of fish species in the region of approximately 600 species, of which 85% are thought to be endemic. Additionally, approximately 95% of molluscs, 90% of echinoderms, and 62% of macroalgae (seaweed) species are endemic to these waters (DNP, 2013).

The SEMR is further regionalised by the Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA) version 4.0. The Minerva field is located in the Western Bass Strait Shelf Transition provincial-scale bioregion, and the eastern portion of the EMBA overlaps the Bass Strait Shelf Province (Figure 2-1).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

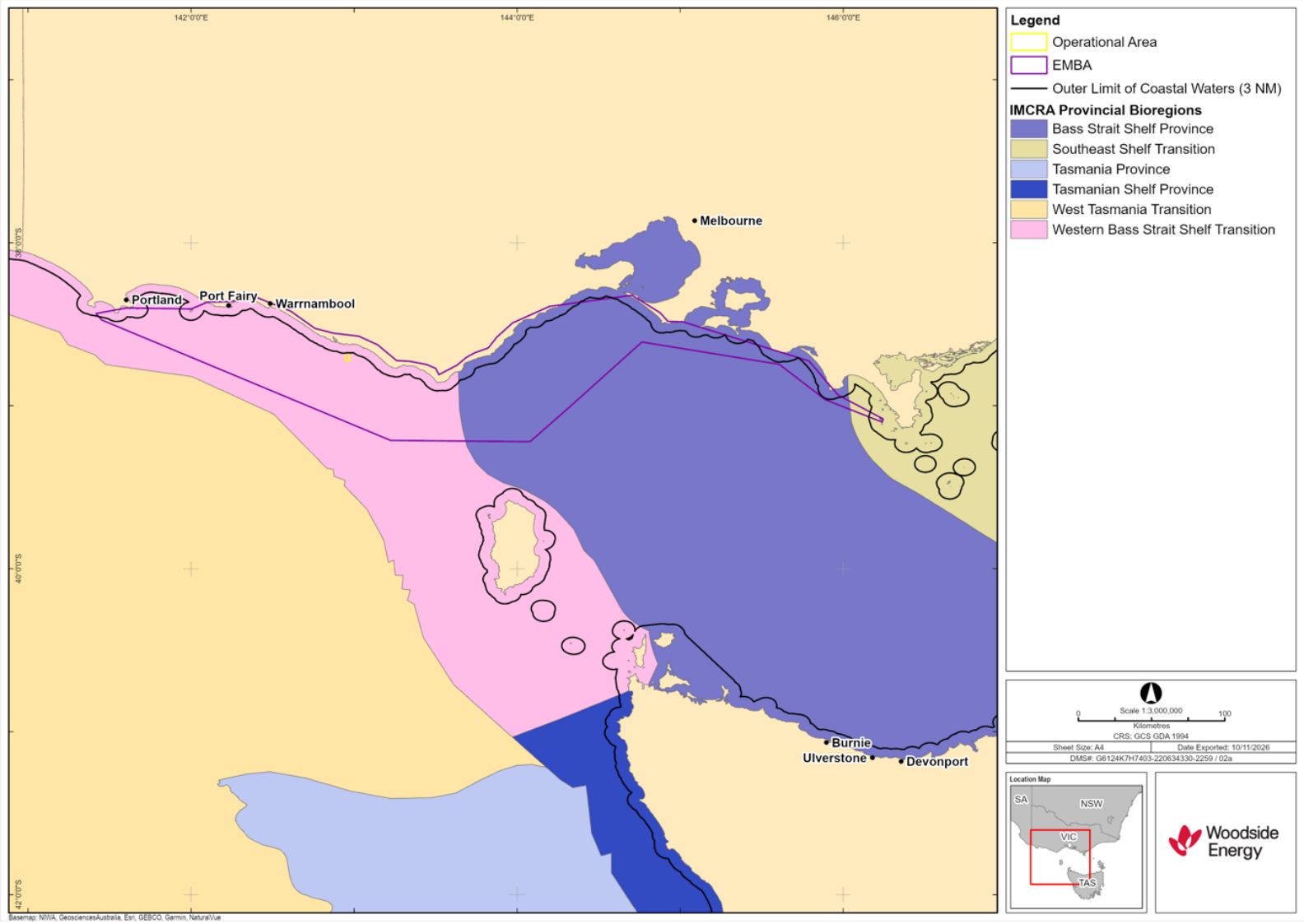


Figure 2-1: IMCRA Bioregions in the South East Marine Region

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.2 Climate and Meteorology

The Otway bioregion is typical of a cool temperate region with cold, wet winters and warm dry summers (NOO, 2002). The area experiences a mean maximum temperature of 21.5°C (February) and a mean minimum temperature of 7.6°C (July) (Table 2-1). The annual average rainfall is 895 mm with the predominate rainfall occurring between June and August (Table 2-1).

Sub-tropical high-pressure systems dominate this region in the summer with sub-polar low-pressure systems in the winter. The low-pressure systems are accompanied by strong westerly winds and rain-bearing cold fronts that move from south-west to north-east across the region, producing strong winds from the west, north-west and south-west (Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3). Meanwhile, the day-to-day variation in weather conditions is caused by the continual movement of the highs from west to east across the Australian continent roughly once every 10 days.

The Bass Strait is located on the northern edge of the westerly wind belt known as the Roaring Forties. In winter, when the subtropical ridge moves northwards over the Australian continent, cold fronts generally create sustained west to south-westerly winds and frequent rainfall in the region (McInnes & Hubbert, 2003). In summer, frontal systems are often shallower and occur between two ridges of high pressure, bringing more variable winds and rainfall.

Winds in this section of the Otway basin and western Bass Strait generally exceed 13 knots (23.4 km/hr) for 50% of the time and are typically between the range of 10-30 km/hr. Winds contribute to the predominant moderate to high wave-energy environment of area and are predominantly south-westerly cycling to north-westerly. Occasionally, intense mesoscale low-pressure systems occur in the region, bringing very strong winds, heavy rain, and high seas. These events are unpredictable in occurrence, intensity, and behaviour, but are most common between September and February (McInnes & Hubbert, 2003).

Table 2-1: Meteorological conditions representative of the Minerva operational area within the Otway region

Month	Mean maximum monthly temperature	Mean minimum monthly temperature	Mean monthly rainfall (mm)
January	21.4	13.4	44.7
February	21.5	14.0	41.3
March	20.4	13.3	55.7
April	18.0	11.7	70.4
May	15.6	10.1	91.5
June	13.7	8.5	96.6
July	13.0	7.6	106.2
August	13.8	7.9	104.1
September	15.2	8.5	90.2
October	17.0	9.6	80.4
November	18.3	10.8	62.6
December	19.9	12.1	52.2
Annual Average	17.3	10.6	895.0

Source: BOM, 2022

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

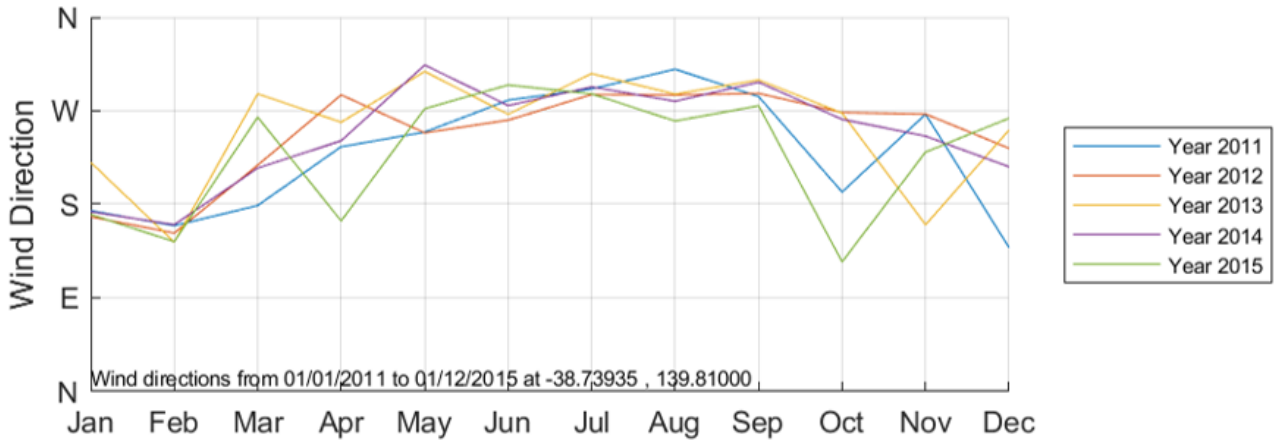


Figure 2-2: Average monthly wind direction (GHD, 2022)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

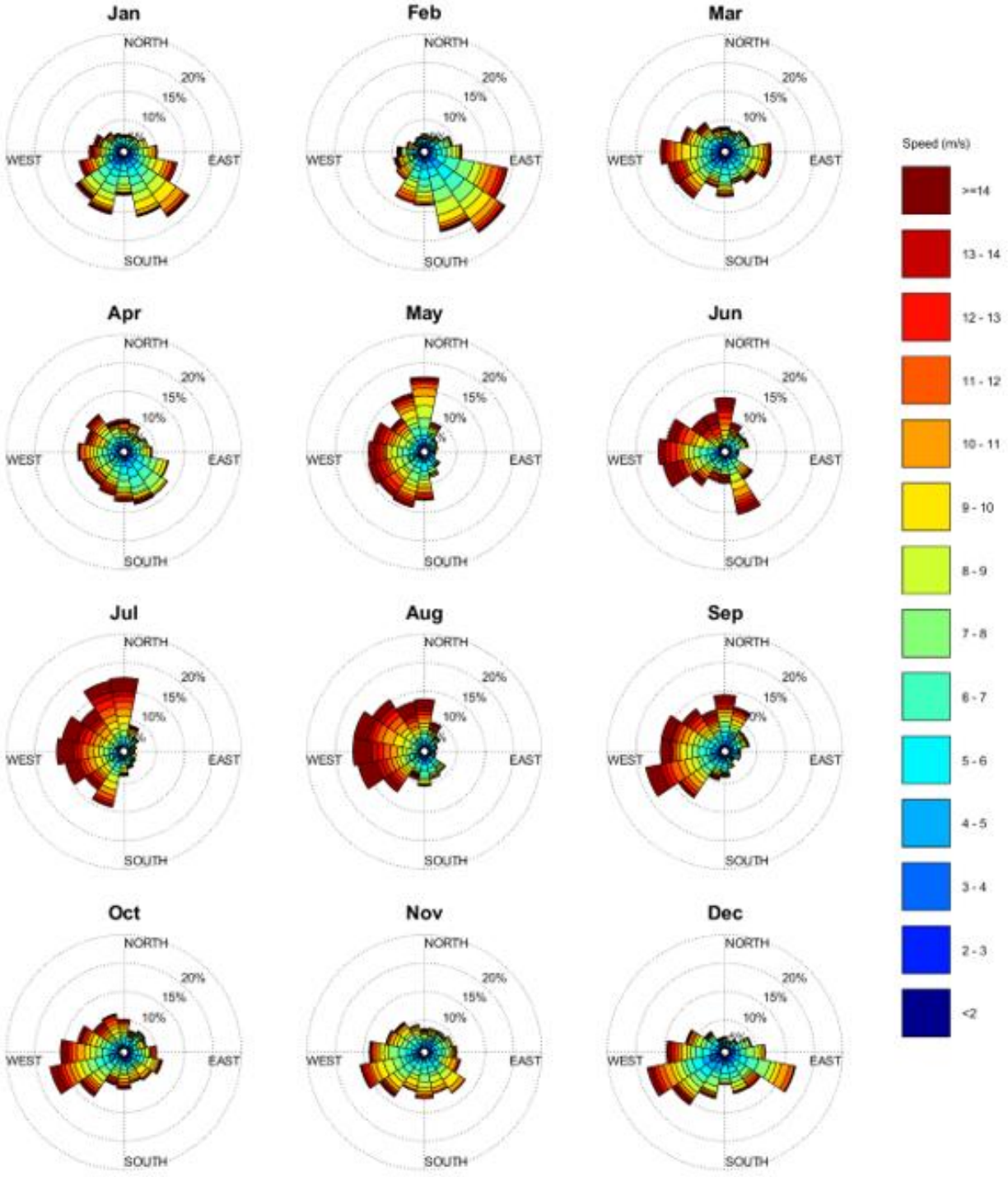


Figure 2-3: Average monthly wind roses (GHD, 2022)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.3 Oceanography

2.3.1 Currents and Tides

Currents and oceanic properties, such as temperature and nutrients, play a vital role in the ecosystems of the Region. Ocean currents link marine systems, while fronts and upwellings drive the productivity of open ocean environments (DNP, 2013). The western reserves of the South-east Marine region, including the Otway, are predominantly influenced by the Leeuwin and Zeehan currents where there is a slow easterly flow of waters in the Bass Strait and a large anti-clockwise circulation (DNP, 2013). The Leeuwin Current transports warm, sub-tropical water southward along the Western Australian (WA) coast and then eastward into the Great Australian Bight (GAB), where it mixes with the cool waters from the Zeehan Current running along Tasmania's west coast (DNP, 2013). The Leeuwin and Zeehan currents are stronger in winter than in summer, with the latter flowing into Bass Strait during winter (Figure 2-4).

Tides in this region are semi-diurnal with some diurnal inequalities (Jones and Padman, 2006; Easton, 1970), generating tidal currents along a north-east/south-west axis with speeds generally ranging from 0.1 to 2.5 m/s (Baines and Fandry, 1983). The tides in the Otway are considered microtidal with a range of approximately 0.8 to 1.2 m, however the tidal ranges and velocities vary rapidly in the western entrance to Bass Strait (DNP, 2013).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

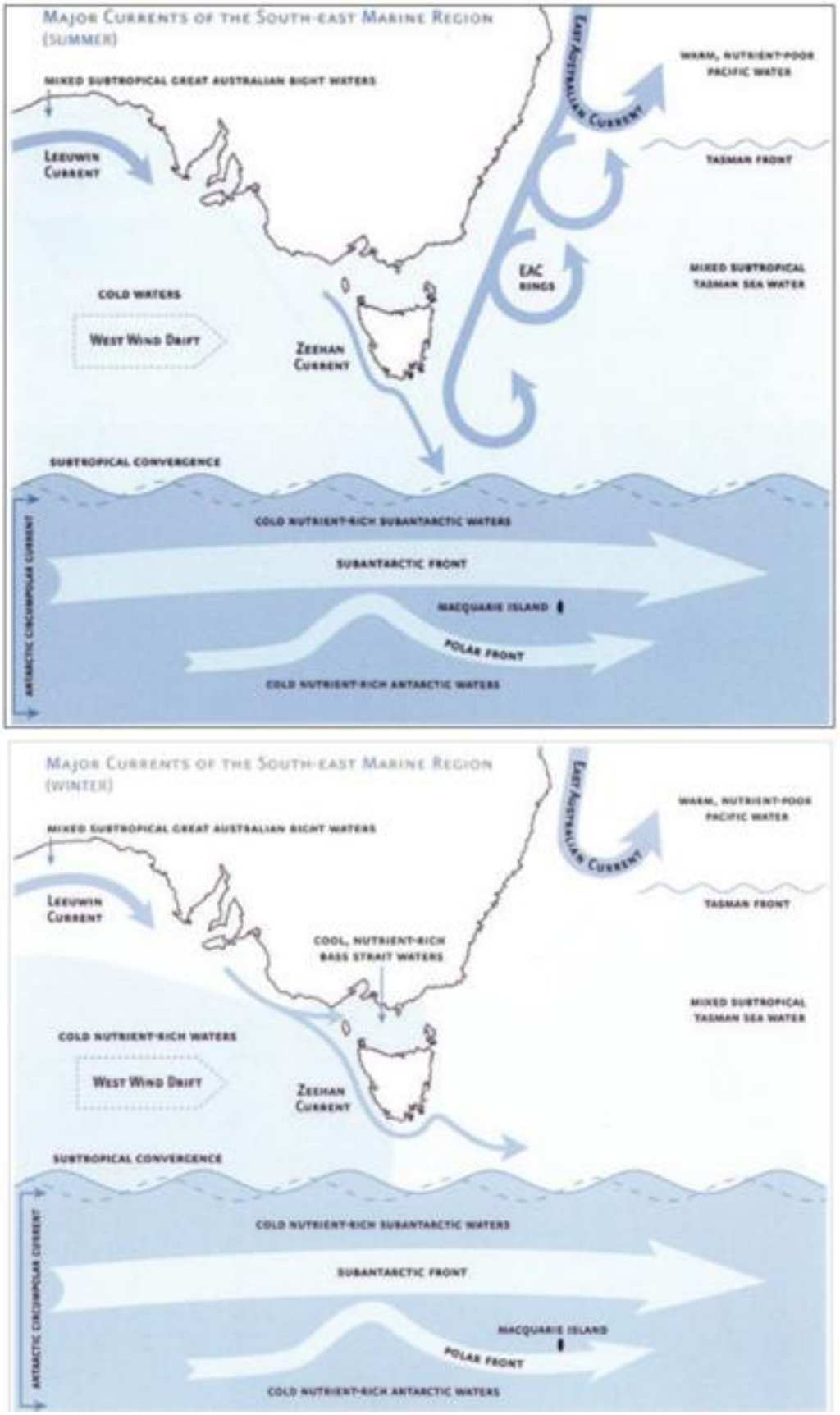


Figure 2-4: Major ocean currents influencing Southern Australia (summer and winter) (DoE, 2015)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.3.2 Waves

The Otway coast has a predominantly south-westerly aspect and is highly exposed to swell from the Southern Ocean.

There are two principal sources of wave energy in the Otway Basin:

- Westerly swell from the Great Australian Bight and Southern Ocean; and
- Locally generated winds, generally from the west and east.

This region is typically one of high energy and is fully exposed to wave heights ranging from 1.5 m to 2 m with periods of 8 s to 13 s. Although waves heights up to 10 m can occur during storm events and a combination of wind forcing against tidal currents can cause greater turbulence.

2.3.3 Water Temperature and Salinity

The SEMR is oceanographically complex, with subtropical influences from the north and subpolar influences from the south (Hosack & Dambacher 2012). Sea surface water temperatures in this region vary seasonally from a minimum of 12.6ºC to a maximum of 18.4ºC (APASA, 2013). While salinity remains at approximately 35.0 practical salinity units (PSU) year-round when tested at a water depth range of 30 m (RPS, 2020). During winter, the South Australian current moves dense, salty warmer water eastward from the Great Australian Bight into the western margin of Bass Strait. In winter and spring, waters within the strait are well mixed with no obvious stratification, while during summer the central regions of the straight become stratified (RPS, 2020). The southwest region of Victorian area has significant upwelling of colder, nutrient rich deep water during summer that can cause sea surface temperatures to decrease by 3°C compared with offshore waters (Butler et al., 2002).

2.3.4 Bathymetry and Geomorphology

The SEMR shows significant variation in water depth and sea floor features (DNP, 2013). Included is the south-eastern section of Australia's continental margin comprising the Otway Shelf and the Bonney Coast, Bass Strait, and the western shelf of Tasmania. The Minerva field is located within the 400 km long Otway shelf, which lies between 37° and 43.5°S and 139.5°E (Cape Jaffa) and 143.5°E (Cape Otway).

The narrowest point is off Portland, where the shelf is less than 20 km wide. It broadens progressively westward, to 60 km off Robe, SA, and eastward to 80 km off Warrnambool (James et al., 2013). The Otway shelf is comprised of Miocene limestone below a thin veneer of younger sediments.

Boreen et al. (1993) examined 259 sediment samples collected over the Otway Basin and the Sorell Basin of the west Tasmanian margin. Samples were taken during two research cruises (January/February 1987 and March/April 1988) on the RV Rig Seismic using dredges, corers, grabs and a heatflow probe. Based on assessment of the sampled sediments the authors concluded the Otway continental margin is a swell-dominated, open, cool water, carbonate platform. A conceptual model was developed that divided the Otway continental margin into five depth-related zones – shallow shelf, middle shelf, deep shelf, shelf edge and upper slope (Figure 2-5).

The shallow shelf consists of exhumed limestone substrates that host dense encrusting mollusc, sponge, bryozoan and red algae assemblages. The middle shelf is a zone of swell-wave shoaling and production of mega-rippled bryozoan sands. The deep shelf is described as having accumulations of intensely bioturbated, fine, bioclastic sands. At the shelf edge and top of slope, nutrient-rich upwelling currents support extensive, aphotic bryozoan/sponge/coral communities. The upper slope sediments are a bioturbated mixture of periplatform bioclastic debris and pelleted foraminiferal/nanno-fossil mud. The lower slope is described as cross-cut by gullies with low accumulation rates, and finally, at the base of the slope the sediments consist of shelf-derived, coarse grain turbidites and pelagic ooze.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

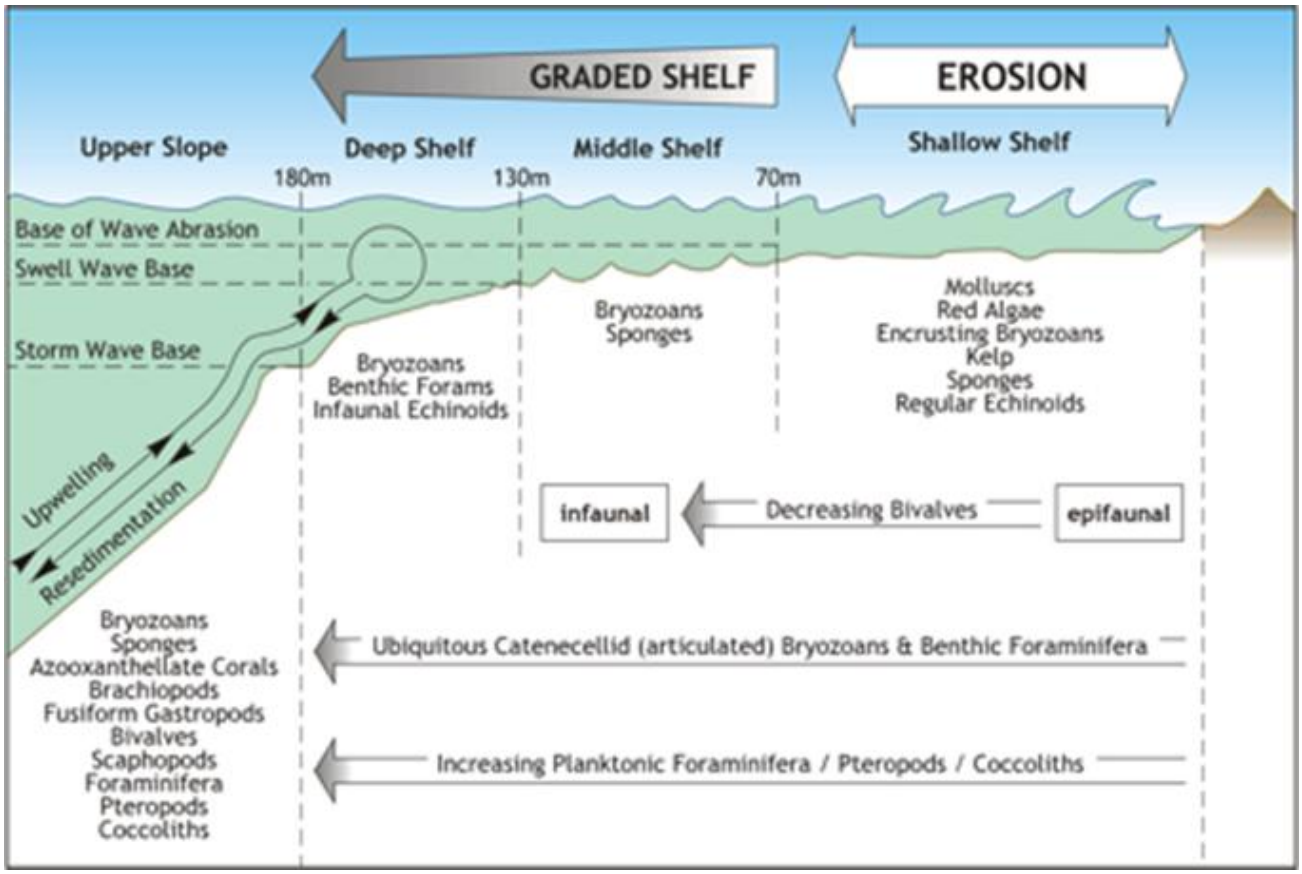


Figure 2-5: Model of the geomorphology of the Otway Shelf

2.4 Air quality

Air quality in the offshore Otway region is expected to be high given that air flow originates in the Southern Ocean, and there are no intervening land masses that could influence the quality of air from any anthropogenic or natural terrestrial sources. However, offshore anthropogenic activities (shipping, industry developments) would contribute to local variation in air quality.

Air quality data for the region is available from the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria air quality monitoring stations, and Cape Grim Baseline Air Pollution Station on Tasmania's west coast, which is one of the three premier baseline air pollution stations in the World Meteorological Organisation-Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO-GAW) network, measuring greenhouse and ozone depleting gases and aerosols in clean air environments.

The Victorian air quality data is collected at 15 performance monitoring stations representing predominantly urban and industrial environments in the Port Phillip and Latrobe Valley regions of Victoria. Results are assessed against the requirements of the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure for the pollutants carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), particles less than 10 micrometres in diameter (PM_{10}) and particles less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). Air monitoring reports shows Victoria's air quality is generally good with AAQ NEPM goals and standards being met, however, there were some exceedances for particles.

It is expected that air quality within the vicinity of the operational area and EMBA will be typical of the Victorian offshore marine environment (i.e. high).

2.5 Ambient Noise

Ambient noise within the offshore Otway region is expected to be dominated by natural physical (e.g. wind, waves, rain) and biological (e.g. echolocation and communication noises generated by cetaceans and fish) sources. The southern ocean is also subject to iceberg calving, shoaling and disintegration which is identified

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

as a dominant source of low-frequency (<100 Hz) noise.

Ambient ocean noise levels can vary considerably due to prevailing metocean conditions. For example, wind is a major contributor to noise between 100 Hz and 30 kHz (WDCS, 2004) and can reach 85-95 dB re 1µPa2/Hz under extreme conditions. Rain may also produce short periods of high underwater sound with a flat frequency spectrum to levels of 80 dB re 1µPa2/Hz. In exposed areas of ocean, ambient noise levels are frequently around 90–110 dB re 1 µPa (APPEA, 2005) and can vary on a daily basis by 10 to 20 dB re 1 µPa (Richardson et al., 1995).

Anthropogenic noise sources is also expected in the region with the SEMR supporting a range of marine industries including commercial fishing and aquaculture, offshore oil and gas production, shipping, ports, as well as recreation and tourism activities (DoE, 2015). Many vessels are expected, with the SEMR considered one of the busiest shipping regions in Australia (DoE, 2015). This anthropogenic influence is expected to affect ambient noise levels.

2.6 Sediment and Water Quality

Marine sediment quality within the vicinity of the Minerva field and broader Otway region is expected to be representative of the typically pristine offshore Victorian waters. Variations to this state (e.g. increased metal concentrations) may occur closer to coastal regions that are subject to large tidal ranges, terrestrial run-off or anthropocentric factors (i.e. ports, industrial discharges, etc.).

Marine water quality considers chemical, physical and biological characteristics with respect to its suitability to support marine life, or for a purpose such as swimming or fishing. Marine water quality can be measured by several factors, such as the concentration of dissolved oxygen, the salinity, the amount of material suspended in the water (turbidity or total suspended solids) as well as the concentration of contaminants such as hydrocarbons and heavy metals.

The nutrient concentrations are considered to be relatively low in the South-east Marine Region with the exception of localised areas of high productivity (DoE, 2015). It is hypothesised that this could be due to the biological demands of the Bass Strait waters consuming much of the nutrients before moving into Central Bass Strait (Gibbs, 1992). The Otway coastline is known for high energy wave activity and strong ocean currents (NOO, 2002), and therefore water column turbidity in this region is subject to high natural variability. Weather conditions in the coastal environment around Port Campbell and Port Ferry are known to influence offshore hydrodynamic conditions and are a driver of sediment dynamics, impacting benthic and pelagic habitats and changing water column turbidity. Wave-driven sediment resuspension generates high turbidity levels within coastal zones, commonly exceeding 50 mg/L (Larcombe et al., 1995; Whinney, 2007; Browne et al., 2013), but coastal communities appear generally well adapted to deal with these extrinsic stresses.

Marine water quality within the vicinity of the Minerva field and broader Otway region is expected to be representative of typical offshore Victorian waters. Variations to this state (e.g. increased metal concentrations) may occur closer to coastal regions that are subject to large tidal ranges, terrestrial run-off or anthropocentric factors (i.e. ports, industrial discharges, etc.).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3. MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE (EPBC ACT)

3.1 Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

This section summarises the matters of national environmental significance (MNES) reported for the Minerva field EMBA (Table 3-1), based on the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report (Refer to Appendix D in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Environment Plan (EP)).

It should be noted that the 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/absence of MNES based on a conservative grid-based search function. Marine areas (>30 km) from the coast use 32 km × 32 km grid cells to determine the spatial overlap with listed MNES. Accordingly, the PMST report (Appendix D of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP) can indicate the presence of MNES, that do not actually intersect with the EMBA. To ensure the accurate consideration of any impacts from the Petroleum Activity on MNES, shapefiles (provided for by DCCEEW) have been assessed using Geographic Information System software to determine the actual presence of MNES, as outlined in these subsections.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 3-1: Summary of MNES identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) within the EMBA

MNES	Number	Description	Section of this Document
World Heritage Properties	0	No World Heritage Properties overlap the EMBA	N/A
National Heritage Places	2	Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area	Section 8.3 Section 9.1.9
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	3	The PMST has identified three Wetlands of Internation Importance (Ramsar) that overlap the EMBA, however review of the spatial data has confirmed there is no direct overlap.	Section 4.2.3
Commonwealth Marine Areas	2	Commonwealth Marine Areas (EPBC Act) Australian Whale Sanctuary	N/A Section 8.7
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	8	Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains	Section 8.6
Listed Threatened Species	121	Refer to PMST Report (Appendix D of Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Section 5
Listed Migratory Species	64	Refer to PMST Report (Appendix D of Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Section 5

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3.2 Part 13 Statutory Instruments for EPBC Act Listed Threatened and Migratory Species in the SEMR

Woodside has conducted an assessment to demonstrate petroleum activities in the Minerva field are not inconsistent with relevant Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans and threat abatement plans) (Refer to Section 6.10 of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4. HABITAT AND BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

4.1 Regional context - Benthic communities

Benthic communities are biological communities that live in or on the seabed. These communities typically contain light-dependent taxa such as algae, seagrass and corals, which obtain energy primarily from photosynthesis, and/or animals such as molluscs, sponges and worms that obtain their energy by consuming other organisms or organic matter. Benthic habitats are the seabed substrates that benthic communities grow on or in; these can range from unconsolidated sand to hard substrates (e.g. limestone) and occur either singly or in combination.

Benthic communities across the Bass Strait are determined by the seafloor habitat and have a wide distribution with high diversity. A series of benthic surveys were conducted by the Victorian Museum on the continental shelf of the Bass Strait between 1979 and 1984 (Poore et al., 1985; Wilson and Poore, 1987).

The Otway continental margin is a swell-dominated, open, cool-water carbonate platform which was divided into four depth-related zones by Boreen et al. (1993) (Figure 2-5):

- Shallow shelf: consists of exhumed limestone substrates that host encrusting mollusc, sponge, bryozoan and red algae assemblages.
- Middle shelf: a zone of swell wave shoaling and production of mega-rippled bryozoan sands.
- Deep shelf: accumulations of intensely bioturbated, fine bioclastic sands.
- Shelf edge and upper slope: nutrient-rich upwelling currents support extensive, aphotic bryozoan/sponge/coral communities.

The dominant benthic habitat throughout the continental shelf, as described by the SEMR profile (DoE, 2015) is rocky reef and soft sediment. The subsequent sections provide further description of the benthic habitats and communities within the region.

4.1.1 Soft sediment

Unvegetated soft sediments are a widespread habitat in both intertidal and subtidal areas, particularly in areas beyond the photic zone. Factors such as depth, light, temperature and the type of sediment present can vary the biodiversity and productivity of soft sediment habitat.

The Middle Otway Shelf (70-130 m depth) is a zone of large tracts of open sand with little or no epifauna to characterise the area: infaunal communities and bivalves, polychaetes and crustaceans dominate in the open sand habitat. The Deep Otway Shelf (130 – 180 m) sediments consist of accumulations of intensely bioturbated, fine, bioclastic sands. The Upper Slope of Otway Shelf (>180 m) incorporates the edge/ top of the shelf which displays nutrient-rich upwelling currents support extensive, aphotic bryozoan/sponge/coral communities. The upper slope is dominated by bioturbated mixture of periplatform bioclastic debris and pelleted foraminiferal / nannofossil mud. Turbidites and resedimentation features are common. Bioturbation and shelf-derived skeletal content decrease progressively downslope and pelagic muds dominate below 500 m.

Studies have shown that some shallow Victorian sandy environments have the highest levels of animal diversity ever recorded (Parks Victoria, 2016). Some of the larger animals found associated with these soft sediment environments in Victoria include the smooth stingray (Dasyatis brevicaudata), pipi (*Plebidonax deltoids*), dumpling squid (*Euprymna tasmanica*), common stargazer (*Kathetostoma leave*) and heart urchin (*Echinocardium cordatum*) (Parks Victoria, 2016).

4.1.2 Seagrass

Seagrasses are marine flowering plants, with around 30 species found in Australian waters (Huisman, 2000). While seagrass meadows are present throughout southern and eastern Australia, the proportion of seagrass habitat within the south-eastern sector is not high compared to the rest of Australia (in particular with parts of South Australia and Western Australia) (Kirkham, 1997).

Seagrass generally grows in soft sediments within intertidal and shallow subtidal waters where there is sufficient light and are common in sheltered coastal areas such as bays, lees of islands and fringing coastal

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

reefs (McClatchie et al., 2006; McLeay et al., 2003). Known seagrass meadows within the spill EMBA include Corner Inlet, Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay. Seagrass meadows are important in stabilising seabed sediments, and providing nursery grounds for fish and crustaceans, and a protective habitat for the juvenile fish and invertebrates species (Huisman, 2000; Kirkham, 1997). Seagrass is expected in the EMBA along the Victorian coastline.

4.1.3 Algae

Benthic microalgae are present in areas where sunlight reaches the sediment surface. Benthic microalgae are important in assisting with the exchange of nutrients across the sediment-water interface; and in sediment stabilisation due to the secretion of extracellular polymetric substances (Ansell et al., 1999). Benthic microalgae can also provide a food source to grazers such as gastropod and amphipods (Ansell et al., 1999).

Macroalgae communities occur throughout the Australian coast and are generally found on intertidal and shallow subtidal rocky substrates. Macroalgal systems are an important source of food and shelter for many ocean species; including in their unattached drift or wrack forms (McClatchie et al., 2006).

Macroalgae are divided into three groups: Phaeophyceae (brown algae), Rhodophyta (red algae), and Chlorophyta (green algae). Brown algae are typically the most visually dominant and form canopy layers (McClatchie et al., 2006). The presence and growth of macroalgae are affected by the principal physical factors of temperature, nutrients, water motion, light, salinity, substratum, sedimentation and pollution (Sanderson, 1997). Macroalgae assemblages vary, but *Ecklonia radiata* and *Sargassum* sp. are typically common in deeper areas. Macroalgae is expected in the EMBA along the Victorian coastline.

4.1.4 Coral

Corals are generally divided into two broad groups: the zooxanthellate (‘reef-building’, ‘hermatypic’ or ‘hard’) corals, which contain symbiotic microalgae (zooxanthellae) that enhance growth and allow the coral to secrete large amounts of calcium carbonate; and the azooxanthellate (‘ahermatypic’ or ‘soft’) corals, which are generally smaller and often solitary (Tzioumis and Keable, 2007). Hard corals are generally found in shallower (<50 m) waters while the soft corals are found at most depths, particularly those below 50 m (Tzioumis and Keable, 2007).

Corals do not occur as a dominant habitat type within the EMBA, however their presence has been recorded around areas such as Wilsons Promontory National Park and Cape Otway. Reef development by hard corals does not occur further south than Queensland (Tzioumis and Keable, 2007). Soft corals are typically present in deeper waters throughout the continental shelf, slope and off-slope regions, to well below the limit of light penetration.

Reproduction methods for cold water corals are not as well understood as warm water corals such as those of the Great Barrier Reef, but it is likely that some are still broadcast spawners (like their tropical counterparts), while others brood and release formed larvae (Roberts et al., 2009).

4.1.5 Carbonate sands and exposed limestone

Boreen et al., (1993) reported that carbonate sands in the Otway middle shelf support a benthic fauna dominated by bryozoans, infaunal echinoids and assemblages of sponges. Other components include bivalves (commonly *Mysella donaciformis* and *Legrandina bernadi*), *Chlamys sp.* scallops and small gastropods. The sand octopus (*Octopus kaurna*) also inhabits sandy sediments.

Within the inner shelf, Boreen et al. (1993) reported that the benthic communities associated with hard limestone substrates were comprised of sponges, encrustlng and branching corailine algae, poysonellid algae, bryozoa, benthic forams, robust sarpullds, brachiopods, bivalves, gastropods, fleshy red algae and kelp.

A benthic survey of inner shelf sediments in the vicinity of the Minerva Gas Field development, found that the seafloor was composed of course, well-sorted sand (Currie and Jenkins, 1994). This survey identified 196 species and a total of 5,035 individuals comprised of 63% crustaceans, 15% polychaetes, 8% molluscs and 5% echinoderms. The most abundant species were the bivalve *Katlysia sp*. (12.4 individuals/m^2), the sarconid *Triloculina affinis* (8.9 individuals/m^2), the tanaid isopod *Apsuedes sp*. (8.3 individuals/m^2) and the

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

spionid polychaete *Prionospio coorilla* (4.8 individuals/m^2) (Currie, 1995).

Demersal fishes likely to be associated with carbonate sands on the middle and inner shelf include (LCC, 1993) eastern stargazer (*Kathetostoma laeve*), elephant shark (*Callorhynchus milli*), greenback flounder (*Rhombosolea taoarina*), gummy shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*), long-snouted flounder (*Ammotretis rostraus*), saw shark (*Pristiophorus nudipinnis*), southern sand flathead (*Platycephalus bassensis*) and southern school whiting (*Sillago bassensis*).

4.1.6 Basalt rises

There is no published information on the species assemblages of the basalt rises in the south-east and east of the EMBA, other than general information on their importance as a southern rock lobster fishing area. Following the classification system of Hutchinson et al. (2010), these rises can be classified as deep reefs, defined as rocky habitat at depths greater than 20 m.

In general, deep reef biota is typified by invertebrate animals rather than algae, usually in the form of sessile, filter feeding fauna. Organisms such as sponges, octocorals, bryozoans and ascidians usually dominate rock faces on deep reefs (Hutchison et al., 2010). This is partly due to the ability of species such as sponges to survive in low light conditions that algae are unable to survive in. The most common algae present on deep reefs are encrusting coralline red algae which is able to tolerate low levels of penetrating light (Hutchison et al., 2010).

The distribution of fish fauna is governed by biologically formed habitat structure as well as by food. Fish assemblages typically begin to change at depths greater than 20 m, with the loss of the kelp-associated wrasses and leatherjackets, and the appearance of deeper water fishes such as boarfishes (family *Pentacerotidae*), splendid perch (*Callanthias australis*) and banded seaperch (*Hypoplectrodes nigroruber*). Schools of barber perch (*Caesioperca razor*) are replaced by the related butterfly perch (*Caesioperca lepidoptera*) (O'Hara et al., 1999). While fish present on shallow subtidal reefs include algavores, omnivores and carnivores, those on deep reefs are typically carnivorous as algae are typically not abundant at depth.

Although common on rocky reefs, sponges, hydrozoans, anthozoans, bryozoans, and ascidians are thought to be largely unpalatable to reef fish. It is therefore likely that fish at these depths are feeding on associated mobile invertebrate fauna. Edmunds et al. (2006) suggests that mobile invertebrate organisms play an ecologically significant role, providing food for carnivorous fishes on deep reefs in Port Phillip Bay, and are likely to include a variety of crustaceans and molluscs.

Information from the few specific studies of specific deep reef habitats in Bass Strait can be assessed to draw broad conclusions about the species assemblages likely to occur on the basalt rises, noting that assemblages of reef species are likely to differ based on geology, habitat structure, exposure to tidal and wave motion and nutrient availability. These studies are generally limited to one off video surveys with little or no temporal replication. More generally little is known about deep reefs in the Bass Strait, or the biology and ecology of organisms that live on them, due in part to difficulties associated with conducting observational work or manipulative experiments in situ.

Beaman et al. (2005) undertook video surveys of the New Zealand Star Bank in the eastern Bass Strait. This feature is comprised of granite outcrops between approximately 30 to 40 m water depth, rising from the surrounding relatively flat seabed of mainly unconsolidated quartz sands with variable amounts of shell debris. Underwater video footage revealed a structurally complex surface of crevices and steep slopes, which is densely covered in erect large and small sponges and encrusting calcareous red algae. Encrusting red algae are usually the greatest occupier of space due to tolerance of low light conditions (<1% of surface) found at these depths (Andrew, 1999). Mobile benthos observed were crinoids within crevices and the black sea urchin (*Centrostephanus rodgersii*) in low numbers on high slope surfaces and dense encrustations on low relief lower slopes. Underwater video showed a draughtboard shark (*Cephaloscyllium laticeps*) cruising above the crevices of high-relief granite outcrop as well as schools of butterfly perch feeding on plankton in the water column above the bank.

This study demonstrated a significant difference between communities that live on hard-ground granite outcrops of the New Zealand Star Bank and those which exist on soft substrate surrounding the rocky bank. These granite outcrops support a diverse sessile fauna of large and small sponges, bryozoans, hydroids and ascidians which prefer stable attachment surfaces (Underwood, 1991; Andrew 1999; Andrew and O'Neill, 2000). It is likely that similar species assemblages occur within the EMBA between the flat carbonate sands

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

of the seabed and the basalt rises.

Edmunds et al. (2006) investigated assemblages of benthic fauna at near shore deep reefs within Central Victoria (Point Addis and Wilsons Promontory) and Port Phillip Bay. The Port Phillip Bay deep reef assemblages were dominated by sponges, occupying 70 to 90% of the rocky substratum. The Point Addis assemblage was dominated by upright sponges (arborescent, massive and flabellate growth forms), but cnidarians including hydroids were entirely absent. Wilsons Promontory had a low coverage of encrusting sponges and hydroids, with high abundances of red and brown algae and the gorgonian fan (*Pteronisis sp.*). The Port Phillip Head assemblage was dominated by encrusting sponges, hydroids, ascidians and bryozoans.

In summary, the species assemblages associated with the basalt rises in the south-east and east of the EMBA are likely to be significantly different to the species assemblages of the surrounding flat seabed supporting carbonate sands. The depth of the basalt rises is likely to preclude significantly algal growth, with red algae likely to be most abundant. Sponges, hydrozoans, anthozoans, bryozoans, and ascidians are likely to occur though the relative abundances of these groups are not known. Targeting of the rises for rock lobster fishing indicates presence of this species in relatively high densities. The trophic effects of long-term targeting of this species at these rises are not known. Site-attached fishes are not likely to include kelp-associated wrasses and leatherjackets. Further statements cannot be made with sufficient confidence as site specific data for these rises is not available.

4.2 Regional Context - Shoreline habitats

The coastal environment throughout southern and eastern Australia is varied, and includes areas of rocky cliffs, sandy beaches, and tidal flats. Each of these shoreline types has the potential to support different flora and fauna assemblage due to the different physical factors (e.g. waves, tides, light etc.) influencing the habitat.

4.2.1 Sandy beaches

Sandy beaches are dynamic environments, naturally fluctuating in response to external forcing factors (e.g. waves, currents etc). Sandy beaches can support a variety of infauna and provide nesting habitat to birds and turtles. Sand particles vary in size, structure and mineral content; this in turn affects the shape, colour and inhabitants, of the beach. Sandy beaches within the EMBA are expected to vary in length, width and gradient, and to be interspersed among areas of hard substrate (for example, sandstone) that form intertidal platforms and rocky outcrops. There is a wide range of variation in sediment type, composition, and grain size along the EMBA.

Sandy beaches are present along the Victorian coastline and intercept the EMBA. The following areas have known stretches of sandy beach:

- Portland to Port Fairy
- Port Fairy to Lady Bay (Warrnambool) coastline
- small sections of sandy beach between Warrnambool and Cape Otway
- Marengo east to Anglesea

4.2.2 Rocky shores and limestone platforms

Hard and soft rocky shores, including bedrock outcrops, platforms, low cliffs (less than five metres), and scarps. Depending on exposure, rocky shores can be host to a diverse range of flora and fauna, including barnacles, mussels, sea anemones, sponges, sea snails, starfish and algae.

Rocky shore habitats are present along the Victorian coastline and intercept the EMBA. The following areas have known stretches of rocky shore:

- the Cape Nelson to Portland coastline
- the section of coast between Warrnambool and Cape Otway (covering a distance of ~100 km)
- intertidal rocky shores stretch east to Marengo

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- interspersed areas between Marengo east to Anglesea

4.2.3 Wetlands

Wetlands are areas of land where water covers the soil – all year or just at certain times of the year. Wetlands may be natural or artificial and the water within a wetland may be static or flowing, fresh, brackish, saline or underground.

Wetlands perform an important range of environmental, social and economic services, such as protecting our shores from wave action, reducing the impacts of floods, absorbing pollutants and improving water quality. They also provide habitat for a variety of plants and animals, including nurseries for fish and other freshwater and marine life, and are critical to Australia's commercial and recreational fishing industries. The PMST report identified three wetlands of international importance (Ramsar) overlapping the EMBA, however, assessment of spatial data indicates no overlap (Section 8.4) and therefore these have not been described further.

4.2.4 Saltmarsh

Saltmarshes are terrestrial halophytic (salt-adapted) ecosystems that mostly occur in the upper-intertidal zone and are widespread along the coast. Saltmarshes are typically dominated by dense stands of halophytic plants such as herbs, grasses and low shrubs. In contrast to mangroves, the diversity of saltmarsh plant species increases with increasing latitude. The vegetation in these environments is essential to the stability of the saltmarsh, as they trap and bind sediments. The sediments are generally sandy silts and clays and can often have high organic material content. Saltmarshes provide a habitat for a wide range of both marine and terrestrial fauna, including infauna and epifaunal invertebrates, fish and birds.

Coastal saltmarsh communities in Victoria are distributed on inter-tidal mudflats in southern, eastern and far-western Victoria.

4.2.5 Mangroves

Mangrove communities are typically found in soft sediments on tidal flats of sheltered estuaries, inlets, or bays. Similarly to saltmarshes, mangroves are terrestrial halophytic ecosystems, occupying the upper-intertidal zone along the coast. Mangrove forests can help stabilise coastal sediments, provide a nursery ground for fish and crustacean, and provide shelter or nesting areas for seabirds (McClatchie et al., 2006). Due to Victoria’s cold climate, the white mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) is the only native mangrove species, with trees typically growing to less than two meters (Harty, 2011).

Mangrove communities occur along the shoreline at the following locations within or adjacent to the EMBA (Harty, 2011):

- Western Port including parts of the west, north and east shorelines, the northern shoreline of French Island and Rhyll at Phillip Island.

4.3 Planktonic Communities

Plankton consists of microscopic organisms typically divided into phytoplankton (algae) and zooplankton (fauna including larvae). Plankton play a major role in the trophic system with phytoplankton being a primary producer and zooplankton a primary consumer. They are both in turn consumed by other fauna species.

Phytoplankton are autotrophic planktonic organisms living within the photic zone and spend either part or all of their lifecycle drifting with the ocean currents. Phytoplankton are dependent on oceanographic processes (e.g. currents and vertical mixing), that supply nutrients needed for photosynthesis. Thus, phytoplankton biomass is typically variable (spatially and temporally) (Evans et al., 2016), but greatest in areas of upwelling, or in shallow waters where nutrient levels are high. Peak primary productivity, however, varies on a local and regional scale.

The carrying capacity of marine ecosystems (the mass of fish resources) and recruitment of individual stocks is strongly related to plankton abundance, timing and composition. The Bonney coast upwelling, located within the EMBA, is a productivity hotspot, with high densities of zooplankton and are important for fish and whales. Of particular importance in the region is the coastal krill, Nyctiphanes australis, which swarms throughout the water column of continental shelf waters primarily in summer and autumn, feeding on

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

microalgae and providing an important link in the blue whale food chain.

There have been relatively few studies of plankton populations in the Otway and Bass Strait regions, with most concentrating on zooplankton. Watson and Chaloupka (1982) reported a high diversity of zooplankton in eastern Bass Strait, with over 170 species recorded. However, Kimmerer and McKinnon (1984) reported only 80 species in their surveys of western and central Bass Strait.

Plankton distribution is dependent upon prevailing ocean currents including the East Australia Current, flows into and from Bass Strait and Southern Ocean water masses. Plankton distribution in the region is expected to be highly variable both spatially and temporally and are likely to comprise characteristics of tropical, southern Australian, central Bass Strait and Tasman Sea distributions.

4.4 Invertebrates

There is a very large number of marine invertebrates in deep waters around Australia. Knowledge of the species in different habitats is extremely patchy; the number of deep-water benthic fauna is large but almost unknown. Throughout the region, a variety of seabed habits support a range of animal communities such as sparse sponges to extensive ‘thickets” of lace corals and sponges, polychaete worms and filter feeders (DNP, 2013).

Characteristics of large species of crustacea, such as lobster, prawn and crab, which are significant commercial species in southern Australia, are well known. Mollusc species, such as oysters, scallops and abalone are also commercially fished, and their biology and abundance are well known. Major fisheries for the blacklip and to a lesser extent, greenlip abalone and scallops have been founded. The cooler waters of southern Australia also support the Maori octopus commercial fishery, which is one of the largest octopuses in Australia (with arm spans longer than 3 m and weighing more than 10 kg. Other molluscs are abundant in southern Australia and Tasmania such as the sea slug with more than 500 species. Volutes and cowries represent a relic fauna in southern Australia, with several species being very rare and can be highly sought after by collectors.

Echinoderms, such as sea stars, sea urchins and sea cucumbers are also an important fauna species of the southern Australian and Tasmanian waters, with several species at risk of extinction (DPIPWE, 2016).

Studies by the Museum of Victoria found that invertebrate diversity was high in southern Australian waters although the distribution of species was patchy, with little evidence of any distinct biogeographic regions (Wilson and Poore, 1987). Results of sampling in shallower inshore sediments reported high diversity and patchy distribution (Parry et al., 1990). In these areas, crustaceans, polychaetes and molluscs were dominant.

4.5 Invasive/Introduced Marine Species

Invasive marine species are marine plants or animals that have been introduced into a region beyond their natural range and have the ability to survive, reproduce and establish. More than 200 non-indigenous marine species including fish, molluscs, worms and a toxic alga have been detected in Australian coastal waters (AMSA, NA).

It is widely recognised that IMS can become pests and cause significant impacts on economic, ecological, social and cultural values of marine environments. Impacts can include the introduction of new diseases, altering ecosystem processes and reducing biodiversity, causing major economic loss and disrupting human activities (Brusati and Grosholz, 2006).

In the South-east Marine Region, 115 marine pest species have been introduced and an additional 84 have been identified as possible introductions, or ‘cryptogenic’ species (NOO, 2002). Several introduced species have become pests either by displacing native species, dominating habitats or causing algal blooms.

Key known pest species in the South-East Marine Region include (NOO, 2001):

- northern pacific sea star (*Asterias amurensis*)
- fan worms (*Sabella spallanzannii* and *Euchone sp*.)
- bivalves (*Crassostrea gigas* (Pacific oyster), *Corbula gibba* and *Theora fragilis*)
- crabs (*Carcinus maenas* (European shore crab) and *Pyromaia tuberculata* (spider crab)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- macroalgae (*Undaria pinnatifida* (Japanese giant kelp) and *Codium fragile* subsp. *tormentosoides*
- the introduced New Zealand screw shell (*Maoricolpus roseus*), known to form extensive and dense beds on the sandy sea-floor in eastern Bass Strait spreading to the 80 m depth contour off eastern Victoria and NSW (Patil et al., 2004).

Other introduced species tend to remain confined to sheltered coastal environments rather than open waters (Hayes et al., 2005).

The Marine Pests Interactive Map (DAFF, 2016) indicates that the ports likely to be used by support vessels (Warrnambool, Apollo Bay or Port Fairy) do not currently harbour any marine pests.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5. THREATENED AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Table 5-1 presents EPBC Act listed species considered to be MNES that were identified as potentially occurring within the EMBA. The full list of marine species identified from the PMST report is available in Appendix D of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP. 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. Species identified in the PMST that are not known to inhabit shorelines, nor rely on the marine environment for their diet, are not included.

Species identified as potentially occurring within the Operational Area and EMBA with biologically important areas (BIAs) or habitat critical to their survival (habitat critical) which overlap the Operational Area and EMBA are identified in Section 5.1 and 5.2, and further described in relevant sections of this document.

Relevant conservation advice, recovery plans and management plans for marine fauna identified in the PMST is provided in the EP, along with a description of it's relevance to the petroleum activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 5-1: EPBC Act threatened and migratory species potentially occurring within the EMBA

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Fish, Sharks and Rays					
White shark, great white shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migration route known to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Australian Grayling	*Prototroctes maraena*	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tope, flake, oil shark, school shark	*Galeorhinus galeus*	Conservation Dependent	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Shortfin mako, mako shark	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Porbeagle, mackerel shark	*Lamna nasus*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Grey Nurse Shark	*Carcharias taurus*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Blue warehou	*Seriolella brama*	Conservation Dependent	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Little gulper shark	*Centrophorus uyato*	Conservation Dependent	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Orange roughy, deep-sea perth, red roughy	*Hoplostethus atlanticus*	Conservation Dependent	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Marine Reptiles					
Loggerhead turtle	*Caretta caretta*	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Green turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Leatherback turtle, leathery turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Marine Mammals					
Sei whale	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Endangered	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Fin whale	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur in area
Pygmy right whale	*Caperea marginata*	N/A	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur in area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur in area
Southern right whale	*Eubalaena australis*	Endangered	Migratory (as *Balaena glacialis australis*)	Species or species habitat known to occur in area	Breeding known to occur in area
Dusky dolphin	*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area
Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat known to occur in area
Australian sea-lion, Australian sea lion	*Neophoca cinerea*	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur in area
Killer whale, orca	*Orcinus orca*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area	Species or species habitat likely to occur in area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Sperm whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Antarctic minke whale, dark-shoulder minke whale	*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds					
Antipodean albatross	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Australasian bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Australian fairy tern	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Vulnerable	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Australian painted snipe	*Rostratula australis*	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Bar-tailed godwit	*Limosa lapponica*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Black-browed albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Blue petrel	*Halobaena caerulea*	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Blue-winged parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Buller's albatross, pacific albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross	*Thalassarche impavida*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Common greenshank, greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Common sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Curlew sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Double-banded plover	*Charadrius bicinctus*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Eastern curlew, far eastern curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eastern hooded plover, eastern hooded plover	*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fairy prion (southern)	*Pachyptila turtur subantarctica*	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Flesh-footed shearwater, fleshy-footed shearwater	*Ardenna carneipes*	N/A	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gibson’s albatross	*Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni*	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Gould's petrel, Australian gould's petrel	*Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*	Endangered	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Greater crested tern	*Thalasseus bergii*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Greater sand plover, large sand plover	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grey-headed albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grey-tailed tattler	*Tringa brevipes*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Indian yellow-nosed albatross	*Thalassarche carteri*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Latham's snipe, Japanese snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lesser sand plover	*Charadrius mongolus*	Endangered	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Little curlew, little whimbrel	*Numenius minutus*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting likely to occur within area
Little tern	*Sternula albifrons*	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Marsh sandpiper, little greenshank	*Tringa stagnatilis*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Northern buller's albatross, pacific albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	Vulnerable	N/A	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Northern giant petrel	*Macronectes halli*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
Northern royal albatross	*Diomedea sanfordi*	Endangered	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Nunivak bar-tailed godwit, Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	*Limosa lapponica baueri*	Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orange-bellied parrot	*Neophema chrysogaster*	Critically Endangered	N/A	Migration route likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pacific golden plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Pectoral sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	N/A	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pin-tailed snipe	*Gallinago stenura*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting likely to occur within area
Red knot, knot	*Calidris canutus*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Red-necked stint	*Calidris ruficollis*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Ruddy turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area
Salvin's albatross	*Thalassarche salvini*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	*Migratory status*	*Operational Area*	*EMBA*
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Short-tailed shearwater	*Ardenna tenuirostris*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Breeding known to occur within area
Shy albatross	*Thalassarche cauta*	Endangered	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Soft-plumaged petrel	*Pterodroma mollis*	Vulnerable	N/A	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sooty albatross	*Phoebetria fusca*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sooty shearwater	*Ardenna grisea*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Southern giant-petrel, southern giant petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	Endangered	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Southern royal albatross	*Diomedea epomophora*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Swinhoe's snipe	*Gallinago megala*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting likely to occur within area
Swift parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	Critically Endangered	N/A	N/A	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Wandering albatross	*Diomedea exulans*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Common name	Species name	EPBC Act (Cth) (as per PMST report Appendix D)		Potential for interaction	
		Threatened status	***Migratory status***	***Operational Area***	***EMBA***
White-bellied storm-petrel (Tasman Sea), white-bellied storm-petrel (Australasian)	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	Vulnerable	Migratory	N/A	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
White-capped albatross	*Thalassarche steadi*	Vulnerable	Migratory	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Wood sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*	N/A	Migratory	N/A	Roosting known to occur within area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.1 Biologically Important Areas

The PMST identifies BIAs for some of the region's protected species. These are areas that are considered to be particularly important for the conservation of protected species and where aggregations of individuals display biologically important behaviour such as breeding, foraging, resting or migration. BIAs are not protected matters and should not be confused with 'critical habitat' as defined in the EPBC Act.

A review of the PMSTs identified BIAs for 15 protected species that intersect with the operational area and the EMBA. The identified protected species and the relevant BIAs are shown in Table 5-2, and are further detailed in the relevant sections of this document.

Table 5-2: Biologically important areas within the Operational Area and EMBA

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)	Relevant Section
Sharks			
White shark	Foraging (Deen Maar, Kanowna Island)	57 km west	Section 5.3.1
Whales			
Pygmy blue whale	Foraging area (Annual high use area) (Between Cape Otway and Robe, the Bonney Upwelling is a well described pygmy blue whale feeding area)	Overlapping	Section 1.1.1
Southern right whale	Migration (April to October)	Overlapping	
	Reproduction (May – September)	3 km north	
Seabirds and shorebirds			
Antipodean albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region, including Macquaire Island)	Overlapping	Section 5.6.1
Australasian gannet[1]	Aggregation and foraging (Port Phillip Bay, Lawrence Rocks)	84 km west	
Black-browed albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region)	Overlapping	
Buller's albatross	Foraging (most of the South-east Marine Region)	Overlapping	
Campbell albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region including Macquaire Island)	Overlapping	
Common diving petrel[1]	Foraging (buffer around Tasmania and Victoria)	Overlapping	
	Reproduction (Deen Maar)	87 km northwest	
Little Penguin[1]	Foraging (year-round)	180 km east	
	Reproduction	187 km east	
Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Foraging (most of the South-east Marine Region)	Overlapping	
Short-tailed shearwater	Foraging (Breeding area/site buffer – Muttonbird Island (VIC))	Overlapping	
Shy albatross	Foraging likely (the whole South-east Marine Region)	Overlapping	

[1] Species listed as Marine only under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation 1999 Act and listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	BIA type	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)	Relevant Section
Wandering albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region)	Overlapping	
White-faced storm petrel	Foraging (buffer around Melbourne and Port Philip Bay)	59 km east	

5.2 Habitat critical to the survival of a species

Habitat critical to the survival of a species is defined within the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance (DoE, 2013) as areas that are necessary:

- For activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal;
- For the long-term maintenance of the species (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species);
- To maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development; or
- For the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species.

The EMBA overlaps habitat critical to the survival for the southern right whale, which has been identified as all reproductive BIAs across the species range (DCCEEW, 2024) (Table 5-3) and is further detailed in the relevant section of this document.

Table 5-3: Habitat critical to the survival of the species within the EMBA

Species	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	Approx. distance and direction from Operational Area (km)	Relevant Section
Southern right whale	BIA- Reproduction (May – September)	3 km north	Section 5.5.2

5.3 Fish, Sharks and Rays

A total of nine EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory fish, shark and ray species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which six occur in the Operational Area. These species are further described in Table 5-4. There is one foraging BIA for white sharks identified to occur within the EMBA, described in Table 5-5 and shown in Figure 5-1.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 5-4: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened shark, fish and ray species that may or are known to occur within the EMBA

Species	Description
White Shark	The white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The species are widely distributed throughout temperate and subtropical regions (Bruce et al., 2006; Last and Stevens, 2009). They are typically found from close inshore habitats (e.g. rocky reefs and shallow coastal bays) to the outer continental shelf and slope areas (Bruce ,1992; Bruce et al., 2006; Bruce and Bradford, 2008). The SEMR supports a white shark population that is thought to move seasonally along the southern and eastern Australian coasts, moving north along the east coast during autumn and winter, and returning to southern Australian waters by early summer (Bruce et al., 2006). White sharks eat a variety of prey, including fish, other sharks and rays, marine mammals, squid and crustaceans (DEWHA, 2009). Juvenile white sharks feed on finfish, rays and other sharks and shift to include marine mammals when they reach approximately 3.4 m (Estrada et al., 2006). A recent study has found that the energy requirements of adult white sharks may be several times higher than previously estimated, and that seasonal feeding on seal colonies is important in meeting these energy needs (Semmens et al., 2013). A foraging BIA for the white shark intersect the EMBA and is described in Table 5-5.
Australian Grayling	The Australian grayling (*Protoroctes margena*) is listed as a vulnerable species under the EPBC Act. The species typically occurs in streams and rivers from Sydney, southwards to the Otway Ranges of Victoria and in Tasmania (DAWE, 2022). Australian grayling spends most of their life in freshwater with the larval and/or juvenile stages in coastal seas (Miles et al., 2013). Spawning occurs in freshwater from late summer to winter, with exact timing dependant on many variables including latitude and temperature regimes (DAWE, 2022). They are a short-lived species, usually dying after their second year with a small proportion who may reach four or five years (Backhouse et al., 2008).
Tope	The tope (*Galeorhinus galeus*) is listed as conservation dependent under the EPBC Act. It is a world-wide distribution within temperate waters. In Australia, the species occurs in temperate coastal waters of southern Australia. They are found from Moreton Bay, in southern Queensland, to Perth, Western Australia, including offshore waters of Lord Howe Island and Tasmania (Pogonoski et al., 2002). The tope moves extensively throughout the waters of southern Australia (TSSC, 2009). This species is mainly found in demersal waters, over the continental and insular shelves, but also over the upper slopes, in depths from near shore to 550 m (Last and Stevens, 1994). Inshore areas are particularly important as birthing and nursery sites (TSSC, 2009). The main threat operating against tope sharks has been identified as historic and ongoing fishing pressure with the species commercially fished and is primarily caught in the Gillnet, Hook and Trap (GHAT) sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (SESSF) (DAWE, 2022).
Shortfin Mako	The shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The species has a circum-global distribution inhabiting tropical and temperate waters (TSSC, 2014). It is a coastal, oceanic species recorded in offshore waters all around Australia's coastline, except for the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait (TSSC, 2014). The shortfin mako is highly migratory and can travel large distances, migrating from Australian waters to areas well beyond the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone (Rogers et al., 2009). A recent study tagging sharks in southern Australian waters recorded a two metre juvenile female shortfin mako that travelled over 13,000 km in the Southern and Indian Oceans in approximately nine months (Rogers et al., 2009). However, studies suggest that dispersal may be male-biased, with females having displaying breeding-ground fidelity due to the occurrence of gene flow between basins and hemispheres (Schrey and Heist, 2003). The diet of the shortfin mako consists mainly of fish and cephalopods (Last and Stevens, 2009).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
	The shortfin mako is taken as bycatch in a number of commercial fisheries operating in Australian waters (Stevens, 2008) and is also targeted by recreational fishers especially in game fishing activities (Rogers et al., 2009). This activity is placing pressure on the population (TSSC, 2014).
Porbeagle	The porbeagle, also named mackerel shark (*Lamna nasus*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The Porbeagle is a wide-ranging, coastal and oceanic shark found in waters from southern Queensland to south-west Australia (DAWE, 2022). Primarily occupying oceanic waters and areas around the edge of the continental shelf, the species will occasionally move into coastal waters but these movements are temporary (DAWE, 2022). The species will dive to depths more than 1,300 m and is thought to be flexible in the type of habitat they use for foraging to prey upon bony fishes and cephalopods, catching prey in mid-water as well as at the seafloor (DAWE, 2022). It also conducts long-distance seasonal migrations, although the timing and details of these movements are not well understood (Saunders et al., 2011).
Grey Nurse Shark	The grey nurse shark (*Carcharias taurus*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. This species is reported to have separate and distinct populations between the east and west coast of Australia and is found mostly in inshore regions in cool temperate to sub-tropical waters on the continental shelf (DCCEEW, 2014). The east coast population is known to be distributed from the Capricornia coast (Queensland) to the New South Wales and Victorian border (DCCEEW, 2014). The west coast population is thought to be distributed from the North West Shelf off Western Australia to the Great Australian Bight (DCCEEW, 2014). Grey nurse sharks are typically found in aggregations at specific locations, near the seabed at depths of 10 m to 40 m in deep sandy or gravel filled gutters, or in rocky caves (Last and Stevens, 2009). No grey nurse shark aggregation sites are located in Victoria.
Blue Warehou	The Blue Warehou (*Seriolella brama*) is listed as conservation dependent under the EPBC Act. Globally, the blue warehou is confined to Australian and New Zealand waters (TSSC, 2015). Within the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone, the species occurs predominantly in coastal shelf, upper continental slope and seamount waters offshore from New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia (Bruce et al., 1998; Gomon, 2008). The species occurs at depths between 3 and 550 m (Bray and Gomon, 2011), although it is more abundant in waters shallower than 200 m (Gavrilov and Markina, 1979). Evidence suggests that there are perhaps two distinct stocks with samples to the east and west of the Bass Strait showing differences in spawning behaviour, larval distribution and size/age compositions (Talman et al., 2004; Bruce et al., 2002). However, results are inconclusive at this stage (Robinson et al., 2008). The blue warehou is taken in commercial fisheries working in southern Australian waters (TSSC, 2015). Historically, the species was taken as a byproduct species principally by gillnet fishers in Commonwealth managed fishing operations in southern Australian waters (AFMA, 2014). Currently, the blue warehou is caught as incidental byproduct in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery, which is managed by the Commonwealth statutory authority – the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA). The species is also commercially targeted as part of the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery, which is a multi-species and multi-gear fishery with many types and sizes of fishing vessels (DPIPWE, 2013). However, in recent years the blue warehou has not been considered a key component of the commercial catch in the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery as fishers have invested in specialising their fishing operations towards targeting other species (TSSC, 2015).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Little Gulper Shark	The little gulper shark (*Centrophorus uyato*), also known as the southern dogfish, is listed as conservation dependent. This species is a small (maximum length 112 cm), deepwater shark, endemic to Australia in habitats on the upper slops between 180 to 900 m (TSSC, 2013). The little gulper shark is thought have three distinct stocks, with an eastern stock from eastern Tasmania to the east coast of Australia, a central stock occurring from western Tasmania though the Great Australian Bight, and a western stock from the west Great Australian Bight to Mandurah (WA) (TSSC, 2013). Little gulper sharks are mainly demersal and feed on fish and invertebrates, with a core depth range of 200-800 m, but are known to undertake diel migrations to shallower nighttime feeding depths (TSSC, 2013). This species is targeted by several sectors within the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (TSSC, 2013).
Orange Roughy	The Orange Roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*) is listed as conservation dependent under the EPBC Act. In Australia, Orange Roughy are found across the southern half of the continent, from central NSW, through to southwestern Australia, including Tasmania (Kailola et al., 1993). They also occur around seamounts and ridges south of Australia and on the South Tasman and Lord Howe rises (DEW, 2007). The species is commercially fished with most Orange Roughy taken in Commonwealth waters are from 11 discrete management zones in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (SESSF) (DAWE, 2022).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.3.1 Shark Biologically Important Areas in the EMBA

Table 5-5: Description of Shark Biologically Important Areas in the EMBA

Species	Biologically Important Area	Description
White Shark	Foraging (Deen Maar, Kanowna Island)	High density foraging sites for white sharks in Victoria occur mostly around seal and sea lion colonies, and juvenile aggregation sites. Important foraging regions in the south-east of Australia include juvenile aggregation sites at Corner Inlet-Ninety Mile Beach off eastern Victoria (DSEWPaC, 2013b). Deen Maar and Kanowna Island support fur seal colonies, with white shark presence peaking between April to August at Deen Maar, coinciding with weaned seal pups entering the water (CSIRO, 2020). Presence of white sharks at Kanowna Island peak November to January, coinciding with breeding fur seals and newborn pups (Parks Victoria, n.d.-c).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

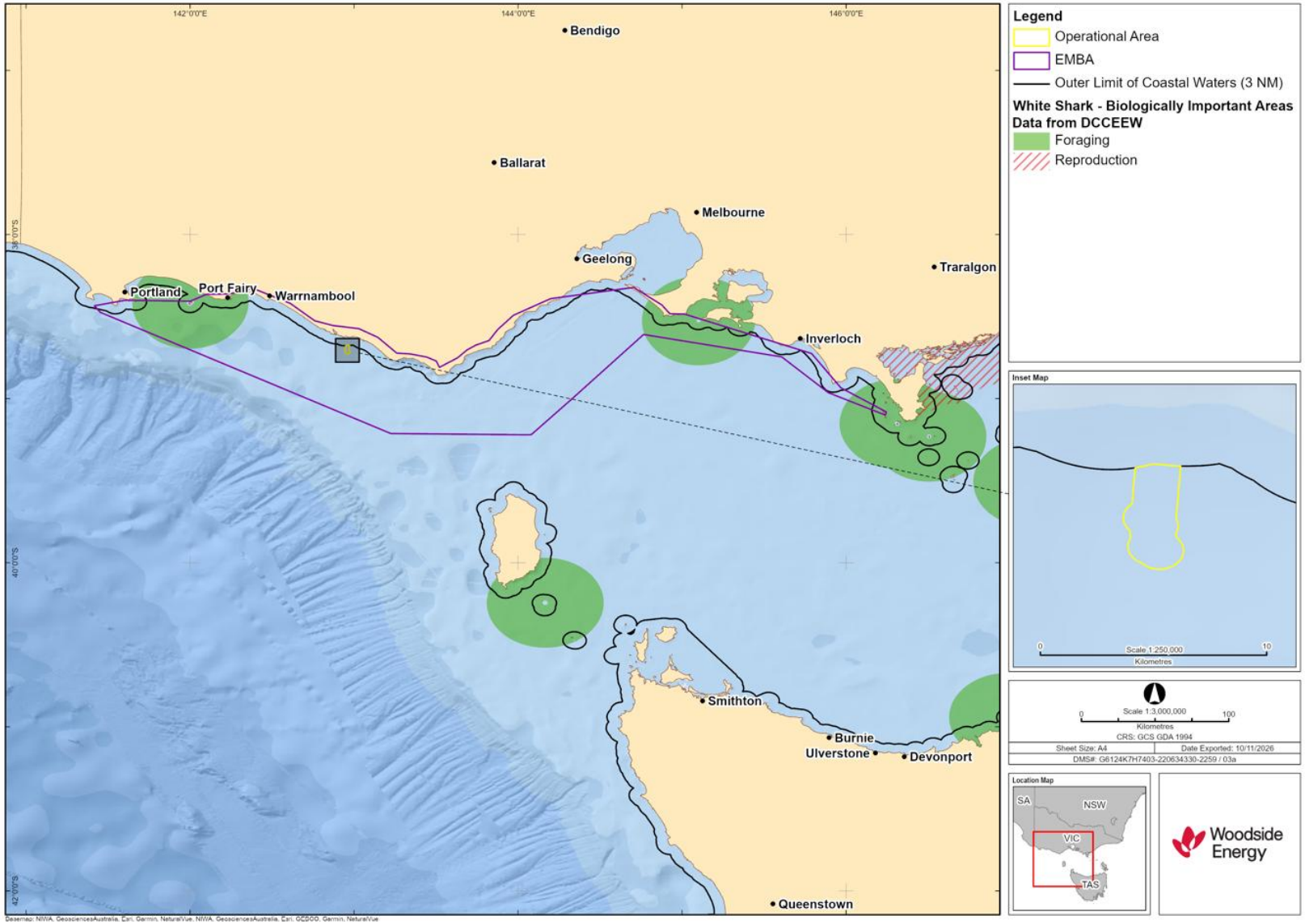


Figure 5-1: White Shark BIAs within the EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.4 Marine Reptiles

A total of three EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory marine reptile species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which all three occur in the Operational Area. There are no marine reptile BIAs or habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles within the EMBA. These species are further described in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened marine reptile species that may or are known to occur within the EMBA

Species	Description
Loggerhead Turtle	The loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. The species has a global distribution throughout tropical, sub-tropical and temperate waters and is rarely seen off the Victorian coast (Bolten and Witherington 2003; Marquez 1990). In Australia, the Loggerhead Turtle occurs in the waters of coral and rocky reefs, seagrass beds and muddy bays throughout eastern, northern and western Australia with research considering two distinct genetic stocks between the western and eastern populations (DAWE, 2022; Dutton et al., 2002). The main Australian breeding areas for loggerhead turtles are generally confined to southern Queensland and Western Australia (Cogger et al., 1993). Loggerhead turtles will migrate over distances in excess of 1,000 km but show a strong fidelity to their feeding and breeding areas (Limpus, 2008). Loggerhead turtles forage in all coastal states and the Northern Territory, but are uncommon in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania with no known loggerhead foraging areas identified in Victoria waters (DoEE, 2017).
Green Turtle	The green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. green turtles nest, forage and migrate across tropical northern Australia (DAWE, 2022). They usually occur between the 20°C isotherms, although individuals can stray into temperate waters as vagrant visitors (Cogger et al., 1993). Green turtles spend their first 5-10 years drifting on ocean currents and during this pelagic (ocean-going) phase, they are often found in association with drift lines and floating rafts of Sargassum (DAWE, 2022). There is no known nesting or foraging grounds for green turtles offshore Victoria; they occur only in limited numbers in Victoria and South Australia (DoEE, 2017).
Leatherback Turtle	The leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. The leatherback turtle is a pelagic feeder found in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate waters throughout the world (Marquez, 1990). Unlike other marine turtles, the leatherback turtle utilises cold water foraging areas, with the species recorded feeding in the coastal waters of all Australian States, including offshore Victoria and Tasmania (Hamann et al., 2006). The SEMR is an important feeding area for the Leatherback turtle with the species commonly found foraging in the Bass Strait (DAWE, 2022; DoEE, 2017). The species is highly pelagic, venturing close to shore mainly during the nesting season (Sarti Martinez, 2000). However, no major nesting has been recorded in Australia, with isolated nesting recorded in Queensland and the Northern Territory (DAWE, 2022).

5.5 Marine Mammals

A total of 11 EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory marine reptile species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA, of which eight occur in the Operational Area. These species are further described in Table 5-7. The EMBA overlaps a migration and reproduction BIA for southern right whales and foraging BIA for the pygmy blue whale (Figure 5-2), described in Table 5-8. Habitat critical to the survival of the species for southern right whales occurs within the EMBA (Figure 5-4) and is further described in Table 5-9.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 5-7: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened marine mammal species that may or are known to occur within the EMBA

Species	Description
Sei Whale	Sei whales (*Balaenoptera borealis*) are listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. They are considered a cosmopolitan species, ranging from polar to tropical waters, but tend to be found more offshore than other species of large whales (DAWE, 2022). Sei Whales have been infrequently recorded in Australian waters and the similarity in appearance between the Sei Whale and Bryde's Whale may have resulted on some confusion about occurrence (Bannister et al., 1996; DAWE, 2022). However, on a number of occasions the Sei Whale has been sighted in the Otway region with calves and for feeding, particularly on the continental shelf in the Bonney Upwelling (Miller et al., 2012) where opportunistic feeding has been observed between November and May (Gill et al., 2015). The species migrates between Australian waters and Antarctic feeding areas but there is insufficient data outside of observations in the proximity of the Bonney Upwelling during summer and autumn months (Gill, 2002).
Blue Whale	Blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*) are listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. There four sub-species of Blue Whale, two of these occur within Australian waters, the southern (or 'true' blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus intermedia*) and the 'pygmy' blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda*) (DoE, 2015). As with other baleen whales, they generally migrate between breeding grounds at lower latitudes where both mating and calving takes place during the winter, and feeding grounds at higher latitudes during the summer and have overlapping but different spatial distributions (DoE, 2015). Blue whale habitat is variable between the two sub-species found in Australian waters. The Antarctic blue whale tends to remain at higher latitudes and migrate to lower latitudes for feeding, breeding and calving during the Australian summer, whilst some remain within the Antarctic waters year-round (Branch, 2007; Širovic et al., 2009). In comparison, the pygmy blue whale habitat is more diverse, expanding throughout the Indian Ocean, with individuals moving between Australia and the warmer waters of Indonesia (Branch et al. 2007, Double et al. 2014). The Bonney Upwelling (Section 7.1) is a foraging biologically important area for Pygmy Blue Whales and it is located within the EMBA (Section 5.5.1). Long-term monitoring of pygmy blue whales associated with the Bonney Upwelling by the Blue Whale Study, available via the Atlas of Living Australia (n.d.), indicates that pygmy blue whale sightings are concentrated between Warrnambool and the border between Victoria and South Australia. These observations are concentrated to the west of VIC/L22 and VIC/PL33. The Atlas of Living Australia (n.d.) blue whale sighting dataset includes over 600 blue whale sightings, the closest of which was approximately 5 km from VIC/L22. The distribution of blue whales shown in Figure 5-2 aligns well with foraging habitat modelling published by Ferreira et al. (2024). This modelling used satellite tagging data, bathymetry and environmental variables to predict occurrence of pygmy blue whales. Work by Branch et al. (2023) to model blue whale populations using historical whaling catch data and subsequent passive acoustic monitoring data also indicated blue whales are seasonally abundant in the Bonney Upwelling during summer months.
Fin Whale	The fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The fin whale is considered a cosmopolitan species and occur from polar to tropical waters, but rarely in inshore waters (DAWE, 2022). The species distribution in Australian waters is known primarily from aerial surveys, stranding events and whaling records (DAWE, 2022). Due to scarcity of sighting records, the distribution cannot be accurately determined although it is thought to be present along the western coast of Australia, southern Australia around to Tasmania. The Australian Antarctic waters are important feeding grounds but there are no known mating or calving areas in Australian waters (Morrice et al., 2004). Sightings of fin whales feeding in the Bonney Upwelling area in summer and autumn months indicate that this area is also a potentially important feeding ground (Morrice et al., 2004).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Pygmy Right Whale	The pygmy right whale (*Caperea marginata*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. There is little known about this species with few sightings recorded (Kemper, 2002). In Australia, they have been recorded between 32°S and 47°S, but are not uniformly spread around the coast, with the distribution on the considered to be limited by the Leeuwin and East Australian currents (Kemper, 2002).
Southern Right Whale	The southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. The species is a seasonal visitor to the Australian coast, arriving between May and November (occasionally as early as April and as late as November) and recorded in the coastal waters of all Australian states (Bannister et al., 1996). More common between Sydney and Perth, the species generally occupy shallow sheltered bays that offer protection from south westerly weather, within 2 km of the shore and in water depth of less than 10 m (Charlton, 2017). Southern Right Whales migrate from their summer feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean to calve and breed in warmer coastal waters (DoE, 2015). The species are known to regularly aggregate for breeding and calving off of Warrnambool, Victoria, with calving areas tending to be very close to the shore. The known calving and aggregation areas in the south-east region are Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Port Campbell and Portland (Victoria), and Encounter Bay (South Australia) (DAWE, 2022), with a reproduction BIA identified within the EMBA (Section 5.5.1). Southern Right Whales are known to occur within the Operational Area, with breeding known to occur in the EMBA. Migration and reproduction BIAs have been identified for this species within the Operational Area (only migration) and EMBA (migration and reproduction) (Section 5.5.1). The EMBA overlaps habitat critical to the survival for the southern right whale, which has been identified as all reproductive BIAs across the species range (DCCEEW, 2024) (Section 5.5.2).
Dusky Dolphin	The dusky dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act and occurs mostly in temperate and sub-Antarctic zones (DAWE, 2022). In Australia, the dusky dolphin has been sighted in southern Australia from WA to Tasmania (Gill et al., 2000). The area of occupancy is unknown, but it is considered to primarily inhabit inshore waters but may also move offshore to seek out colder waters in summer months (DAWE, 2022).
Humpback Whale	The humpback whale (*Megaptera novaengliae*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. The species was listed in the vulnerable category prior to the commencement of the EPBC Act and was listed as vulnerable under Schedule 1 of the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992. However, the Humpback Whale is no longer eligible for inclusion in any category of the list and is eligible for deletion from the listing (DAWE, 2022) after it was deemed that the species has made a major recovery. Humpback whales are found in all ocean basins worldwide. Across this range there are multiple sub-populations with two sub-populations occurring within Australian waters; the west coast population and the east coast population (Scmitt et al., 2014). The species migrates north from their Antarctic feeding grounds, reaching the waters of the South-east Marine Region in April and May (DoE, 2015). Immature individuals and lactating females arrive first, followed by non-pregnant females arriving last. Breeding and calving takes place between mid-August and early September when the southern migration starts. The southern migration occurs in the South-east Marine Region from October to December (DoE, 2015). In Australian waters, migration occurs in close proximity to the coast (DoE, 2015). Although feeding is primarily undertaken in their Antarctic feeding grounds, there is growing evidence that humpback whales may feed on migration. This is thought to primarily be opportunistic and forms only a small portion of their nutritional requirements (Thiele et al., 2004). Some feeding has been observed in Australia's coastal waters on various occasions throughout the South-east Marine Region (DoE, 2015).
Australian Sea-lion	The Australian sea-lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. The Australian sea-lion is the only pinniped endemic to Australia (Strahan, 1983). The breeding range extends from Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia, to the Pages Island, east of Kangaroo Island, South Australia (DAWE, 2022). Breeding colonies occur on islands or remote sections of coastline. Over 66 breeding

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
	colonies have been recorded: 28 in WA and 38 in SA (DAWE, 2022). The Australian sea-lion exhibits high site fidelity and little movement of females between colonies have been observed, even between those separated by short distances (Campbell et al., 2008). Australian sea-lions use a wide variety of habitats for breeding sites (called rookeries), and during the non-breeding season, for haul-out sites (DAWE, 2022). Onshore habitats used include exposed islands and reefs, rocky terrain, sandy beaches and vegetate for dunes and swales (DAWE, 2022). They feed on a wide variety of prey, including cephalopods, fish, sharks, rock lobsters and sea birds (Gales & Cheal, 1992; Ling, 1992).
Killer Whale	The killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act and is the largest member of the dolphin family. The killer whale is probably the most cosmopolitan of all cetaceans and may be seen in any marine region. Killer whales occur throughout all oceans and contiguous seas, from equatorial regions to the polar pack ice zones, and may even ascend rivers. However, they are most numerous in coastal waters and cooler regions where productivity is high (Dahlheim and Heyning, 1999; Jefferson et al., 1993). In Australia, killer whales are recorded from all states, with concentrations reported around Tasmania. Sightings are also frequent in South Australia and Victoria, most often along the continental slope and on the shelf (Ling 1991; DAWE, 2022). As apex predators, killer whales feed on a variety of prey, including fish, birds and mammals with reports of attacks on dolphins, whales, dugongs and sea lions (Saulitis et al., 2000; Bannister et al., 1996). They are known to make seasonal migrations, and may follow regular migratory pathways; however little information is available for Australian killer whales (DAWE, 2022). This species has been identified as likely to occur within the operational area and EMBA.
Sperm Whale	Sperm whales (*Phyester macrocephalus*) are listed migratory under the EPBC Act. This species is gregarious, living in pods of up to 50 individuals, with some males solitary which is commonly occurring in high latitudes (above 40°N) (DoE, 2026e). Sperm whales are cosmopolitan species, occurring most commonly in submarine canyons at the edges of the continental shelf as well as off volcanic and oceanic islands where water depths exceed 200 m (DoE, 2026e). This species inhabits offshore areas with water depths of 600 m or more and are less common in waters with depths of less than 300 m (DoE, 2026e). Concentrations of whales typically occur at steep inclines of the seabed from great depth, thought to be associate with high concentrations of food in areas of upwelling (DoE, 2026e). In Australian waters, sperm whales have been recorded occurring with all states. Females and juvenile males are restricted to warmer waters (north of 45°S), while older males may travel to and from colder waters to the edge of the Antarctic icepack (DoE, 2026e).
Antarctic Minke Whale	Antarctic minke whales (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*) are listed migratory under the EPBC Act and are distributed throughout the Southern Hemisphere from 55°S to the Antarctic ice-edge during austral summer months (DoE, 2026a). The species is thought to occur off the continental shelf. Antarctic minke whales undergo migration between the summer Antarctic feeding grounds and winter sub-tropical to tropical breeding grounds (DoE, 2026a). This species primarily feeds on Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) (DoE, 2026b).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.5.1 Whale Biologically Important Areas

Table 5-8: Whale Biologically Important Areas within the EMBA

Species	Biologically Important Area	Description
Pygmy Blue Whale	Foraging area (Annual high use area) (Between Cape Otway and Robe, the Bonney Upwelling is a well described pygmy blue whale feeding area)	Biologically important foraging areas for the blue whale are unique areas where oceanographic processes allow for high enough krill densities to sustain the significant prey requirements of this species (DoE, 2015). The area between Robe (SA) and Cape Otway (Vic) are both part of the Bonney Upwelling system, a seasonal upwelling which is further described in Section 7.1. The Pygmy Blue Whale aggregates within the upwelling area, in relatively shallow shelf waters enriched by seasonal cold water upwelling driven by south-east winds. Aggregation in the Bonney Upwelling between the Great Australian Bight and Bass Strait occurs November to May (Gill et al., 2011). This upwelling event allows whales to feed on abundant krill surface swarms (DAWE, 2022).
Southern Right Whale	Migration (April to October)	Biologically important migration areas are known or likely to be regularly or repeatedly used by individuals or aggregations of a species for undertaking seasonal or temporal movements to functionally important areas (DCCEEW, 2024). Southern Right Whales migrate from their summer feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean to calve and breed in warmer coastal waters (DoE, 2015). It is suggested that counter-clockwise migration between foraging and breeding areas occurs, where whales from the south-western population travel north to south-eastern Australian waters before traveling west to their calving grounds (DCCEEW, 2024).
	Reproduction (May to September)	Whales occupy shallow coastal waters to calve and nurse their young between May and September, with the peak period of abundance occurring in late July and August (DCCEEW, 2024). Southern right whales show strong site fidelity to breeding areas (DCCEEW, 2024). One established calving and nursery ground identified is at Logans Beach at Warrnambool in south-west Victoria (Watson, et al. 2021). The spatial distribution and location of mating is not well understood but does not exclusively occur within the reproductive areas (DCCEEW, 2024).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

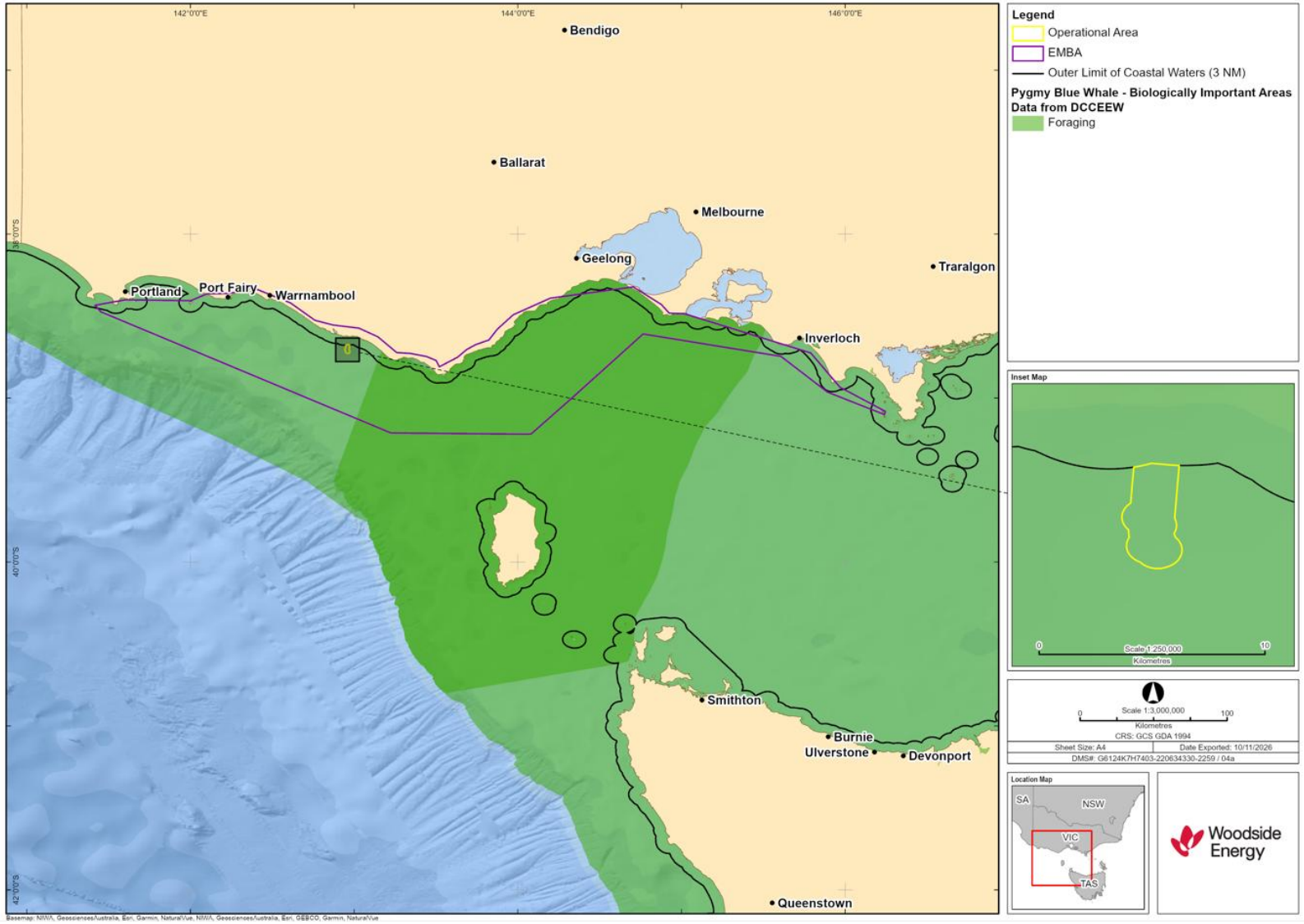


Figure 5-2: BIAs for Pygmy Blue Whales within the EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

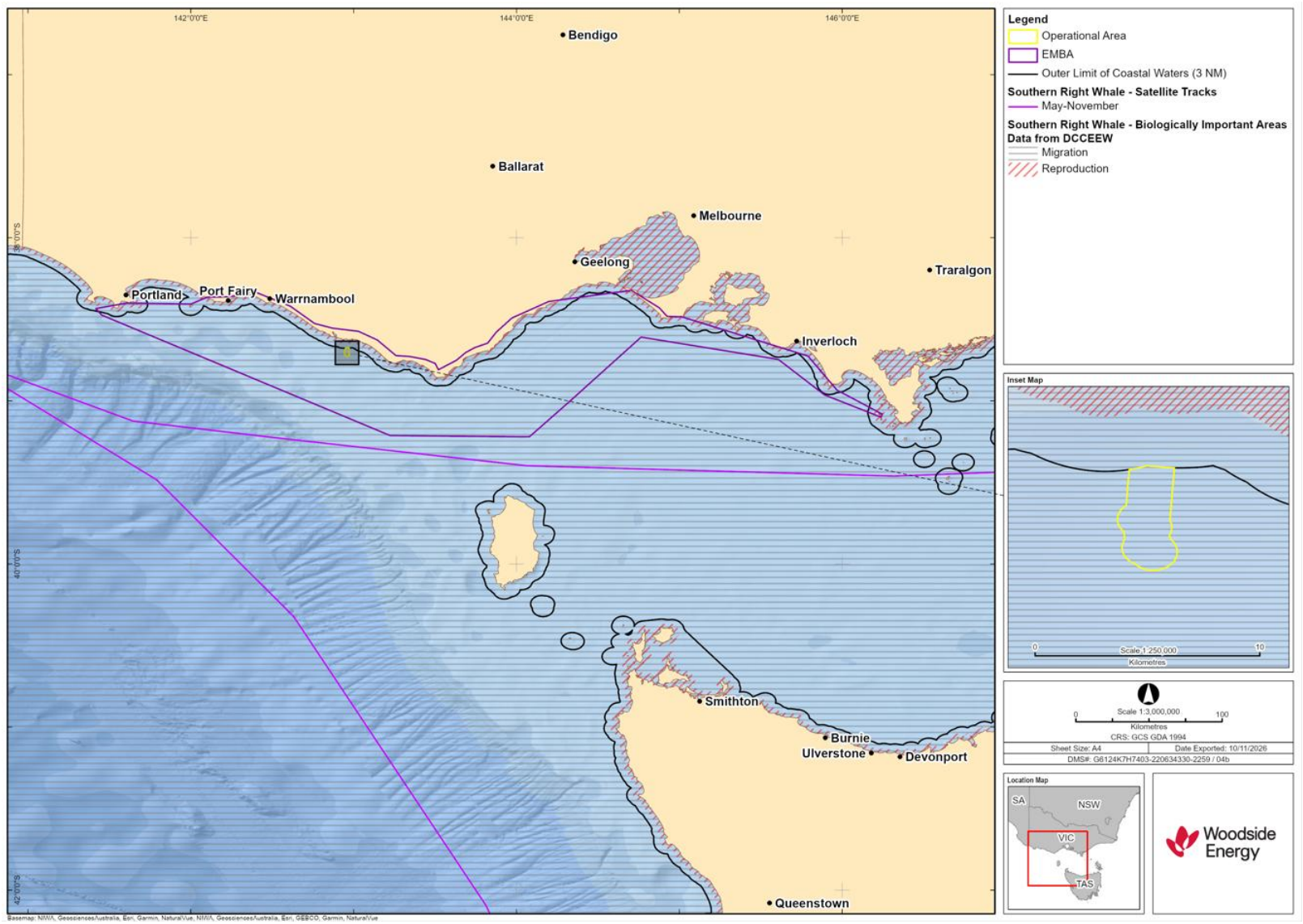


Figure 5-3: BIAs for Southern Right Whales within the EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.5.2 Habitat Critical to the Survival for the Southern Right Whale

Table 5-9: Habitat Critical to the Survival for the Southern Right Whale within the EMBA

Species	Habitat Critical to the Survival	Description
Southern Right Whale	Reproduction (May to September)	Reproduction BIAs have been identified as habitat critical to the survival of southern right whales due to (DCCEEW, 2024): • meeting species essential life cycle requirements for reproduction (e.g. mating, calving and nursing) and reproduction is known to occur at that location; • a level of occupancy by individual breeding females at these locations of multiple days in any given year, and across multiple years, for long-term maintenance of the species, and • they are critical for recovery of the southern right whale in terms of expanding habitat occupancy and contributing to the maintenance of genetic diversity as site fidelity may lead to small-scale genetic differences. Reproduction BIAS (classified as habitat critical to the survival) for the southern right whale are described in described in Table 5-8 and shown in Figure 5-4.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

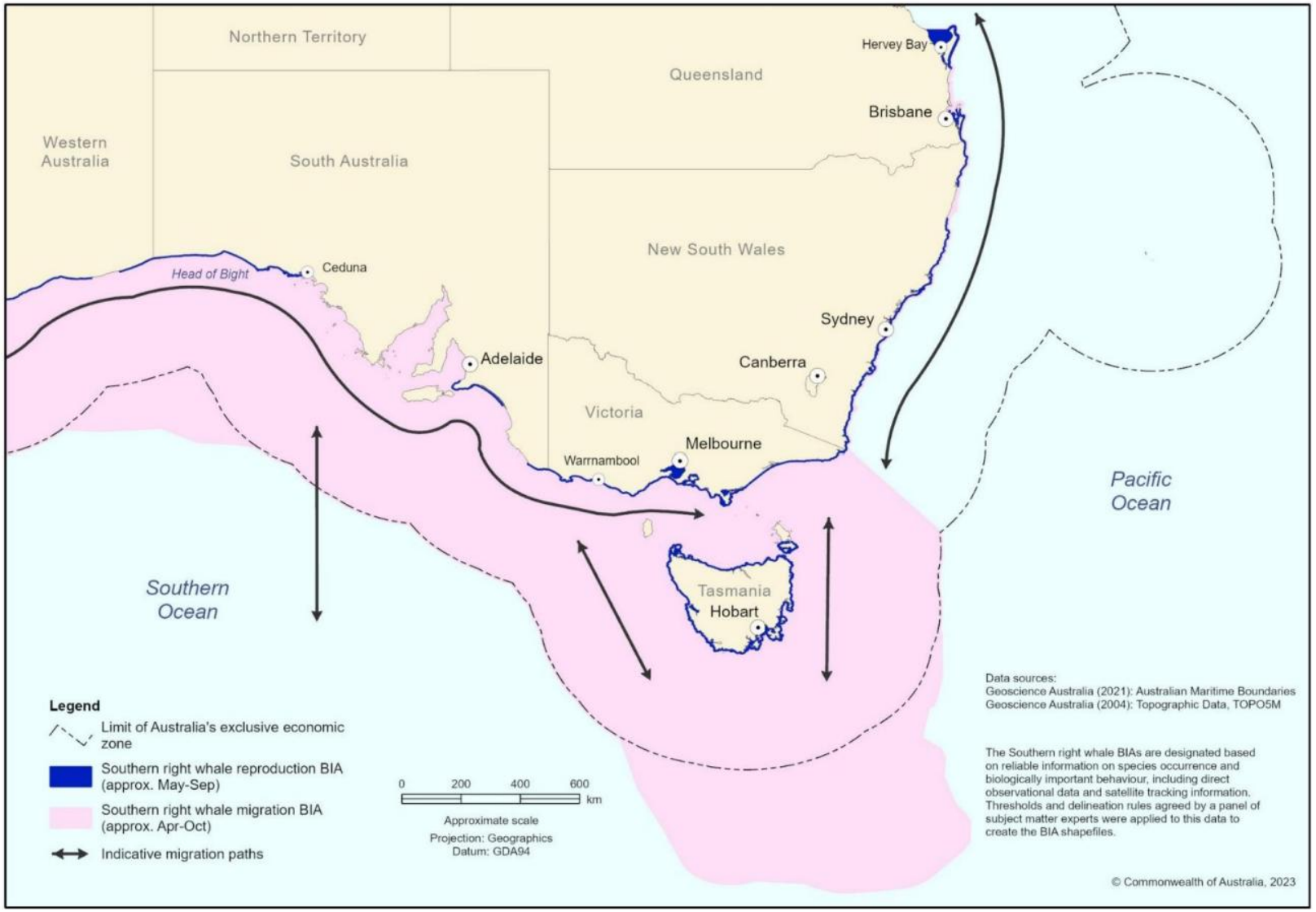


Figure 5-4: Southern right whale BIAs and Habitat Critical to the Survival (reproduction BIA) in eastern Australia [Source: DCCEEW, 2024]

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.6 Seabirds and migratory shorebirds

A total of 60 EPBC Act listed threatened and migratory seabirds and migratory shorebird species have been identified to potentially occur within the EMBA. These species are further described in Table 5-10. The EMBA overlaps 12 foraging BIAs for seabirds and shorebirds including the antipodean albatross, black-browed albatross, Buller's albatross, Campbell albatross, common diving petrel, Indian yellow-nosed albatross, wandering albatross, short tailed shearwater and shy albatross (Figure 5-5 to Figure 5-16), further described in Table 5-11.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 5-10: Information on the EPBC-listed threatened seabird and/or migratory shorebird species that may or are likely to occur within the EMBA

Species	Description
Antipodean Albatross	The antipodean albatross (*Diomedea antipodensis*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. Antipodean albatrosses are a subspecies of the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) and are often difficult to distinguish. Adult wandering albatrosses are significantly larger, however juvenile antipodean albatrosses are very similar to juvenile wandering albatrosses. The antipodean albatross is endemic to New Zealand and breeds on islands in the New Zealand subantarctic with egg-laying during the austral summer and fledging from December to March (ACAP, 2011). The species forages widely in open water in the south-west Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean and the Tasman Sea, notably off the coast of New South Wales (NSW) (Elliott and Walker, 2005; Environment Australia, 2001; Garnett and Crowley, 2000). A foraging BIA has also been identified for the Antipodean Albatross in the EMBA (Section 5.6.1).
Australasian Bittern	The Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. It is a large, stocky, thin-necked, heron-like bird (TSSC, 2019). In Australia, the population can be divided into two sub-populations, the south-eastern and south-western sub-populations. The south-eastern Australasian Bittern occurs from south-east Queensland to south-east South Australia as far as the Adelaide Region, southern Eyre Peninsula, Tasmania and in the southwest of Western Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1990; Garnett et al., 2011). The diet of the Australasian bittern includes aquatic animals such as small fish, frogs, freshwater crayfish, spiders, insects and small reptiles. Breeding occurs from October to February (TSSC, 2019).
Australian Fairy Tern	The Australian fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Within Australia, the fairy tern occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia; occurring as far north as the Dampier Archipelago near Karratha. The sub-species has been known from NSW in the past, but it is unknown if it persists there (Birdlife International 2010; Garnett and Crowley 2000). Breeding occurs between October to February on continental islands, coral cays, on sandy islands and beaches inside estuaries, and on open sandy beaches (DAWE, 2022).
Australian Painted Snipe	The Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. The Australian painted snipe is a wading shorebird that has been recorded at wetlands in all states of Australia. It is most common in eastern Australia, where it has been recorded at scattered locations throughout much of Queensland, NSW, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia. It is generally seen singly or in pairs, or less often in small flocks (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).
Bar-tailed Godwit	The bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa laponica*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is a large wader slightly bigger and stockier than the black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*). They have been recorded in coastal areas of all Australian states. It is widespread in the Torres Strait and along the east and south-east coasts of Queensland, NSW and Victoria, including the offshore islands. The bar-tailed Godwit is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. It is found often around beds of seagrass and, sometimes, in nearby saltmarsh (Marchant & Higgins 1993). This godwit species breeds in the Northern Hemisphere and moves south for the Northern Hemisphere winter. They usually forage near the edge of water or in shallow water, preferring soft mud, mainly in estuaries and harbours. They have been known to forage among mangroves, coral reefs and rock platforms.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Black-browed Albatross	The black-browed albatross (*Thalassarche melanophris*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. It has a circumpolar distribution and is found over Antarctic, subantarctic and sub-tropical waters (DoE, 2015). Breeding occurs within Australian waters on Heard Island, McDonald Islands, Macquarie Island and Bishop and Clerk Islets. Individuals are mostly confined to sub-Antarctic and Antarctic waters surrounding these islands in the breeding season. The population migrates northward towards the end of the breeding season and the species is common in the non-breeding period at the continental shelf and shelf-break of South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, western and eastern Bass Strait and NSW. Individuals are also observed at these times in lesser numbers at the continental shelf break of southern and south-western WA (DAWE, 2022). A foraging BIA has been identified for the Black-browed Albatross in the EMBA (Section 5.6.1).
Blue Petrel	The blue petrel (*Halobaena caerulea*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The blue petrel has a circumpolar distribution ranging from the pack ice to 30° S (DAWE, 2022). It breeds on offshore stacks near Macquarie Island (500-600 breeding pairs), laying eggs in October with fledglings in February (DAWE, 2022).
Blue-winged Parrot	The blue-winged parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*), listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act, is primarily a terrestrial species but migrates across the Bass Strait annually in winter (DCCEEW, 2023a). The species inhabits coastal, sub-coastal and inland habitats within semi-arid zones, favouring grasslands or grassy woodlands and wetlands (DCCEEW, 2024). The blue-winged parrot breeds in Tasmania, south-eastern South Australia and southern Victoria during spring and summer, occupying eucalypt forests and woodlands (DCCEEW, 2024). Migration to Tasmania occurs in autumn (DCCEEW, 2024).
Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross	The Buller's albatross (*Thalassarche bulleri*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The species breed in New Zealand but are regular visitors to Australian waters (DAWE, 2022). This species is marine and pelagic, inhabiting subtropical and subantarctic waters of the southern Pacific Ocean (Marchant & Higgins, 1990) and mainly present around Tasmania from January to April (Environment Australia, 2001). Buller's Albatross feeds mostly on squid, supplemented by fish, krill and tunicates (Marchant & Higgins 1990). The EMBA is recognised as overlapping a foraging BIA for the species (Section 5.6.1).
Campbell Albatross	The Campbell albatross (*Thalassarche melanophris impavida*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The Campbell albatross is a sub-species of the Black-browed Albatross and is a non-breeding visitor to Australian waters. The Campbell albatross only breeds on Campbell Island, south of New Zealand with breeding occurring annually from early August to May (ACAP, 2011). The population migrates northward towards the end of the breeding season and the species is common during the non-breeding period in continental shelf waters around Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands (DAWE, 2022). The Campbell Albatross has a foraging BIA that overlaps the EMBA (Section 5.6.1).
Common Greenshank	The common greenshank (*Tringa negularia*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is a heavily built, elegant wader, seen singly or in small to large flocks (sometimes with hundreds) in a variety of coastal and inland wetlands (Higgins & Davies, 1996). It does not breed in Australia; however, the species occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia (Higgins & Davies, 1996).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Common Sandpiper	The common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. Found along all coastlines of Australia and in many areas inland, the Common Sandpiper is widespread in small numbers, although most concentrated in northern and western Australia (DAWE, 2022). The species inhabits a wide range of coastal wetlands, and is most often found around the muddy margins, mangroves and rocky shores (DAWE, 2022). Their diet consists of bivalves, crustaceans, and a variety of insects and are mostly found in coastal and inland locations.
Curlew Sandpiper	The curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) is a listed as critically endangered and migratory shorebird under the EPBC Act. Curlew sandpiper breeding grounds occur in Siberia and they reach the northern shores of Australia in late August and early September (Higgins & Davies, 1996). Curlew sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast. This species forages mainly on invertebrates, including worms, molluscs, crustaceans, and insects, as well as seeds.
Double-banded Plover	The double-banded plover (*Charadrius bicinctus*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. The double-banded plover can be found in both coastal and inland areas. During the non-breeding season, it is common in eastern and southern Australia, mainly between the Tropic of Capricorn and western Eyre Peninsula, with occasional records in northern Queensland and Western Australia (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The double-banded plover is found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture. It occurs on muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries and rivers. The species is sometimes associated with coastal lagoons, inland saltlakes and saltworks. It is also found on seagrass beds, especially Zostera, which, when exposed at low tide, remain heavily saturated or have numerous water-filled depressions. This species sometimes utilises kelp beds (R.J. Pierce in Marchant & Higgins 1993; DAWE, 2022).
Eastern Curlew	The eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) is listed as a critically endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. Within Australia, this shorebird has a primarily coastal distribution and is found in all states, particularly the north, east, and south-east regions including Tasmania. They have a continuous distribution from Barrow Island and Dampier Archipelago, through the Kimberley and along the Northern Territory, Queensland, and NSW coasts and the islands of Torres Strait. They are patchily distributed elsewhere. The eastern curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. They are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, and sometimes use the mangroves. This shorebird is carnivorous, mainly eating crustaceans (including crabs, shrimps and prawns), small molluscs, as well as some insects.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Eastern Hooded Plover	The eastern hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The species is widely dispersed on or near sandy beaches in south-eastern Australia with a range that extends from Jervis Bay in NSW to Fowlers Bay in South Australia and includes Tasmania and various offshore islands such as Kangaroo Island, King Island and Flinders Island (Marchant & Higgins, 1993; Garnett et al., 2011). It occurs in low densities in Victoria, which has about 570 individuals. Hooded plovers may be observed singly, in pairs, family groups or flocks on ocean beaches, creek mouths and inlet entrances. It may also occur on near-coastal saline and freshwater lakes and lagoons, tidal bays and estuaries, on rock platforms, or on rocky or sandy reefs close to shore (Marchant & Higgins, 1993; Garnett et al., 2011). The hooded plover is a largely sedentary species and maintains relatively constant territories from year to year, with 95% moving over distances of less than 20 km (Weston et al., 2009). The diet of hooded plovers consists of polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, turions and seeds. Foraging occurs during day and night at all levels of the beach, from the water's edge to the base of the fore-dune, and on lagoons and saltpans (Marchant & Higgins, 1993; Weston, 2003).
Fairy Prion (southern)	The fairy prion (southern) (*Pachyptila turtur subantarctica*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. It breeds on Macquarie Island, Langdon Point, Davis Point and Bishop and Clerk islands (Garnett and Crowley, 2000). There are 80 to 250 breeding pairs in Australia and a global population of ~80,000 (DAWE, 2022). Some individuals migrate towards New Zealand and southern Australia in winter.
Flesh-footed Shearwater	The flesh-footed shearwater (*Ardenna carneipes*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is a large broad-winged shearwater that typically forages over continental shelves / slopes and occasionally inshore waters. It is a trans-equatorial migrant widely distributed across the south-western Pacific during breeding season (early September to early May) with the distribution of the shearwater is mainly off southern Australia migrating between breeding colonies in the southern Indian and south-western to north-western Pacific Ocean (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The species breeds in burrows on sloping ground in coastal forest, scrubland, shrubland or grassland, the majority of which lie off the coast of southern Western Australia, with the remaining being Smith Island (SA) and Lord Howe Island. The flesh-footed Shearwater feeds on small fish, cephalopod molluscs (squid, cuttlefish, nautilus and argonauts), crustaceans (barnacles and shrimp), other soft-bodied invertebrates (such as Velella) and offal. The species forages almost entirely at sea and very rarely on land.
Fork-tailed Swift	The fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is a medium to large swift that migrates between Australia and its breeding grounds in Siberia. The swift usually arrives in Australia around October and departs in April, passing via Indonesia (Higgins, 1999). Whilst in Australia the swift is highly mobile occurring mostly over inland plains but also coastal areas, over cliffs and on beaches.
Gibson's Albatross	Gibsons albatross (*Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni*), listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act, occupies marine, pelagic and aerial habitats (DoE, 2026c). Gibson's albatross have been recorded foraging between Coffs Harbour, NSW, and Wilson's Promontory, Victoria (DoE, 2026c). This species visits Australian waters around May to October while foraging during the non-breeding season, with breeding occurring biennially on Adams and Auckland Island, New Zealand (DoE, 2026c).
Gould's Petrel	Gould's petrel (*Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and is endemic to Australia (DEC, 2006). The species exclusively breeds on islands off the coast of Port Stephens, NSW, between September to November (DEC, 2006). There is limited information on the non-breeding range and feeding areas of this species, but it is thought that foraging occurs in the Tasman Sea (DEC, 2006).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Greater Crested Tern	The greater crested tern (*Thalassarche bergii*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The greater crested tern inhabits tropical and subtropical coastlines and forages in the shallow waters of lagoons, coral reefs, bay, harbours, inlets and estuaries; along sandy, rocky, coral or muddy shores; on rocky outcrops in open sea; in mangrove swamps; and in offshore and pelagic waters (Higgins & Davies, 1996). The greater crested tern usually feeds from the surface of the sea to less than 1 m water depth but can also forage well out to sea. Its diet consists predominantly of pelagic fish, although it will also feed on crustaceans, insects and hatchling turtles opportunistically. The crested tern shows a preference for nesting on offshore islands, low-lying coral reefs, low-lying coral reefs, sandy or rocky coastal islets, coastal spits and lagoon mudflats.
Greater Sand Plover	The greater sand plover (*Charadrius leschenaultia*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. This plover breeds in China, Mongolia and Russia, and spends the non-breeding season along coasts from Japan through South-east Asia to Australasia, (Bamford et al., 2008). Non-breeding birds occur along all Australian coasts, especially in the north for the greater sand plover. Non-breeding birds forage on beaches, saltmarshes, coastal bays and estuaries, and feed on marine invertebrates including molluscs, worms, crustaceans and insects (Marchant & Higgins 1993 in Garnet et al., 2011). The species typically roosts higher up the beach well above the high water mark of sand spits, rocky lagoons or salt marsh.
Grey-headed Albatross	The grey-headed albatross (*Thalassarche chrysostoma*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. In Australian territory, grey-headed Albatross breed on the southern and western flanks of Petrel Peak, Macquarie Island (Copson, 1988). The grey-headed albatross has bred in this same restricted area on Macquarie Island for at least the past 30 years (Terauds et al., 2005). This nesting area has been included on the EPBC Act register of Critical Habitat. Macquarie Island is classified as a World Heritage Area, a Biosphere reserve and a National Estate property. The entire island is also classified as a Tasmanian Nature Reserve and is managed by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service. Breeding and non-breeding birds disperse widely across the Southern Ocean, at more southerly latitudes in summer than in winter, when they frequent the waters off southern Australia and New Zealand (Marchant & Higgins, 1990; Waugh et al., 1999a). Most Australian records come from south and west of Tasmania, occasionally in Victorian waters, rarely in South Australia and Western Australia, and only as a vagrant in NSW. It has only been recorded once in southern Queensland (DEWHA, 2009a; Marchant & Higgins, 1990). The grey-headed albatross is marine, pelagic and migratory. Its habitat includes subantarctic, subtropical, and occasionally Antarctic waters in the Pacific, Indian, Atlantic and Southern Oceans (DAWE, 2022).
Grey-tailed Tattler	The grey-tailed tattler (*Tringa brevipes*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. This medium-sized wader is found in most coastal regions in Australia, but primarily in the north. The species is rarely recorded in Victoria, however sightings have been reported in Gippsland, and east of McLaughlans Beach. The largest populations in Victoria are located at Corner Inlet, west to Western Port and Port Phillip Bays. It has occasionally been sighted on the west coast near Killarney, Port Fairy and Discovery Bay. Sightings have also been reported at Sperm Whale Head (Higgins & Davies, 1996). The bird is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or intertidal mudflats. Their diet consists primarily of worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and occasionally fish. The grey-tailed tattler breeds in Siberia and moves south for the boreal winter, arriving in Australia around August and departing for its breeding grounds by early or mid-April.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Indian Yellow-Nosed Albatross	The Indian yellow-nosed albatross (*Thalassarche carteri*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. This species forages mostly in the southern Indian Ocean where it is particularly abundant off WA. The species primarily breeds on the French subantarctic islands and on South Africa's Prince Edward Islands (DoE, 2015). In breeding and non-breeding seasons, the species concentrates over the productive waters of continental shelves, often at coastal upwellings and the boundaries of currents (DAWE, 2022). Eggs are laid in September-October with fledging in March-April (DoE, 2015). A foraging BIA was identified for the Indian yellow-nosed albatross within the EMBA (Section 5.6.1).
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. It is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia, preferring to breed in Japan and far eastern Russia during the northern summer and then migrating to Australia, where it remains for the duration of the northern winter (DAWE, 2022). The species has been recorded along the east coast of Australia from Cape York Peninsula through to south-eastern South Australia and is widespread in Tasmania and found in all regions of Victoria except for the north-west (DAWE, 2022). Often the distribution of Latham's snipe is fragmented due to the fragmentation of preferred habitat, that being freshwater wetlands (DAWE, 2022). The species is an omnivore, feeding on seeds and other plant material as well as insects, worms and occasionally molluscs, isopods and centipedes (Frith et al., 1977; Todd, 2000).
Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover	The lesser sand plover (*Charadrius mongolus*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. Within Australia, the lesser sand-plover is widespread in coastal regions, and has been recorded in all states. The species does not breed in Australia. They roost near foraging areas, on beaches, banks, spits and banks of sand or shells, and occasionally on rocky spits, islets or reefs (DAWE, 2022). The lesser sand plover was identified as known to roost within the EMBA.
Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel	The little curlew (*Numenius minutus*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The little curlew is most often found feeding in coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats of estuaries or beaches on sheltered coasts, mown lawns, gardens, recreational areas, ovals, racecourses and verges of roads and airstrips are also used (Higgins & Davies 1996). The little curlew rarely occurs in Victoria, but has been recorded east of Wilson's Promontory and at Lake Tyers, Lake Wellington and Shallow Inlet, around Port Phillip Bay, and also from lakes in the western Victoria and in the region of Mystic Park (Higgins & Davies 1996).
Little Tern	The little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The Australian breeding population can be divided into two major subpopulations: a northern subpopulation that breeds across northern Australia, and an eastern subpopulation that breeds on the eastern and south-eastern coast of the mainland and northern and eastern Tasmania, occasionally extending as far west as western Victoria and south-eastern South Australia (DAWE, 2022). Breeding for the eastern subpopulation occurs during in the austral spring-summer with nesting taking place in their preferred habitat of sand-splits, banks, ridges or islets in sheltered coastal environments (DAWE, 2022). Little Terns forage in shallow waters of estuaries, coastal lagoons and lakes, frequently over channels next to spits and banks or entrances, and often close to breeding colonies. They also forage along open coasts, especially around bars off the entrances to rivers and lagoons, less often at sea, and usually within 50 m of shore (DAWE, 2022). They feed mainly on small fish, crustaceans, insects, annelids and molluscs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank	The marsh sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The marsh sandpiper breeds from eastern Europe to eastern Siberia. The Marsh Sandpiper is found on coastal and inland wetlands throughout Australia. In Victoria, most are found in Port Phillip Bay, but also Gippsland, Westernport Bay and the Western Districts (DAWE, 2022). The marsh sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands where they also forage for insects, molluscs and crustaceans in shallow water (DAWE, 2022).
Northern Buller's Albatross	Northern Buller's albatross (*Thalassarche bulleri platei*), also known as the Pacific albatross, is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. This species is a non-breeding visitor to Australian waters, and breeds on Chatham and Three Kings Island, New Zealand (DoE, 2026g). Foraging albatrosses occur in the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea, occasionally reaching the east of Australia (DoE, 2026g). Habitat preferences for this species is poorly understood, but the northern Buller's albatross can be found off the coast of south-east Tasmania, and it is thought this species prefers warmer waters associated with the Eastern Australian Current (DoE, 2026g).
Northern Giant Petrel	The northern giant petrel (*Macronectes halli*) occupies the Antarctic Polar Front (DAWE, 2022). In summer, it occurs predominantly in sub-Antarctic to Antarctic waters, usually between 40°S and 64°S. The northern giant-petrel breeds on sub-Antarctic islands and visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during winter months (May to October) (DAWE, 2022). Its breeding range extends into the Antarctic zone at South Georgia. It nests in coastal areas where vegetation or broken terrain offers shelter, on sea-facing slopes, headlands, in the lee of banks, under or against vegetation clumps, below cliffs or overhanging rocks, or in hollows. The northern giant petrel eats seal, whale, and penguin carrion, and seal placentae. It often attends and follows ships to obtain offal. It also eats substantial quantities of euphausiids (krill) and other crustaceans, cephalopods (octopus and squid), fish and a wide variety of seabirds (DAWE, 2022).
Northern Royal Albatross	The northern royal albatross (*Diomedea sanfordi*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. The northern royal albatross has a circumpolar distribution being most common between 36° S to at least 52° S with most sightings confined to the shelf edge and slope. Within Australia, they are regularly recorded throughout the year around Tasmania and SA at the edge of the continental shelf, and infrequently in waters off NSW (DSEWPaC, 2011).
Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	The Nunivak bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. This species undertakes the longest non-stop flight of any bird species, flying around 11,000 km from its breeding grounds in the Arctic to its non-breeding grounds in the southern hemisphere (OEH, 2025). Birds arrive in Australia between August and April, along northern and eastern coastlines, foraging in intertidal mudflats, sandflats, and sheltered estuaries before departing in February to April (OEH, 2025).
Orange-Bellied Parrot	The orange-bellied parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) is a listed as critically endangered and overfly marine under the EPBC Act. The species is endemic to south-eastern Australia with non-breeding birds usually found along the coast of South Australia and Victoria (DELWP, 2016). Orange-bellied parrots migrate to breed in Melaleuca in south-west Tasmania in summer with birds arriving in early October and departing after the breeding season usually in March and April (TSS, 2021). After breeding, migrating birds move northwards up the west coast of Tasmania via King Island to the mainland during autumn (Holdsworth, 2006). The southward migration tends to be rapid (Stephenson, 1991), while northward migration in autumn across western Bass Strait is more prolonged (Higgins, 1999). On the mainland, birds are usually found in locations associated with coastal saltmarshes and adjacent pastures, close to free-standing water bodies (DELWP, 2016). The parrot's breeding habitat is restricted to southwest Tasmania, where breeding occurs from November to mid-January mainly within 30 km of the coast (Brown and Wilson, 1980). During winter, on mainland Australia, orange-bellied parrots are found mostly within 3 km of the coast (DELWP, 2016).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Osprey	The osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is a medium-sized raptor that primarily inhabits coastal and estuarine habitats (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The species prefers littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands (DAWE, 2022). Breeding range extends around the northern coast of Australia from Albany in WA to Lake Macquarie in NSW, with a second breeding population on the coast of SA. The total range of the species is much more widespread (DAWE, 2022).
Pacific Golden Plover	The Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. Within Australia, the Pacific golden plover is widespread in coastal regions with most Pacific Golden Plovers occurring along the east coast and are especially widespread along Queensland and NSW coastlines (DAWE, 2022). Scattered records for the species exist in the south-east. The species is often also recorded on Australia's outlying islands, including Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, as well as on Christmas and Cocos-Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean (DAWE, 2022). As the Pacific golden plover is a migratory species, it will breed in the Northern Hemisphere and fly south for the boreal winter (DAWE, 2022). The species is present in Australia mostly between September and May inhabiting coastal habitats, though occasionally occurring around inland wetlands. Pacific Golden Plovers usually occur on beaches, mudflats and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as *Sarcocornia* sp., or beds of seagrass) in sheltered areas including harbours, estuaries, and lagoons, and also in evaporation ponds in saltworks. The species is also sometimes recorded on islands, sand and coral cays and exposed reefs and rocks (DAWE, 2022).
Pectoral Sandpiper	The pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. This small-medium wader spends non-breeding seasons across Australia, with Victorian records of the Pectoral Sandpiper mainly occurring from Port Phillip Bay and the valley of the Murray River between Kerang and Piangil. It has also been recorded at Coronet Bay (in Westernport Bay), Wimmera and Mallee (Higgins & Davies, 1996). The species feeds on algae, seeds, crustacean and insects. This species is most commonly found around coastal areas.
Pin-Tailed Snipe	The pin-tailed snipe (*Gallinago stenura*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. The species distribution within Australia is not well understood. There are confirmed records from NSW, south-west Western Australia, Pilbara and the Top End. In NSW a single banded bird was reported near West Wyalong. In Western Australia the species was reported at Pilbara, Port Headland, Myaree Pool, Maitland River and near Karratha. In Pilbara the distribution is believed to be bound by Pardoo (Banningarra Spring) and the lower Maitland River and Shay Gap. The pin-tailed snipe has also been reported on the Cocos-Keeling Islands as well as Christmas Island (Higgins & Davies, 1996) (DAWE, 2022). During non-breeding period the species occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation (DAWE, 2022).
Red Knot, Knot	The red knot (*Calidris canutus*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. The red knot breeds in Siberia and spends the non-breeding season in Australia and New Zealand. The non-breeding season is spent on tidal mudflats or sandflats where the omnivorous species feeds on intertidal invertebrates, especially shellfish (Garnet et al., 2011). Although the species is found throughout main suitable habitats in Australia, it is considered widespread along the coast south of Townsville, Queensland, and along the coasts of NSW and Victoria but not further west than Warrnambool (DAWE, 2022).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Red-Necked Stint	One of the smallest shorebirds in Australia, the red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is found in all states and territories with large densities on the Victorian and Tasmanian coasts inhabiting coastal areas such as bays, sheltered inlets, lagoons and estuaries. The species is present in Australia during the non-breeding season from August through to late September.
Ruddy Turnstone	The ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. This medium-size bird is widespread within Australia during its non-breeding period of the year, when it is found in most coastal regions. It prefers rocky shores or beaches where there is plenty of stranded seaweed.
Salvin's Albatross	Salvin's albatross (*Thalassarche salvini*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. It is a non-breeding visitor to Australian waters that occurs in subantactic and subtropical waters (DAWE, 2022). The species feeds primarily in shelf waters, takes food from the surface or just below and has been observed diving to depths of two metres or more for offal (Nicholls, 1979). The birds have been known to scavenge at commercial feeding grounds (Marchant & Higgins, 1990) and also commonly follow fishing boats.
Sanderling	Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act and occurs in most coastal areas. In Victoria, they are regular around Corner Inlet, Shallow Inlet and Wilson's Promontory, and on the southwest coast between Killarney and Nelson. In eastern Victoria they have been recorded at Mallacoota, Lakes Entrance and Kalimna. Widespread records occur between Venus Bay and the southern Bellarine Peninsula, west to Breamlea, with a few isolated records from further west at Anglesea and Apollo Bay (DAWE, 2022). The species has a circumpolar breeding distribution, migrating south to spend the non-breeding season predominantly on sandy coastal shores of all continents except Antarctica. Sanderling are omnivorous, foraging on beaches, mudflats and on the edges of shallow pools feeding on plants, seeds, worms, crustaceans, insects, and occasionally on fish, larger molluscs, and crustaceans taken as carrion.
Sharp-Tailed Sandpiper	The sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act and spends the non-breeding season in Australia. The species is known to be widespread in coastal areas of Victoria (DAWE, 2022). They also occasionally occur on islands in the Bass Strait. The species inhabits intertidal mudflats, sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries and seashores. Foraging habitat includes the edge of the water of wetlands or intertidal mudflats, either on bare wet mud or sand, or in shallow water. They also forage among inundated vegetation of saltmarsh, grass or sedges for seeds, worms, molluscs, crustaceans and insects (Higgins & Davies, 1996). The species are common throughout Australia between August and March.
Short-Tailed Shearwater	The short-tailed shearwater (*Ardenna tenuirostris*) is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. The short-tailed shearwater migrates to the Northern hemisphere for the austral winter and generally only present in Australian waters from September to May. They are common in the South-east Marine Region and largely found on numerous islands off Victoria and Tasmania during breeding (Baker & Hamilton 2013; Skira et al., 1996). During breeding they conducts a bimodal feeding strategy, alternating short foraging trips to local waters with long foraging trips (up to 17 days) to the Polar Frontal Zone. Diet includes fish (particularly mycotphids), crustaceans and squid (Weimerskirch & Cherel, 1998). Feeding occurs in flocks of up to 20,000 birds, and it has been seen associated with cetaceans. A breeding and foraging BIA has been identified within the EMBA (Section 5.6.1).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Shy Albatross	The shy albatross (*Thalassarche cauta cauta*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The shy albatross appears to occur in all Australian coastal waters below 25°S. It is most commonly observed over the shelf waters around Tasmania and south-eastern Australia (DAWE, 2022). Breeding occurs on Albatross Island, Bass Strait, and Mewstone and Pedra Branca, off southern Tasmania. The shy albatross feeds in waters over the continental shelf as well as within harbours and bays (DAWE, 2022). This species may occur within the EMBA, and a foraging BIA is recognised within the EMBA (Section 5.6.1).
Soft-Plumaged Petrel	The soft-plumaged petrel (*Pterodroma mollis*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. This marine bird is found in temperate and sub-Antarctic regions. The petrel is a regular and quite common visitor to southern Australian seas, but is more common on the west than in the south and south-east (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). The population in Australia is currently unknown. Breeding is believed to take place on south Australian islands with fledglings dispersing mainly northwards during May and June.
Sooty Albatross	The sooty albatross (*Phoebetria fusca*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The sooty albatross breeds on islands in the southern Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and forages south of 30°S, between southern NSW and Argentina (DAWE, 2022). In Australia, it has sometimes been observed foraging in inshore waters in southern Australia. The sooty albatross is a rare, but probably regular migrant to Australia, mostly in autumn and winter. The sooty albatross flies within 10 to 15 m of the sea surface, using updrafts from wave fronts for lift. It forages at the sea surface feeding on fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and penguin carrion (DAWE, 2022).
Sooty Shearwater	The sooty shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*) is a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is found in the southern hemisphere during summer. This species breeds around New Zealand, southern Australia and southern South America (DAWE, 2022). In winter, these birds move to the North Pacific Ocean, but some move into the North Atlantic Ocean, or remain in the southern hemisphere (DAWE, 2022). It feeds on a wide variety of pelagic prey, including cephalopods, fish and crustaceans.
Southern Giant-Petrel	The southern giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) is listed as endangered and migratory under the EPBC Act. The southern giant petrel is considered to be a sibling species to the northern giant petrel. It is a large seabird with a widespread distribution range through the Southern Ocean from the Antarctic to subtropical waters. The southern giant-petrel breeds once a year between August and September, returning from foraging locations to breeding grounds in Antarctic waters.
Southern Royal Albatross	The southern royal albatross (*Diomedea epomophora*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The southern royal albatross has a circumpolar distribution within the Southern Oceans. Within Australia, they range over waters of SA at all time of year, especially between July and October and have been recorded from Byron Bay in the east to southwestern WA. Most records are from the shelf-break areas, particularly of western and southern Tasmanian and around Victoria (DSEWPaC, 2011).
Swift Parrot	The swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) is listed as critically endangered and overfly marine under the EPBC Act. The species breeds in Tasmania during austral summer months, with the whole population migrating north to mainland Australia during winter (returning to Tasmia in spring) (DoE, 2016b). In Victoria, swift parrots are predominantly found in the dry forests and woodlands of the box-ironbark region on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range (DoE, 2016b).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
Swinhoe's Snipe	The Swinhoe's snipe (*Gallinago megala*) is listed as a migratory species under the EPBC Act. Few definite records exist for Swinhoe's snipe in Australia with these records being in northern Australia from October to April in the Kimberley region and October – March in the Pilbara (DAWE, 2022). During the non-breeding season, Swinhoe's snipe occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps and freshwater streams (DAWE, 2022).
Wandering Albatross	The wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. The species has a circumpolar distribution and breeds on six sub-Antarctic island groups including Macquarie Island in Australia (Marchant & Higgins, 1990; ACAP, 2011). The wandering albatross breeds biennially, laying eggs in December and fledging chicks between mid-November and late February. Limited satellite tracking of wandering albatross from Macquarie Island shows that breeding females forage north of the Island in waters off southern Tasmania, while males forage in open waters of the Southern Ocean, south of 50°S, reflecting a spatial segregation seen in other populations of this species. Juveniles are concentrated in lower latitudes north and east of Macquarie Island in Pacific waters, off the south-east coast of Australia and in New Zealand waters. The species feeds mainly on squid and fish but also crustaceans and carrion (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). Foraging trips by breeding wandering albatross have exceeded 15,200 km between incubation bouts (Jouventin and Weimerskirch, 1990). Southern Australia is an important wintering ground for non-breeding and juvenile birds from the Atlantic and Indian Ocean breeding colonies. Non-breeding and juvenile birds remain north of 50° S. During the non-breeding season, birds disperse more widely with females generally foraging in more northerly latitudes of the southern hemisphere and males generally foraging further south (Baker & Hamilton, 2013).This species is wide-ranging and may potentially over-fly the EMBA from time-to-time in transit or for foraging. The entire South-east Marine Region north of 50°S is recognised as a BIA for foraging for the species, and overlaps the EMBA (Section 5.6.1) (DoE, 2015).
Whimbrel	The whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) is a medium-sized curlew and a listed migratory species under the EPBC Act. It is a regular non-breeding migrant to Australia and New Zealand. Although scattered inland records of the species is found in all regions, its distribution is primarily coastal, and more common in the north of Australia. However, it is regularly found in some places in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (DAWE, 2022). The whimbrel forages on intertidal mudflats, along muddy banks of estuaries and in coastal lagoons and mangroves. The whimbrel begin their migration from breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere in July, arriving on the north coasts from August. They start their northern migration back to breeding grounds by late April.
White-Bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea)	The white-bellied storm-petrel (*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*) is listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act. During non-breeding season, this species occurs across sub-tropical and tropical waters in the Tasman Sea, Coral Sea, and, possibly, the central Pacific Ocean (DoE, 2026d). The white-bellied storm-petrel breeds on offshore islets and rocks in the Lord Howe Island group in late summer and autumn (DoE, 2026d). Records indicate this species occurs over near-shore waters off the coasts of mainland Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand (DoE, 2026d).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Description
White-Capped Albatross	The white-capped albatross (*Thalassarche cauta steadi*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act. This is a marine species that occurs in sub-Antarctic and subtropical waters. The white-capped albatross breeds on the subantarctic islands of New Zealand. Eggs are usually laid in mid-November and hatch in February (ACAP, 2011). Tracking data reveal that white-capped albatross forage extensively across the Tasman Sea, around south-eastern Australia, during incubation and chick-rearing, with birds moving as far west as Tasmania and south-eastern Australia, and further westwards to southern and south-western Australia during nonbreeding (Thompson et al. 2011). The white-capped albatross is thought to have a diet of inshore cephalopods (squid) and fish (Gales, 1993; Marchant & Higgins, 1990). It occurs in both inshore and offshore waters (DAWE, 2022).
Wood Sandpiper	The wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) is listed migratory under the EPBC Act. The species distribution is mostly concentrated in north-west Australia. In Victoria, sightings of the wood sandpiper predominantly occur around Port Phillip Bay and in the mid-Murray Valley from Cohuna to Kooloonong (DoE, 2026f). It has been suggested that the Australian non-breeding population probably breeds in eastern Siberia (DoE, 2026f). The non-breeding population arrives in Victoria in November to December, returning to breeding grounds in March to April.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.6.1 Seabird and Shorebird Biologically Important Areas

Table 5-11: Seabird and Shorebird Biologically Important Areas within the EMBA

Species	Biologically Important Area (BIA)	Description
Antipodean albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region, including Macquarie Island)	The entire SEMR, excluding Bass Strait, is recognised as a foraging BIA for Antipodean albatross (DoE, 2015). This species feeds on cephalopods, fish, and crustaceans in this region primarily in winter peaking between June and August (ACAP, 2009).
Australasian Gannet[2]	Aggregation and foraging (Port Phillip Bay, Lawrence Rocks)	Australian gannets typically forage in continental shelf regions on small schooling prey (Wells et al., 2016). The SEMR supports breeding sites for approximately 20% of the global population and all of the Australian breeding population. Important aggregation and foraging BIA locations occurring around established breeding colonies and include Pedra Branca, Eddystone and Sidmouth Rocks, Black Pyramid and Lawrence Rocks (DoE, 2015).
Black-browed albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region)	The entire SEMR is recognised as a foraging BIA for the black-browed albatross, with foraging mostly during the austral winter and non-breeding season (May to October) (DoE, 2015). The species feeds mostly on fish, squid, krill and are known to scavenge from commercial fishing vessels (DoE, 2015).
Buller's albatross	Foraging (most of the South-east Marine Region)	A foraging BIA for Buller's albatross occurs in the SEMR, from south of latitude 38°S and north of latitude 45° S and bounded to the west longitude 140° E (DoE, 2015). The species is mainly present around Tasmania from January to April (Environment Australia, 2001). Buller's Albatross feeds mostly on squid, supplemented by fish, krill and tunicates (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).
Campbell albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region including Macquarie Island)	The entire SEMR is recognised as a foraging BIA for the Campbell albatross (DoE, 2015). The species feeds mostly on krill and fish, occasionally feeding on cephalopods, salps and jellyfish and are known to scavenge from fishing boats (DoE, 2015). The species is present in the SEMR during the non-breeding season (austral winter months) (DoE, 2015).
Common diving petrel[2]	Foraging (buffer around Tasmania and Victoria)	Most of the SEMR is recognised as a foraging BIA for the common diving petrel (DoE, 2015). Foraging (occurring year-round) is concentrated in nearshore waters adjacent to breeding colonies, occurring on islands off south-east Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Cook Strait (see further information below) (DoE, 2015).
	Reproduction (Deen Maar)	The common diving petrel exclusively breeds on islands off south-east Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Cook Strait (DoE, 2015). There are 12 known breeding sites in Victoria which are considered reproductive BIAs including Seal Island, Notch Island, Cliffy Island, Rag Island, Citadel Island, Dannevig Island, McHugh Island, Wilson's Promontory, Wattle Island, Kanowna Island, Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) and Lawrence Rocks (DoE, 2015). Breeding season for this species within the SEMR occurs from April to December (Dewey, 2009).

[2] Species listed as Marine only under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and listed in the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (CoA, 2020).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Biologically Important Area (BIA)	Description
Little Penguin[2]	Foraging (Phillip Island, year-round)	Little penguins forage year-round on small fish, anchovies, pilchards, garfish and krill (DELWP, 2017). The foraging BIA at Phillip Island provides protection for breeding penguins within the reproduction BIA, which is described below.
	Reproduction (Phillip Island)	Within the SEMR, there are 37 colonies with over 1000 breeding pairs of little penguin identified as BIAs (DoE, 2015). While not endemic to the SEMR, the Bass Strait supports around 60% of the known breeding population (DoE, 2015). Phillip Island has the largest colony of breeding little penguins in the world, individuals exhibit strong site fidelity, returning to the same breeding colony each year to breed (Gillanders et al., 2013; DELWP, 2017). Breeding takes place between August and February (DELWP, 2017).
Indian yellow-nosed albatross	Foraging (most of the south-east Marine Region)	The Indian yellow-nosed albatross is present in the SEMR as far south as latitude 45º S during the non-breeding season (primarily June to August) (DoE, 2015). This area is recognised a foraging BIA for the species (DoE, 2015). The species forages at offshore areas near continental shelves feeding on fish and cephalopods (DAWE, 2022).
Short-tailed shearwater	Foraging (breeding area/site buffer – Muttonbird Island (VIC))	Most of the SEMR is recognised as a foraging BIA for the short-tailed shearwaters (DoE, 2015). Beeding occurs mostly on coastal islands in grassland or other vegetation, including Phillip Island (DoE, 2015). During breeding, short-tailed shearwaters conduct bimodal feeding, alternating short (local) and long foraging trips (up to 17 days, to the Polar Frontal Zone) (DoE, 2015). The species feeds on fish, crustaceans and squid This species is present in Australian waters from September to May (DoE, 2015).
Shy albatross	Foraging likely (the whole South-east Marine Region)	The entire SEMR is recognised as a foraging BIA for the shy albatross (year-round) (DoE, 2015). There is a substantial concentration of foraging shy albatross around Albatross Island, which is also a major breeding location (DoE, 2015). Shy albatross primarily feed on fish, squid and crustaceans and feeding occurs over the continental shelf, harbours and bays (DAWE, 2022).
Wandering albatross	Foraging (the whole South-east Marine Region)	The entire SEMR north of 50°S is recognised as a foraging BIA for the wandering albatross (DoE, 2015). Satellite tracking suggests that breeding females forage north of the Island in waters off southern Tasmania, while males forage in open waters of the Southern Ocean, south of 50°S, reflecting a spatial segregation seen in other populations of this species (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). The species primarily feed on squid and fish but also crustaceans and carrion (DoE, 2015).
White-faced storm petrel[2]	Foraging (buffer around Melbourne and Port Philip Bay)	There are 15 breeding colonies identified in Tasmania and a further three sites in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria and include Tullaberga Island, Mud Island and South Channel Island (DoE, 2015). The foraging BIAs provide protection for locations of breeding colonies. The species returns to colonies in late September to early October, with egg laying beginning in early summer and fledging occurring mid-February to mid-March (DoE, 2015). This species is known to feed on pelagic crustaceans, small fish and other surface plankton (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

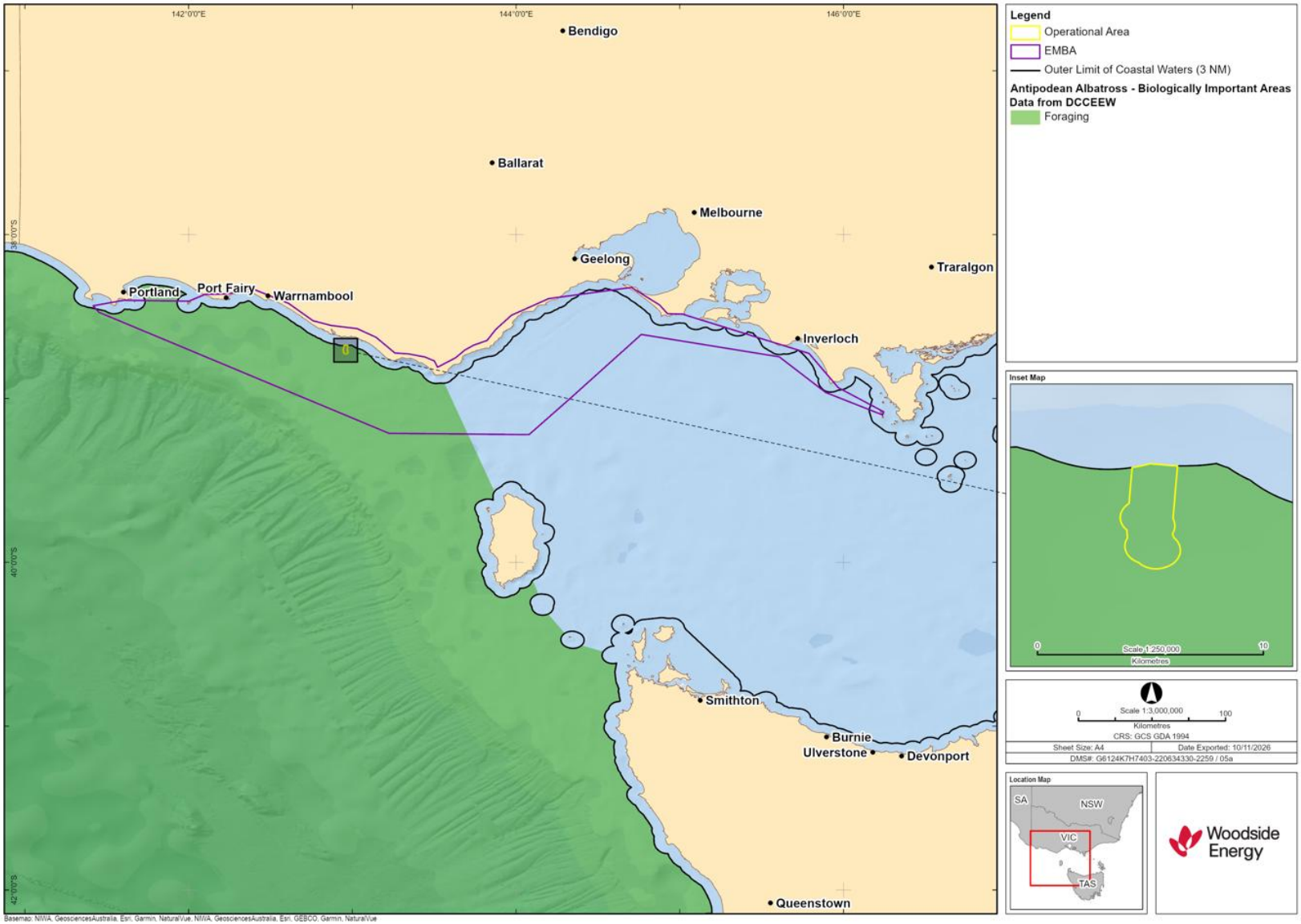


Figure 5-5: BIAs for Antipodean Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

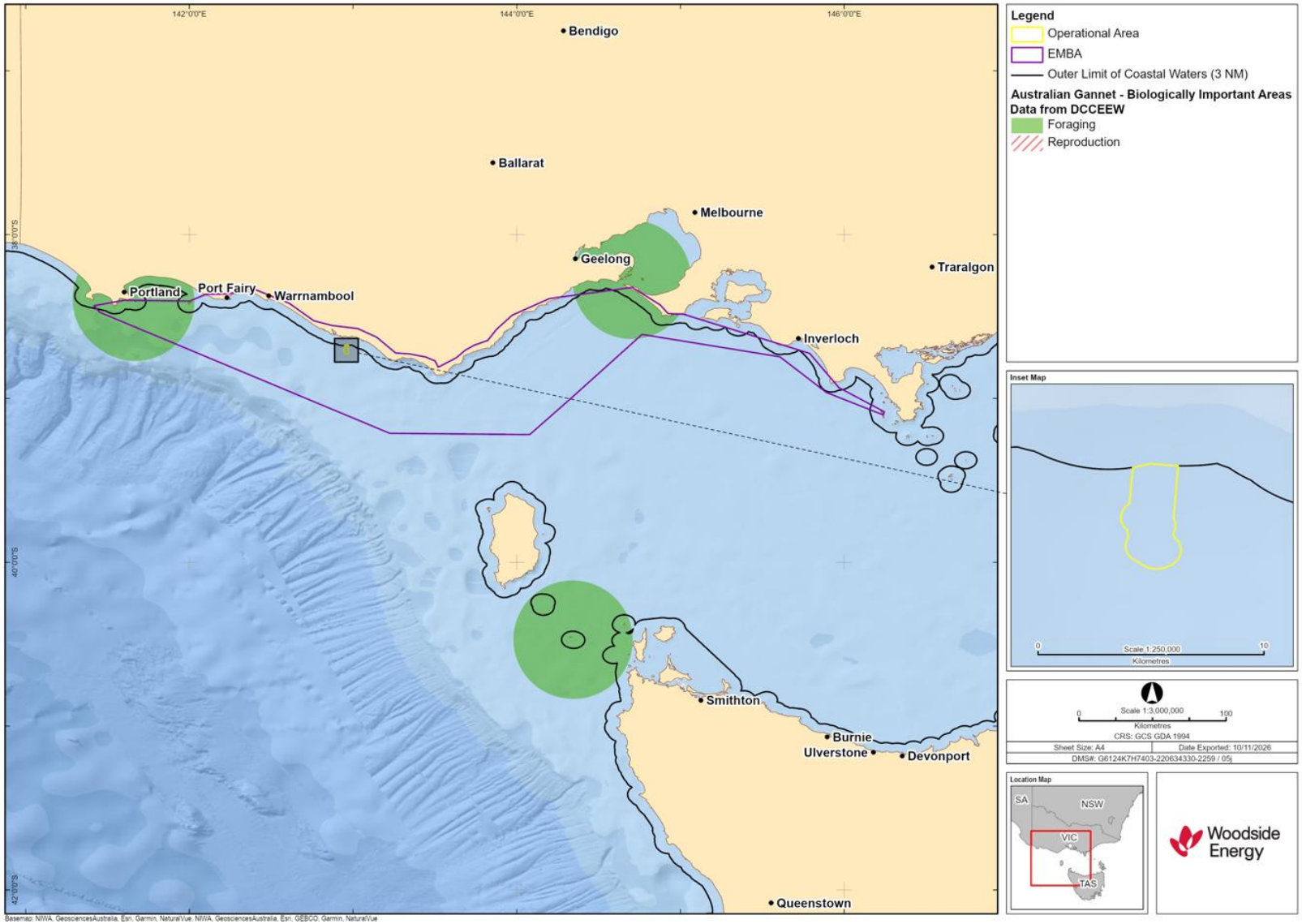


Figure 5-6: BIAs for Australasian Gannet

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

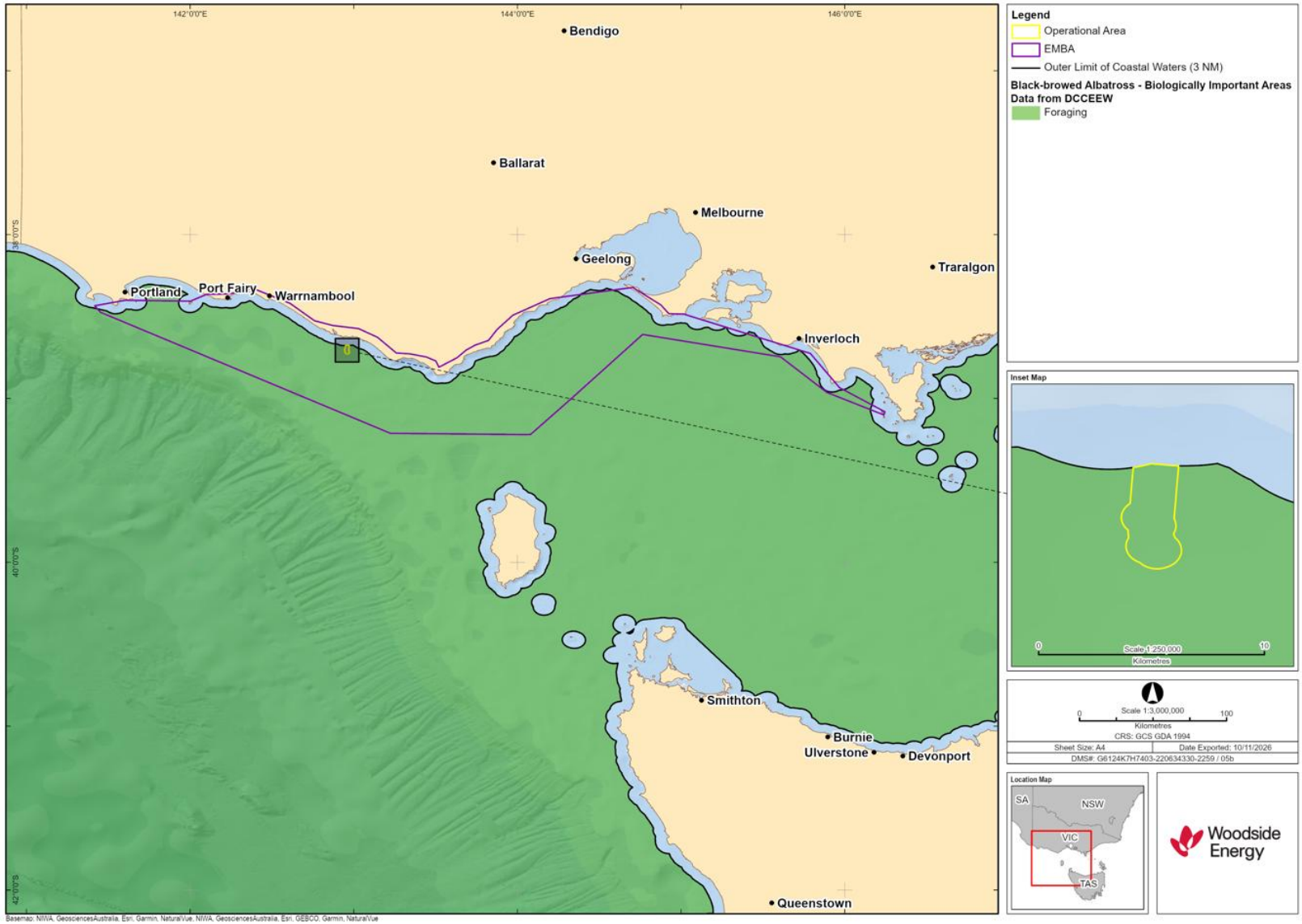


Figure 5-7: BIAs for Black-browed Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

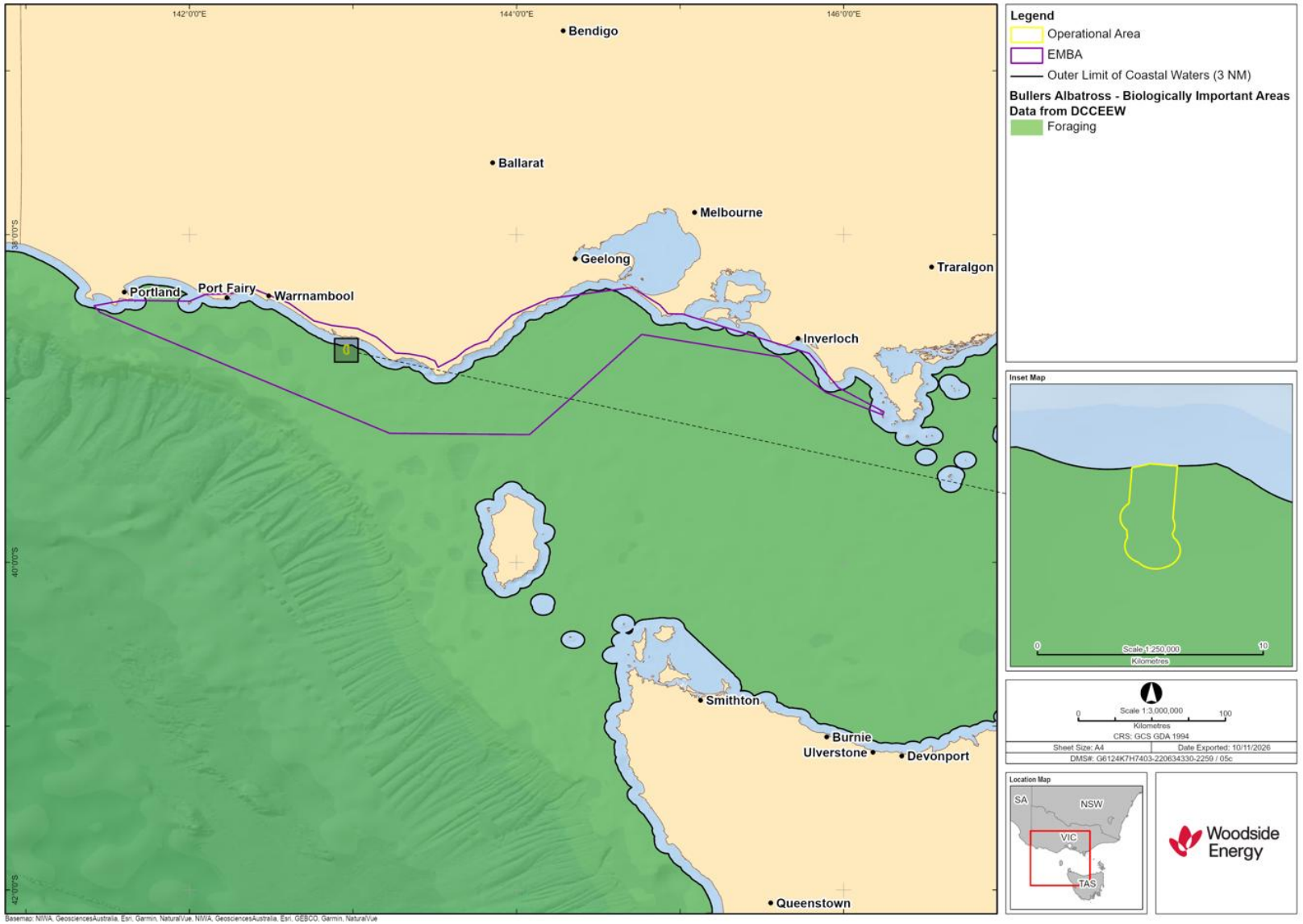


Figure 5-8: BIAs for Buller's Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

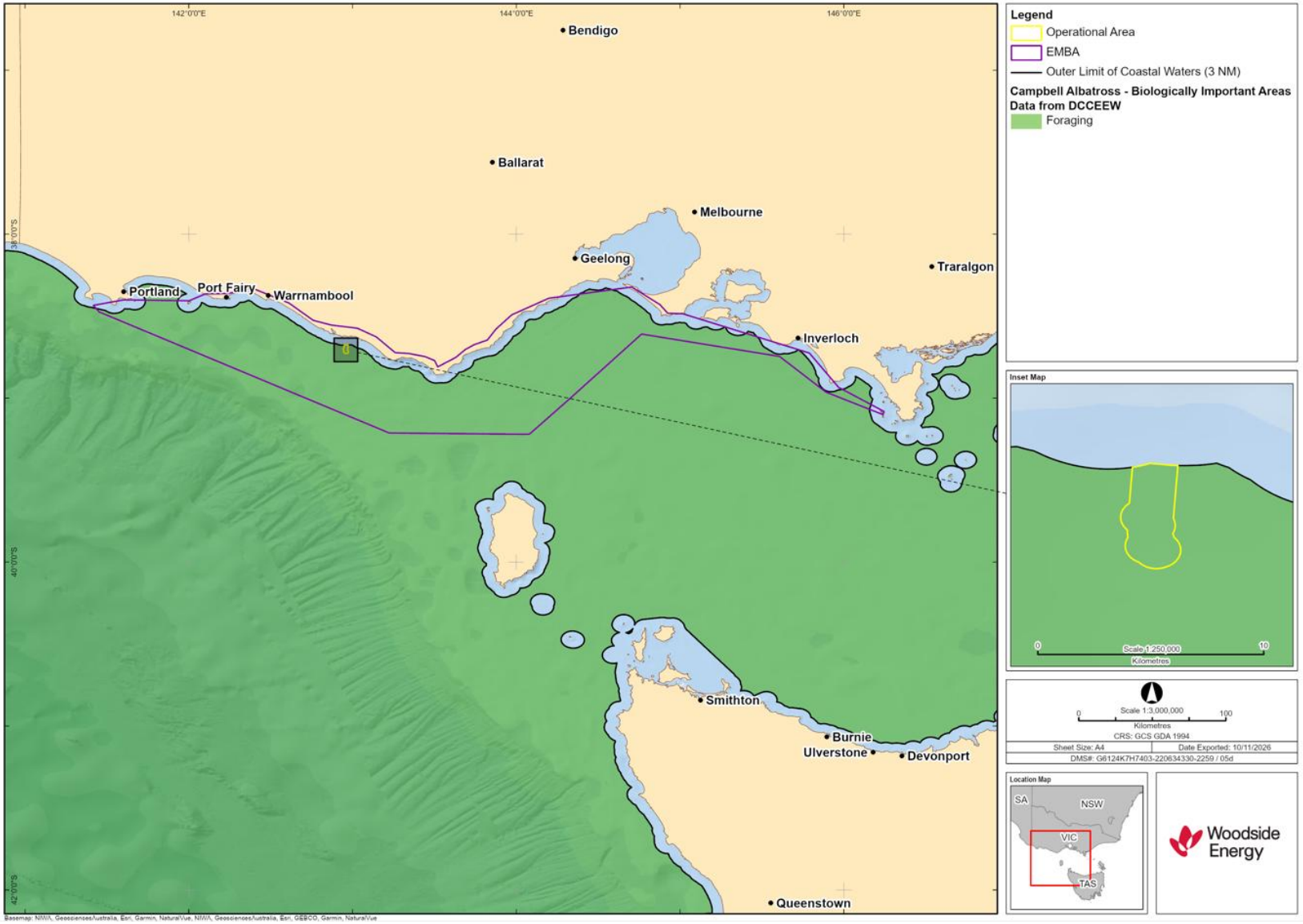


Figure 5-9: BIAs for Campbell Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

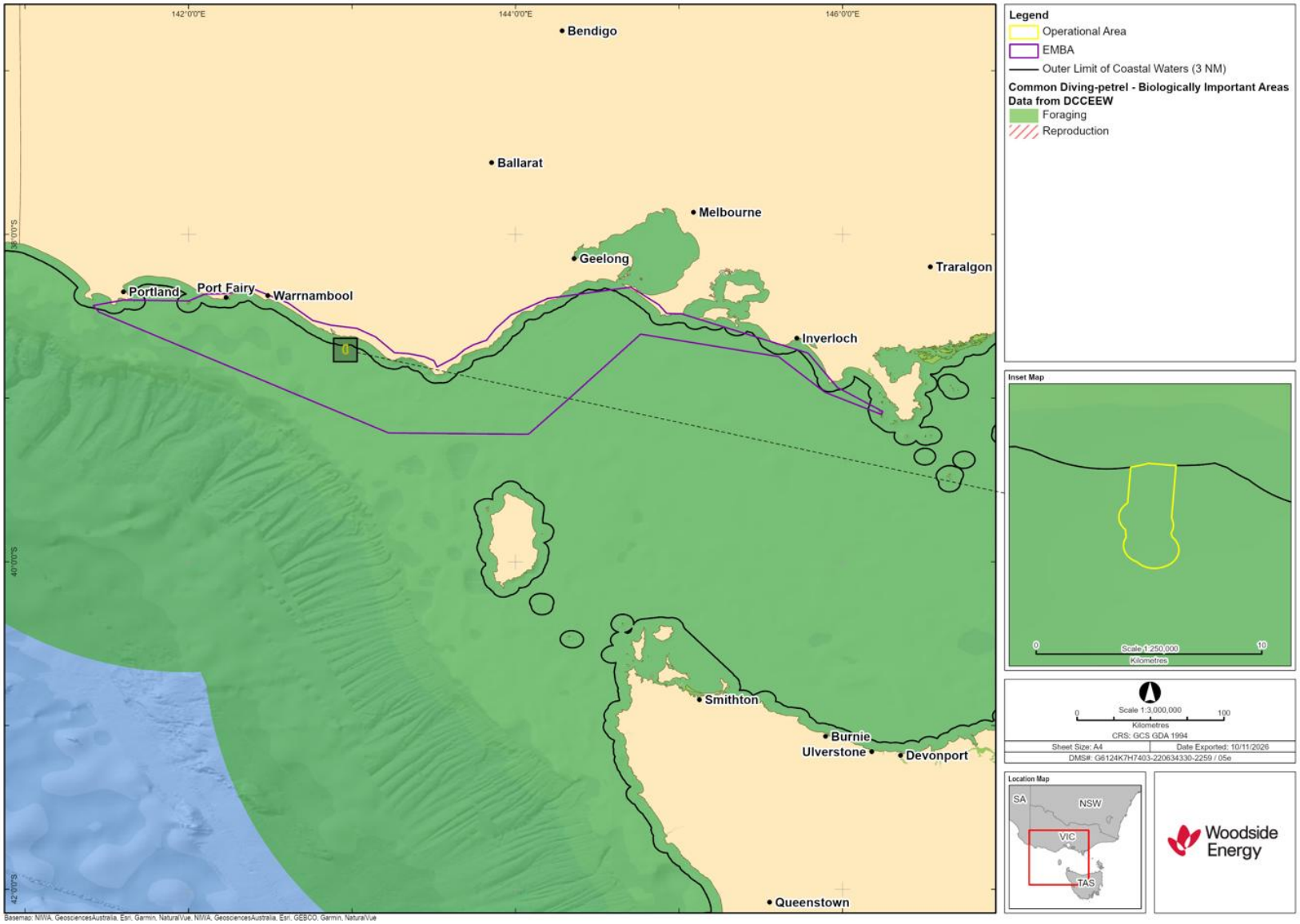


Figure 5-10: BIAs for Common Diving Petrel

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

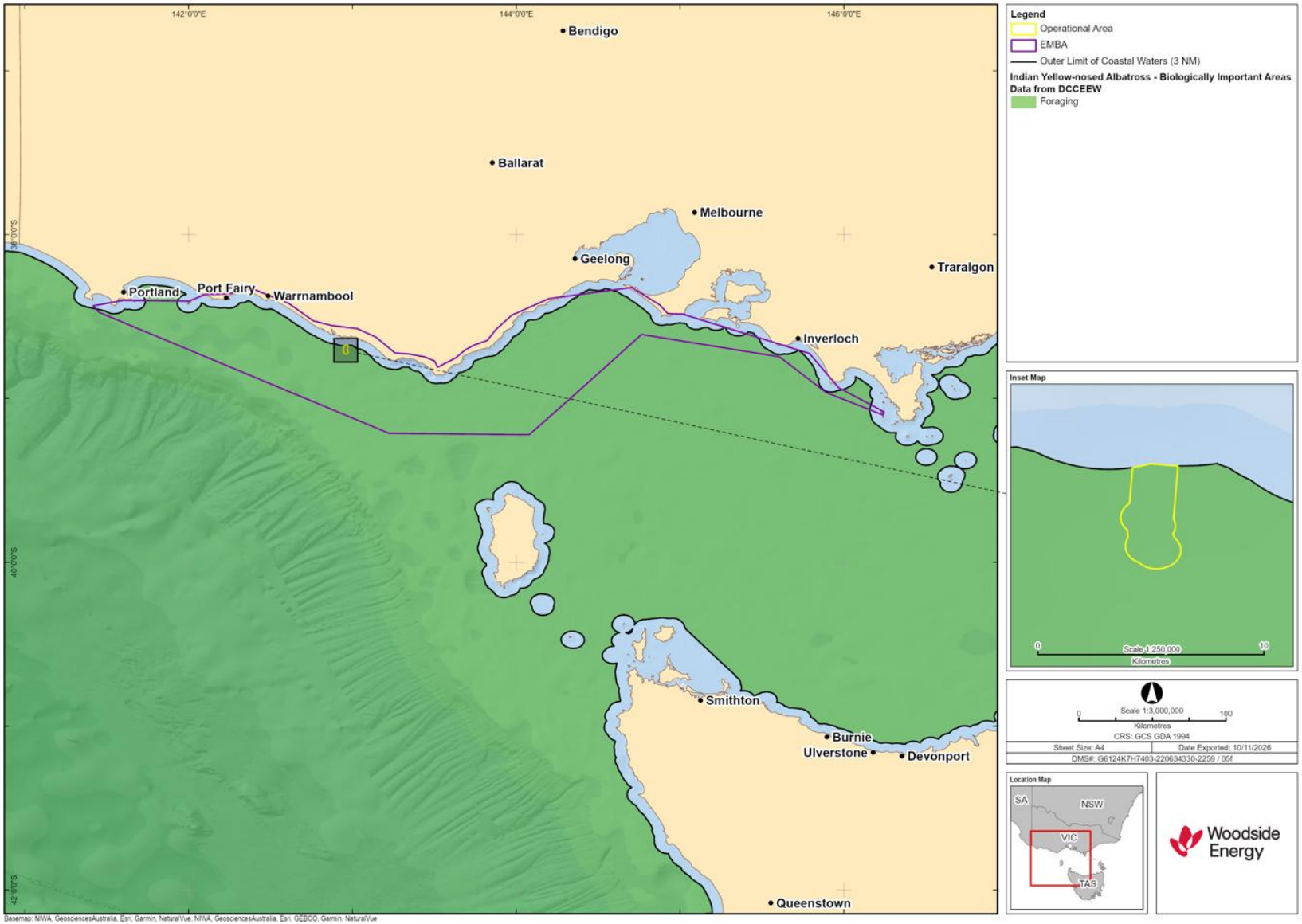


Figure 5-11: BIAs for Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

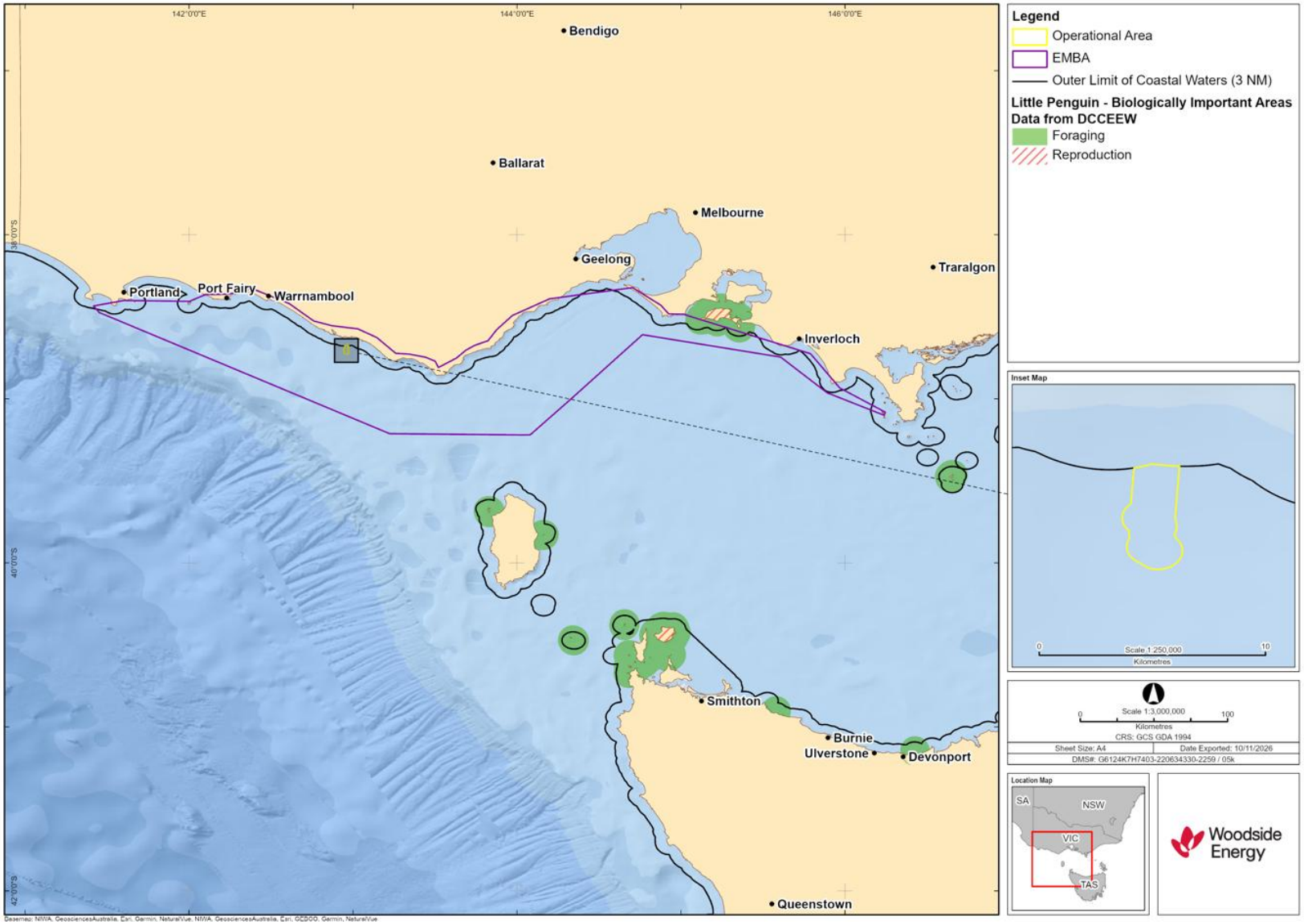


Figure 5-12: BIAs for Little Penguin

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

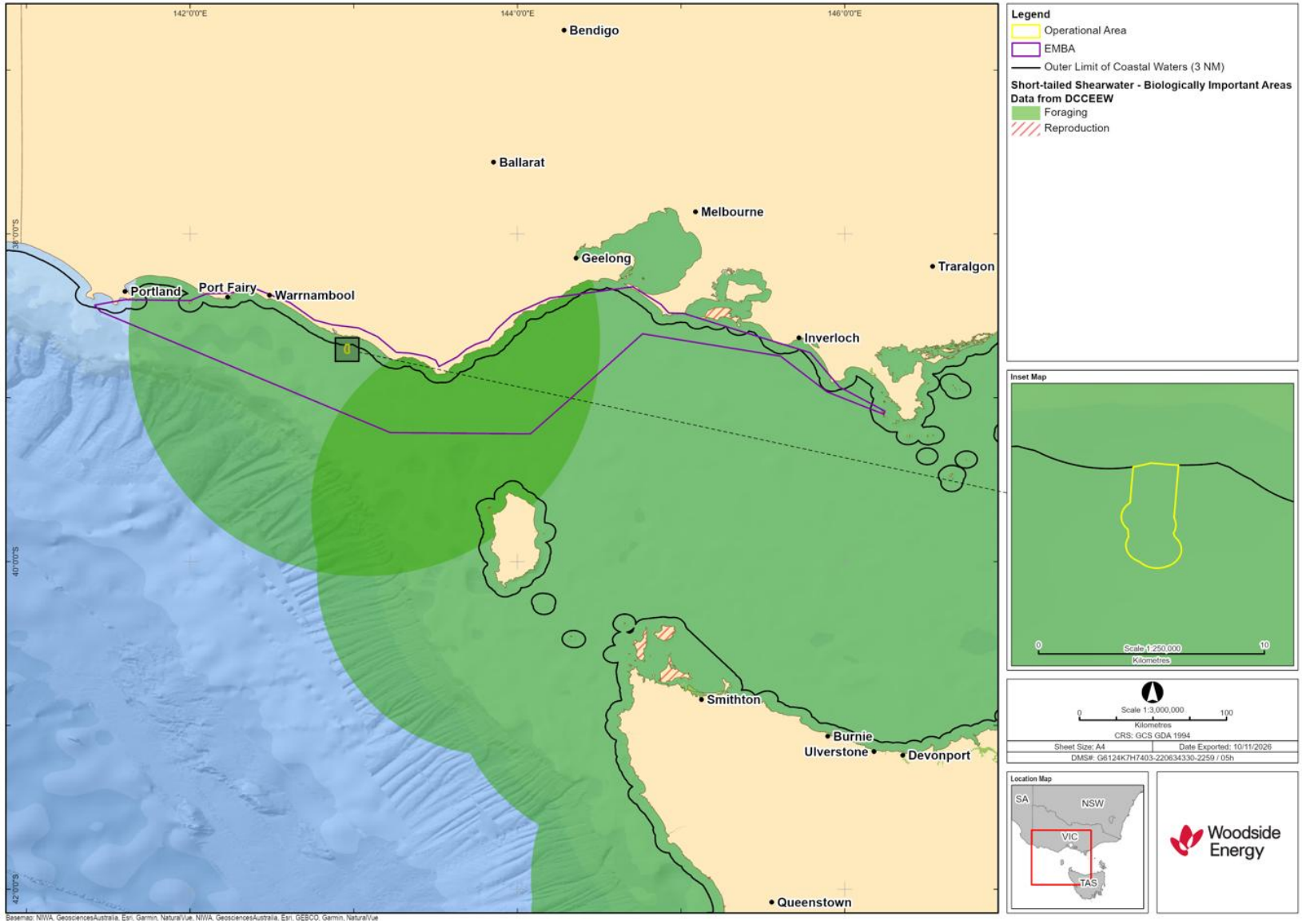


Figure 5-13: BIAs for Short-tailed Shearwater

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

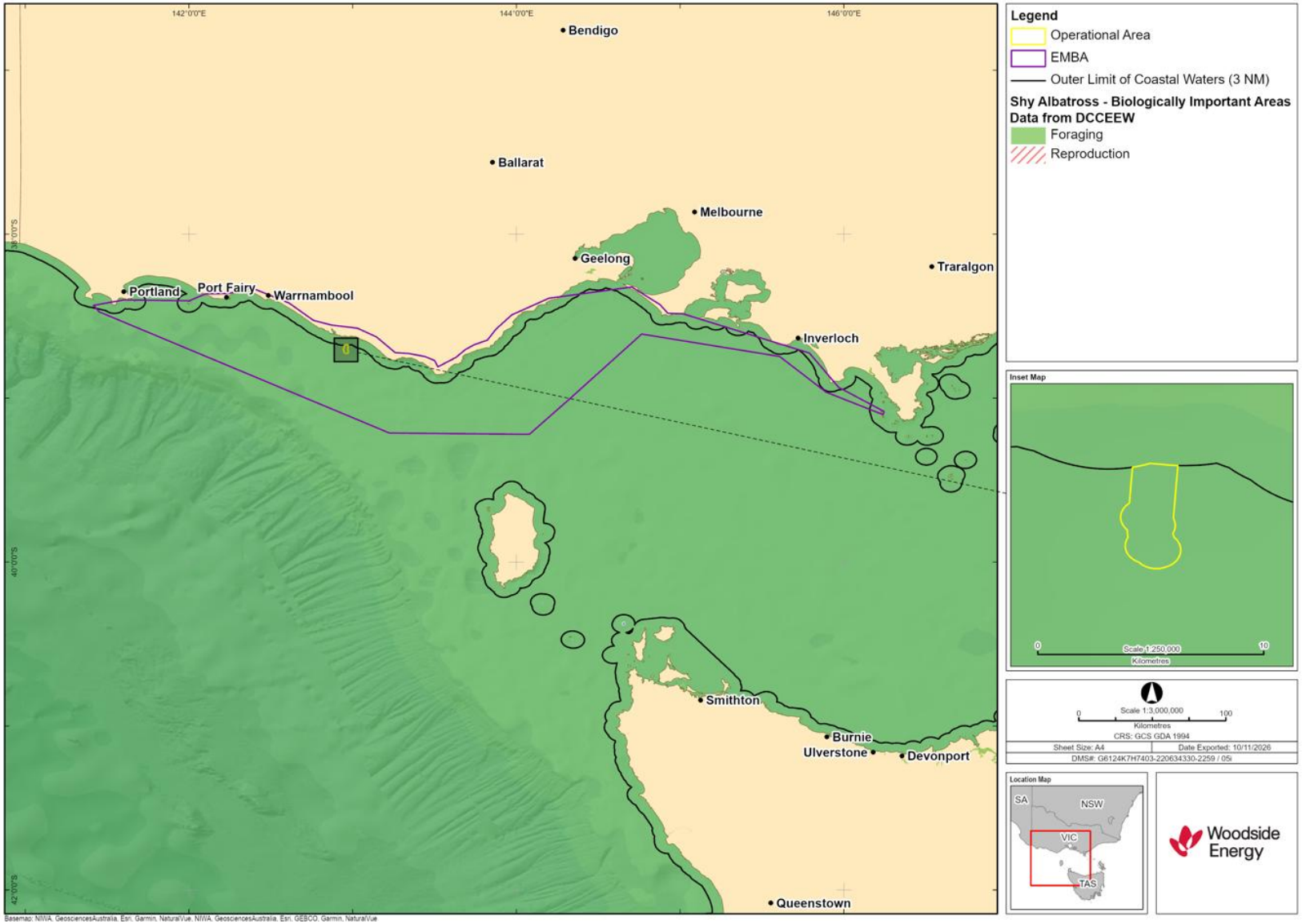


Figure 5-14: BIAs for Shy Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

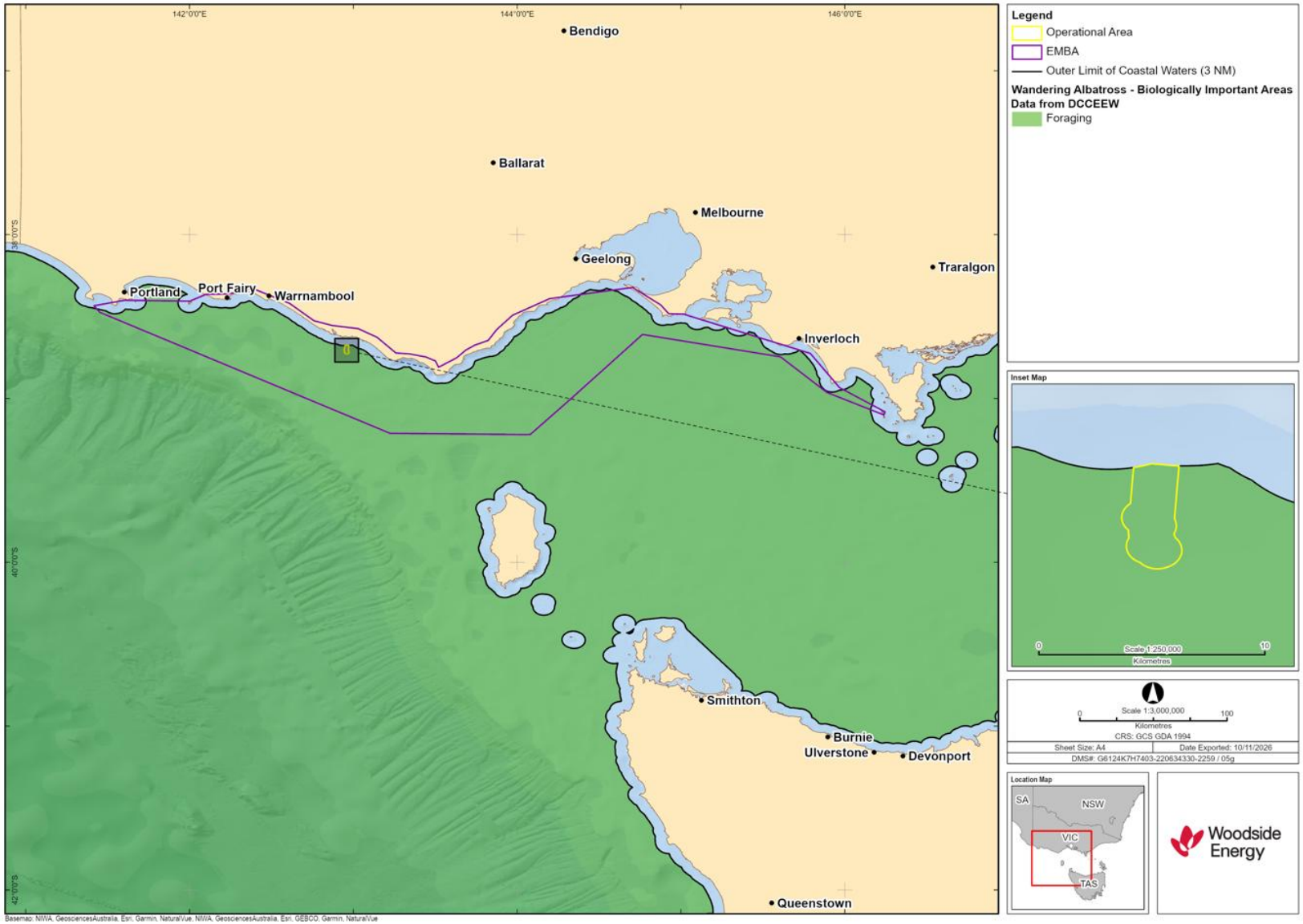


Figure 5-15: BIAs for Wandering Albatross

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

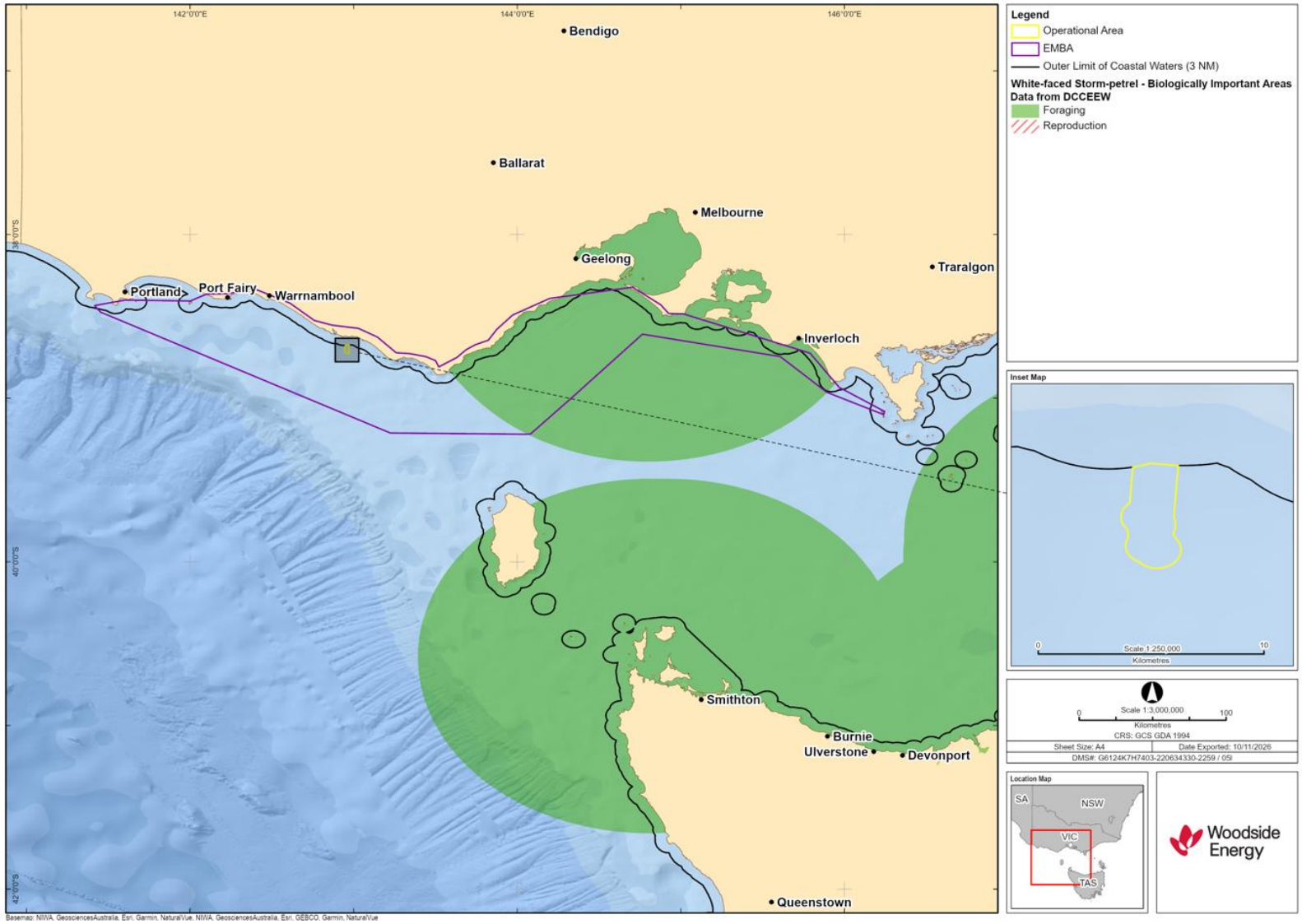


Figure 5-16: BIAs for White-faced Storm Petrel

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6. THREATENED AND MIGRATORY SPECIES SEASONAL PRESENCE

Seasonal sensitivity for key threatened and migratory species in the EMBA are presented in Table 6-1. The timing presented is displayed as a broad representation for the SEMR.

Table 6-1: Seasonal sensitivity of key threatened and migratory species in the SEMR

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fish, sharks and rays												
Porbeagle[1]	Assumed present year-round											
Australian Grayling[1]	Assumed present year-round											
White shark[2]	Assumed present year-round with a foraging BIA identified, most concentrated in early summer											
Blue warehou[3]	Assumed present year-round											
Shortfin mako[4]	Assumed present year-round											
Eastern school shark[5]	Assumed present year-round											
Mammals												
Pygmy blue whale[6]	Foraging during Bonney Coast Upwelling – BIA											
Dusky dolphin[1]	Assumed present year-round – prefers inshore habitats but may be pelagic at times											
Fin whale[1]	Present during Bonney Upwelling											
Australian Sea-lion[1]	Assumed present year-round											
Sperm whale[7]				Foraging								
Antarctic minke whale[8]	Migration and foraging											
Humpback whale[6]				Migrates north through SEMR						Migrates south through SEMR		
Killer whale[1]	Assumed present year-round – frequent sightings off Vic along the continental slope and shelf											
Sei whale[1]	Sighted during Bonney Upwelling											
Pygmy right whale[9]	Assumed year-round presence	Foraging during Bonney Coast Upwelling										

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Southern right whale[6]				Migration BIA								
					Reproduction BIA							
Marine reptiles												
Leatherback turtle[1]	Migration and foraging											
Green turtle[1]		Sightings in Victoria										
Loggerhead turtle[10]	Sightings in Victoria											
Seabirds and shorebirds												
Antipodean albatross[6]	Foraging known to occur all year											
Australasian gannet[6]	Assumed present year-round											
Black-browed albatross[6]	Fledglings (Apr to May)					Foraging BIA			Breeding in SEMR on Macquarie Island			
Black-browed albatross[6]					Foraging BIA							
Campbell albatross[6]					Foraging BIA –non-breeding season			Breeds on Campbell Island, south of New Zealand, Aug to May				
Common diving petrel[6]	Foraging known to occur year-round			Reproduction BIA								
Indian yellow-nosed albatross[6]			Fledglings Mar to Apr			Non-breeding visitor – foraging BIA			Breeding occurs in South Africa – eggs laid in Sep to Oct			
Little Penguin[6]	Reproduction BIA		Foraging occurs year-round					Reproduction BIA				
Shy albatross[6]	Assumed present year-round – foraging BIA; breeding occurs in SEMR with eggs laid in Sep and fledglings in Apr											
Wandering albatross[6]	Assumed present year-round – foraging BIA; breeding occurs biennially on Macquarie Island with eggs laid in Dec and fledglings between mid-Nov and late Feb											
White-faced storm petrel[6]	Assumed present year-round – foraging BIA; breeding occurs late September – early October at breeding colonies, with egg laying occurring on and fledglings between mid-Feb to mid-March											

	Species may be present in the Operational Area
	Peak period. Presence of animals is reliable and predictable each year

References:

[1]DAWE, 2022

[2]Bruce et al., 2006

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

[3]TSSC, 2015
[4]Last and Stevens, 2009
[5]TSSC, 2009
[6]DoE, 2015
[7]DoE, 2026b
[8]DoE, 2026a
[9]Kemper, 2022
[10]DoEE, 2017

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7. KEY ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

Key ecological features (KEFs) are elements of the Commonwealth marine environment that are considered to be important for a marine region's biodiversity or ecosystem function and integrity. KEFs have been identified by the Australian Government based on advice from scientists about the ecological processes and characteristics of the area.

KEFs meet one or more of the criteria of:

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

The EMBA overlaps the Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF located 80 km west of the Operational Area (Figure 7-1). No KEFs overlap the Operational Area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

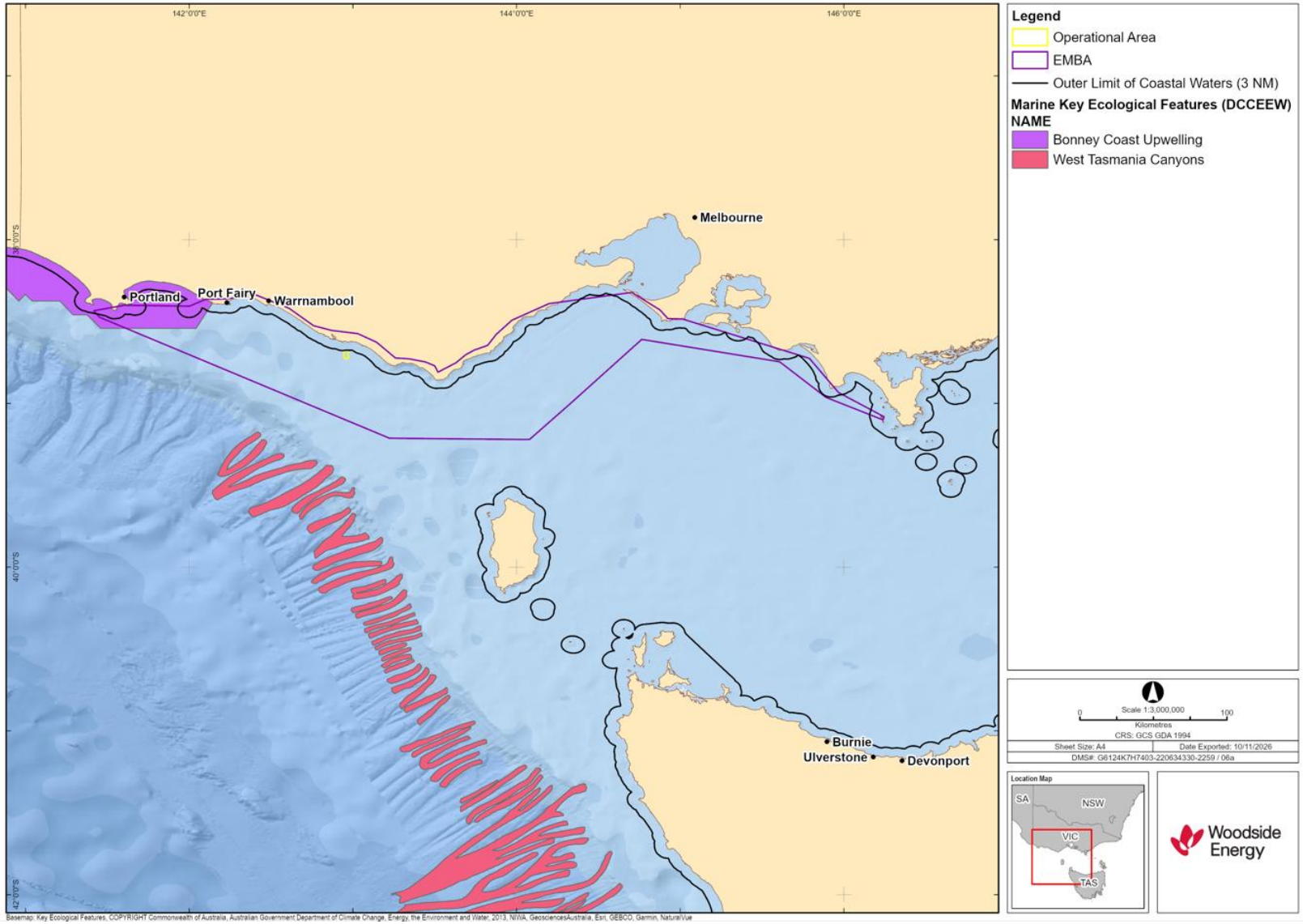


Figure 7-1: KEFs within the EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

7.1 Bonney Coast Upwelling

The Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF is a part of the Great Southern Australian Coastal Upwelling System (GSACUS) spanning the continental shelf from Portland (Victoria) to Kangaroo Island (South Australia). The Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF is the largest and most predictable surface upwelling in the GSCUS, and is one of Australia's most productive and intense upwellings (DCCEEW, 2023b). The Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF is seasonal, occurring annually from November to May, providing a feeding resource for protected cetaceans, migratory shorebirds and seabirds (DCCEEW, 2023b).

The Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF is a regionally significant upwelling, driving pelagic productivity and krill swarms, supporting high densities and diversity of marine fauna and cetacean diversity (DCCEEW, 2023b). This upwelling region has been identified as a summer feeding ground for pygmy blue whales and winter breeding ground for southern right whales, with other whale species (including fin, sei, humpback and minke) foraging in the region (Kämpf, 2024). It is one of 12 widely recognised and well-known areas worldwide where blue whales are known to feed in relatively high numbers (DoE, 2015).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

8. PROTECTED AREAS

8.1 Regional Context

Protected areas include World Heritage Properties, National Heritage Places, Wetlands of International Importance, Australian Marine Parks, State Marine Parks and Reserves, Threatened Ecological Communities and the Australian Whale Sanctuary. The PMST report shows that there are 29 protected areas within the EMBA. No Australian or Victorian protected areas overlap the Operational Area.

8.2 World Heritage Properties

World Heritage Properties represent the best examples of the world's cultural and natural heritage. World Heritage listings are sites of outstanding universal value and meet at least 10 selection criteria, compiled of cultural and natural basis criteria. No World Heritage Properties overlap the Operational Area or EMBA.

8.3 National and Commonwealth Heritage Places – Natural

The National Heritage List is Australia's list of natural, historic, and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. The National Heritage List Spatial Database describes the place name, class (Indigenous, natural, historic), and status. Commonwealth Heritage Places are a collection of sites recognised for their Indigenous, historical and/or natural values which are owned or controlled by the Australian Government.

Only National and Commonwealth Heritage Places classed as natural are discussed in this section (Table 8-3). Heritage Places classed as Indigenous or historic are discussed in Section 9.1.9.

A search of the National Heritage List Spatial Database and the PMST Reports identified one natural National Heritage Place in the EMBA (Table 8-3).

No commonwealth heritage listed places were identified to occur within the EMBA.

8.4 Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)

Australia has 65 Ramsar wetlands that cover >8.3 million ha. Ramsar wetlands are those that are representative, rare, or unique wetlands, or that are important for conserving biological diversity.

The PMST report identified three wetlands of international importance (Ramsar) overlapping the EMBA. However, assessment of spatial data indicates no overlap (Section 8.4) and therefore these have not been described further (refer to Section 4.2.3).

The PMST report identified six Wetlands of National Importance overlapping the EMBA however assessment of the spatial data showed that three of these overlapped the EMBA and are described in Table 8-3.

8.5 Australian Marine Parks

Australian Marine Parks (AMPs), proclaimed under the EPBC Act in 2007 and 2013, are located in Commonwealth waters from the outer edge of State and Territory waters (3 NM) to the outer boundary of Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) 200 NM from the shore.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The PMST report shows that one AMP occurs within the EMBA (

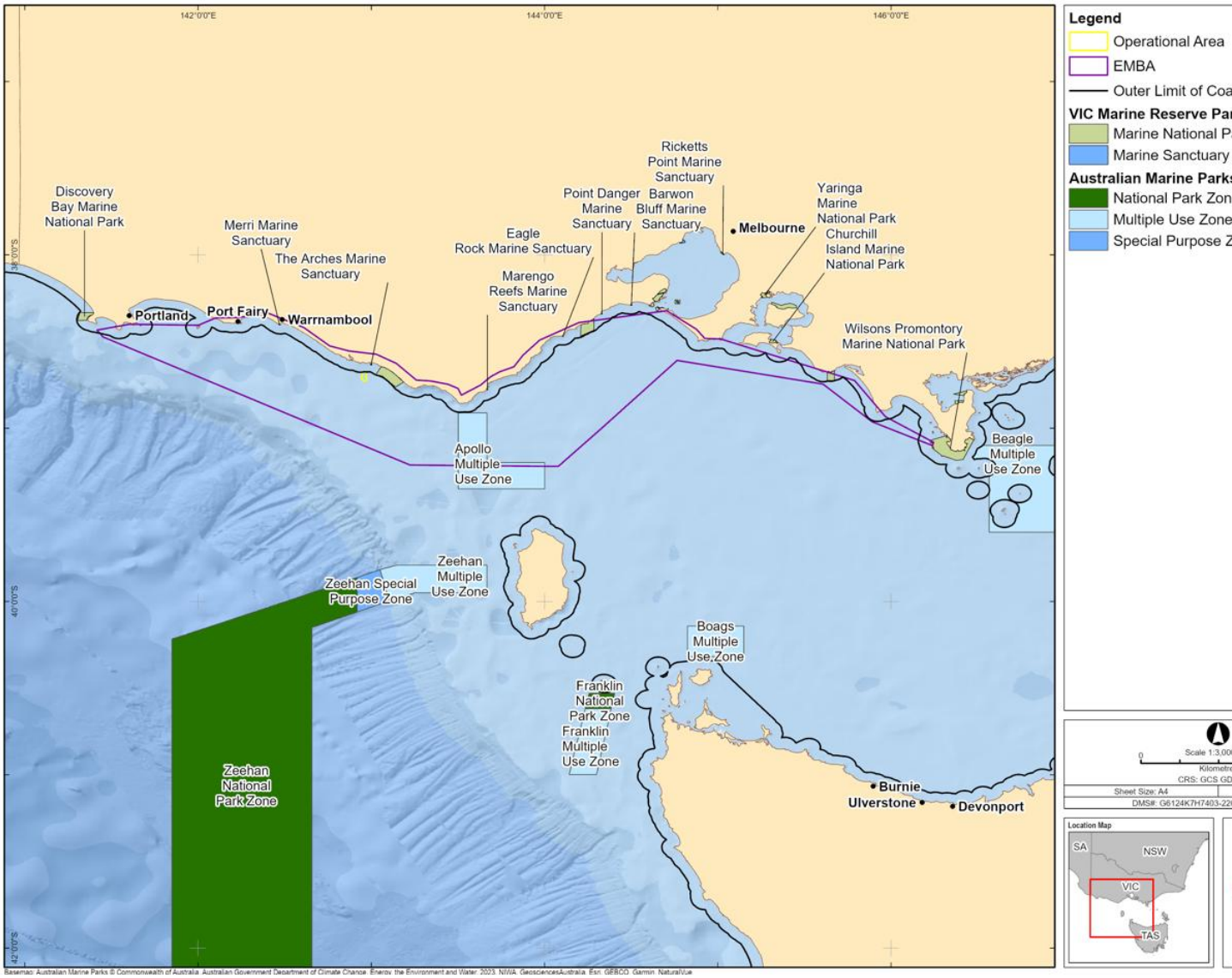


Figure 8-1). Table 8-1 describes the values of the Apollo Marine Park according to the South-East Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025 (DNP, 2025).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 8-1: Summary of Commonwealth Australian Marine Parks (AMPs) in the EMBA

South-east Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
Apollo Marine Park	Multiple Use Zone (VI)	**Description** The Apollo Marine Park is located in the Bass Strait 6 km south of Cape Otway and Apollo Bay in western Victoria, and north-west of King Island. This AMP covers an area of 1184 km^2 and water depths between 47 m and 101 m, protecting ecological communities in mesophotic and rariphotic reefs and sediment. The Apollo Marine Park overlaps the Otway Depression, an undersea valley that joins the Bass Basin to the open ocean. The marine park is a part of the continental shelf ecosystem that extends from South Australia to the west of Tasmania where the region is exposed to big waves and strong tidal flows.
		Natural values The marine park includes ecological communities associated with: • Western Bass Strait Shelf Transition— a highly productive region where cool-temperate and warm-temperate currents meet between Victoria and Tasmania, featuring complex deep-water habitats supporting rich biodiversity, including sponge gardens and vital foraging corridors for migrating whales and seabird. • Bass Strait Shelf Province—a relatively shallow area spanning southern Victoria and northern Tasmania, consisting of a mosaic of rocky reefs and soft sediment. This region is associated with high productivity and aggregations of marine life. The marine park includes shelf rocky reefs and hard substrate, including the mesophotic and rariphotic reefs in the north-west corner of the park. Sediment habitats comprised of fine and coarse sand are dominant benthic habitats, particularly in water depths below 75 m. Other features of the seafloor within the marine park include rocky reef patches interspersed with areas of sediment and, in places, has rich, benthic fauna dominated by sponges providing ideal foraging for seabirds, dolphins, seals and white sharks. The marine park supports foraging biologically important areas (BIAs) for seabirds including the shy albatross, black-browed albatross, Campbell albatross, Indian yellow-nosed albatross, wandering albatross and Buller's albatross, common diving petrel, Australasian gannet and the culturally significant wedge-tailed and short-tailed shearwaters. The marine park also includes a foraging BIA for the white shark, migration BIA for pygmy blue whales, and migration and reproduction BIAs for southern right whales.
		Cultural values Sea country is valued for Indigenous cultural identity, health and wellbeing. Across Australia, Indigenous people have been sustainably using and managing their sea country for tens of thousands of years. The Ancient land bridge includes areas that were part of the landscape that once connected Tasmania to the mainland and was used by Indigenous people during the late Pleistocene period (ice-age), before it was submerged when sea levels stabilised around 7,000 years ago. The flooding of this Country is also a form of oral tradition, detailed in stories that have been passed down through thousands of generations. One of the old river valleys from the submerged landscape now forms the Otway basin, which overlaps the Apollo Marine Park.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

South-east Marine Park Network	IUCN Zones	Description and Values
		Heritage values There are no international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings relevant to the Apollo Marine Park. The marine park contains one known shipwreck listed under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976: MV City of Rayville* (wrecked in 1940).
		Social and economic values Socio-economic values of this marine park include commercial fishing, shipping, and mining. Two commonwealth managed fisheries and four state managed fisheries operate within the AMP. Moderate-use commercial shipping routes into and out of Melbourne extend over most of the AMP.
		Heritage values No international, Commonwealth or national heritage listings apply to this Marine Park.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

8.6 Threatened Ecological Communities

Several Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) as listed under the EPBC Act are known to occur within the marine waters and coastal landscape of the SEMR. The PMST report identified eight TECs overlapping the EMBA, however there are only three with marine water or coastal connection. These are further described in Table 8-2. No TECs occur within the Operational Area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 8-2: Summary of threatened ecological communities within the EMBA

Threatened Ecological Community	Description	Conservation Values
Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community	This ecological community is the assemblage of native plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with the dynamic salt-wedge estuary systems that occur within the microtidal (<2 m) coastline of western and central Victoria (DoEE, 2018). The ecological community currently encompasses 25 estuaries in the region defined by the border between South Australia and Victoria and the most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory (DoEE, 2018).	Salt-wedge estuaries are usually highly stratified, with saline bottom waters forming a 'salt-wedge' below the inflowing freshwater layer of riverine waters (DoEE, 2018). The wedge of heavier marine waters is introduced into the estuary by high wave energy and tides. The dynamic nature of salt-wedge estuaries has important implications for their inherent physical and chemical parameters, and ultimately for their biological structure and ecological functioning (DoEE, 2018). Some species are dependent on the dynamics of these salt-wedge estuaries for their existence, refuge, increased productivity and reproductive success. This ecological community is characterised by a core component of obligate estuarine taxa, with associated components of coastal, estuarine, brackish and freshwater taxa that may reside in the estuary for periods of time and/or utilise the estuary for specific purposes (e.g. reproduction, feeding, refuge, migration) (DoEE, 2018).
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	The ecological community is defined by the species *Macrocystis pyrifera*, or Giant Kelp, which grows in the nutrient rich waters of the temperate south-east of Australia (DSEWPaC, 2012). Giant Kelp are defined by the 'forest-like' structures it forms from the rocky sea floor to the sea surface (DSEWPaC, 2012). However, the kelp species itself is not protected, rather, it is communities of closed or semi-closed giant kelp canopy at or below the sea surface that are protected (DSEWPaC, 2012).	Giant Kelp is the largest and fastest growing marine plant. Their presence on a rocky substrate adds vertical structure to the water column and altering the immediate light and hydrological environment that creates significant habitat for marine fauna, thereby increasing local marine biodiversity (DSEWPaC, 2012). Species known to shelter within the kelp forests include weedy sea dragons (*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus*), six-spined leather jacket (*Mesuchenia freycineti*), brittle stars (ophiuroids), sea urchins, sponges, blacklip abalone (*Tosia* spp) and southern rock lobsters (*Jasus edwardsii*) (TSSC, 2012). The high primary and secondary productivity of the giant kelp forests create and provide a number of ecosystem services to the coastal environment, including habitat for juvenile life stages of commercially important fishes, improvements in local water quality, and coastal protection by acting as a buffer for strong waves (DSEWPaC, 2012).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Threatened Ecological Community	Description	Conservation Values
		James et al. (2013) undertook extensive surveys of macroalgal communities along the Otway Shelf from Warrnambool to Portland in south-west Victoria. Sites were adjacent to shore or on offshore rocky reefs covering a depth range of 0 to 36 metres water depth. These surveys did not locate giant kelp at any site but identified that other brown algae species (*Durvillaea, Ecklonia, Phyllospora, Cystophora*, and *Sargassum*) are prolific to around 20 m water depth. Brown algae tend to be replaced by red algae in deeper waters. Surveys of the Arches Marine Sanctuary (Edmunds et al., 2010) and Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (Holmes et al., 2007 cited in Barton et al., 2012) have not located Giant Kelp. The species has been recorded in Discovery Bay National Park forming part of a mixed brown algae community (Ball & Blake, 2007) (not part of the TEC), on basalt rocky reefs. An assemblage dominated by the species has been recorded from Merri Marine Sanctuary occupying a very small area (0.2 ha) of rocky reef (Barton et al., 2012).
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	The ecological community spans six state jurisdictions: Queensland (southern), New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia (south-western) (DSEWPaC, 2013). The TEC occupies a relatively narrow strip along the Australian coast, in areas which have an intermittent or regular tidal influence. The coastal saltmarsh community consists mainly of salt-tolerant vegetation including grasses, herbs, sedges, rushes and shrubs (Adam, 1990 cited in DSEWPaC, 2013).	The Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh TEC is listed as vulnerable. This TEC consists of organisms including and associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (DSEWPaC, 2013). A wide range of infaunal and epifaunal invertebrates and low and high tide visitors such as fish, birds and prawns also inhabit the TEC (DSEWPaC, 2013). It is reported as an important nursery habitat for fish and prawn species. The dominant marine residents are benthic invertebrates, including molluscs and crabs (Ross et al., 2009 cited in DSEWPaC, 2013) with insects also abundant and considered an important food source for fauna (DSEWPaC, 2013).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

8.7 Australian Whale Sanctuary

The Australian Whale Sanctuary has been established to protect all whales and dolphins found in Australian waters. Under the EPBC Act all cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) are protected in Australian waters.

The Australian Whale Sanctuary includes all Commonwealth waters from the three nautical mile State/Territory waters limit out to the boundary of the economic exclusion zone (i.e. out to 200 NM and further in some places). Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary it is an offence to kill, injure or interfere with a cetacean. Severe penalties apply to anyone convicted of such offences.

8.8 State Marine Parks and Reserves

Victorian State Protected areas are governed under a tiered framework of legislation, primarily anchored by the *National Parks Act 1975* and managed by Parks Victoria. There are 20 State National Parks, Coastal Parks, Conservation Parks, State Marine Parks, Nature Reserves and Marine Sanctuaries occurring within the EMBA (Table 8-3). State Protected areas that are terrestrial but have marine or coastal connection or values have been included.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

8.9 Summary of Protected Areas Within the EMBA

Table 8-3: Summary of Protected Areas Within the EMBA

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
National Heritage Places – Natural		
Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs	N/A	**Description** The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs is an important Australian coastal journey, constructed as a memorial to First World War servicemen by more than 3,000 returned servicemen. The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage Place extends for approximately 242 km between Torquay (south of Geelong) and Allansford (east of Warnambool).
		Conservation Values This National Heritage Place is unique due to its historic and natural values. The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage Place facilitated an integrated approach to protect the exceptional scenery of the region. The coastal geomorphology of the place includes the Port Campbell Limestone Coast, Cape Otway and the Cretaceous Coast between Lorne and Moonlight Head. The diverse landscapes and views from the route have made it a famous coastal drive, with views of the coastline, hinterland, and Bass Strait seascape, with few intrusive built structures. Lookout points have been constructed along the route provide near the Twelve Apostles and Johanna Beach. The Otway Ranges Coastal Cretaceous site contains rare polar dinosaur fossil sites. Bells Beach, on the Great Ocean Road, is an internationally renowned surfing location. The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs meets the national listing heritage criteria a, b, c, d, e, g and h (CoA, 2011).
Wetlands of National Importance (DCCEEW, 2019)		
Princetown Wetlands	N/A	**Description** The Princetown wetlands are located within the Gellibrand River estuary near Princetown on the Great Ocean Road. The estuary is a low-energy environment and separated from the sea by a sand bar, which inhibits the exchange of water between the estuary and the sea.
		Conservation Values The Princetown wetlands supports threatened coastal saltmarsh communities and supports a range of species, including migratory shorebirds. The wetlands provide important habitat for the vulnerable Australian Grayling. The area meets criteria 1, 2 and 3 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.
Aire River	N/A	**Description**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		The Aire River is one of the largest rivers in south-western Victoria and is part of the Otway Coast catchment Originating in the Otway Ranges, south-east of the township of Beech Forest.
		Conservation Values The Aire River provides habitat for a variety of flora and fauna species, such as species protected under the EPBC Act including 14 threatened flora and 27 threatened fauna species. The area is popular for recreational activities such as fishing, picnicking, camping and sight-seeing. There are also approximately 18 archaeological sites in the area, most of which are Aboriginal shell middens DAWE, 2019b). The area meets criteria 1, 3 and 4 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.
Lower Aire River Wetlands	N/A	**Description** The Lower Aire River Wetlands are in the Aire River estuary, which enters the sea west of Cape Otway. The estuary is separated from the sea by a sand bar, which inhibits water exchange between the estuary and the sea.
		Conservation Values The Lower Aire River supports a relatively low diversity of waterbird species. The area also acts as a drought refuge for wildlife. This area is a popular camping, boating and recreational fishing ground. The area meets criteria 1, 2 and 3 for inclusion on the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.
State Marine Parks and Reserves (Parks Victoria, n.d.).		
Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary	III – Sanctuary, Special Protection Area	**Description** The Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary is located 150 m offshore from Apollo Bay in Victorian State waters and covers 12 ha (Parks Victoria, 2007a). The sanctuary protects two small reefs and a wide variety of microhabitats. The two sections of reef, known as the Inner Reef and the Outer Reef, are usually exposed and are separated by a narrow channel known as 'The Gap' (Parks Victoria, 2007a).
		Conservation Values This area supports many reefs species including sea snails, tubeworms, abalone, corals, sponges and sea urchins, while deeper waters allow for dense growths of bull kelps and other seaweed. There is an abundance of soft corals, sponges, and other marine invertebrates, and over 56 species of fish have been recorded in and around the sanctuary. The outer island of the reef is an important haul out area for the Australian fur seal and is classified as a Special Protection Area (Parks Victoria, 2007a).
		Social and Economic Values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Located along the Great Ocean Road, the sanctuary is a key recreational area as it is accessible by boat, sea kayak or swimming, and is frequented by snorkellers and scuba divers (Parks Victoria, 2007a).
		Cultural Values The sanctuary contains evidence of a long history of Indigenous use, including many Indigenous places and objects nearby. The area is traditionally recognised as the ancestral land and waters of the Gadubanud people, alongside connections with the Wadawurrung and Eastern Maar peoples (Parks Victoria, 2007a). There are two shipwrecks (the *Grange* and the *Woolamai*) in the sanctuary (Parks Victoria, 2007a).
The Arches Marine Sanctuary	III – Sanctuary	**Description** The Arches Marine Sanctuary protects 45 ha of ocean directly south of Port Campbell. The sanctuary is managed in conjunction with the Twelve Apostles Marine Park under the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary Management Plan (Parks Victoria, 2006).
		Conservation Values Approximately 5-25 m below the water surface is a labyrinth of limestone formations, rocky arches and canyons that have been formed over time by high-energy waves (Parks Victoria, 2016). The complex limestone structures provide a foundation for seaweeds and sponges to grow in turn providing additional habitat to support schools of reef fish, seals and a range of invertebrates such as lobster, abalone and sea urchins (Parks Victoria, 2016).
		Social and Economic Values Diving and snorkelling are key recreational activities occurring within the Arches Marine Sanctuary. Historically, the sanctuary was important for the Port Campbell rock lobster and abalone fishery, with access to the area for fishing prohibited in 2002 (Parks Victoria, 2006). The area is still important to the commercial and recreational fishing industries by providing breeding and nursery habitats to target species (Parks Victoria, 2006).
		Cultural Values The Arches Marine Sanctuary is situated within the traditional lands of the Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples who have a deep cultural connection to the area (GORCAPA, 2026c).
Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary	III – Sanctuary	**Description** Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary covers 17.9 ha and is located 40 km south-west of Geelong, close to Aireys Inlet. The sanctuary extends from high water mark around Split Point and extends offshore for about 300 metres and encompasses the 20 m high Eagle Rock and Table Rock (Parks Victoria, 2005).
		Conservation Values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary includes a rock stack of geological significance, shore platforms, pools and fissures providing a variety of habitats for sponges, algae and invertebrates. The intertidal sandstone platform and basalt boulders have 25 species of algae. Seven conservation significant seabird and shorebird species occupy the sanctuary, and the Australian fur seal uses the intertidal reef as a haul out area.
		Social and Economic Values The sanctuary is used recreationally for snorkelling and diving, with tourists visiting rock pools.
		Cultural Values The sanctuary is culturally significant Sea Country of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners and Eastern Maar peoples (GORCAPA, 2026a).
Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary	III – Sanctuary	**Description** The Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary is located at Flinders Ocean Beach. At low tide, a large mushroom-shaped platform is visible, with a line of cobbles extending out to sea from Flinders Ocean Beach, forming the stalk of the 'mushroom'. Sections of reef branch out on either side of the platform, with other reefs surrounding it, making a mosaic of sheltered bays and pools.
		Conservation Values The Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary provides diverse habitat including rocky shores, reef and seagrass habitat supporting rich biodiversity.
		Social and Economic Values Recreational activities within the sanctuary include rock pooling, diving and snorkelling.
		Cultural Values The sanctuary is culturally significant Sea Country of the Bunurong people.
Merri Marine Sanctuary	III – Sanctuary	**Description** Merri Marine Sanctuary is a 29-hectare marine protected area located at Warrnambool on Victoria's south-west coast, extending from Thunder Point to Breakwater Rock and encompassing Middle Island and Merri Island. The sanctuary comprises a high-energy Southern Ocean environment characterised by rocky shore platforms, calcarenite reefs, sandy seabeds, subtidal reef systems, and kelp-dominated habitats. The area lies adjacent to the mouth of the Merri River and contains a diverse range of coastal and marine physical features that contribute to its environmental significance.
		Conservation Values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Merri Marine Sanctuary protects representative temperate marine habitats of Victoria's south-west coast, including reefs, kelp forests, and sandy seabeds. These habitats support diverse marine flora and fauna, provide important refuge and feeding areas for marine species, and contribute to the conservation of protected wildlife such as Little Penguins and Australian Fur Seals. The sanctuary plays an important role in maintaining biodiversity and ecological integrity within the Southern Ocean environment.
		Social and Economic Values The sanctuary supports popular activities including swimming, snorkelling, diving, wildlife viewing, and coastal walking, and contributes to the tourism appeal of Warrnambool, particularly through its association with the Little Penguin colony on Middle Island.
		Cultural Values The sanctuary is culturally significant to the of Kirrae Whurrong and Gunditjmara people.
Bunurong Marine National Park	VI – National Park	**Description** The Bunurong Marine National Park covers 2046 ha extending from the high water mark to three nautical miles, along 6 km of coastlines between Inverloch and Wonthaggi.
		Conservation Values The Bunurong Marine National Park includes intertidal and subtidal soft sediment, sandstone intertidal reefs and subtidal rocky reefs forming rock pools, supporting a diverse range of benthic communities and habitats. There are 31 conservation significant seabirds and shorebird species within the national park, as well as several marine mammals including humpback whales, southern right whales, subantarctic fur seal and the Australia fur seal. The national park has 21 species recorded to presumed to be their distributional limit, including brown algae, green algae, sea cucumbers, seastars, chiton and crab species.
		Social and Economic Values The recreational uses of Bunurong Marine National Park include snorkelling and diving, rock pooling and boating activities.
		Cultural Values The national park is culturally significant to the Bunurong Aboriginal People.
Twelve Apostles Marine National Park	II – National Park	**Description** The Twelve Apostles Marine National Park covers 75 km^2 and showcases the iconic pillars of the Twelve Apostles. Located 7 km east of Port Campbell, the marine park covers 16 km of coastline from east of Broken Head to Pebble Point and extends offshore to 5.5 km (Plummer et al, 2003).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Conservation Values The area is representative of the Otway Bioregion and is characterised by a submarine network of canyons, caves, arches and walls housing a variety of seaweed and sponge gardens (Visit Victoria, n.d.). The underwater structures providing habitat for resident schools of reef fish as well as the greatest diversity of intertidal and sub-tidal invertebrates in Victoria (Visit Victoria, n.d.).
		Social and Economic Values The national park is significant for tourism and recreation, with coastal walks, diving and photography being popular activities (GORCAPA, 2026b). Historically, the national park was important for the Port Campbell rock lobster and abalone fishery, with access to the area for fishing prohibited in 2005. The area is still important to the commercial and recreational fishing industries by providing breeding and nursery habitats to target species (Parks Victoria, 2006a).
		Cultural Values The Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and surrounding coastal are culturally, spiritually and historically significant for the Eastern Maar, Gunditjmara and Girai Wurrung peoples (GORCAPA, 2026b). The wreck of the *Loch Ard* is located within the National Park and is on the Victorian Heritage Register (Parks Victoria, 2006).
Port Campbell National Park	II – National Park	**Description** Port Campbell National Park is a coastal national park in Victoria, around 190 km southwest of Melbourne, covering an area of around 1,750 ha. The park is known for its limestone rock formations along the Great Ocean Road.
		Conservation values Whilst not located within the Port Campbell National Park, the region between the Twelve Apostles and the London Arch (visible from the park) supports a breeding colony of little penguins. Similarly, short-tailed shearwaters can be viewed from the park returning to roost at Muttonbird Island near Loch Ard Gorge. Whales in adjacent waters can be viewed from lookouts located within the park.
		Social and economic values The Great Ocean Road occurs within the national park, which is a tourism hotspot. The park offers opportunities for hiking, birdwatching, photography and wildlife viewing. Landmarks visited by tourists include the Twelve Apostles, Loch Ard Gorge, London Arch and The Grotto.
		Cultural values The national park is culturally significant to the Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		The national park is situated along the 'Shipwreck Coast' featuring numerous Commonwealth and State protected shipwrecks, most notably the *Loch Ard.*
Great Otway National Park[2]	II – National Park	**Description** The Great Otway National Park covers an area of over 100,000 hectares stretching from Torquay to the Otway Hinterland. The park features coastal cliffs, beaches, rainforest, and waterfalls. The majority of the coastline within the park consists of steep rocky cliffs, which are interspersed with bays containing sandy beaches.
		Conservation values The Great Otway National Park includes significantly biodiverse ecosystems such as temperate rainforests, tall eucalyptus rainforests, heathlands and pristine coastlines. The park supports a diverse range of wildlife, including koalas, wallabies, kangaroos, and several bird species, including the Australian Grayling.
		Social and economic values The national park is a tourism hotspot, being situate along the Great Ocean Road, with hiking being a popular recreational activity. The park is also home to several popular attractions, including the Otway Fly Treetop Walk and the Triplet Falls.
		Cultural values The Great Otway National Park culturally significant to the Eastern Maar and Wadawurrung people. The Cape Otway Lightstation, located within the park, is important maritime heritage, as it is the oldest working lighthouse on the Australian mainland. The park is situated along the 'Shipwreck Coast', containing Commonwealth and State protected shipwrecks.
Point Addis Marine National Park	II – National Park	**Description** Point Addis Marine National park is the third largest Marine National Park in Victoria, covering 4,420 ha (Parks Victoria, n.d.). The park is located along the coastline of Torquay and Anglesea, and features sandy beaches backed by limestone cliffs with extensive intertidal rocky platforms along the headlands.
		Conservation values Marine habitats within the park include large areas of sot sediment interspersed by rocky reefs, supporting a high diversity of algal, invertebrate and fish species. The national park also supports rhodolith beds comprising colourful, unattached calcareous nodules made by coralline red algae (Parks Victoria, n.d.). Conservation significant species, including blue whales, southern right whales, killer whales and Australian fur seals and 26 conservation significant seabird and shorebird species have been recorded within the marine national park.
		Social and economic values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Surfing is a popular recreational activity within the park, due to the high energy shoreline, with the annual Bells Beach international surfing competition ('Ripcurl Pro') being hosted at this location since 1961. Additionally, scuba diving, snorkelling and coastal walks are popular within the marine park.
		Cultural values The park is culturally significant to the Wadawurrung Tradional Owners. Two historic shipwrecks are located within the park, including '*The Inverlochy*' a steel sailing boat which was beached at Insgolby reef in 1902.
Bay of Islands Coastal Park	III – Coastal Park	**Description** Bay of Islands Coastal Park is a 32 km long coastal national park located along the southern stretch of the Great Ocean Road near Peterborough. The park is characterised by a rugged coastline with unique rock formations and a diverse range of wildlife, including whales, dolphins and seals. Coastal habitats are characterised by rocky shores interspersed with sheltered bays containing sandy beaches.
		Conservation values The coastal park supports a wide range of habitats including coastal heathlands, limestone formations and pristine beach habitats. Hooded plovers nest at Sandy Cove beach within the coastal park.
		Social and economic values The coastal park is a popular tourist destination, with activities including kayaking at Bay of Islands beach, cliff top walks, whale watching and wildlife viewing.
		Cultural values The Bay of Islands Coastal Park is culturally significant to the Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara traditional owner groups. The park is situated along the 'Shipwreck Coast', containing Commonwealth and State protected shipwrecks.
Cape Nelson State Park	III – Natural Monument or Feature	**Description** Cape Nelson State Park, located near Portland on the southwest coast of Victoria, covers around 243 ha.
		Conservation values The park supports unique coastal ecosystems, including soap mallee, heath and wet heath ecosystems. The soap mallee (*eucalyptus diversifolia*) community is extremely rare and the southernmost location of this species. Other rare or vulnerable plant species in the park include drooping velvet bush, coast ground-berry, mountain daisy, and bog sedge. The park provides habitat to the rufous bristlebird, black wallabies, bandicoots and firetail finches.
		Social and economic values

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Several walking trails occur within the park, include the Sea Cliff Nature Walk and the Lighthouse Walk where visitors can spot whales during their migration. Part of the 250 km Great South West Walk passes through the park.
		Cultural values Cape Nelson State Park is part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape in the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara Peoples. The Cape Nelson Lighthouse is a historic site of significance occurring within the park.
Point Nepean National Park	II – National Park	**Description** The Point Nepean National Park is located 110 km south of Melbourne near Portsea, covering 560 ha at the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.
		Conservation values Point Nepean National Park includes areas of thick bushland habitat and sections of rugged rocky ocean coastline facing Bass Strait. The park supports wildlife species such as wallabies, echidnas, bandicoots, lizards and snakes, with seals and penguins occasionally seen on the beaches.
		Social and economic values Recreational activities in the national park include camping, walking, swimming and bike riding trails supported by the scenic marine views of the rugged coastal landscape.
		Cultural values Point Nepean National Park is part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape in the traditional Country of the Bunurong People. Point Nepean has played an important historic role in shaping early European settlement and defence of Australia, being used to quarantine people arriving in Victoria, defending the colony and for military training. The Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area is a National Heritage Listed Place.
Mornington Peninsula National Park[2]	II – National Park	**Description** Mornington Peninsula National Park is 90 km south of Melbourne. The park includes the Bass Strait ocean coast between London Arch (Portsea) and Bushrangers Bay (Cape Schnack), as well as a large area of inaccessible coast from Stockyard Creek to Flinders.
		Conservation values The park supports native and conservation significant species, such as grey kangaroos, black wallabies, possums, koalas, echidnas and a range of birds and reptiles. Rock pools located throughout the park support diverse marine life. The hooded plover feeds in the intertidal zone along beaches in the park, and next between the high-tide and foredune on these beaches.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Social and economic values The park is popular for swimming, surfing, diving, fishing walking and nature sightseeing.
		Cultural values Mornington Peninsula National Park is part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape in the traditional Country of the Bunurong People. Shell middens are present in the sand dunes within the park.
Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park	II – National Park	**Description** Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park is Victoria largest state marine protected area, covering 15,500 ha at the southern-most tip of Australia's mainland.
		Conservation values From October to April, humpback and southern right whales migrate from the cold Antarctic waters to calving grounds off the Queensland Coast and pass though the park on this route. Marine benthic communities and habitats within the park include sponge gardens in deep waters, under rock ledges and in sea caves, which are dominated by large sponges, sea-fans, bright orange, blue or grey lace coral colonies, coloured sea tulips and beds of long, slender sea whips. Kelp forests occur in the deeper waters. These habitats support fish species such as weedy sea dragon, barber perch, red velvetfish, eastern blue groper, blue-lined goatfish and a variety of shark and ray species. The offshore islands support several colonies of Australian fur seals and many oceanic birds, including little penguins, short-tailed shearwaters, fairy prions, silver gulls and pacific gulls. Kanowna Island located in the park supports breeding colonies of Australian fur seals. Seals have pups in November and December and at this time white sharks forage in waters adjacent to the pupping areas. The park is vital to the recovery of white shark populations.
		Social and economic values Popular recreational activities within the park include diving and snorkelling, canoeing and kayaking and boating.
		Cultural values The national park holds significant and enduring spiritual and physical heritage for the Boonwurrung, Bunurong, and Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner groups, who actively collaborate on park management and conservation.
Discovery Bay Coastal Park	III – Coastal Park	**Description** Discovery Bay Coastal Park covers 10,460 ha in western Victoria stretching from Cape Nelson to the South Australian border. The park includes a wide range of coastal environments, comprising sheer, rugged limestone cliffs, expansive sandy beaches, deep inland dune fields, and wetlands.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Conservation values The key features and ecosystems with the park include the rocky platforms at Cape Bridgewater, supporting one of the largest mainland Australian fur seal colonies, and Glenelg Estuary and Discovery Bay Wetlands (Ramsar wetlands), supporting rare peatland habitats, waterbirds and nesting shorebird species including the hooded plover.
		Social and economic values Popular recreational activities within the park include walking trails, wildlife viewing, camping and bird watching. The 250 km Great South West Walk hike trial passes through the park. Lake Mombeong is a secluded freshwater lake popular for activities such as camping and canoeing.
		Cultural values The Discovery Bay Coastal Park is the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara and Buanditj peoples and is managed under the Ngootyoong Gunditj Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan.
Cape Liptrap Coastal Park	II – Conservation Park	**Description** Cape Liptrap Coastal Park covers an area of around 4,320 ha, stretching along the coast from the sand barrier of Point Smythe to the sheltered waters of Waratah Bay.
		Conservation values The park supports about 270 species of flowering plants including 27 orchids, as well threatened flora and fauna species. The park maintains diverse, intact forest, heathland, and headland communities and coastal dune systems. Additionally, Cape Liptrap Coastal Park has one of the most complex geological sequences in the State, ranging from ancient Cambrian rocks to Recent sands. The park acts as an important coastal corridor for migratory and resident seabirds.
		Social and economic values The park supports recreational activities such as fishing and boating, camping, swimming and walking trails.
		Cultural values Cape Liptrap Coastal Park is part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape in the traditional Country of the Bunurong and Gunaikurnai Peoples. Within the park, there are numerous known shell middens, stone scatters, and ancient campsites dating back more than 6,000 years. The park also includes European historic sites such as the Cape Liptrap Lighthouse and historic limekilns at Walkerville.
Yambuk Flora and Fauna Reserve[2]	Ia – Conservation Reserve	**Description** The Yambuk Flora and Fauna Reserve is located in southwest Victoria between Portland and Port Fairy and is a significant estuarine and coastal area. It comprises wetland vegetation around Lake Yambuk and adjacent protected areas which have

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		suitable habitat for orange-bellied parrots (KBA, 2026). Behind the coastal dune scrub is Lake Yambuk, which receives freshwater inflows from the Eumeralla and Shaw Rivers, and from tidal seawater incursions (KBA, 2026).
		Conservation values The reserve encompasses coastal dune scrub, saltmarshes, and reed beds around Lake Yambuk. It is part of the larger Yambuk Important Bird Area, which provides important habitat for the hooded plover and orange-bellied parrot. More than 140 species of bird have been recorded from Yambuk Lake (KBA, 2026).
		Social and economic values The Yambuk Flora and Fauna Reserve supports regional tourism, with key activities including camping, walking trails, bird watching and wildlife watching.
		Cultural values The Yambuk Flora and Fauna Reserve is part of an Aboriginal cultural landscape in the traditional Country of the Gunditjmara and Eastern Maar Peoples. The Deen Maar Indigenous Protected Area lies within the park (KBA, 2026).
Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) Wildlife Reserve	Ia – Conservation Reserve	**Description** Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) Wildlife Reserve is located approximately 8.1 km south off the coast of Victoria, covering Deen Maar (about 1.3 km^2).
		Conservation values The reserve hosts the largest breeding colony of Australian fur seals in the Southern Hemisphere, as well as providing a breeding ground for short-tailed shearwaters. The waters surrounding the Deen Maar support dolphins, little penguins and whales, as well as provides an important foraging area for white sharks.
		Social and economic values The public do not have access to the Deen Maar and associated reserve, however, boat tours and land viewing occur.
		Cultural values Deen Maar is a sacred spiritual site to Gunditjmara and Eastern Maar Peoples. Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC), Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC) and Phillip Island Nature Parks (the Nature Parks) joined together to undertake a collaborative wildlife research program. The groups have created an agreement that recognises the right for EMAC and GMTOAC to maintain ownership of the data collected from the research.
Lawrence Rocks Wildlife Reserve	Ia – Nature Conservation Reserve	**Description** Lawrence Rocks Wildlife Reserve is located on an uninhabited, extinct volcanic area 6 km south-east of Portland, composed of basalt and tuff. The reserve comprises of two rocky islets that are about 6.8 ha and 1.5 ha in area.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Protected Area	IUCN Protected Area Category or Relevant Park Zone[1]	Description and Values
		Conservation values The reserve supports a breeding colony of Australasian gannets, and is considered an Important Bird Area due it supporting around 10% of the global population (DoE, 2015). Common diving petrels and fairy prions also have established breeding colonies within Lawrence Rocks Wildlife Reserve (DoE, 2015), and a number of other seabirds have been recorded within the reserve and may potentially breed there, including little penguins, black-faced cormorants, crested terns and silver gulls. Australian fur seals have been observed to haul out at Lawrence Rocks.
		Social and economic values The public do not have access to the Deen Maar and associated reserve, however, boat tours and land viewing occur.
		Cultural values Lawrence Rocks Wildlife Reserve is recognised as the traditional Sea Country of the Gunditjmara and Eastern Maar Peoples.
Wilson Promontory Nature Reserve	VI – Remote and Natural Area – Schedule 6 National Parks Act	**Description** The Wilsons Promontory Islands Remote and Natural Area is legally designated under Schedule Six of the *Victorian National Parks Act 1975* (Parks Victoria, 2002). It includes 11 offshore islands off the Wilson Promontory Marine National Park (total 470 ha) (Parks Victoria, 2002).
		Conservation values Refer to Wilson Promontory Marine National Park.
		Social and economic values Access, landing, or exploring the inland areas of the Wilsons Promontory offshore islands is prohibited to protect fragile habitats, however, beach access only is permitted on Rabbit Island and Great Glennie Island.
		Cultural values The reserve holds significant and enduring spiritual and physical heritage for the Boonwurrung, Bunurong, and Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner groups.

1. *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*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

IUCN categories for the marine park are provided and, in brackets, the IUCN categories for specific zones within each Marine Park as assigned under the South-east Commonwealth Marine Reserves Network Management Plan 2025.

2. Terrestrial reserves with shoreline extent, added due to potential shoreline EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

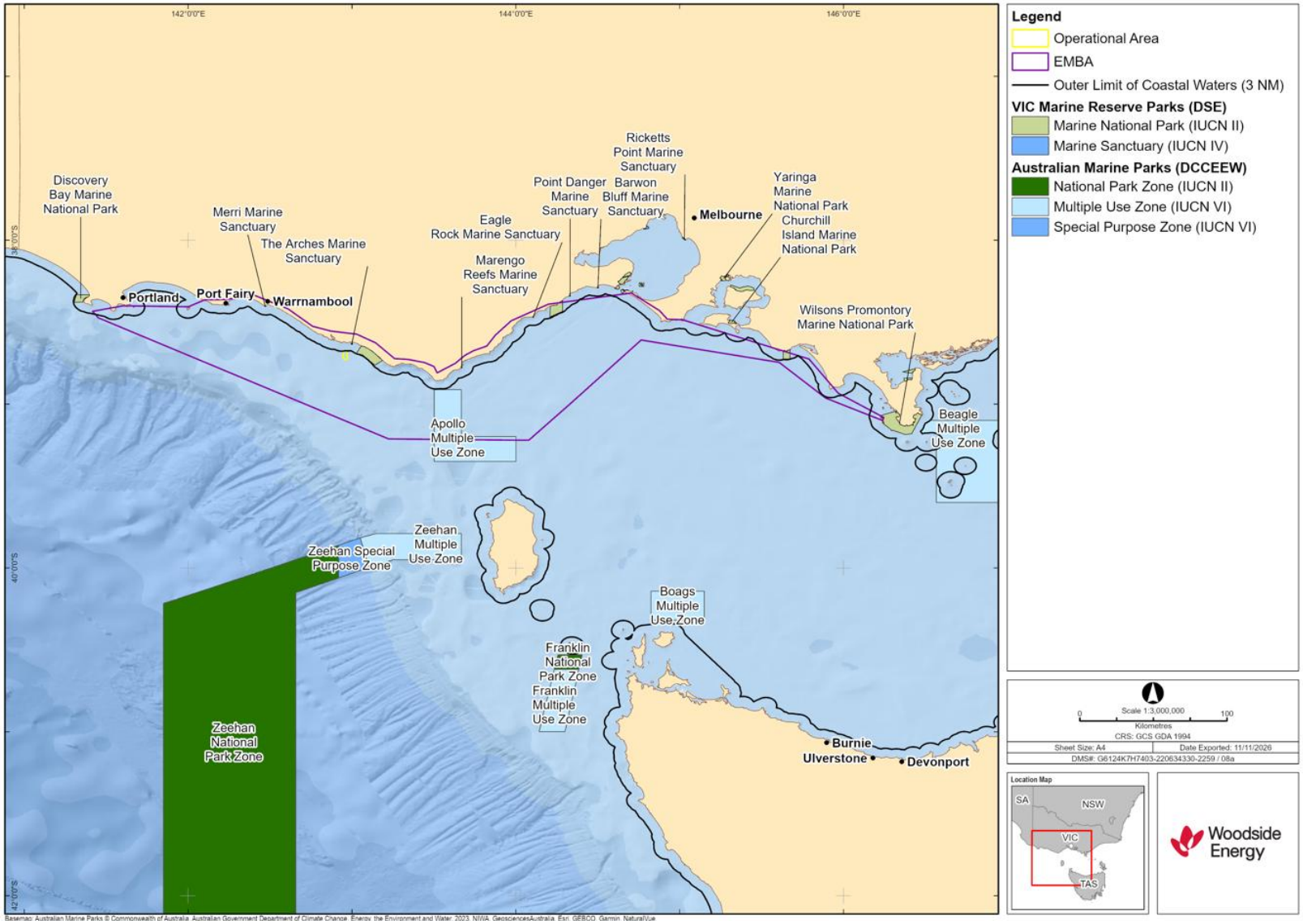


Figure 8-1: Commonwealth and State Marine Protected Areas within the EMBA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section summarises the information relating to the socio-economic and cultural environment of the regions offshore of Victoria, with a focus on the EMBA.

9.1 Cultural values and heritage

Woodside's approach to Cultural Values and Heritage management reflects our publicly available Indigenous Communities Policy (Woodside, 2025). This policy is underpinned by core principles that ensure our management of cultural heritage is thorough, transparent and supported by consultation and continued engagement with Indigenous communities. Our approach to the identification, management and protection of cultural heritage is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), engaging with Indigenous communities in ways that reflect the principles of seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Where heritage is concerned Woodside seeks to avoid impact, or if avoidance is not possible, to minimise and mitigate impact through consultation with relevant Indigenous communities. We seek to ensure Traditional Owners and Custodians are central to heritage management so that cultural values are understood and remain protected.

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-government peak body for cultural heritage professionals formed as a national committee for ICOMOS (international). Australia ICOMOS' mission is to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by issuing standards and practice notes. Woodside understands heritage value to mean the cultural significance of a place to an individual or group in line with the Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) (Burra Charter), and associated practice notes. A cultural feature is therefore comparable to the Burra Charter term "fabric" and refers to a place's elements, fixtures, contents and objects which have cultural values. Although these features are necessarily physical, the place they inhabit or comprise may have tangible or intangible dimensions (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

9.1.1 Native Title

Woodside uses established systems, such as native title, to identify Indigenous groups that may have functions, interests or activities that may be affected. While acknowledging that cultural features and heritage values may exist outside of the native title framework, native title claims, determinations and ILUAs are defined under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Woodside considers this to be the broadest extent over which Indigenous groups have claimed native title rights and interests.

Native title claims are applications made to the Federal Court under the Native Title Act for a determination or decision about native title in a particular area. A claim is made by a native title claim group which asserts it holds native title rights and interests in an area of land and/or water, according to its traditional laws and customs. By making a claim, the native title claim group seeks a decision that native title exists so that its native title rights and interests are recognised by the common law of Australia. This is called a native title determination. A determination is a decision by a recognised body, such as the Federal Court or High Court of Australia, that native title either does or does not exist in relation to a particular area (Native Title Tribunal).

A requirement to establishing a positive determination of native title in court is proving that there is an organised society that occupied the land and/or waters at the time of British annexation. The requirement of an 'organised society' is set out by Justice Toohey in the historic judgment of Mabo v Queensland (No 2) [1992] HCA 23; (1992) 175 CLR 1 ('Mabo'). Justice Toohey had the following to say (at 187):

it is inconceivable that indigenous inhabitants in occupation of land did not have a system by which land was utilized in a way determined by that society. There must, of course, be a society sufficiently organized to create and sustain rights and duties…

Therefore, Woodside understands that native title rights and interests are held communally by an organised society, that native title claims are understood to represent the area over which Indigenous groups are claiming these rights and interests, and that native title determinations provide clarity on where native title rights and interests are found to either exist or not exist. Where native title rights or interests are determined to exist, they will be held by a Registered Native Title Body Corporate (section 57, *Native Title Act 1993*) in trust or as agent for native title holders.

Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) are voluntary agreements between native title parties and other people or bodies about the use and management of land and/or waters and are registered by the Native Title

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Registrar in the Register of ILUAs. An ILUA can be made over areas where:

- native title has been determined to exist in at least part of the area, or
- a native title claim has been made, or
- where no native title claim has been made.

While registered, ILUAs operate as a contract between the parties, including relevant native title holders (Native Title Tribunal).

The Native Title Act provides for a Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (Native Title Representative Body) to be recognised by the Commonwealth Minister for an area. Native Title Representative Bodies have specialist functions set out in the Native Title Act within the area for which they are the Native Title Representative Body. However, the functions of a Native Title Representative Body are such that they do not hold details on the cultural features or heritage values of an area and therefore do not inform Woodside's understanding of heritage values or cultural features.

The Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* recognises Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Twelve RAPs officially represent cultural heritage across Victoria today, five of which include coastal areas:

- Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
- Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation
- Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
- Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
- Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

9.1.2 Coastal indigenous groups

Indigenous groups are keenly aware of the extent of their rights, interests and responsibilities for Country, and these are generally discrete, defined areas, including areas of sea (Smyth, 2007). To identify cultural features and heritage values which may exist outside of native title claim, determination and ILUA areas, Woodside considers native title claims, determinations and ILUAs coastally adjacent to areas of operation to be an instructive means of identifying potentially relevant Indigenous groups to be consulted. Woodside understands from engagement with stakeholders that extending a native title group's responsibility to areas which those groups have elected to not include in their claims or ILUAs can have significant cultural consequences for groups and individuals. This may also, over time, build expectations in the broader community that a group is responsible for maintaining environmental values in areas for which they do not hold traditional knowledge.

Woodside acknowledges that an Indigenous group's relative proximity to any Operational Areas is not necessarily a meaningful indicator of the connection to the area and providing advice over such areas can be culturally dangerous. As a result, caution must be used when conducting broader engagement.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

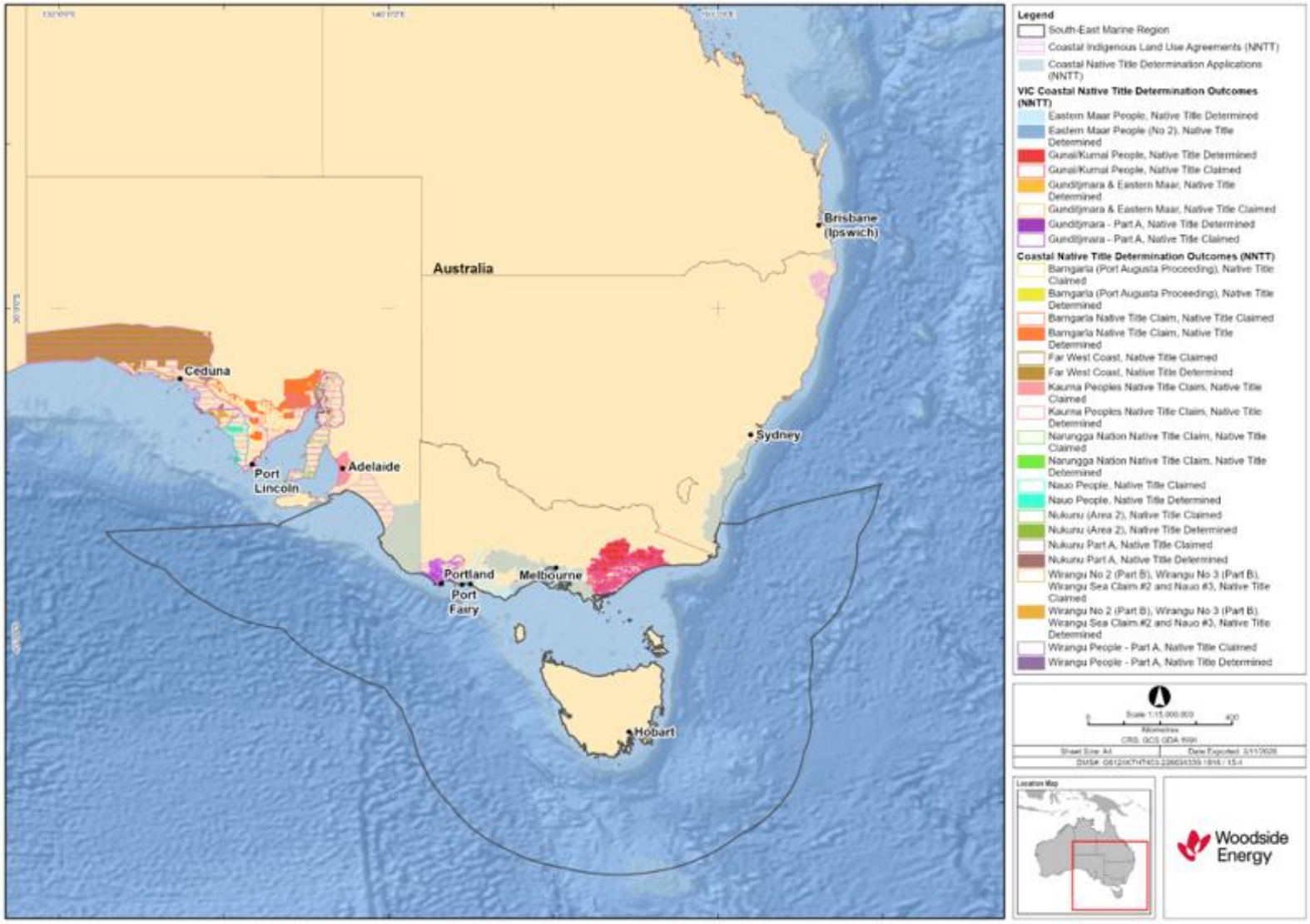


Figure 9-1: Coastal Native Title Claims / Determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) in the SEMR (data source: DPLH, 2024)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9.1.3 Sea Country

'Country' refers to more than just a geographical area: it is shorthand for all the values, places, resources, stories and cultural obligations associated with that geographical area." (Smyth, 2007).

Indigenous people have a culture that relates to the land and sea in a holistic way, including connections to powerful and significant places. Woodside recognises the potential for marine ecosystems to include cultural features as well as environmental values. This is one aspect of the broader concept of "Sea Country", which can be defined as the area of sea over which an Indigenous group has interests, cultural value, connection and use. It has been noted that in many areas of Australia, including the South-east Marine Region, Indigenous people maintain a relationship with the marine environment that is inextricably linked to a tradition of customary rights and responsibilities, which are based on generations of knowledge and understanding (National Oceans Office, 2002)

Traditional Owners have never surrendered rights and authority to Country, including Sea Country. All Country was protected and cared for by our Ancestors for thousands and thousands of years and is cared for by our descendants today. (NNTC, 2025-2026)

It necessarily follows that an impact to marine ecosystems has the potential to impact cultural features where the impact is detectable within Sea Country—the seascape which Traditional Custodians view, interact with or hold knowledge of. The link between environmental protection and cultural heritage protection is illustrated in the Australian Government's Indigenous Protected Areas Program. The Indigenous Protected Areas program provides for "areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation…IPAs deliver environmental benefits…Managing IPAs also helps Indigenous communities protect the cultural values of their country for future generations…" (DCCEEW, 2024c).

McNiven (2004) suggests that "For those mainland groups whose exploitation of the sea was limited to littoral resources, it is likely that seascapes extended no more than c. 20–30km out to sea, out to the horizon and the limit of human visibility. However, in some coastal places, clouds that can be seen well over 100km out to sea are imbued with spiritual significance. For those groups with elaborate canoe technology, seascapes extend well over the horizon." While there is some evidence of traditional watercraft in Australia's south east, the recorded evidence shows they were designed for riverine, estuarine, and at best longshore marine travel, but not for substantial open-water crossings in full exposure to the elements (Orchiston, 1979). Thus, occupation of Tasmania was completed by crossing the now vast marine waters, known as the Bass Strait. Indigenous peoples in the southeast of Australia therefore have a deep connection to the sea—not only its coastlines, but particularly to the submerged lands once inhabited by their ancestors.

"Our connection with our Sea Country extends well beyond the current shoreline to the edge of the continental shelf. While this area is under the sea today, we occupied it for thousands of years and rising sea levels have not washed away the history, physical evidence or our connection" (Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation, 2015)

Indigenous communities of the South-east Marine Region maintain a strong cultural and spiritual connection to the ocean and continue to rely on its resources for food, traditional practices and income. For the Eastern Maar people, Sea Country isn't just a physical place… It holds their stories, nourishes their families and connects them to their ancestors in profound, enduring ways (National Oceans Office 2002). Table 9-1 provides an overview of commonly identified Sea Country species and habitats as they relate to the region and its First Peoples culture.

Table 9-1: Commonly identified Sea Country species and habitats

Value	Details
Marine mammals	Whales, dolphins and seals, are commonly identified through consultation with Indigenous people as culturally important species, with totemic importance. Common interests include maintaining their populations, biodiversity, and migration patterns. Gunditjmara have noted that these species often hold deep cultural significance, featuring in Dreaming stories, ceremonies, and song and dance traditions. Gunditjmara people recognise southern right whales, or 'koontapool', as Gunditjmara Ancestors.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Value	Details
Fish and shellfish	Fish and eels are commonly identified through consultation with Indigenous people as a culturally important species, with fish generally being identified as a resource. Indigenous may identify cultural values associated with fish species as important to maintaining both tangible (physical cultural sites) and intangible (cultural knowledge) cultural heritage. Tangible cultural heritage associated with fish can include important cultural sites such as midden sites, fish traps. The eel is a particularly important symbol for South Eastern Indigenous communities that connects past generations with country and culture.
Seabirds	Seabirds, in particular mutton birds and pelicans, are commonly identified through literature as a culturally significant species (Director of National Parks, 2025), as well as a resource (seabird eggs; Smyth, 2007). The pelican has been identified as culturally significant due to its connection to the Gunaikurnai creation story. Muttonbirds were particularly valuable as muttonbirding was a prominent economic activity. The feathers were sold for down, the oil and fat for fuel and grease, and the salted carcasses for food.
Marine Habitats	Indigenous groups identify marine habitats such as seagrass and kelp forests as valuable for both their ecological and aesthetic values. Kelp forests and seagrass, providing a home and food sources including rock lobster and abalone (Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2020).
Shoreline habitats	Indigenous groups identify shoreline/coastal habitats as valuable for their ecological values, including sandy beaches, rock pools, rocky platforms and reefs, which continue to be places of abundance (Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, 2020). Coastal and offshore marine environments are also interconnected; coastal areas provided resources not available away from the coast. For example, coastal fishing and hunting for fish, shellfish, seals and mutton birds formed an important part of the diet of Aboriginal peoples (DoE 2015b).

9.1.4 Marine Parks

Woodside acknowledges that Commonwealth and State Marine Park Management Plans have sought to recognise cultural values and responsibilities of Indigenous groups. Australian Marine Parks (AMP) describe this framework in the following way: ‘when making decisions about what can occur in marine parks and what action we will take to protect AMPs, we take values into account’. AMP summarises these values as natural values, cultural values, heritage values and socio- economic values (Refer to Section 8.5).

9.1.5 Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs)

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) are areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation through voluntary agreements with the Australian Government. IPAs are an essential component of Australia’s National Reserve System, which is the network of formally recognised parks, reserves and protected areas across Australia. There are currently 96 dedicated IPAs over 113 million hectares (9.3 million hectares of sea). These account for more than 55 per cent of the National Reserve System (DCCEEW, 2026). As of August 2024, an additional 36 Traditional Owner consultation projects to develop management plans for proposed IPAs are underway (DCCEEW, 2024c). Ten Sea Country IPA consultation projects were announced in 2022. The Indigenous Protected Areas program is administered by the National Indigenous Australians Agency in partnership with DCCEEW. Dedicated and proposed IPAs are shown in Figure 9-2.

Those Sea Country IPA consultation projects within the region of the Minerva EMBA are listed below.

- *Gunditjmara Sea Country IPA*

The area includes volcanic plains, rivers, coast, estuaries and coastal wetlands. It is an important breeding place and nursery for fish, eels and birds, including nationally listed species. The area’s waters contain sites of national geological and geomorphological importance, and habitat for threatened marine animal species.

The area also incorporates important cultural sites such as Deen Maar Island, which has a central role in the creation story of Gunditjmara Country.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- *Nanjit to Mallacoota Sea Country IPA*

The IPA consultation area is in coastal waters of the Gippsland region in Victoria. The area contains numerous marine and coastal parks and includes the Ramsar listed Gippsland Lakes and Raymond Island, a highly significant cultural site.

- *Tayaritja Milaythina Muka IPA*

This is the first Sea Country IPA consultation project in the South-east Network. It extends from north east Lutruwita/Tasmania over the submerged land bridge and surrounds Tayaritja/Bass Strait Islands. The aim of the Tayaritja Milaythina Muka IPA consultation project is to protect culturally and ecologically important habitats and species.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

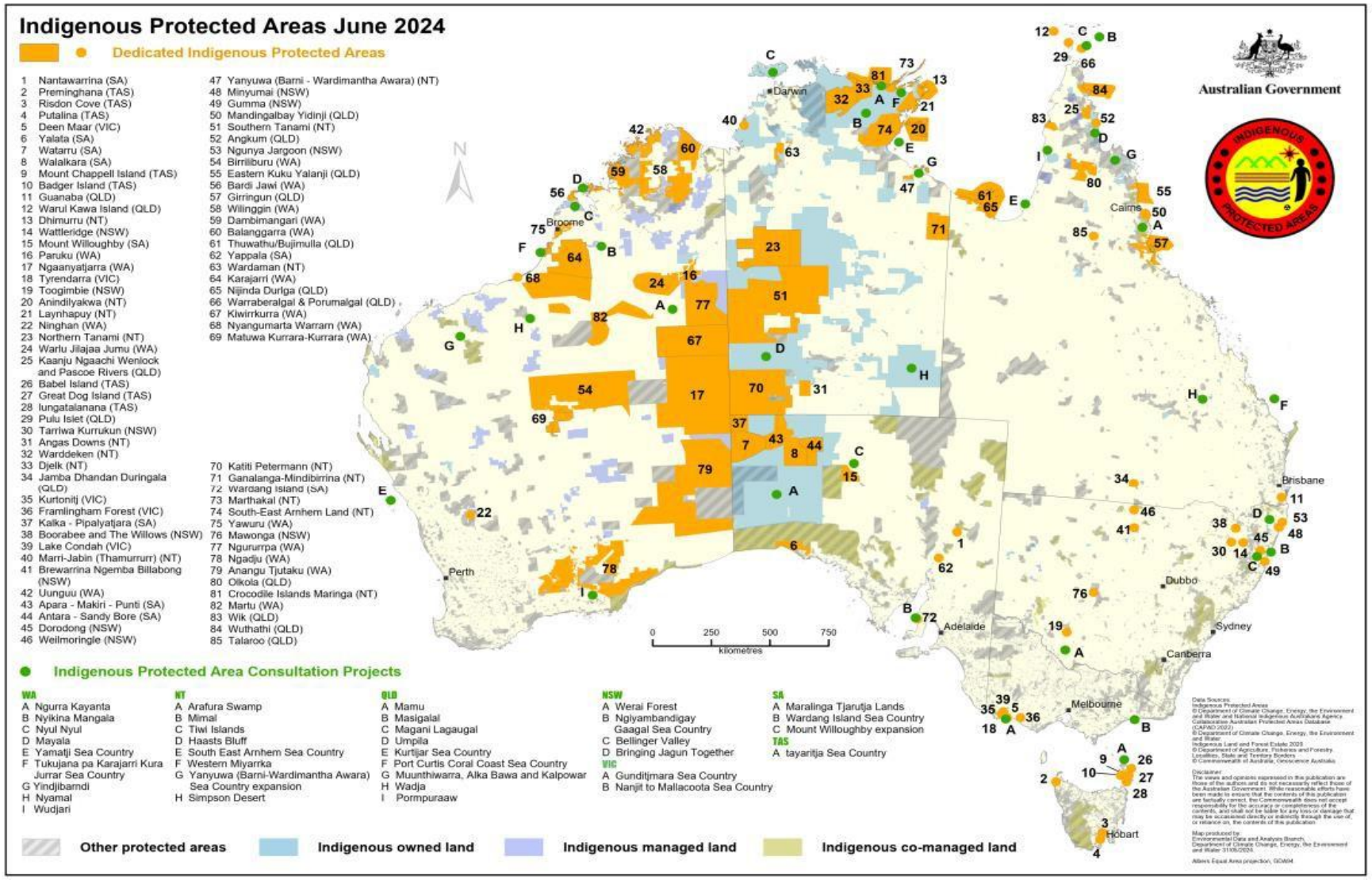


Figure 9-2: IPAs in Australia (data source: DCCEEW and NIAA, 2024)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9.1.6 Indigenous Cultural Heritage

Woodside understands that communal cultural connection exists between Traditional Custodians and land and waters. The onshore archaeological record indicates that Indigenous people have occupied the Australian continent for at least 65,000 years (Clarkson et al., 2017) and, in many places, maintain a strong continuing connection that Indigenous cosmology says extends back to the beginning of time. Indigenous occupation of coastal areas adjacent to the South-east Marine Region dates back at least 40, 000 years (Adeleye et al., 2024), around 32,000 years in Victoria (Richards et al., 2007). At least 17 distinct Aboriginal language groups owned, occupied and used coastal land and seas in and adjacent to the Region (Director of Parks, 2025).

Indigenous groups inhabited the southwest Victorian coast as is evident from the many terrestrial sites of archaeological significance throughout the area. Archaeological sites identified onshore with the potential to exist in intertidal or submerged locations include petroglyphs, fish traps and artefact scatters or burials contained within caves or sand dunes. Coastal sites found in the region comprise of mostly shell middens, some stone artefacts, a few staircases cut into the coastal cliffs, and at least one burial site (Parks Victoria, 1998). As archaeological sites, these features have archaeological value which relates to the preservation of their fabric (i.e. the tangible features) and their context (i.e. their location and relationship to other archaeological and natural features). Archaeological sites may also have intangible dimensions (ICOMOS, 2013) cultural value that exist in addition to their archaeological or scientific value.

Intangible values are a living expression of cultural heritage that is prevalent across generations. These values can be traditional, and they can also be new and living at the same time. An understanding of the intangible cultural heritage of different Indigenous communities helps with intercultural dialogue and encourages mutual respect (UNESCO, 2011). Intangible cultural heritage is safeguarded through practicing and passing on knowledge or expressions by the people to whom it belongs to (NNTC, n.d). Indigenous people continue to honour ancient saltwater songlines, migrations, stories and ancestral connections…this knowledge is sacred and has been passed from generation to generation (Director of National Parks, 2025)

The South-east Saltwater Council provides the following articulation of Sea Country values:

"*Traditional Owners cultural and other values specifically acknowledge the deep and unbroken connection between our people and Sea Country, as an intrinsic part of our identity − past, present and future. Our values include respect and responsibility for the health and wellbeing of Country and people. Country is viewed as interconnected and interdependent, with artificial or imposed colonial boundaries, and siloed approaches to management − being opposite and often detrimental to our values, cultural practices, beliefs and knowledge about sustainable uses. Our cultural values and knowledge systems − passed down through generations − include creation stories; discrete men's and women's cultural practices and obligations to care for Country; knowledge about how to care for Sea Country and conduct of cultural and other practices; knowledge about places and objects such as sites to be protected, species, biodiversity and ecosystem priorities, conservation and protection*."

Table 9-2 provides context to common intangible themes that exist in Indigenous communities.

Table 9-2: Intangible heritage values associated with Sea Country

Value	Details
Songlines	Oral songlines are often described by Indigenous people as the law of the land and make up part of the Dreaming (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Songlines are viewed in Western academia as a framework for relating people to land and consist of a series of invisible, interconnected routes across the landscape that mark significant sites for Indigenous people (Higgins, 2021:723). Songlines demonstrate Indigenous peoples' strong connections to land by revealing sacred knowledge that is place-specific (Roberts, 2023:5). The land's physical features are instrumental in maintaining songlines because this is how ancestral spirits journeyed through, and interacted with, the physical landscape leaving sacred knowledge behind. The interconnection between the physical and spiritual is where songlines become intrinsically tied to significant places across Country. As a result, geographical landforms are recorded within songlines and become sacred places. Such landforms can include inter alia: rocks, mountains, rivers, caves and hills (Higgins, 2021:724). Songlines can become lost, fragmented or broken when there is a loss of Country or forced removal from Country (Neale and Kelly, 2020:30). Physical sites that have been identified as comprising a component of a

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Value	Details
	songline are important to protect to prevent the fragmenting or breaking apart of songlines and loss of sacred cultural knowledge. In Australia, songlines can stretch thousands of kilometres, making up a complex and organic network of stories containing cultural knowledge of Indigenous communities across the land (Neale and Kelly, 2020:35). Songlines can also extend out to Sea Country and contain cultural knowledge that is tied to geographic features, atmospheric phenomena and marine plants and animals. Often songlines containing references to a seascape or Sea Country make mention of mythical events occurring around marine life, fishing areas, submerged rocks or coral. Songlines that embody seascapes can reflect how a group may relate to, or value, Sea Country—for example, connections to nearby islands that they once inhabited in their songlines (Smyth and Isherwood, 2016:307). Songlines can also be used as proof of long-standing connection to land and support a legal entitlement to land rights (Higgins, 2021:74). Examples where songlines contain strong references to Sea Country are more common in Pacific Islander and Torres Strait Islander communities, who often refer to seascapes and skylines in their songlines in order to communicate sacred knowledge that assists in safe navigation of the ocean (Neale and Kelly, 2020:83-84).
Creation/dreaming sites, sacred sites and ancestral beings	The only published sources located by Woodside with detailed descriptions of the location of ancestral beings or creation/dreaming/sacred sites place these on land, or within inland water sources such as rivers or pools. However, some ancestral beings are noted to live within or originate from the sea generally, and some creation stories talk to the creation of features from or in the sea. Additionally, every place on shore or at sea must be assumed to have been created on some level in Indigenous cosmology.
Cultural obligations to care for Country	Caring for Country collectively refers to the cultural obligations of individuals and groups, as well as rituals and ceremonies required for the physical and spiritual health of the environment. In the literature reviewed by Woodside, caring for Country was noted to include, but is not limited to, maintenance of the physical environment and ecosystem. It may also have cultural, spiritual and ritual dimensions such as caring for ancestral beings or ensuring cultural safety.
Knowledge of Country/customary law and transfer of knowledge	Knowledge of and familiarity with the features of Sea Country is itself a value. The inherent potential for restricted or secret knowledge makes this difficult to assess even through consultation with Traditional Custodians. However, aspects such as limitations on access to sites or disruption/relocation of Indigenous communities may have implications for the preservation of Indigenous knowledge. Further, 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 (McDonald and Phillips, 2021). Transfer of knowledge includes continuing traditional practices to pass on practical skills. This transfer of knowledge may be integral to managing a group's intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2003).
Connection to Country	Describes the multi-faceted relationship between Indigenous people and the landscape, which is envisioned as having personhood and spirit. It is also an aspect of personal identity for many Indigenous people. In the case of Sea Country this can mean identifying as a Saltwater person, where "essence of being a 'Saltwater' person is ontological… it is about how people relate spiritually to the sea and engage with spiritual forces that created it, the marine flora and fauna and people" (McDonald and Phillips, 2021).
Access to Country, including Sea Country	Access is necessary for the continuation of other values including caring for Country, carrying out cultural practices and the transfer of traditional knowledge. Being on Country can be an important way of expressing or maintaining connection to Country (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet, n.d.). Access is also a value in its own right, as a continuation of traditional Sea Country access and use.
Kinship systems and totemic species	Individuals may have kinship to specific species (Smyth, 2008; Deadly Story, 2024) and/or a responsibility to care for species (Muller, 2008). Kinship arises from totemic associations within Indigenous "skin group" systems. It is forbidden for an individual to kill or eat a species who is from the same "skin group" (Deadly Story, 2024). Totems link individuals to the earth and assign a responsibility of stewardship towards their symbol. Indigenous people must ensure that their totems are protected and passed on to the next generation. They may also have certain obligations linked to the discussion of caring for Country above. It is assumed that marine species may have kinship/totemic relationships to Traditional Custodians, but it is understood that these relationships do not prohibit people outside of that "skin group" from hunting or eating that same species (Juluwarlu, 2004). The significance and symbolism of totems is complex and multi-dimensional and will vary depending on region and Clan (Deadly Story, 2024).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Value	Details
Resource collection	A number of marine species are identified through consultation and literature as important resources, particularly as food sources. In addition to their immediate value as sustenance, the gathering and preparation of these resources is informed by cultural knowledge, and an inability to use these resources may result in a loss of ability to transfer that knowledge to future generations.

9.1.6.1 Submerged cultural heritage

When we talk about our country we include the ocean, our sea country that provides so much of the resources we still depend upon for our well being, and which covers the submerged lands that bear the footprints of our ancestors (Kooyang Sea Country Plan, National Oceans 2002).

It is understood that the sea level has risen significantly during the 65,000 years of Indigenous occupation, and areas that were once inhabited are now submerged on the continental shelf (Dortch et al., 2019; UWA, 2021). At its lowest level during Indigenous occupation, the sea level was between 125 m (O'Leary et al., 2020; Dortch et al., 2019; Williams et al., 2018) and 130 m below current levels (Benjamin et al., 2020; Benjamin et al., 2023; UWA, 2021).

Areas now submerged in the south-east marine region were once part of the landscape used by Indigenous people during the late Pleistocene (ice age), before sea levels stabilised at their current levels about 7,000 years ago. This large submerged paleo-landscape, known as the Bassian Land Bridge, connected Lutruwita (Tasmania) to the mainland and was inhabited for thousands of years before it was submerged (Director of Parks, 2025). Several marine parks overlap with this submerged paleo-landscape, including Beagle, Flinders and Apollo Marine Parks (See Section 8.5).

Bathymetric and topographic data of the land and sea floor in the Bass Strait have been used to estimate the submersion of the Bassian Plain to approximately 14, 000 years ago (Lambeck and Chappell, 2001). This area was once part of an ancient lake and river system and the flooding of this Country is also a form of oral tradition, detailed in stories that have been passed down through thousands of generations. These traditions describe the flooding of the Bassian Land Bridge and the presence of a culturally significant "Great South Star", identified as Canopus (Hamacher et al. 2023).

A member of the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation, stated in regards to the areas cultural significance:

'The Bassian Plain, now the land bridge under Bass Strait, has been an important cultural landscape for Gunaikurnai for countless generations. Though our spiritual connection may not be visible, we are proud to be able to share the stories of our Ancestors and honour those that walked before us.'

Adjcaent, and also within the southeast marine region is the Otway Depression, an ancient submerged valley that once drained the Bassian Plain (Bassian Land Bridge).

The Otway Depression served as the major outlet for this freshwater system, and the channels that once carried that flow still shape the seabed today. As sea levels rose at the end of the glacial period, the valley was drowned, leaving a preserved fossil river system underwater. The Otway Basin is an east-west-trending sedimentary basin comprising a thick Mesozoic section, deposited in a complex of rift valleys between Australia and Antarctica during the Early Cretaceous, and a Cenozoic section that thins to zero inland from the coast and thickens to over 1200 m beneath the outer shelf and continental slope.19 Cenozoic sediments in the basin range from Palaeocene to Pleistocene in age, and basaltic volcanics are present, particularly at the surface, where Pliocene marine sediments, Pleistocene and Holocene lava flows, and volcanoes are preserved. (Cosmos Archaeology, 2024)

Recent archaeological discoveries demonstrate how a submerged landscape might have been occupied and inhabited and can retain archaeological material about the earliest periods of human occupation (Dortch et al., 2019, Benjamin et al., 2020; 2023; 2026 see Ward et al., 2022 for an opposing view).

Certain landscapes have been identified as archaeologically prospective on the submerged Ancient Landscape, including:

- submerged water sources (rivers, waterholes, tidal channels and seeps) which have an increased likelihood of use or habitation as past generations used the associated resources (UWA, 2021)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- submerged calcarenite ridges younger than human occupation of the continent which may have formed over and protected artefacts in-situ (Dortch et al., 2019)
- prominent landscape features (e.g. hills, particularly of igneous rock formations) that may have been foci for cultural activity (UWA, 2021)
- karst depressions and other “catch points” where artefacts may accumulate following disturbances caused by inundation (UWA, 2021; Nutley, 2022; Nutley, 2023a)

Sites considered most likely to survive inundation, based on the review of existing literature, were logically the more robust forms including:

- midden and artefacts within cemented dunes, relict water holes, and beach rock deposits
- earth features / hearths in association with stone artefact deposits, and particularly shell midden deposits
- quarry outcrops, extraction pits, and associated reduction debris in fine-grained volcanic outcrops
- curvilinear stone structures and standing stones sitting on volcanic pavements and jammed into volcanic rock piles
- lag deposits of artefacts and possibly midden on hardpan in suitable landscape contexts with good preservation conditions (e.g. shallow declination shorelines in sheltered passages of the inner archipelago or on the leeward side of hard-rock/fringing reef cause-ways adjacent to the outer islands)
- small overhangs and shelters with preserved deposits, facing away from the dominant wave and wind action (Dortch et al., 2019).

In recognition of this, Woodside considers the submerged Landscape (notably the Bassian Land Bridge and Otway Basin) as an area where potential Indigenous archaeological material may exist on the seabed, as this covers the full extent of this possible occupation. Known 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. However, these Acts only extend protection to Indigenous heritage places specified by declaration or otherwise included on a statutory list. Woodside understands that there is currently no Indigenous archaeology known to exist anywhere within Commonwealth waters and no areas subject to declarations or prescriptions under these Acts.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

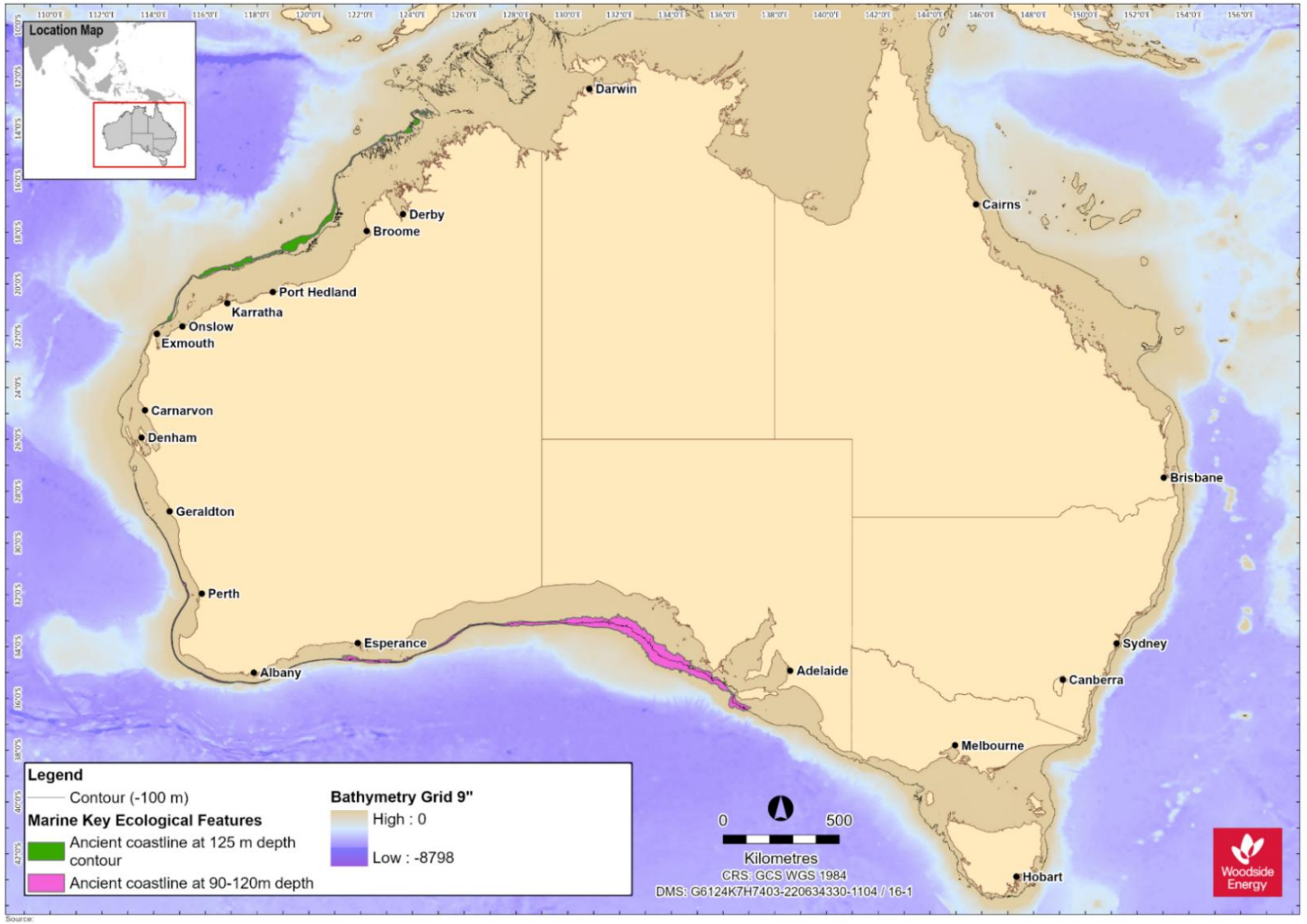


Figure 9-3**: Indicative bathymetry of the ancient submerged landscape (data source: GA, 2024; DCCEEW, 2024d)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9.1.7 Historic sites of significance

Places of historic cultural significance are protected under Commonwealth, State and local regimes. Places inscribed on the National or World Heritage list are protected through various provisions of the EPBC Act. Historic places may also be protected under the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic); under section 87 and 88 of this Act the prohibited alteration, demolition, damage, despoilment or removal of objects from a registered place may result in a fine of up to A$2 million (for knowingly or recklessly committing an offence). Protection of heritage by local government typically emanates from local planning schemes produced under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic).

There are 63 historic sites of significance that occur within the EMBA, which are identified in a search of the Victorian Heritage Register and Victorian Heritage Inventory [Appendix J of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP].

9.1.8 Historic underwater heritage

Beyond its geological significance, the seafloor contains historical markers, including wrecks that link submerged landscapes with maritime history.

The remains of vessels and aircraft in Commonwealth waters, along with any associated article, are automatically protected under the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Cth) after 75 years. This is applicable whether the existence or location of the article is known or unknown, as per section 16 of the Act. Other articles of underwater cultural heritage may be declared for protection as outlined in section 17 of the Act.

Within the EMBA is a 130 km stretch of coastline known as the ‘Shipwreck Coast’ because of the large number of shipwrecks present, with most wrecked during the late nineteenth century. There are approximately 638 known shipwrecks along Victoria’s coast, although only around 240 of them have been discovered (DPCD, 2013). The strong waves, rocky reefs and cliffs of the region contributed to the loss of these ships. The wrecks represent significant archaeological, educational and recreational (i.e., diving) opportunities for locals, students, and tourists (Flagstaff Hill, 2015).

There are 182 wrecks within the Minerva EMBA; notable ships have been listed below. There are no shipwrecks identified within the Minerva Operational Area. Wrecks that have yet to be located are described in Table 9-3 below.

- *Napier* – wrecked in 1878, the vessel was contracted to undertake salvage on the Loch Ard wreck. While returning to Port Campbell it lost sternway while rounding the eastern reef and bluff, and swell forced it onto rocks on the western side of the cove
- *Nowra* – wrecked in 1891 after experiencing very bad weather after leaving Penguin (Tasmania). It was unable to reach Port Phillip Heads and was driven onto the ‘London Bridge’ rocks
- *Newfield* – wrecked in 1892, the vessel struck rocks approximately 100m from shore one mile east of Curdies Inlet due to navigational error when Cape Otway light was mistaken for King Island lighthouse
- *MS City of Rayville* – wrecked 1940, the first American vessel sunk during World War II by an enemy mine
- *Young Australian* – wrecked in 1877 at Curdies Inlet while on a voyage from Maryborough (Qld) to Adelaide (SA) it struck heavy weather off Cape Nelson
- *Schomberg* – wrecked in 1855 at Curdies Inlet as a result of a navigational error
- *Falls of Halladale* – wrecked in 1908 at Massacre bay Peterborough as a result of a navigational error
- Unnamed – located west of Peterborough in waters less than 10 m deep
- *Loch Ard* – wrecked in 1878 as a result of bad weather prevented navigational fixes from being made
- *Frankston* – Fairey Firefly – wrecked in 1947 as a result of a collision with another Fairy Firefly at 1500 ft
- *RAAF – B25* – Wrecked in 1945 due to catching fire during weapons test resulting in ditching of the aircraft
- *USAF – B57* – wrecked due to loss of control resulting in plunging into the water

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- *Twin Engine* – Lady Julia Percy Is. – Unknown.

Table 9-3: Unidentified Shipwrecks within the Minerva EMBA

Unidentified Vessel Name	Year Lost	Location	est. Latitude	est. Longitude
Lorne	Unknown	Off McHaffies Reef, Western Port	-38.54	145.15
Western Port	Unknown	Western side of Cape Liptrap	-38.835	145.88
Cape Liptrap, Small Boat	Unknown	Cape Otway	-38.75	143.67
Cape Otway	Unknown	Cape Schanck	-38.50	144.90
Cape Schanck/ Bushrangers Bay	Unknown	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area #3	-38.36	144.49
Commonwealth Area 3	1866	100 yards from the wreck site of the W.B. Godfrey	-38.61	144.91
Godfrey Creek	Unknown	Port Fairy	-38.37	142.26
Iron Lighter	Unknown	Browns Creek, Johanna Beach	-38.78	143.39
Johanna Beach.	Unknown	West Coast, Killarney Beach	-38.36	142.31
Killarney Beach.	1840	Massacre Bay	-38.61	142.86
Massacre Bay	Unknown	Bass Strait, 5.5 miles South of Point Nepean	-38.38	144.60
Point Nepean deep water.	1900	1100 metres east of Separation Creek	-38.63	143.90
Separation Creek	1891	Sorrento Back Beach	-38.89	143.62

None of the wrecks on the Victorian west coast are covered by underwater heritage protected zones declared under Section 103 of the *Victorian Heritage Act 1995* (DELWP, 2016b) (Figure 9-4), with the nine protected zones that do exist occurring within Port Phillip Bay and adjacent to the west Gippsland coast (DELWP, 2016b).

Known historical shipwreck sites in Victorian waters are listed in the Victorian Heritage Database. Known historical shipwreck in Commonwealth waters are listed in Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database. These databases only cover known historical sites.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

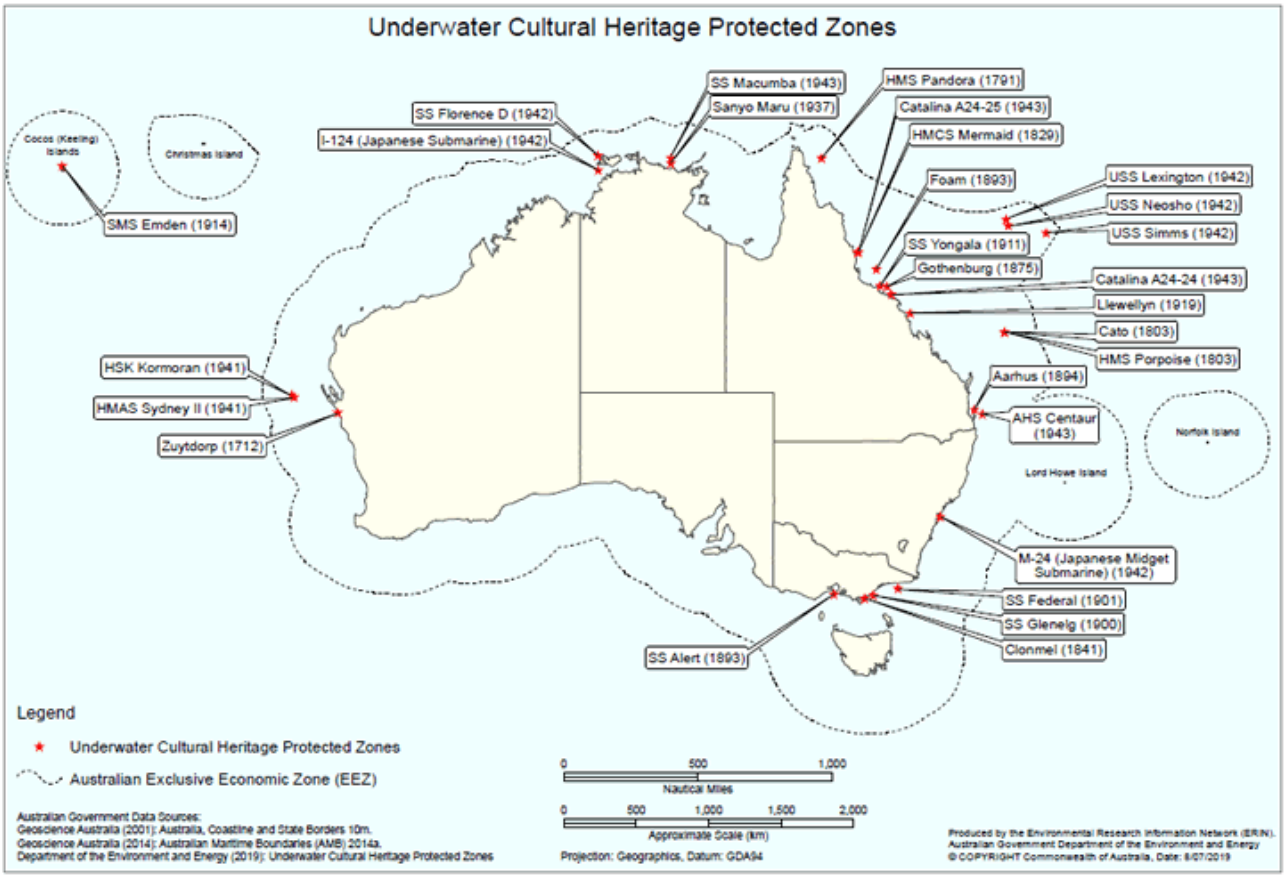


Figure 9-4: Underwater Cultural Heritage Shipwreck Protected Zones

9.1.9 World, National and Commonwealth Listed Heritage Places

The EPBC Act protects the heritage values of National Heritage Listed and World Heritage Listed places. Any action that will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the heritage values of these places are offences under Part 3, Division 1 of the EPBC Act unless the action is permitted under one of the mechanisms of the EPBC Act. These mechanisms include a number of exceptions set out in Part 4, approvals granted under Part 9 and ministerial decisions under Division 2 Part 7.

Australia's National Heritage Sites are those of outstanding natural, historic and/or Indigenous significance to Australia. Indigenous Protected Areas and National Heritage places classed as natural are discussed in Section 9.1.5 and Section 8.3, respectively. A search of the National Heritage List Spatial Database and the PMST Reports identified one historic National Heritage Place in the EMBA:

- Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area.

The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs National Heritage Listed Area was also identified to occur with the EMBA. This national heritage place is classified as natural and historic and is further described in Table 8-3.

The Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area is located in Portsea, Victoria. Port Nepean, located at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay was used as a quarantine station in the 1850s during the gold rush (DCCEEW, 2026). Port Nepean was also used for defence purposes from the 1870's, post departure of British Imperial Troops, with fortifications placed at Fort Nepean, Eagles Nest, Fort Pearce and Pearce Barracks (DCCEEW, 2026). The area was inscribed on the National Heritage List in 2006.

Commonwealth Heritage Places are a collection of sites recognised for their Indigenous, historical and/or natural values, which are owned or controlled by the Australian Government. A number of these sites are owned or controlled by the Department of Defence, as well as Government agencies relating to maritime safety, customs and communication.

World Heritage Properties are those sites that hold universal value which transcends any value that may be

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

held by any one nation. These sites and their qualities are detailed in the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention), to which Australia is a founding member.

According to the PMST report, there are no World Heritage or Commonwealth Heritage listed places occurring within the EMBA.

9.2 Socio-Economic Values

Socio-economic values include commercial, tourism and recreation, shipping, oil and gas activities and defense activities.

9.2.1 Commercial Fisheries – Commonwealth and State

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) manages fisheries on behalf of the Commonwealth Government and is bound by objectives under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (Cth).

Victoria State commercial fisheries are managed by the Victorian Fishing Authority (VFA) under the *Victorian Fisheries Authority Act 2016* (VIC)*, Fisheries Act 1995* (VIC), relevant gazetted notices and licence conditions, and applicable Fishery Management Plans.

Commonwealth and State managed fisheries that are licensed to operate within the EMBA are summarised in Table 9-4.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 9-4: Commonwealth and State managed fisheries

Fishery	Target Species	Description	Is the fishery active in the EMBA?
Commonwealth managed fisheries			
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery	Scallops (*Pecten fumatus*)	The fishery operates in the Bass Strait above Tasmania, extending from the Victoria/New South Wales (NSW) border to the Victoria/SA border. The fishery uses a towed dredge fishing method to primarily target commercial scallop (*Pecten fumatus*). The fishery is managed via seasonal/area closures and total allowable catch controls, together with quota statutory fishing rights (37 permits in the 2024 fishing season) and individual transferrable quotas. Eight vessels were active in the fishery in the 2024 season, with fishing intensity data showing highest fishing intensity east of King Island (Blake, et al., 2025a). In 2024, the fishery opened on 6 July and closed on 31 December (Blake, et al., 2025a).	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years. 2020 fishing intensity data shows activity north and east of King Island
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alulunga*) Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) Broadbill swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) Striped marlin (*Kaijikia audux*)	The fishery operates in Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone and adjacent high seas from Cape York to the Victoria/SA border. The fishery targets striped marlin, swordfish, albacore, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna, with most catch taken with pelagic longlines (Blake, et al., 2025b). A total of 38 longline and 10 minor line vessels were active in the fishery in the 2024 season, with fishing effort concentrated along the NSW coast and southern Queensland coast (Blake, et al., 2025b). No Victorian ports are used to land catches.	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years. Fishery effort is concentrated along the NSW coast and southern Queensland coast; No Victorian ports are used to land catches.
Eastern Skipjack Tuna Fishery	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*).	Historically, over 98% of the catch was taken using purse seine catch method. Pole and line method was used for the remaining 2% of the catch. There were 17 fishing permits for the 2019-20 fishing season, but no active Australian vessels. Fishing season: not currently active.	No fishing effort in the fishery since 2008-9 fishing season (stock highly variable and Australia is at the edge of the species range)
Small Pelagic Fishery (western sub-area)	Jack mackerel (*Trachurus declivis, T. symmetricus, T. murphyi*) Blue mackerel (*Scomber australasicus*),	Purse seine and mid-water trawl are the main fishing methods. There were 33 Statutory Fishing Rights in the 2020-21 fishing season, with 4 purse seine and 2 mid-water	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years. Fishery effort concentrated in NSW and eastern Tasmania

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Target Species	Description	Is the fishery active in the EMBA?
	Redbait (*Emmelichthys nitidus*) Australian sardine (*Sardinops sagax*).	trawl vessels active. Fishing season: 12 months beginning 1 May	
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery	Blue grenadier (*Macruronus novaezelandiae*), Tiger flathead (*Platycephalus richardsoni*), Pink ling (*Genypterus blacodes*) Silver warehou (*Seriolella punctata*)	The fishery is a multisector, multi-gear and multi-species fishery, with the management area covering almost half of the Australian Fishing Zone from Western Australia to Queensland. There are 57 trawl licences with 30 trawl and 19 Danish seine vessels operational in the 2019/20 season. Fishing season: 12 months beginning 1 May	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years. Trawl sector is concentrated around shelf-break areas. Danish seine activity is located on the continental shelf and operate in sandy bottom environments
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*)	The primary fishing method is purse seine in waters off South Australia with a number of fishes captured by longline vessels off the East Coast. Tuna caught in SA are then transferred to aquaculture farming pens off Port Lincoln in South Australia. In the 2019-20 fishing season, there were 82 fishing permits with 7 active purse seine vessels and 23 longline vessels. Fishing season: 12 months beginning 1 December	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years. Fishery effort concentrated in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) off Kangaroo Island and in southern NSW coast off the continental shelf
Southern Squid Jig Fishery	Gould's squid (*Nototodarus gouldi*)	Squid jigging is the fishing method used, mainly in water depths of 60 to 120 m, at night. In 2020, there were 5 active jig vessels in the Commonwealth fishery. Portland is a primary landing port. Fishing season: 12 month season beginning 1 January	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years. Catches are concentrated in Commonwealth waters between Portland and Robe (SA). Low fishing intensity occurs in eastern Victoria and southern NSW
State managed fisheries			
Abalone Fishery	Blacklip abalone (*Haliotis rubra*) greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevigata*).	The fishery consists of 71 fishery access licences of which 14 operate in the Western Zone, 34 in the Victorian Central Zone, and 23 in the Eastern Zone. Commercial fishing methods use diving equipment such as a surface air supply to the diver (hookah system) from small high speed fishing boats. Diving is normally to depths less than 20 m. Fishing season: 12 months beginning 1 April	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years.. Abalone diving activity occurs close to shoreline (generally to depths of 30 m on rocky reefs) and may operate around the assets.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Target Species	Description	Is the fishery active in the EMBA?
Bait Fisheries	Sandworm (*Australonereis ehlersi*) Ghost shrimp (*Trypaea australiensis*) Prawn (*Metapenaeus macleayi*) Blue mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) Glass Shrimp (*Macrobrachium intermedium*) Whitebait (*Hyperlophus vittatus*) Pilchard (*Sardinops sagax*) Australian Anchovy (*Engraulis australis*)	Six bait fishery licence classes operate under the Victorian Bait Fisheries management area, allowing licence holders to use a range of equipment to collect bait species such as sand worm, prawn, yabby, shrimp, mussels, crab and small bodied fish (VFA, 2025b). Licence classes are restricted to one specific body of water, except for the Bait (General) Fishery (which has seven active licences), where fishing radius is determined by the licence holder's operational base, target species and proximity to other licence holders (VFA, 2025b).	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years..
Giant Crab Fishery	Giant crab (*Pseudocarcinus gigas*).	Giant crabs can only be taken using commercial rock lobster pots by Western Zone lobster fishers. Since the introduction of quota management in the Giant Crab Fishery in 2001, there have been <5 dedicated fishers active in the fishery and up to 20 fishers annually reporting Giant Crab catch as by-product from Rock Lobster fishing (VFA, 2025c). In 2019/20 season 9.5t was landed (VFA, 2025c). Fished mostly on the shelf break (150-350 m water depth).	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years. Although concentrated on the continental shelf, given that licence holdings are linked to southern rock lobster licences, there may be some fishing.
Ocean General Fishery (multi species)	Finfish species such as Whiting (*Sallaginodes punctatus*), Snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*) and Kingfish (*Seriola lalandi*). As well as Gummy Shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*) and School Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*)	The Ocean Fishery was established to manage commercial fishing activity in marine waters off Victoria, excluding Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, Gippsland Lakes and any sea inlets. Fishery Access Licences allow holders to target a wide range of marine species using approved fishing methods under strict catch and effort controls (VFA, 2025e).	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Target Species	Description	Is the fishery active in the EMBA?
Octopus Fishery	Pale Octopus (*Octopus pallidus*) Maori octopus (*Macroctopus maorum*) Gloomy Octopus (*Octopus tetricus*)	The fishery has established three zones; western, central and eastern octopus zones to manage commercial octopus fishing in Victoria. The western and central zones are less established and are being managed through exploratory, temporary permits. While the Eastern Zone (East Gippsland) is operational and extends from Seaspray to the Victorian / NSW border and out to 20 nmi offshore, except for marine reserves (VFA, 2025f). There are 11 transferable licences issued for the eastern octopus zone. The fishery uses purpose-built unbaited traps which aim to minimise bycatch.	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years.
Pipi Fishery	Pipi (*Donax deltoides*).	The Pipi Fishery operates from the Victoria/SA border to the Victoria/NSW border, with Fishery Access Licences issued for Discovery Bay and Venus Bay management zones (VFA, 2025g). The fishery targets pipi (Donax deltoides), with catch restricted to the intertidal zone of beaches and conducted via dip nets or manual hand-gathering methods (VFA, 2025g).	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years.
Rock Lobster Fishery	Predominantly southern rock lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*), along with small quantities of eastern rock lobster (*Jasus verreauxi*).	71 licences in the Western zone, permitted to use baited rock lobster pots. In 2019/20, there were 43 vessels working in the western zone (VFA, 2025h). In 2019/20, 225.6 tonnes were harvested in the western zone. Fished from rocky reefs in waters up to 150 m depth, with most of the catch coming from inshore waters less than 100 m deep. Pots are generally set and retrieved each day, marked with a surface buoy. Closed seasons: females 1 June to 15 November and males 15 September to 15 November.	Yes, catch recorded within EMBA in the past 5 years
Scallop Fishery	Scallop (*Pecten fumatus*).	A total of 91 commercial licenses are issued each year and approximately 10-15 vessels operate within the fishery (VFA 2025i). Commercial vessels tow a single dredge that is dragged along the seabed. Dredges are deployed from	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years. Fishery boundary extends the entire length of the Victorian coastline and out to the 20 nmi point from the shoreline although mostly fished from Lakes Entrance and Welshpool.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishery	Target Species	Description	Is the fishery active in the EMBA?
		the rear of the vessel and are up to 4.5 metres wide. Fishing season: 12 months beginning 1 April	
Sea Urchin Fishery	Long-spined sea urchin (*Centrostephanus rodgersii*) White sea urchin *(Heliocidaris erythrogramma*)	The Sea Urchin Fishery targets the. The fishery is divided into four management zones; however, commercial fishing currently only occurs in Port Phillip Bay and along the eastern coast of Victoria (VFA, 2025j).	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years.
Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery	Targets over 100 species, including Banded Morwong (*Cheilodactylus spectabilis*) Tiger Flathead (*Platycephalus richardsoni*) School Whiting (*Sillago flindersi*) Southern Garfish (*Hyporhamphus melanochir*).	The fishery is a multi-species and multi-gear fishery operating in coastal waters of Tasmania. The fishery is managed through capped licence numbers, closed seasons and gear restrictions (Fishing Tasmania, n.d).	No fishing effort within the EMBA in the past five years.
Trawl (Inshore) Fishery	King Prawn (*Melicertus plebejus*), blue swimmer crab (*Portunus armatus*), Bay bug (*Bacus peronii*)	The Trawl (Inshore) Fishery is a Victorian fishery targeting crustacean such as bugs, crabs and prawns. The fishery complements the Commonwealth Trawl Sector (in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery, targeting finfish). There are 54 licence holders in the fishery (VFA, 2025d).	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years.
Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery	Blue-throat wrasse (*Notolabrus tetricus*)	The fishery is divided into three commercial management zones; west, central and east, with licence holders able to fish in any of these zones. There are 22 licences (VFA 2025k) issued for this fishery. Licences are transferrable. Fishing method is via hand line fishing (other than longline which are not permitted) and rock lobster pots if also in possession of a Rock Lobster Access Fishing Licence.	Yes, catch recorded in EMBA in the past 5 years.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9.3 Tourism and recreation

Recreational and tourism activities are extremely valuable foundations for the local and regional economy. Key activities include sight-seeing, surfing and fishing however, these are generally land-based or near-shore activities and are not impacted by the Minerva field activities.

The Minerva field is located in an area of the Otway coastline where the Great Ocean Road is positioned. This landmark is considered one of the most famous drives in the world with Tourism Victoria (2017) reporting a total of approximately 8 million visitors to the Great Ocean Road region. Tourist numbers peak in the area between mid-December and mid-February for the Chinese New Year, with tourist numbers still high in the shoulder periods between mid-February and end April; and November to mid-December.

Recreational fishing is popular in Victoria and is largely centred within Port Phillip Bay and Western Port, although beach- and boat-based fishing occurs along much of the Victorian coastline.

The recreational fisheries that occur within the EMBA are:

- Rock lobster
- Finfish (multiple species are targeted, including sharks)
- Abalone
- Scallops
- Squid
- Pipi.

Of these, active recreational fishing for rock lobster, abalone, finfish and sharks is likely to occur within the EMBA. Recreational scallop and squid fishing primarily occurs within Port Phillip Bay and Western Port and as such fishing for these species is unlikely within the EMBA. Pipi harvesting occurs in Venus Bay, just outside the eastern portion of the EMBA.

The high energy of the ocean in western Victoria and high waves (associated with the rocky reefs) make this section of coastline ideal for surfing. Surfing is concentrated at Shelly Beach, Crumpets, Murrell's, Yellow Rock, Blacknose Point, White's Beach, Bridgewater, Water Tower, Rifle Range and Narrawong. Surfing, by its very nature, takes place close to the shoreline.

Scuba diving and snorkelling usually take place around the offshore reefs and historic wrecks along the coast east of Port Campbell (e.g., Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary), north-east of the Minera field.

The visual beauty of the rugged coastal cliffs and the surf beaches make up the primary attractions to the area. This part of the Victorian coastline is promoted nationally as the ‘Shipwreck Coast.’ The sheer vertical coastal cliffs attract tourism, as does the promise of seeing migrating whales, such as the southern right whale, from vantage points around Warrnambool. The Great Ocean Road tourist drive facilitates most tourist visits to the region. Numerous self-guided tours (e.g., Great South West Walk), picnic facilities and coastal lookouts are provided along the coast, with camping sites, caravan parks, guesthouses, motels and hotels encouraging tourism stays in the area. The Port Campbell visitor information centre provides visitors to the area with information on all these local attractions. A number of operators provide scenic helicopter flights around the Twelve Apostles coastal area.

9.4 Shipping

The SEMR is one of the busiest shipping regions in Australia and Bass Strait is one of Australia’s busiest shipping routes. Commercial vessels use the route when transiting between ports on the east, south and west coasts of Australia, and there are regular passenger and cargo services between mainland Australia and Tasmania (NOO, 2004). Agricultural products and woodchips are transported from the Port of Portland to receiving ports in the Gulf of St Vincent, South Australia, and through Bass Strait to Melbourne and Sydney (NOO, 2004). Bass Strait is also transited by commercial vessels that may not call into ports on the south coast. There are also numerous minor shipping routes in the area, such as those that service King Island.

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) indicates that there are no designated shipping lanes in the

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

vicinity of the Minerva field, however local commercial fishing vessels utilise the area frequently.

The main shipping channel for vessels (e.g., cargo tankers) travelling between major Australian and foreign ports is located south of the Minerva field, about 75 km (40 nmi) south of Warrnambool. This shipping channel is used by over 1,000 vessels per year, or about 3-4 vessels per day.

9.5 Oil and gas activities

Petroleum exploration has been undertaken within the Otway Basin since the early 1960s. Gas reserves of approximately 2 trillion cubic feet have been discovered in the offshore Otway Basin since 1995, with production from five gas fields using 700 km of offshore and onshore pipeline. Numerous exploration wells have been drilled and seismic surveys have been undertaken in the permits of the Otway Basin.

Offshore producing gas fields in the Otway Basin include: Casino-Henry-Netherby, Enterprise, Geographe, Black Watch, Halladale, Speculant, and Thylacine (Figure 9-5). Gas fields under development include Artisan and La Bella. Recent exploration successes include the 2019 Annie 1 gas discovery, drilled by Cooper Energy in VIC/P44, and the 2021 Artisan 1 gas discovery in VIC/P43 by Beach Energy (GeoScience Australia, 2025). In September 2025, Beach Energy drilled Hercules 1 in VIC/P43 (GeoScience Australia, 2025).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

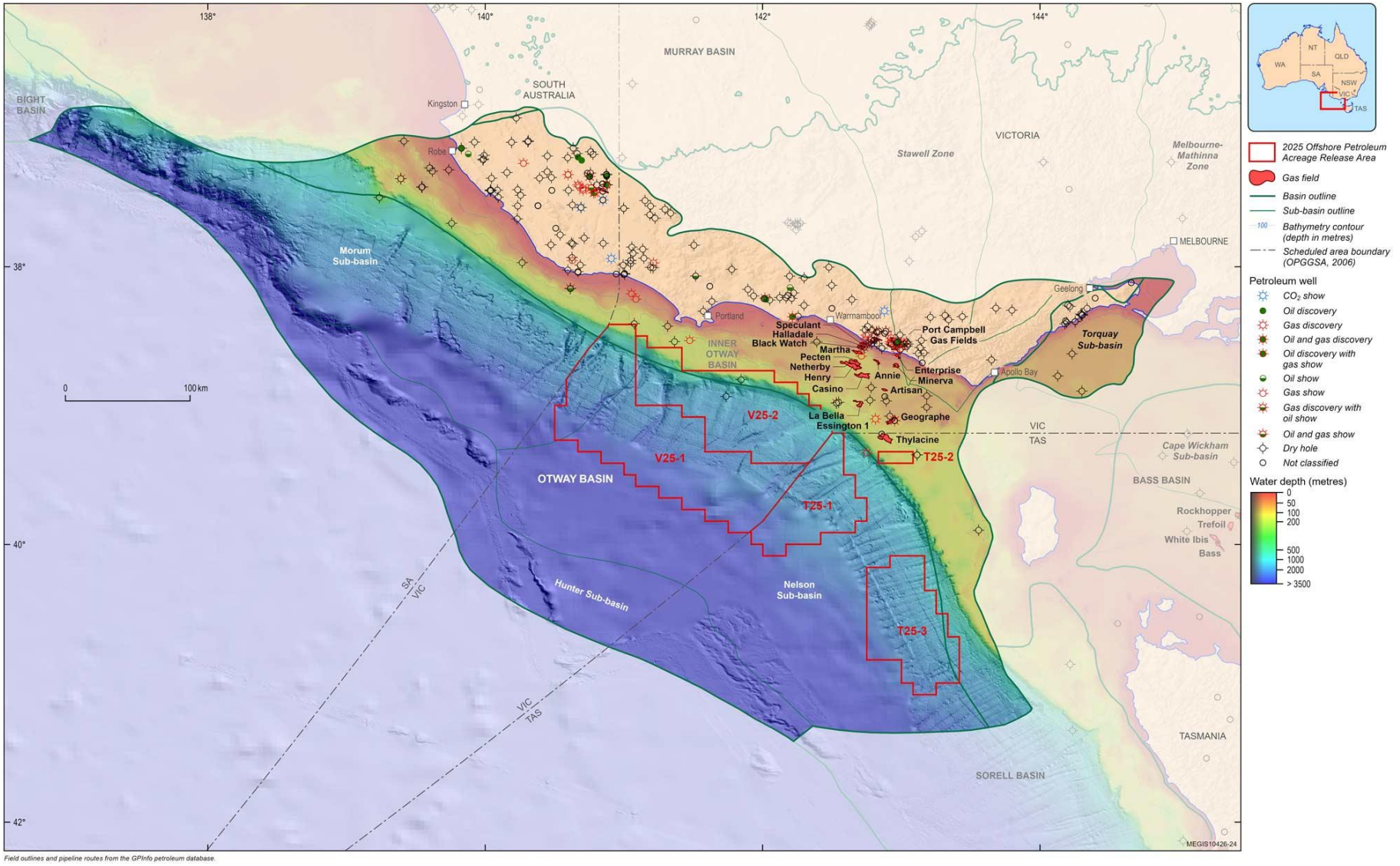


Figure 9-5: Map of the Otway basin with 2025 Release Areas, petroleum fields and well distribution [Source: GeoScience Australia, 2025]

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9.6 Offshore renewable energy

The Minister for Climate Change and Energy declared an area in the Southern Ocean off Victoria for offshore renewable energy (e.g., wind generation) on 6 March 2024. The area is referred to as OEI-01-2024 and is approximately 1,030 km^2 and lies south of Port Fairy within the EMBA. As of 15 August 2024, no feasibility or commercial licences have been granted in relation to OEI-01-2024. Activities in relation to offshore renewable energy in OEI-01-2024 are not permitted to occur without an appropriate licence in place.

9.7 Defence

The Defence Force uses offshore areas for training operations including live firing, bombing practice from aircraft, air-to-air and air-to-sea or ground firing, anti-aircraft firing, firing from shore batteries or ships, remote controlled craft firing, and rocket and guided weapons firing.

Five training and practice areas are located in and around Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay. This is to the east of the Minerva field and within the EMBA.

Mine fields were laid in Australian waters during World War II. Post-war minefields were swept to remove mines and to make marine waters safe for maritime activities. There are three areas identified as dangerous due to unexploded ordnance (UXO), though these are located south and east of Wilson's Promontory (approximately 300 km east of the Minerva field and outside the EMBA).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

10. REFERENCES

Adam P. 1990. Saltmarsh Ecology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Adeleye, M.A., Hopf, F., Haberle, S.G., Stannard, G.L., Mcwethy, D.B., Harris, S. and Bowman, D.M., 2024. Landscape burning facilitated Aboriginal migration into Lutruwita/Tasmania 41,600 years ago. *Science Advances*, *10*(46).

AFMA. 2014. Draft Blue warehou (*Seriolella brama*) Stock Rebuilding Strategy. Revised 2014. Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra.

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels [ACAP]. 2009. ACAP Species assessment: Antipodean Albatross *Diomedea antipodensis.*

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels [ACAP]. 2011. ACAP Species assessment. Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels.

AMSA. NA. Protecting our Seas. Australian Maritime Safety Authority. Accessed from https://www.operations.amsa.gov.au/kids-and-teachers-resources/kids/teachers/edukit_request/documents/Protecting-Our-Seas.pdf

Andrew and O'Neill. 2000. Large-scale patterns in habitat structure on subtidal rocky reefs in New South Wales. Marine and Freshwater Research, 51: 255-263.

Andrew. 1999. Under Southern Seas, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney, Australia pp. 238.

Ansell, R., Gibson, R.N., and Barnes, M. (eds). 1999. Oceanography and Marine Biology: An Annual Review, Volume 37. The Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory, Scotland.

APASA, 2013 – Quantitative Hydrocarbon Spill Modelling for the Vic/P44 Asset, A report for Santos, Report No: Q0155

APPEA. 2005. A Compilation of Recent Research into the Marine Environment. Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association. Canberra.

Atlas of Living Australia (n.d.). Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda: Pygmy Blue Whale. Available from: https://bie.ala.org.au/species/https://biodiversity.org.au/afd/taxa/2fb7f1d9-5461-45a9-bf9f-696bcbf4de5a. Accessed 14 August 2024.

Backhouse, G., J. Lyon & B. Cant. 2008. Background and Implementation Information for the Murray Hardyhead Craterocephalus fluviatilis National Recovery Plan. Melbourne, Victoria: Department of Sustainability and Environment.

Baines, P. and Fandry, C. 1983. Annual cycle of the density field in Bass Strait. Marine and Freshwater Research, 34: 143-153.

Baker, G.B., Gales, R., Hamilton, S. and Wilkinson, V. 2002. Albatrosses and petrels in Australia: a review of their conservation and management. Emu, 102: pp71–97.

Ball, D. and Blake, S. 2007. Shallow water habitat mapping at Victorian Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries, Volume 1: Western Victoria. Parks Victoria Technical Series No.36. Parks Victoria, Melbourne

Bamford M., D. Watkins, W. Bancroft, G. Tischler & J. Wahl. 2008. Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway: Population estimates and internationally important sites. Canberra, ACT: Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Wetlands International-Oceania. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/publications/shorebirds-east-asia.html

Bannister, J.L., C.M. Kemper & R.M. Warneke. 1996. The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans. Canberra: Australian Nature Conservation Agency. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/action-plan-australian-cetaceans.

Barton, J., Pope, A. and Howe, S. 2012. Marine protected areas of the Otway bioregion. Parks Victoria. Melbourne.

Beaman, Daniell and Harris. 2005. Geology-benthos relationships on a temperate rocky bank, eastern Bass Strait, Australia. Marine and Freshwater Research, Vol 56 CSIRO publishing. Available from: https://www.deepreef.org/images/stories/publications/peerreviewedliterature/GeologyBenthosRelations2005.pdf

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Benjamin, J., O'Leary, M., McDonald, J., Wisemen, C., McCarthy, J., Beckett, E., Morrison, P., Stankiewicz, F., Leach, J., Hacker, J., Baggaley, P., Jerbic, K., Fowler, M., Fairweather, J., Jefferies, P., Ulm, S., Bailey, G. 2020. Aboriginal artefacts on the continental shelf reveal ancient drowned cultural landscapes in northwest Australia. PLoS ONE 15(7): e0233912. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233912

Benjamin, J., O'Leary, M., Brooke, L., Wiseman, C., Fairweather, J.H., Van Duivenvoorde, W., McCarthy, J., Reynen, W., Coker, G., Yoshida, H. and Wade, V., 2026. Underwater archaeological discoveries demonstrate raw material selection and transport of stone artefacts: new evidence from the submerged cultural landscape of Murujuga, Western Australia. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, p.110307

Benjamin, J., O'Leary, M., McCarthy, J., Reynen, W., Wiseman, C., Leach, J., Bobeldyk, S., Buchler, J., Kermeen, P., Langley, M., Black, A., Yoshida, H., Parnum, I., Stevens, A., Ulm, S., McDonald, J., Veth, P., Bailey, G., 2023. Stone artefacts on the seabed at a submerged freshwater spring confirm a drowned cultural landscape in Murujuga, Western Australia. Quaternary Science Reviews 313: 108190.

Birdlife International. 2010. Sterna nereis. Available from: http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=3281

Blake, S. et al., 2025b. Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery. In: H. Patterson, et al. eds. Fishery status reports 2025b. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences.

Blake, S., Bromhead, D., Clayton, C. & Cao, A., 2025a. Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery. In: I. Butler, et al. eds. Fishery status reports 2025. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Science.

Bolten, A. & B. Witherington. 2003. Loggerhead sea turtles. Washington: Smithsonian Books.

BOM. 2022. Climate Statistics for Australian Locations: Summary Statistics Cape Otway Lighthouse. Bureau of Meteorology. Accessed from http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_090015.shtml

Boreen, T., James, N., Wilson, C. and Heggie, D. 1993. Surficial cool-water carbonate sediments on the Otway continental margin, southeastern Australia. Marine Geology, 112: 35-56.

Branch, T. 2007. 253 Abundance of Antarctic blue whales south of 60 S from three complete circumpolar sets of surveys. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management. 9: 253-262.

Branch, T.A.,Monnahan, C.C., Leroy, E.C., Shabangu, F.W, Širović, A., Al Harthi, S., Allison, C., Balcázar Cabrera, N., Barlow, D.R., Calderan, S.V., Cerchio, S., Double, M.C., Alexander, R.D. (2023) Further revisions to the historical catch separation of pygmy blue whale populations using contemporary song detections. International Whaling Commission Report SC/69A/SH/09.

Bray DJ and Gomon MF. 2011. Blue warehou, Seriolella brama. In: Taxonomic Toolkit for Marine Life of Port Philip Bay. Museum Victoria. Available from http://portphillipmarinelife.net.au/species/6460

Brown, P.B., Wilson, R.I. 1980. A Survey of the Orange-bellied Parrot Neophema chrysogaster in Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia. Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service. Hobart.

Bruce BD, Bradford R, Daley R, Green M and Phillips K. 2002. Targeted review of biological and ecological information from fisheries research in the south east marine region. Final report. National Oceans Office and CSIRO Marine Research, Hobart. pp. 175.

Bruce BD, Sutton CA and Neira FJ. 1998. Centrolophidae: warehous, medusafishes. In: Neira FJ, Miskiewicz AG and Trnski T (eds). Larvae of temperate Australian fishes: Laboratory guide for larval fish identification. University of Western Australia Press, Perth, pp. 422 – 425.

Bruce, B. D., & Bradford, R. W. 2008. Spatial dynamics and habitat preferences of juvenile white sharks: identifying critical habitat and options for monitoring recruitment. Final Report to the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts–Marine Species Recovery Program. CSIRO Hobart.

Bruce, B. D., Stevens, J. D., & Malcolm, H. 2006. Movements and swimming behaviour of white sharks (Carcharodon carcharias) in Australian waters. Marine Biology, 150: 161–172.

Bruce, B.D. 1992. Preliminary observations on the biology of the white shark, Carcharodon carcharias, in South Australian Waters. Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research. 43: 1-11. Available from: http://www.publish.csiro.au/?act=view_file&file_id=MF9920001.pdf

Brusati, E.D. and Grosholz, E.D. 2006. Native and introduced eco-system engineers produce contrasting effects on estuarine infaunal communities. Biol Inv. 8: 683–695.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Butler, A., Althaus, F., Furlani, D. and Ridgway, K. 2002. Assessment of the Conservation Values of the Bass Strait Sponge Beds Area: A component of the Commonwealth Marine Conservation Assessment Program 2002-2004. Report to Environment Australia, CSIRO Marine Research. Hobart.

Charlton, C. M. 2017. Population demographics of southern right whales (Eubalaena australis) in southern Australia. Ph.D. thesis. Curtin University, Centre for Marine Science and Technology, Perth, Australia. 171 pp.

Clarkson, C. et al., 2017. Human occupation of northern Australia by 65,000 years ago. Nature, Volume 547, pp. 306-310.

Cogger, H.G., E.E. Cameron, R.A. Sadlier & P. Eggler. 1993. The Action Plan for Australian Reptiles. Canberra, ACT: Australian Nature Conservation Agency. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/action/reptiles/index.html

Commonwealth of Australia [CoA]. 2011. Gazette No. S 96, 8 June 2011: Inclusion of a place in the national heritage list, Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs (substitution). Available from: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/42d61a2e-8ffa-4f62-ad28-9ec0bd98b77a/files/1058754.pdf

Commonwealth of Australia. 2011. Gazette No. S 96, 8 June 2011: Inclusion of a place in the national heritage list, Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs (substitution). Available from: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/42d61a2e-8ffa-4f62-ad28-9ec0bd98b77a/files/1058754.pdf

Commonwealth of Australia. 2020. Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds. Commonwealth of Australia. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/wildlife-conservation-plan-for-seabirds.pdf

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation [CSIRO]. 2020. Australian white sharks follow pathways etched in the seafloor. Available from: https://www.csiro.au/en/news/All/Articles/2020/June/tracking-southern-western-sharks

Cosmos Archaeology, 2024. Woodside Energy Minerva Gas Field Decommissioning – Underwater Cultural Heritage Desktop Assessment, s.l.: s.n.

Currie, D.R. 1995. Impact of Exploratory Offshore Drilling on Benthic Communities in the Minerva Gas Field, Port Campbell, Victoria. In: Minerva Gas Field Development Technical Reports: Volume 2. BHP Petroleum, Victoria.

DAFF. 2016. Marine Pests Interactive Map. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Accessed from http://www.marinepests.gov.au/Pages/marinepest-map.aspx

Dahlheim, M.E. & J.E. Heyning. 1999. Killer whale - Orcinus orca (Linnaeus, 1758). Ridgway SH, Harrison SR, ed. Handbook of Marine Mammals: The second book of dolphins and porpoises. Vol. 6: 281 - 322.

DCCEEW, 2024. Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters: Guidelines on the application of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018., s.l.: DCCEEW.

Department for Environment and Water [DEW]. 2007. Draft East Marine Bioregional Plan: Bioregional Profile: A Description of the Ecosystems, Conservation Values and Uses of the East Marine Region. Department of the Environment and Water Resources.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment [DAWE]. 2019a. Australian Wetlands Database. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. Accessed May 2022 from: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/ramsardetails.pl?refcode=19

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment [DAWE]. 2019b. Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. Accessed May 2022 from https://www.awe.gov.au/water/wetlands/australian-wetlands-database/directory-important-wetlands

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment [DAWE]. 2022. Species Threats and Profile Database. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. Accessed from http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl#:~:text=The%20database%20is%20designed%20to,and%20Biodiversity%20Conservation%20Act%201999.&text=The%20information%20has%20been%20compiled,range%20of%20sources%20and%20contributors

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). 2026b. Indigenous Protected Areas - About Indigenous Protected Areas.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]. 2026a. Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station. Available from: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/places/national/point-nepean

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]. 2019. Directory of Important Wetlands. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/search.pl?smode=DOIW

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]. 2023a. Conservation Advice for *Neophema chrysostoma* (blue-winged parrot). Available from: http://environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/726-conservation-advice-31032023.pdf

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]. 2023b. Input review: review of NPRD final advice on Southern Offshore Declaration Area. Available from: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/76741.pdf

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW]. 2024. National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale. Commonwealth of Australia. Available from: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-recovery-plan-southern-right-whale.pdf.

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action of Victoria [DELWP]. 2016. National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot, *Neophema chrysogaster*. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Accessed May 2022 from https://www.awe.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/orange-bellied-parrot-2016

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action of Victoria [DELWP]. 2016b. Shipwreck protected zones. Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning. Melbourne. Accessed from http://www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/heritage/shipwrecks-and-maritime/shipwreck-protected-zones

Department of Environment and Conservation [DEC] (NSW). 2006. Gould's Petrel (*Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*) Recovery Plan. Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), Hurstville, NSW. Available from: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/p-leucoptera.pdf)

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning [DELWP]. 2017. Our Wildlife Fact Sheet: Little Penguin. The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Available from: https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0023/91391/Little-Penguin.pdf

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment [DPIPWE]. 2013. Commercial Scalefish Fishery. Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Available from: http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/FSEN-8CC2V5?open

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment [DPIPWE]. 2016. Marine Life and Their Habitats. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment. Available from: http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/the-marine-environment/fisheries-habitats

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [DSEWPaC]. 2011. Approved Conservation Advice for Australian fairy tern (Sternula nereis nereis). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities. Available from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/82950-conservation-advice.pdf

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [DSEWPaC]. 2012. Approved Conservation Advice for Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia. Deparetment of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra, ACT. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/107-conservation-advice.pdf

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [DSEWPaC]. 2013. Conservation Advice for Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/118-conservation-advice.pdf

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [DSEWPaC]. 2013a. Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (Neophoca cinerea). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Accessed from

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

https://www.awe.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/recovery-plan-australian-sea lion-neophoca-cinerea-2013

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [DSEWPaC]. 2013b. Recovery Plan for the White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Accessed from https://www.awe.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans/recovery-plan-white-shark carcharodon-carcharias

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2015. South-east marine region profile: A description of the ecosystems, conservation values and uses of the South-east Marine Region. Department of the Environment. Commonwealth of Australia. Available from https://www.awe.gov.au/environment/marine/publications/south-east-marine-region-profile

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2016b. Conservation Advice *Lathamus discolor* swift parrot. Department of the Environment. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/744-conservation-advice-05052016.pdf

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2026a. *Balaenoptera bonaerensis* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2026c. *Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2026d. *Fregetta grallaria grallaria* in Species Profile and Threats

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2026e. *Physeter macrocephalus* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2026f. *Tringa glareola* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat.

Department of the Environment [DoE]. 2026g. *Thalassarche bulleri platei* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat

Department of the Environment and Energy [DoEE]. 2017. Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. Department of the Environment and Energy. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/46eedcfc-204b-43de-99c5-4d6f6e72704f/files/recovery-plan-marine-turtles-2017.pdf

Department of the Environment and Energy [DoEE]. 2018. Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans. Department of the Environment and Energy. Accessed from https://www.awe.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/marine-debris-2018#:~:text=The%20threat%20abatement%20plan%20for,of%20new%20technologies%20in%20waste

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts [DEWHA]. 2009. White Shark Issues Paper. Department of the Enviroment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, ACT: Australian Government. Available from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/pubs/white-shark-issues-paper.pdf.

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts [DEWHA]. 2009a. Approved Conservation Advice for *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Grey-headed Albatross). Department of the Enviroment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, ACT: Australian Government. Available from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/66491-conservation-advice.pdf

Dewey, T. 2009. "Pelecanoides urinatrix" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Accessed June 18, 2026 at https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Pelecanoides_urinatrix/

Director of National Parks [DNP]. 2013. South-East Commonwealth Marine Reserves Network Management Plan 2013–23. Director of National Parks, Department of Environment Canberra, Available from http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/de2de49a-7eed-4a70-bfbb-463f8d00f2ca/files/senetworkmanagement-plan2013-23.pdf

Director of National Parks [DNP]. 2025. South-East Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025.

Dortch, J., Balme, J., McDonald, J., Morse, K., O'Connor, S., & Veth, P. (2019). Settling the West: 50 000

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

years in a changing land. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia, 102, 30-44.

Dutton, P., D. Broderick & N. Fitzsimmons. 2002. Defining Management Units: Molecular Genetics. Kinan, I., ed. Proceedings of the Western Pacific Sea Turtle Cooperative Research and Management Workshop. Page(s) 93-101. Honolulu: Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council.

Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation. 2015. Country Plan - Meerreengeeye ngakeepoorryeeyt.

Edmunds, M., Pickett, P. and Judd, A. 2010. Reef Surveys at Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary. Parks Victoria Technical Series No 56. Parks Victoria, Melbourne.

Environment Australia. 2001. NON-CURRENT National Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-Petrels 2001-2005. Canberra, ACT: Environment Australia. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/archive/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html.

Environment Australia. 2002. Australian IUCN Reserve Management Principles for Commonwealth Marine Protected Areas. https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/management/resources/scientific-publications/australian-iucn-reserve-management-principles-commonwealth-marine-protected-areas/

Estrada, J.A., A.N. Rice, L.J. Natanson & G.B. Skomal. 2006. Use of isotopic analysis of vertebrae in reconstructing ontogenetic feeding ecology in white sharks. Ecology. 87: 829-34.

Evans, K., Bax, N.J. and Smith, D.C. 2016. Marine environment: State and trends of indicators of marine ecosystem health: Physical, biogeochemical and biological processes. In: Australia State of the Environment 2016, Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra.

Flagstaff Hill. 2015. Guide to the Historic Shipwreck Trail on Victoria's West Coast. Accessed from www.flagstaffhill.com/media/uploads/ShipwreckTrail.pdf

Frith, H.J., F.H.J. Crome & B.K. Brown. 1977. Aspects of the Biology of the Japanese Snipe Gallinago hardwickii. Australian Journal of Ecology. 2: 341-368.

Garnett ST, Szabo JK & Dutson G. 2011. The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010. CSIRO Publishing. Melbourne.

Garnett, S.T. & G.M. Crowley. 2000. The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2000. Canberra, ACT: Environment Australia and Birds Australia. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/action/birds2000/index.html

Gavrilov G.M. and Markina N.P. 1979. The feeding ecology of fishes of the genus Seriolella (fam. Nomeidae) on the New Zealand Plateau. Journal of Ichthyology, 19(6): 128 – 135.

GeoScience Australia. 2025. 2025 Offshore Petroleum Exploration Acreage Release, Otway Basin. GeoScience Australia. Available from: https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/energy/province-sedimentary-basin-geology/petroleum/acreagerelease/petroleum

GHD. 2022. Minerva Decommissioning Oil Spill Modelling Report. Report produced by GHD Pty Ltd for BHP Petroleum Pty Ltd. Perth, Australia.

Gibbs, C. 1992. Oceanography of Bass Strait: Implications for the food supply of little penguins Eudyptula minor. EMU, 91, pp395-401.

Gill, P.C. 2002. A blue whale (Balaenoptera musculus) feeding ground in a southern Australian coastal upwelling zone. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management. 4: 179-184.

Gill, P.C., G.J.B. Ross, W.H. Dawbin & H. Wapstra. 2000. Confirmed sightings of dusky dolphins (Lagenorhynchus obscurus) in southern Australian waters. Marine Mammal Science. 16: 452-459.

Gill, P.C., Morrice, M.G., Page, B., Pirzl, R., Levings, A.H., Coyne, M. 2011. Blue whale habitat selection and within-season distribution in a regional upwelling system off southern Australia. Marine Ecology Progress Series, 421: 243–263.

Gill, P.C., R. Pirzl, M.G. Morrice & K. Lawton 2015. Cetacean diversity of the continental shelf and slope off southern Australia. The Journal of Wildlife Management.

Gillanders, B.M., Doubleday, Z., Cassey, P., Clarke, S., Connell, S.D., Deveney, M., Dittmann, S., Divecha, S., Doubell, M., Goldsworthy, S., Hayden, B., Huveneers, C., James, C., Leterme, S., Li, X., Loo, M., Luick, J., Meyer, W., Middleton, J., Miller, D., Moller, L., Prowse, T., Rogers, P., Russell, B.D., van Ruth, P., Tanner, J.E., Ward, T., Woodcock, S.H. and Young, M. 2013. Spencer Gulf Ecosystem & Development

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Initiative. Report on Scenario development, Stakeholder workshops, Existing knowledge & Information gaps. Report for Spencer Gulf Ecosystem and Development Initiative. The University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

Gomon MF. 2008. Family Centrolophidae Trevallas, Ruffes. In: Gomon M, Bray D and Kuiter R (eds.) (2008). Fishes of Australia's Southern Coast. New Holland Publishers, Sydney, pp. 795 – 800.

Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority [GORCAPA]. 2026b. The Arches Marine Sanctuary. Available from: https://www.greatoceanroadauthority.vic.gov.au/Land-We-Manage/National-Parks/The-Arches-Marine-Sanctuary

Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority [GORCAPA]. 2026c. Twelve Apostles Marine National Park. Available from: https://www.greatoceanroadauthority.vic.gov.au/Land-We-Manage/National-Parks/Twelve-Apostles-Marine-National-Park

Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority. 2026a [GORCAPA]. Marine Parks. Available from: https://www.greatoceanroadauthority.vic.gov.au/Land-We-Manage/National-Parks/Marine-Parks

Hamacher, D., Nunn, P., Gantevoort, M., Taylor, R., Lehman, G., Law, K.H.A. and Miles, M. 2023. The archaeology of orality: Dating Tasmanian Aboriginal oral traditions to the Late Pleistocene. Journal of Archaeological Science, 159, p.105819

Hamann, M., C. Limpus, G. Hughes, J. Mortimer & N. Pilcher. 2006. Assessment of the conservation status of the leatherback turtle in the Indian Ocean and South East Asia. Bangkok: IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU Secretariat.

Harty, C 2011, Mangroves of Victoria: Information kit, ed. J Pocklington, People & Parks Foundation, viewed 27 May 2026, https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/marine-docs/mangroves_vic_infokit_2011.pdf

Hayes, K., Sliwa, C., Mugus, S., McEnnulty, F. and Dunstan, P. 2005. National priority pests: Part 2 Ranking of Australian marine pests. CSIRO marine Research.

Heap, A.D. and Harris, P.T. 2008. Geomorphology of the Australian margin and adjacent seafloor, Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, 55(4): 555-585.

Higgins, N., 2021. Songlines and Land Claims; Space and Place. International Journal for the Semiotics of Law, 34(3), p. 1–19.

Higgins, P.J. & S.J.J.F. Davies, eds. 1996. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume Three - Snipe to Pigeons. Melbourne, Victoria: Oxford University Press.

Higgins, P.J. (ed.). 1999. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume Four - Parrots to Dollarbird. Oxford University Press, Melbourne

Holdsworth, M. C. 2006. Reproductive success and demography of the Orange-bellied Parrot Neophema chrysogaster. Masters Thesis, University of Tasmania.

Hosack, GR & Dambacher, JM. 2012. Ecological indicators for the Exclusive Economic Zone of Australia's South-east Marine Region., A report prepared for the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, CSIRO Wealth from Oceans Flagship, Hobart.

Huisman, J.M. 2000. Marine Plants of Australia. University of Western Australia Press.

Hutchinson, N., Hunt, T. and Morris, L. 2010. Seagrass and Reef Program for Port Phillip Bay: Temperate Reefs Literature Review. Fisheries Victoria Technical Report No.11. Department of Primary Industries. Victoria.

James, N.P., Reid, C.M., Bone. Y., Levings, A., Malcolm, I. 2013. The macroalgal carbonate factory at a cool-to-warm temperate transition, Southern Australia, Sedimentary Geology, Volume 291, 1 June 2013, Pages 1-26

Jefferson, T.A., S. Leatherwood & M.A. Webber. 1993. FAO species identification guide. Marine Mammals of the World. Rome: United Nations Environment Programme, Food and Agricultural Organization. Available from: ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/t0725e/t0725e00.pdf

Jouventin, P. and Weimerskirch, H. 1990. Satellite tracking of wandering albatrosses. Nature, 343: pp746–748.

Juluwarlu, 2004. Wanggangara: that which gives life. [Online]

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Available at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvJr4-d475w

Kailola, P.J., M.J. Williams, P.C. Stewart, R.E. Reichelt, A. McNee & C. Grieve. 1993. Australian Fisheries Resources. Canberra: Department of Primary Industries and the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, Bureau of Rural Sciences.

Kämpf, J. 2024. The Bonney Coast upwelling: How physical processes shape the feeding behaviour of blue whales. Continental Shelf Research 279: 105277.

Kemper, C.A. 2002. Distribution of the pygmy right whale, Caperea marginata, in the Australasian region. Marine Mammal Science. 18(1): 99-111.

Key Biodiversity Areas [KBA]. 2026. Yambuk (25145). Available from: https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/25145

Kimmerer, W.J. and McKinnon, A.D. 1984. Zooplankton Abundances in Bass Strait and Western Victorian Shelf Waters. March 1983. Proc. Royal Soc. Vict. 96: 161-167.

Kirkman, H. 1997. Seagrasses of Australia, Australia: State of the Environment, Technical Paper Series (Estuaries and the Sea). Environment Australia, Commonwealth of Australia.

Lambeck, K and J. Chappell, 2001. Sea level change through the last glacial cycle. Science 292, 679–686

Larcombe P., Peter R., Prytz A and Wilson B. 1995. Factors Controlling Suspended Sediment on the Inner-Shelf Coral Reefs. Coral Reefs. 14. 163-171. 10.1007/BF00367235.

Last P.R. and Stevens J.D. 2009. Sharks and Rays of Australia. Second edition. CSIRO Publishing, Australia.

Last, P.R. & J.D. Stevens. 1994. Sharks and Rays of Australia. Melbourne, Victoria: CSIRO.

Last, P.R., and Stevens, J.D., 2009. Sharks and rays of Australia, 2nd edition, CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.

LCC. 1993. Marine and Coastal Descriptive Report (special investigation) June 1993. Land Conservation Council.

Limpus, C.J. 2008. A biological review of Australian Marine Turtles. 1. Loggerhead Turtle Caretta caretta (Linneaus). Queensland Environment Protection Agency. Available from: http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/publications/p02785aa.pdf/A_Biological_Review_Of_Australian_Marine_Turtles_1_Loggerhead_Turtle_emCaretta_Caretta/em_Linnaeus.pdf

Ling, J.K. 1991. Recent Sightings of Killer Whales, Orcinus orca (Cetacea: Delphinidae), in South Australia. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia. 115: 95-98.

Marchant S & Higgins PJ (eds). 1990. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume One - Ratites to Ducks. Oxford University Press. Melbourne.

Marchant S and Higgins PJ (eds). 1993. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume 2 - Raptors to Lapwings. Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

Marquez, R. 1990. FAO Species Catalogue; Sea Turtles of the World. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of the sea turtle species known to date. FAO Fisheries Synopsis. 125 (11): pp 81. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations.

McClatchie, S., Middleton, J., Pattiaratchi, C., Currie, D., and Kendrick, G. 2006. The South-west Marine Region: Ecosystems and Key Species Groups. Department of the Environment and Water Resources. Australian Government.

McDonald, E. & Phillips, T., 2021. Report of an Ethnographic Consultation Regarding Woodside's Scarborough Gas Project & Submerged Landscape, Pilbara, Western Australia – Phase I, Perth: Report by Ethnosciences to Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation.

McInnes, K. L. and Hubbert, G. D. 2003. A numerical modelling study of storm surges in Bass Strait. Australian Meteorological Magazine 52(3).

McLeay, L.J., Sorokin, S.J., Rogers, P.J. and Ward, T.M. 2003. Benthic Protection Zone of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park: Literature Review. South Australia Marine Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Miles, N.G., C.T. Walsh, G. Butler, H. Ueda & R.J. West. 2013. Australian diadromous fishes: challenges and solutions for understanding migrations in the 21st century. Marine and Freshwater Research. 65: 12-24.

Mollet, H., Cliff, G., Pratt Jr, H. and Stevens, J., 2000. Reproductive biology of the female shortfin mako, *Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810, with comments on the embryonic development of lamnoids. Fishery Bulletin – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 98(2): 299–318.

Morrice, M.G, P.C. Gill, J. Hughes & A.H. Levings. 2004. Summary of aerial surveys conducted for the Santos Ltd EPP32 seismic survey, 2-13 December 2003. Report # WEG-SP 02/2004, Whale Ecology Group-Southern Ocean, Deakin University. unpublished.

Muller, S., 2008. Community-based management of saltwater country, Northern Australia. Development, 51(1), p. 139–143.

National Oceans Office [NOO]. 2001. South East Regional Marine Plan. Impacts on the Natural System. Prepared by Ecos Consulting Pty Ltd for the National Oceans Office.

National Oceans Office [NOO]. 2002. Ecosystems – Nature's Diversity: The South-east Regional Marine Plan Assessment Reports. National Oceans Office, Hobart, Tasmania. Accessed May 2022 from https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/pub/scientific-publications/archive/natures-diversity.pdf

Neale, M. & Kelly, L., 2020. First Knowledges songlines: The power and promise, Cremorne: Thames & Hudson Australia.

Nicholls, G.H. 1979. Underwater swimming by albatrosses. Cormorant. 6: 38.

NOPSEMA, 2019. Environmental Bulletin A652993: Oil spill modelling, s.l.: NOPSEMA.

NOPSEMA, 2025. Application of oil spill modelling in Environment Plans: A1289237. [Online] Available at: https://www.nopsema.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/N-04750-IP2376%20-%20Application%20of%20oil%20spill%20modelling%20in%20Environment%20Plans%20%28A1289237%29.pdf

O'Leary, M.J., Paumard, V., and Ward I. 2020. Exploring Sea Country through High-Resolution 3D Seismic Imaging of Australia's NW Shelf: Resolving Early Coastal Landscapes and Preservation of Underwater Cultural Heritage. Quaternary Science Reviews (239), 106353.

Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH]. 2025. Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit - profile. Available from: https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/profile?id=20313

O'Hara, T., McShane, P. E., and Norman, M. (1999) cited in Andrew (1999)

Orchiston, D.W., 1979. Pleistocene Sea Level Changes, and the Initial Aboriginal Occupation of the Tasmanian Region.

Parks Victoria, 1998. Port Campbell National Park and Bay of Islands Coastal Park Management Plan. Parks Victoria, Melbourne.

Parks Victoria. 2002. Wilsons Promontory National Park Management Plan. Available from: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/management-plans/resource-library/wilsons-promontory-national-park---management-plan---2000.pdf?rev=c13dcc4a47284512b97e9a24060765d7

Parks Victoria. 2005. Point Addis Marine National Park, Point Danger Marine Sanctuary and Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary Management Plan, Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available from: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/visitor-guides-and-publications/point-addis-marine-national-park/point-addis-mnp-point-danger--eagel-rock-ms--management-plan.pdf?rev=713edd66e9ad4aa19937a77d25b9e991

Parks Victoria. 2005. Point Addis National Park Point Danger Marine Sanctuary and Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary Management Plan, Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available from: http://parkweb.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/313426/Point-Addis-Marine-National- Park-Management-Plan.pdf

Parks Victoria. 2006. Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and the Arches Marine Sanctuary Management Plan. Parks Victoria. Available from: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/visitor-guides-and-publications/twelve-apostles-marine-national-park/twelve-apostles-marine-national-park-and-the-arches---management-

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

plan.pdf?rev=78ab4a17306447868eb3157bfa19fcec

Parks Victoria. 2006a. Bunurong Marine National Park. Bunurong Marine Park, Bunurong Coastal Reserve and Kilcunda-Harmers Haven Coastal Reserve: Management Plan July 2006. Victoria.

Parks Victoria. 2006b. Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park Management Plan May 2006. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Accessed from file:///C:/Users/jessica.harvey/Downloads/Wilsons%20Promotory%20Marine%20National%20Park%20and%20Marine%20Park%20-%20Management%20Plan%20-%202006.pdf

Parks Victoria. 2007a. Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary Management Plan, Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available from file:///C:/Users/jessica.harvey/Downloads/Marengo%20Reefs%20Marine%20Sanctuary%20-%20Management%20Plan%20-%202007.pdf

Parks Victoria. 2007b. Barwon Bluff Marine Sanctuary Management Plan. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Accessed from file:///C:/Users/jessica.harvey/Downloads/Barwon%20Bluff%20Marine%20Sanctuary%20-%20Management%20Plan%20-%202007.pdf

Parks Victoria. 2007c. Merri Marine Sanctuary Management Plan. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available from https://studyres.com/doc/5973313/merri-marine-sanctuary-management-plan

Parks Victoria. 2007d. Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary Management Plan. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Accessed from https://www.vgls.vic.gov.au/client/en_AU/search/asset/1011425/0

Parks Victoria. 2015. Ngootyoong Gunditj Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available from: file:///C:/Users/jessica.harvey/Downloads/Ngootyoong%20Gunditj%20Ngootyoong%20Mara%20-%20South%20West%20-%20Management%20Plan%20-%202015.pdf

Parks Victoria. 2016. Park Management – Environment – Ecosystems – Marine – Sandy Plains. Available from: http://parkweb.vic.gov.au/park-management/environment/ecosystems/marine.

Parks Victoria. n.d. Places to see – Parks. Available from: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/places-to-see/parks

Parry, G.D., Campbell, S.J., and Hobday, D.K. 1990. Marine resources off East Gippsland, Southeastern Australia. Technical Report No. 72, Marine Science Laboratories. Queenscliff, Victoria.

Patil, J., Gunasekera, R., McEnnulty, F. and Bax, N. 2004. Development of genetic probes for rapid assessment of the impacts of marine invasive species on native biodiversity – *Maoricolpus roseus*. CSIRO. Hobart.

Perrin, W.F. & R.L. Brownell, Jr. 2002. Minke Whales *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* and *B. bonaerensis*. In: Perrin W.F., Würsig B. & H.G.M. Thewissen, eds. Encyclopedia of Marine Mammals. Page(s) 750-754. Academic Press.

Plummer, A., Morris, L., Blake, S and Ball, D. 2003. Marine Natural Values Study, Victorian Marine National Parks and Sanctuaries. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 1, Parks Victoria, Melbourne.

Pogonoski, J.J., D.A. Pollard & J.R. Paxton. 2002. Conservation Overview and Action Plan for Australian Threatened and Potentially Threatened Marine and Estuarine Fishes. Canberra, ACT: Environment Australia. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/marine-fish-action/pubs/marine-fish.pdf

Poore, G.C.B., Wilson, R.S., Gomon, M. and Lu, C.C. 1985. Museum of Victoria Bass Strait Survey, 1979-1984. Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.

Richardson W.J., Greene Jnr. C.R., Malme C.I. and Thomson D.H., 1995. Marine Mammals and Noise. Academic Press, California.

Roberts J.M., Wheeler A., Freiwald A., and Carins S. 2009. Cold-Water Corals: The Biology and Geology of Deep- Sea Coral Habitats. Cambridge University Press, United States of America.

Robinson N, Skinner A, Sethuraman L, McPartlan H, Murray N, Knuckey I, Smith DC, Hindell J and Talman S. 2008. Genetic stock structure of blue eye trevalla (Hyperoglyphe antarctica) and warehous (Seriolella brama and Seriolella punctata) in south-eastern Australian waters. Marine and Freshwater Research, 59: 502 – 514.

Rogers PJ, Huveneers C, Page B and Goldsworthy SG. 2009. Movement patterns of pelagic sharks in the

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Southern and Indian Oceans: determining critical habitats and migration paths. Final Report to Nature Foundation SA Inc. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide, 36pp. SARDI Publication Number F2009/000167–1.

Ross P, Minchinton T and Ponder W. 2009. The ecology of molluscs in Australian saltmarshes. In: Australian Saltmarsh Ecology. (ed. N Saintilan). CSIRO Publishing, Victoria.

RPS. 2020. Sequoia 3D Marine Seismic Survey. Oil Spill Modelling. Rev 1. date 2020. Prepared by RPS for ConocoPhillips.

Sanderson J.C. 1997. Subtidal Macroalgal Assemblages in Temperate Australian Coastal Waters. Australia: State of the Environment, Technical Paper Series (Estuaries and the Sea). Environment Australia, Commonwealth of Australia.

Saulitis E., C. Matkin, K. Heise, L. Barrett Lennard & G. Ellis. 2000. Foraging strategies of sympatric killer whale (Orcinus orca) populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Marine Mammal Science. 16: 94-109.

Saunders, R., F. Royer & M. Clarke. 2011. Winter migration and diving behaviour of Porbeagle shark, Lamna nasus, in the Northeast Atlantic. ICES Journal of Marine Science. 68(1): 166-174.

Semmens, J.M., N.L. Payne, C. Huveneers, D.W. Sims & B.D. Bruce. 2013. Feeding requirements of white sharks may be higher than originally thought. Scientific Reports. 3: No-1471. Available from: http://www.nature.com/srep/2013/130318/srep01471

Smyth, D., 2007. Sea Countries of the North-West: Literature review on Indigenous connection to and uses of the North West Marine Region, Canberra: Report prepared for the National Oceans Office Brach, Marine Division, Department of Environment and Water Resources, Australian Government.

Stephenson, L.H. 1991. Orange-bellied Parrot Recovery Plan: Management Phase. Tasmanian Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, Hobart.

Stevens JD. 2008. The Biology and Ecology of the Shortfin Mako Shark, Isurus oxyrinchus. In: Camhi MD, Pikitch EK and Babcock EA (eds.) (2008). Sharks of the Open Ocean: Biology, Fisheries & Conservation. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford. pp. 87 – 94.

Talman S, Hamer P, Robertson S, Robinson N, Skinner A and Smith DC. 2004. Stock structure and spatial dynamics of the warehous: a pilot study. FRDC Project No. 2001/004, Marine and Freshwater Systems, Victorian Department of Primary Industries, Queenscliff.

Threatened Scientific Species Committee [TSSC]. 2013. Listing Advice for Centrophorus zeehani (southern dogfish). Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/82679-listing-advice.pdf

Todd, M.K. 2000. Feeding ecology of Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii* in the Lower Hunter Valley. Emu. 100: 133-138.

Tourism Victoria, 2017 – Great Ocean Road Market Profile: Year Ending December 2014 Tourism Victoria, Accessed from https://www.tourism.vic.gov.au

TSS. 2021. *Neophema chrysogaster* (Orange-bellied Parrot): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link. Threatened Species Section. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. Accessed from: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/pages/orange-bellied-parrot.aspx

TSSC. 2009. Addendum to the School Shark Rebuilding Strategy 2008. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. Available from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/68453-addenum-rebuilding-strategy.pdf

TSSC. 2012. Commonwealth Listing Advice on Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/107-listing-advice.pdf

TSSC. 2013. Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Centrophorus zeehaani* (southern dogfish). Threatened Species Scientific Committee. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/82679-listing-advice.pdf

TSSC. 2014. Listing Advice *Isurus oxyrinchus* Shortfin Mako Shark. Threatened Species Scientific

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Committee. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/79073-listing-advice.pdf

TSSC. 2015. Listing Advice *Seriolella brama* Blue Warehou. Threatened Species Scientific Committee. Accessed May 2022 from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/69374-listing-advice.pdf

TSSC. 2019. Approved Conservation Advice for *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Australasian bittern). Threatened Species Scientific Committee. Accessed from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/1001-conservation-advice-18012019.pdf

Tzioumis V. and Keable S. (eds). 2007. Description of Key Species Groups in the East Marine Region, Final Report – September 2007. Australian Museum.

Underwood K.A. 1991. Patterns in shallow subtidal marine assemblages along the coast of New South Wales. Australian Journal of Ecology, 6. 231 -249.

UNESCO 2003. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Available from: Text of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [Accessed 7 Aug 2026].

UNESCO 2003. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Available from: Text of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [Accessed 7 Aug 2026].

UNESCO, 2011. Ningaloo Coast Description. UNESCO, World heritage Convention. https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1369 [Accessed 30 Mar 2026].

UNESCO, 2011. Ningaloo Coast Description. UNESCO, World heritage Convention. https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1369 [Accessed 30 Mar 2026].

UWA, 2021. Scarborough Pipeline Cultural Heritage Assessment: Establishing Archaeological Potential and Significance. Technical report by UWA for Woodside Energy Limited.

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025a. Abalone Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/abalone [Accessed 15 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025b. Bait Fisheries. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/bait-fisheries [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025c. Giant Crab Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/giant-crab [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025d. Inshore Trawl Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/inshore-trawl [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025e. Ocean Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/ocean-fishery [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025f. Octopus Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/octopus-eastern-zone-fishery [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025g. Pipi Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/pipi-fishery [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025h. Rock Lobster. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/rock-lobster [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025i. Scallop Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/scallop [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025j. Sea Urchin Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/sea-urchin [Accessed 18 May 2026].

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2025k. Wrasse Fishery. [Online] Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/commercial-fishing/commercial-fisheries/wrasse [Accessed 18 May 2026].

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2026a. 2024/25 Victorian Giant Crab Stock Assessment, s.l.: Victorian Fisheries Authority.

Victorian Fisheries Authority [VFA]. 2026b. 2024/25 Victorian Rock Lobster Fishery Stock Assessment, s.l.:

Victorian Heritage Database. 2016. Accessed from http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au.

Visit Victoria. NA. Twelve Apostles Marine National Park. Visit Victoria. Accessed May 2022 from https://www.visitvictoria.com/regions/great-ocean-road/see-and-do/nature-and-wildlife/national-parks-and-reserves/twelve-apostles-marine-national-park

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation. 2020. Paleert Tjaara Gja Country Plan. Geelong, Victoria. - let's make Country good together 2020-2030 – Wadawurrun.

Ward, I., Elliott, M., & Guilfoyle, D. (2022). 'Out of sight, out of mind' - towards a greater acknowledgment of submerged prehistoric resources in Australian science-policy as part of a common heritage. Frontiers in Marine Science, 9, Article 959000. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2022.959000

Watson, C.F. and Chaloupka, M.Y. 1982. Zooplankton of Bass Strait: Species Composition, Systematics and Artificial key to Species. Tasmanian Institute of Marine Science Technical Report No. 1.

Watson, M., Stamation, K., Charlton, C. and Bannister, J. 2021. Calving intervals, long-range movements and site fidelity of southern right whales (*Eubalaena australis*) in south-eastern Australia, Journal of Cetacean Research and Management, 22. https://doi.org/10.47536/jcrm.v22i1.210

WDCS. 2004. Oceans of Noise. Whales and Dolphin Conservation Society. United Kingdom.

Wells, M.R., Angel, L.P. and Arnould, J. 2016. Habitat-specific foraging strategies in Australasian gannets. Biology Open, 5(7): 921-927.

Weston MA. 2003. Managing the Hooded Plover in Victoria: A Review of Existing Information. Parks Victoria Technical Series 4, Melbourne.

Whinney J.C. 2007. Physical conditions on marginal coral reefs. PhD, James Cook University, Thesis (unpublished).

Williams, A., Ulm, S., Sapienza, T. Lewis, S. Turney, C. 2018. Sea-level change and demography during the last glacial termination and early Holocene across the Australian continent. Quaternary Science Reviews (182), 144-154. Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2017.11.030.

Wilson, R. and Poore, G. 1987. The Bass Strait survey: biological sampling stations, 1979-1984. Occasional papers from the Museum of Victoria 3, 1-14.[ACAP] Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels. 2009. ACAP Species assessment: Antipodean Albatross *Diomedea antipodensis.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

11. LIST OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Table 11-1: List of terms and acronyms

Term	Definition
AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AMP	Australian Marine Parks
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
BIAs	Biologically important areas
CO	Carbon monoxide
Cth	Commonwealth
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DoE	Department of the Environment
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMAC	Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation
EMBA	Environment that may be affected
EP	Environment Plan
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAB	Great Australian Bight
GHAT	Gillnet, Hook and Trap
GMTOAC	Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ILUAs	Indigenous Land Use Agreements
IMCRA	Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia
IPAs	Indigenous Protected Areas
IUCN Zones	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JV	Joint Venture
KEF	Key Ecological Feature
MDO	Marine diesel oil
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
NSW	New South Wales
O_3	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PM_{10}	Particles less than 10 micrometres in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particles less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PSU	Practical salinity units
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Term	Definition
SEMR	South-east Marine Region
SESSF	Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
SPRAT	Species Profile and Threats Database
TECs	Threatened Ecological Communities
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VFA	Victorian Fishing Authority
WMO-GAW	World Meteorological Organisation-Global Atmosphere Watch
Woodside	Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX D EPBC ACT PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH TOOL RESULTS

PMST Results – Environment that may be affected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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: 05-Nov-2026

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:	2
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	3
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	2
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	8
Listed Threatened Species:	121
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:	5
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	113
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	29
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	1
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	47
Regional Forest Agreements:	2
Nationally Important Wetlands:	6
EPBC Act Referrals:	118
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	2
Biologically Important Areas:	19
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs	VIC	Listed place
Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area	VIC	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
Glenelg estuary and discovery bay wetlands	Within 10km of Ramsar site
Port phillip bay (western shoreline) and bellarine peninsula	Within 10km of Ramsar site
Western port	Within 10km of Ramsar site

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 Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, 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.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	Critically Endangered	Community known to occur within area

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area
Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

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		
Anthochaera phrygia		
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aphelocephala leucopsis		
Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardenna grisea		
Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arenaria interpres		
Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting likely to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus		
Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris canutus		
Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting likely to occur within area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Migration route likely to occur within area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pedionomus torquatus Plains-wanderer [906]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera listed as Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel [1056]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pycnoptilus floccosus Pilotbird [525]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche steadi		
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus		
Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
CRUSTACEAN		
Euastacus bispinosus		
Glenelg Spiny Freshwater Crayfish, Pricklyback [81552]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
FISH		
Centroberyx affinis		
Redfish [69107]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gadopsis sp. SWV		
Western Victorian Blackfish [90722]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Galaxiella pusilla		
Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias [56790]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Galaxiella toourtkoourt		
Little Galaxias, Western Plains Galaxiella [88269]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hoplostethus atlanticus		
Orange Roughy, Deep-sea Perch, Red Roughy [68455]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nannoperca obscura		
Yarra Pygmy Perch [26177]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Neochanna cleaveri		
Australian Mudfish [81515]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Prototroctes maraena](#)		
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Seriolella brama](#)		
Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
FROG		
[Ranoidea raniformis listed as Litoria raniformis](#)		
Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog [94668]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
INSECT		
[Synemon plana](#)		
Golden Sun Moth [25234]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		
[Antechinus minimus maritimus](#)		
Swamp Antechinus (mainland) [83086]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Balaenoptera borealis](#)		
Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
[Balaenoptera musculus](#)		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
[Balaenoptera physalus](#)		
Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
[Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)](#)		
Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Eubalaena australis](#)		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Isoodon obesulus obesulus		
Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mastacomys fuscus mordicus		
Broad-toothed Rat (mainland), Tooarrana [87617]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Miniopterus orianae bassanii		
Southern Bent-wing Bat [87645]	Critically Endangered	Roosting likely to occur within area
Neophoca cinerea		
Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Perameles gunnii Victorian subspecies		
Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Mainland) [88020]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area
Petauroides volans		
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petaurus australis australis		
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Potorous tridactylus trisulcatus		
Long-nosed Potoroo (southern mainland) [86367]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pseudomys fumeus		
Smoky Mouse, Konoom [88]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae		
Pookila, New Holland Mouse [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pseudomys shortridgei		
Heath Mouse, Dayang, Heath Rat [77]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
PLANT		
Amphibromus fluitans River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Astelia australiana Tall Astelia [10851]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia concolor Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid [5505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia hastata Melblom's Spider-orchid [16118]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia orientalis Eastern Spider Orchid [83410]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia tessellata Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs [2119]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dodonaea procumbens Trailing Hop-bush [12149]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eucalyptus strzeleckii Strzelecki Gum [55400]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Euphrasia collina subsp. muelleri Purple Eyebright, Mueller's Eyebright [16151]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Grevillea infecunda Anglesea Grevillea [22026]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Haloragis exalata subsp. exalata Wingless Raspwort, Square Raspwort [24636]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ixodia achillaeoides subsp. arenicola Sand Ixodia, Ixodia [21474]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lachnagrostis adamsonii Adamson's Blown-grass, Adamson's Blowngrass [76211]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leiocarpa gatesii Wrinkled Buttons [76212]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepidium aschersonii Spiny Peppercress [10976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Olearia suffruticosa Clustered Daisy-bush [21386]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pimelea spinescens subsp. spinescens Plains Rice-flower, Spiny Rice-flower, Prickly Pimelea [21980]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prasophyllum litorale listed as Prasophyllum littorale Coastal Leek Orchid [55234]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Prasophyllum spicatum Dense Leek-orchid [55146]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Prasophyllum suaveolens Fragrant Leek-orchid [64956]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterostylis chlorogramma Green-striped Greenhood [56510]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterostylis cucullata Leafy Greenhood [15459]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterostylis tenuissima Swamp Greenhood, Dainty Swamp Orchid [13139]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Senecio macrocarpus Large-fruit Fireweed, Large-fruit Groundsel [16333]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Senecio psilocarpus Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel [64976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thelymitra epipactoides Metallic Sun-orchid [11896]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thelymitra matthewsii Spiral Sun-orchid [4168]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thelymitra orientalis Hoary Sun-orchid [88011]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILE		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Chelonia mydas](#)		
Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Dermochelys coriacea](#)		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
[Lissolepis coventryi](#)		
Swamp Skink, Eastern Mourning Skink [84053]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Pseudemoia rawlinsoni](#)		
Glossy Grass Skink, Swampland Cool-skink, Rawlinson's Window-eyed Skink [59160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
SHARK		
[Carcharodon carcharias](#)		
White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Centrophorus uyato](#)		
Little Gulper Shark [68446]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Galeorhinus galeus](#)		
Tope, Flake, Oil Shark, School Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
[Apus pacificus](#)		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Ardenna carneipes](#)		
Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
[Ardenna grisea](#)		
Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche carteri		
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta		
Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma		
Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida		
Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris		
Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini		
Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi		
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
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 known to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Isurus oxyrinchus Shortfin Mako, Mako Shark [79073]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Physeter macrocephalus Sperm Whale [59]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to 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 likely to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Pluvialis fulva](#) Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting likely to occur within area
[Thalasseus bergii](#) Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding likely to occur within area
[Tringa brevipes](#) Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting likely to occur within area
[Tringa glareola](#) Wood Sandpiper [829]		Roosting likely to occur within area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Tringa stagnatilis](#) Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting 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
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	
Lot 2 of Plan PS415285S [AGPR206]	VIC
Department of Defence	
CA 20A Township of Flinders Parish of Flinders [AGPR3587]	VIC
CA 3 Section 4B Township of Warrnambool Parish of [AGPR3394]	VIC
Warrnambool Training Depot [DD_0628]	VIC
West Head Gunnery Range - Flinders [DD_0068]	VIC

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardenna tenuirostris as Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting likely to occur within area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting likely to occur within area
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae as Larus novaehollandiae Silver Gull [82326]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull [809]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Larus pacificus Pacific Gull [811]		Breeding likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Morus capensis Cape Gannet [59569]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Morus serrator Australasian Gannet [1020]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Migration route likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-Petrel [1018]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera Gould's Petrel [1056]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Stercorarius antarcticus as Catharacta skua Brown Skua [85039]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalasseus bergii as Sterna bergii Greater Crested Tern [83000]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Fish		
Heraldia sp. 1 Western Upside-down Pipefish [74957]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus minotaur Bullneck Seahorse [66705]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus briggsii as Histiogamphelus briggsi Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hypselognathus rostratus Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-snouted Pipefish [66245]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kaupus costatus Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-bodied Pipefish [66246]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kimblaeus bassensis Trawl Pipefish, Bass Strait Pipefish [66247]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leptoichthys fistularius Brushtail Pipefish [66248]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys mollisoni Mollison's Pipefish [66260]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phycodurus eques Leafy Seadragon [66267]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus robustus Robust Pipehorse, Robust Spiny Pipehorse [66274]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Stipecampus cristatus Ringback Pipefish, Ring-backed Pipefish [66278]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Vanacampus poecilolaemus Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Long-snout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal		
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus Australian Fur-seal [74969]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Neophoca cinerea Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion [22]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptile		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence

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
Balaenoptera borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Berardius arnuxii Arnoux's Beaked Whale [70]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		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	Breeding likely to occur within area
Globicephala macrorhynchus Short-finned Pilot Whale [62]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Globicephala melas Long-finned Pilot Whale [59282]		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
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lissodelphis peronii Southern Right Whale Dolphin [44]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mesoplodon bowdoini Andrew's Beaked Whale [73]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville's Beaked Whale, Dense-beaked Whale [74]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon grayi Gray's Beaked Whale, Scamperdown Whale [75]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon hectori Hector's Beaked Whale [76]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mesoplodon layardii Strap-toothed Beaked Whale, Strap-toothed Whale, Layard's Beaked Whale [25556]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mesoplodon mirus True's Beaked Whale [54]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat likely to 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
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus 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
Apollo	Multiple Use Zone (IUCN VI)

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Aire River	Heritage River	VIC
Aire River W.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Aireys Inlet B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Anglesea B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Bay of Islands Coastal Park	Conservation Park	VIC
Bunurong	Marine National Park	VIC
Cape Liptrap Coastal Park	Conservation Park	VIC
Cape Nelson	State Park	VIC
Cape Patterson N.C.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Discovery Bay Coastal Park	Conservation Park	VIC
Eagle Rock	Marine Sanctuary	VIC
Edna Bowman N.C.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Fingal B.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Goose Lagoon W.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Great Otway	National Park	VIC
Johanna Falls S.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Lady Julia Percy Island W.R.	Nature Conservation Reserve	VIC
Lake Gillear W.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Latrobe B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Lawrence Rocks W.R.	Nature Conservation Reserve	VIC
Lily Pond B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Marengo N.C.R.	Nature Conservation Reserve	VIC
Marengo Reefs	Marine Sanctuary	VIC
Merri	Marine Sanctuary	VIC

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Mornington Peninsula	National Park	VIC
Mushroom Reef	Marine Sanctuary	VIC
Parker River	Reference Area	VIC
Phillip Island Nature Park	Other	VIC
Point Addis	Marine National Park	VIC
Point Nepean	National Park	VIC
Port Campbell	National Park	VIC
Port Phillip Heads	Marine National Park	VIC
Princetown W.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Stony Creek (Otways)	Reference Area	VIC
The Arches	Marine Sanctuary	VIC
Tower Hill W.R	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Twelve Apostles	Marine National Park	VIC
Unnamed P0176	Private Nature Reserve	VIC
Wild Dog B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Wild Dog Creek SS.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Wilsons Promontory	National Park	VIC
Wilsons Promontory	Marine National Park	VIC
Wilsons Promontory Islands	Remote and Natural Area - Schedule 6, National Parks Act	VIC
Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve	National Parks Act Schedule 4 park or reserve	VIC
Wongarra B.R.	Natural Features Reserve	VIC
Yallock-Bulluk Marine and Coastal Park	National Parks Act Schedule 3 Other Parks	VIC

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Yambuk F.F.R.	Nature Conservation Reserve	VIC

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State
Gippsland	Victoria
West Victoria	Victoria

Nationally Important Wetlands [Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Aire River	VIC
Lower Aire River Wetlands	VIC
Lower Merri River Wetlands	VIC
Princetown Wetlands	VIC
Tower Hill	VIC
Western Port	VIC

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Apollo Bay to Skenes Creek Coastal Trail	2022/09274		Assessment
Cape Winds Offshore Windfarm Geophysical, Geotechnical and Marine Studies	2023/09629		Completed
Decommissioning of the Minerva Pipeline in Victorian state waters	2024/09879		Completed
Decommissioning of the Minerva Pipeline in Victorian state waters ? May 2025	2025/10138		Completed
Geographe-A gas exploration well	2000/82		Completed
Great Ocean Road Coastal Trail (GORCT) ? Fairhaven to Grey River	2024/10073		Completed
Hydrocarbon exploration wells	2003/1062		Completed
Marine Route Survey for Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable System -	2024/09795		Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Australia East			
Otway Astrolabe 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Otway Basin	2012/6421		Completed
SEA Gas Project transmission pipeline	2001/513		Completed
SMAP telecommunications submarine cable installation	2024/09989		Completed
Southern Winds Offshore Wind Project	2022/09435		Completed
Southern Winds Offshore Wind Project Initial Marine Field Investigations	2022/09436		Completed
Spinifex Offshore Surveys	2022/09359		Completed
Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm - Offshore Investigations	2024/09918		Completed
Strike Oil NL Seismic Surveys	2000/107		Completed
Subsea Fibre Optic Data Cable Systems Installation - Australia East	2025/10258		Completed
Thylacine-A Exploration Well	2000/81		Completed
Vic-P51 and Vic-P52 3D seismic survey	2002/799		Completed
Controlled action			
Alston-1 petroleum exploration well, permit VIC/P44	2003/1315	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Casino Gas Field Development	2003/1295	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Establishment of plantation for use of effluent water	2003/1063	Controlled Action	Completed
Lorne Golf Course redevelopment	2004/1513	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Otway Development	2002/621	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Pacific Hydro (Portland) Wind Farm SW Victoria	2000/18	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Port Phillip Bay Channel Deepening	2002/576	Controlled Action	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Residential Subdivision & Infrastructure Parish of Belfast	2005/1954	Controlled Action	Completed
Schomberg 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3754	Controlled Action	Completed
Strike Oil Gas Exploration Well, Otway Basin (VIC/P44)	2000/97	Controlled Action	Completed
Twelve Apostles Saddle Lookout	2019/8571	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
VIC Offshore Windfarm	2021/8966	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach
VICP61 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/4075	Controlled Action	Completed
Victorian Desalination Project, Bass Coast	2008/3948	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Not controlled action			
Airey Inlet water reclamation plant to Anglesea sewerage system	2006/2539	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Alteration of Grass Maintenance Regime within Powling St Wetlands	2012/6527	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Amrit-1 exploration well	2004/1572	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Anglesea Mine South Wall Vegetation removal, Anglesea, Vic	2017/8060	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Apollo Bay Water Storage Basin, VIC	2012/6484	Not Controlled Action	Completed
CO2 geosequestration - Otway Basin Pilot Project	2006/2699	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construct a Recycled Water Pipeline from Somers Treatment Plant to Blue Scope S	2009/4982	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construction of Barwon Heads Bridge	2005/2375	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construction of Infrastructure to Extract, Treat & Transfer Groundwater to Wurde	2008/4104	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Construction of Overtaking Lanes on Great Ocean Rd	2008/4044	Not Controlled Action	Completed
construction of pump station for pump diversion from the Barham River	2003/1242	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Construction of the Edgars Road Extension, from Childs Road, Lalor to Cooper Street, Epping	2003/1135	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Divestment of Norris Barracks	2003/963	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Drilling of Callister-1 exploration well in VIC/P51	2004/1633	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Enterprise 1 Exploration Drilling Program, near Port Campbell, Vic	2019/8438	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Exploration drilling for liquid/gaseous hydrocarbons	2004/1681	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Ferry Service Infrastructure Development	2001/269	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Gas Field Development	2006/2635	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Gas Fields Development	2011/5879	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Gas Pipeline Installation	2005/2495	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Golflinks Road Residential Development & Water Storage Facility at Barwon Heads	2004/1793	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Grevillea infecunda tip cuttings and soil samples	2005/1979	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Halladale and Speculant Gas Pipeline Project, North of Port Campbell, Vic	2015/7551	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Henry-1 Exploration Well, Petroleum Permit Area VIC/P44	2005/2147	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Installation of a 35 metre telecommunications facility at Jirrahlinga Animal San	2003/1151	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Installation of optic fibre cable from Inverloch, Victoria to Stanley, Tasmania	2002/906	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Kelly Swamp Boardwalk Construction	2010/5371	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maintenance and priority works to heritage buildings at Point Nepean Quarantine	2006/3151	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Maintenance of Access Track and Weed Removal	2009/4973	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Minerva Cut Back Project, Vic	2017/8036	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Newhaven Yacht Squadron marina extension	2004/1450	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Nirranda South Wind Farm Pty Ltd	2002/763	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Offshore exploration drilling within permit area VIC/P 37(v)	2004/1466	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Point Nepean Quarantine Station (former)/Restoration of Medical Superintendent's	2006/3149	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Port Campbell Headland Walking Trail Realignment	2012/6676	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Port Phillip Channel Deepening Project - Trial Dredge Program	2005/2164	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Proposed replacement of existing road culvert	2013/7077	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Railway Bridge (H0151) Partial Demolition, Merri River	2010/5534	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Residential/Resort/Golf Course development	2002/907	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Stage 1 residential subdivision, Anna Catherine Drive	2005/1992	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Telstra optic fibre cable across Bass Strait - Sub bottom profiler Surve	2002/779	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Torquay Sewerage Strategy - pipe replacement between Torquay and the Black Rock	2004/1704	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Track construction - Great Ocean Walk	2002/793	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Venus Bay Outfall Extension	2004/1555	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
VIC-P44 Stage 2 Gas Field Development	2007/3767	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Victorian Generator Project	2005/1984	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Wind Farm Construction and Operation	2001/471	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Moonlight Head' 3D seismic survey, VIC/P38(V), VIC/P43 and VIC/RL8	2005/2236	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Marine Seismic Survey	2005/2295	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
2D Seismic Survey in VIC/P50 and VIC/P46	2004/1810	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D marine seismic survey near King Island	2004/1461	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D Marine Seismic Survey within Torquay Sub-basin off sthn Victoria	2012/6256	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D seismic program VIC/P38(v), VIC/P43 and VIC/RL8	2003/1137	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Astrolabe 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6048	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
BHPBilliton Otway 3D Seismic Survey	2007/3443	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Controlled Burn, Understorey Clearance and Removal of UXO	2003/1030	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Deepwater Sorell Basin 2001 Non-Exclusive 2D Seismic Survey	2001/156	Not Controlled Action (Particular	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
		Manner)	
Drill and Profile Exploration Well Somerset 1, License Area T34P	2009/5037	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Enterprise Three-dimensional Transition Zone Seismic Survey, Victoria	2016/7800	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Fuelbreak construction	2009/4915	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
La Bella 3D Marine Seismic Survey, Otway Basin, VIC	2012/6683	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
OTE10 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2009/5223	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Otway Basin Exploration Drilling Campaign, Vic	2011/6125	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Residential Development and Associated Infrastructure at Port Fairy	2012/6687	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos 2D Seismic Survey VIC/P44 & VIC/P51	2003/1213	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Santos Otway 3d Seismic VIC/P44	2007/3367	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Schomberg 3D Marine Seismic survey	2007/3868	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Shaw River Power Station construct gas pipeline and associated infrastructure	2009/5089	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Shaw River Power Station Project - Water Supply Pipeline	2009/5091	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Southern Gas Pipeline Project	2002/619	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Speculant 3D Transition Zone Seismic Survey	2010/5558	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
The Enterprise 3D Seismic Acquisition Survey, Otway Basin, Vic	2012/6565	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Torquay Sub-basin (VIC/P62) OTE12-3D Seismic Survey	2012/6655	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Undertake a three dimensional marine seismic survey	2010/5700	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Vic/P37(v) and Vic/P44 3D marine seismic survey	2003/1102	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
VIC P44 Gas Exploration Wells	2002/662	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Vic-P51 and Vic-P52 2D seismic survey	2002/811	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
3D Marine Seismic Survey	2011/6156	Referral Decision	Completed
All actions taken in response to the current severe bushfires in Victoria.	2009/4787	Referral Decision	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Referral decision			
Portland Wave Energy Project	2008/3946	Referral Decision	Completed
The Enterprise 3D Seismic Acquisition Survey, Otway Basin, VIC	2012/6545	Referral Decision	Completed
VICP61 2D Marine Seismic Survey	2008/3975	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
Bonney Coast Upwelling	South-east
West Tasmania Canyons	South-east

Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging	Known to occur
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Reproduction	Known to occur
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Foraging	Known to occur
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Foraging	Known to occur
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Eudyptula minor Little Penguin [1085]	Reproduction	Known to occur
Morus serrator Australasian Gannet [1020]	Foraging	Known to occur
Morus serrator Australasian Gannet [1020]	Reproduction	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Pelagodroma marina White-faced Storm-petrel [1016]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-petrel [1018]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-petrel [1018]	Reproduction	Known to occur
Thalassarche bulleri Bullers Albatross [64460]	Foraging	Known to occur
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross [64459]	Foraging	Known to occur
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Foraging	Known to occur
Whales		
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Likely to be present
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Migration	
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Reproduction	

Bioregional Assessments		[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website
Gippsland	Gippsland Basin	BA website

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.

© Commonwealth of Australia
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

PMST Results – Operational Area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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: 05-Nov-2026

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:	39
Listed Migratory Species:	39

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:	62
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	13
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

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:	13
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	11
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		
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	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 ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Migration route likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera listed as Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel [1056]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
FISH		
Centroberyx affinis		
Redfish [69107]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prototroctes maraena		
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Seriolella brama		
Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely 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	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus		
Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Eubalaena australis		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
REPTILE		
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 may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
SHARK		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Migration route likely to occur within area
Galeorhinus galeus Tope, Flake, Oil Shark, School Shark [68453]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche steadi		
White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Balaenoptera borealis		
Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus		
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus		
Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata		
Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Carcharias taurus		
Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias		
White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Migration route 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 may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea		
Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis		
Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus		
Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lamna nasus		
Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae		
Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Orcinus orca		
Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat likely to 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 ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pandion haliaetus		
Osprey [952]		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
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes		
Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus		
Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	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 ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Migration route likely to 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
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phoebetria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterodroma leucoptera Gould's Petrel [1056]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stercorarius antarcticus as Catharacta skua Brown Skua [85039]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Fish		
Heraldia sp. 1 Western Upside-down Pipefish [74957]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus briggsii as Histiogamphelus briggsi Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Histiogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hypselognathus rostratus Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-snouted Pipefish [66245]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Kaupus costatus Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-bodied Pipefish [66246]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leptoichthys fistularius Brushtail Pipefish [66248]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Solegnathus robustus](#) Robust Pipehorse, Robust Spiny Pipehorse [66274]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Stigmatopora argus](#) Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Stigmatopora nigra](#) Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Stipecampus cristatus](#) Ringback Pipefish, Ring-backed Pipefish [66278]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Urocampus carinirostris](#) Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Vanacampus margaritifer](#) Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Vanacampus phillipi](#) Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Vanacampus poecilolaemus](#) Longsnout Pipefish, Australian Long-snout Pipefish, Long-snouted Pipefish [66285]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammal		
[Arctocephalus forsteri](#) Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus](#) Australian Fur-seal [74969]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptile		
[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 may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely 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 borealis Sei Whale [34]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Balaenoptera physalus Fin Whale [37]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may 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	Breeding likely to occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Decommissioning of the Minerva Pipeline in Victorian state waters	2024/09879		Completed
Decommissioning of the Minerva Pipeline in Victorian state waters ? May 2025	2025/10138		Completed
Controlled action			
Casino Gas Field Development	2003/1295	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Otway Development	2002/621	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Schomberg 3D Marine Seismic Survey	2007/3754	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
'Moonlight Head' 3D seismic survey, VIC/P38(V), VIC/P43 and VIC/RL8	2005/2236	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
3D seismic program VIC/P38(v), VIC/P43 and VIC/RL8	2003/1137	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Schomberg 3D Marine Seismic survey	2007/3868	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
The Enterprise 3D Seismic Acquisition Survey, Otway Basin, Vic	2012/6565	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Vic/P37(v) and Vic/P44 3D marine seismic survey	2003/1102	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Referral decision			
The Enterprise 3D Seismic Acquisition Survey, Otway Basin, VIC	2012/6545	Referral Decision	Completed

Biologically Important Areas		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Seabirds		
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]	Foraging	Known to occur
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Foraging	Known to occur
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-petrel [1018]	Foraging	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Thalassarche bulleri Bullers Albatross [64460]	Foraging	Known to occur
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Foraging	Likely to occur
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross [64459]	Foraging	Known to occur
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Foraging	Known to occur
Whales		
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Likely to be present
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Migration	

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.

© Commonwealth of Australia
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

APPENDIX E NOPSEMA REPORT FORMS

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX F STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Energy

Appendix F: Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Environment Plan

November 2026

Revision 4.0

Document No. S3005AH1401801084

This page has been intentionally left blank

Table of contents

1. Consultation approach 10
1.1 Woodside's approach to consultation 10
1.2 Historical consultation 11
1.3 Traditional Custodian consultation approach 12
1.4 NGO consultation approach 12
1.5 NGO response 12
2. Relevancy assessment 13
2.1 Assessment of relevant persons for the proposed activity 13
2.2 Table 1: Assessment of relevance 14
Government, fisheries, community, titleholders, NGOs, research institutes 14
Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations 71
3. Consultation activities 74
3.1 Discharging Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations 74
3.1.1 Newspaper advertising 74
3.1.2 Direct consultation 75
3.1.3 Website and social media 75
3.2 Supporting proactive consultation 76
3.2.1 Community engagement 76
3.2.2 Newsletter and website 76
3.3 Traditional Custodian specific consultation 76
4. Table 2: Consultation report with relevant persons or organisations 78
4.1 Commonwealth and Victoria State Government departments or agencies – marine 78
4.1.1 Australian Border Force (ABF) 78
4.1.2 Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) 79
4.1.3 Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) 82
4.1.4 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution 85
4.1.5 Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety 87
4.1.6 Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA) 90
4.1.7 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries 91
4.1.8 Department of Defence 93
4.1.9 Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) 95
4.1.10 Department of Transport and Planning 100
4.1.11 Heritage Victoria 104
4.1.12 Port of Hastings 108
4.1.13 Port of Portland 110
4.1.14 Ports: Port of Melbourne, Port of Warrnambool, Ports Victoria 113
4.1.15 Safe Transport Victoria 115
4.1.16 Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA) 118
4.1.17 Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC) 120
4.2 Commonwealth and Victoria State Government departments or agencies – environment 121
4.2.1 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel) 121
4.2.2 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) 123
4.2.3 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Sea Dumping 126
4.2.4 Director of National Parks (DNP) 127
4.2.5 Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria 131

4.2.6 Parks Victoria 135
4.3 Commonwealth and Victoria State Government departments or agencies – industry 137
4.3.1 Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR) 137
4.3.2 Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) – Resources Victoria 139
4.3.3 Department of Premier and Cabinet – First Peoples State Relations 141
4.3.4 VicGrid 144
4.4 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies 146
4.4.1 Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA) 146
4.4.2 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA) 147
4.4.3 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group 149
4.4.4 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery Licence Holders 151
4.4.5 Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA) 153
4.4.6 Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Licence Holders 155
4.4.7 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Licence Holders 158
4.4.8 Southern Squid Jig Fishery Licence Holders 160
4.4.9 Tuna Australia 162
4.5 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies 164
4.5.1 Individual licence holders of the Giant Crab Fishery, Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery, Inshore Trawl Fishery, Pipi Fishery, Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery 164
4.5.2 Individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery 166
4.5.3 Local Professional Fishermen's Associations: Portland Professional Fishermen's Association, South Eastern Professional Fishermen's Association (SEPFA), Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association 169
4.5.4 Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) 171
4.5.5 Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) 173
4.5.6 Southern Rock Lobster Limited 176
4.5.7 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies: Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council (SARLAC), South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association (SANZRLFA) 178
4.5.8 Victoria Rock Lobster Committee (VRLC) 180
4.6 Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies 181
4.6.1 Recreational Marine Users: Academy of Scuba, Australian Anglers Association (Victorian Division), Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV), Dive Industry Association of Australia, Diving Industry Association of Victoria, Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland Coast Recreational Marine Users (see Table 1), Game Fishing Association of Victoria (GFAV), Life Saving Victoria, Ocean Racing Club of Victoria, Paddle Victoria, Scuba Divers Federation of Victoria (SDFV), Surfing Victoria, Victorian Game Fishing Club, Windsurfing Victoria 181
4.6.2 Tourism Bodies: Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group, Victorian Tourism Industry Council 184
4.6.3 Visitor Information Centres: Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay / Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre, Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Lorne Visitor Information Centre, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Torquay Visitor Information Centre, Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre 185
4.6.4 VR Fish 187
4.6.5 Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users (see Table 1) 189
4.6.6 Yachting Victoria 194
4.7 Titleholders and operators 195
4.7.1 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 195
4.7.2 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 197
4.7.3 Titleholders: 3D Energi (formerly 3D Oil) / ADZ Energy (Victoria) / Amplitude Energy / Bridgeport Energy / Central Petroleum / CO2CRC / Conoco Phillips Australia / Geothermal Energy Victoria / Korea National Oil Corporation / Lochard Energy (Iona Operations) / Mirboo Ridge (Subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy) 199

4.8 Peak industry representative bodies 201
4.8.1 Australian Energy Producers (AEP) 201
4.9 Local government and elected parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations 203
4.9.1 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 203
4.9.2 Apollo Bay Landcare 205
4.9.3 Beach Patrol 3280 207
4.9.4 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 214
4.9.5 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 216
4.9.6 Local Community Groups: Bass Coast Landcare Network, Committee for Portland, Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group (formerly Hordern Vale Glenaire Landcare Group), LorneCare, Southern Otway Landcare Network, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group, Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network 218
4.9.7 Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group 220
4.9.8 Port Campbell Community Group 222
4.9.9 Port Campbell Progress Group 224
4.9.10 Shires, Councils and Boroughs: Bass Coast Shire Council, Colac Otway Shire, Corangamite Shire Council, Glenelg Shire, Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council, Warrnambool City Council 226
4.9.11 South Gippsland Shire Council 228
4.9.12 Surf Coast Shire 230
4.10 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals 232
4.10.1 Friends of the Earth 232
4.10.2 Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP) 234
4.10.3 The Wilderness Society Victoria 236
4.11 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations 238
4.11.1 Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) 238
4.11.2 Nepean Conservation Group 240
4.12 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations 242
4.12.1 Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) 242
4.12.2 Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC) 247
4.12.3 Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) 271
4.12.4 Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC) 277
4.12.5 Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) 292
4.13 Native Title representative bodies 297
4.13.1 First Nation Legal & Research Services (FNLRS) 297

5. Table 3: Engagement report with persons or organisations assessed as not relevant 300

5.1 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies 300
5.1.1 South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA), Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA), Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA) 300
5.2 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies 301
5.2.1 Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) 301
5.2.2 Apollo Bay Fishermen’s Cooperative 302
5.2.3 Representative State Abalone Fishery Groups: Abalone Victoria Central Zone (AVCZ), Western Abalone Divers' Association (WADA) 302
5.2.4 Scallop Fishermen’s Association of Tasmania 303
5.2.5 Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC) 304
5.2.6 Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative 305
5.2.7 Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc 305

5.2.8 Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association 306
5.3 Local government and elected parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations 307
5.3.1 Borough of Queenscliffe 307
5.3.2 Greater Geelong City Council 308
5.3.3 Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN) 308
5.4 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals 309
5.4.1 Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) 309
5.4.2 NGOs: Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter, Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Environment Victoria, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, OceanWatch, Sea Shepherd, Viridien (formerly CGG) 311
5.4.3 Otway Water 312
5.5 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations 313
5.5.1 Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences 313
5.5.2 Research Groups and Organisations: Australian Right Whale Research Program, Blue Whale Study, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Fisheries Research and Development Corporation 313
5.5.3 Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia 314
6. Record of consultation 316
6.1 Initial consultation 316
6.1.1 Consultation Information Sheet 316
6.1.2 Summary Information Sheet 326
6.1.3 Defence zones map 330
6.1.4 Vessel density map 331
6.1.5 Shipwreck data 331
6.1.6 Adjacent titleholders and Operational Area map 335
6.1.7 Wind farm map 336
6.1.8 Email sent to 3D Energi (Formerly 3D Oil), Academy of Scuba, ADZ Energy (Victoria), Amplitude Energy, Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce, Apollo Bay Landcare, Apollo Bay Visitor Information Centre (Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre), Australian Anglers Association (Victoria), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter, Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Bass Coast Landcare Network, Bass Coast Shire Council, Beach Patrol 3280, Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV), Borough of Queenscliffe, Bridgeport (Eromanga), Central Petroleum, CO2CRC, Colac Otway Shire, Committee for Portland, Conoco Phillips Australia , Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA), Corangamite Shire Council, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Sea Dumping, Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), Dive Industry Association of Australia, Diving Industry of Victoria, Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland Coast Recreational Marine Users, Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria, Environment Victoria, Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast), Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Friends of the Earth, Game Fishing Association of Victoria (GFAV), Geothermal Energy Victoria, Glenelg Shire, Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority, Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Greater Geelong City Council, Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Korea National Oil Corporation, Life Saving Victoria, Lochard Energy (Iona Operations), Lorne Visitor Information Centre, LorneCare, Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, Mirboo Ridge (subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy), Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council, Nepean Conservation Group, Ocean Racing Club of Victoria, OceanWatch Australia, Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN), Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group (formerly Hordern Vale Glenaire Landcare Group), Otway Water, Paddle Victoria, Parks Victoria, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Community Group, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Port of Hastings, Port of Melbourne, Port of Portland, Port of Warrnambool, Ports Victoria, Safe Transport Victoria, Scuba Divers Federation of Victoria (SDFV) ,

Sea Shepherd, South Gippsland Shire Council, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group, Southern Otway Landcare Network, Surf Coast Shire, Surfing Victoria, The Wilderness Society Victoria, Torquay Visitor Information Centre, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group, Victorian Game Fishing Club, Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC), Victorian Tourism Industry Council, Viridien (formerly CGG), VR Fish, Warrnambool City Council, Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network, Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre, Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia, Windsurfing Victoria — 11 May 2026 336

6.1.9 Email sent to Department of Defence — 11 May 2026 340

6.1.10 Email sent to Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) and Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety — 11 May 2026 342

6.1.11 Email sent to Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA), Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group, Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Tuna Australia — 11 May 2026 345

6.1.12 Email sent to Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders — 11 May 2026 348

6.1.13 Email sent to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity — 11 May 2026 351

6.1.14 Email sent to Director of National Parks — 12 May 2026 354

6.1.15 Email sent to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Australian Right Whale Research Program, Blue Whale Study, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Fisheries Research Development Corporation (FRDC) — 11 May 2026 357

6.1.16 Email sent to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Heritage Victoria — 11 May 2026 360

6.1.17 Email sent to Alinta Energy, JERA Nex, Spinifex — 11 May 2026 362

6.1.18 Email sent to VicGrid — 11 May 2026 365

6.1.19 Email sent to Beach Energy, OGOG Energy — 11 May 2026 368

6.1.20 Email sent to Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) — 11 May 2026 371

6.1.20.1 Email sent to Victorian Rock Lobster Committee (VRLC) and licence holders of Giant Crab Fishery, Rock Lobster Fishery, Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery, Inshore Trawl Fishery, Pipi Fishery, Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery) via SIV – 20 May 2026 371

6.1.21 Email sent to Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) — 11 May 2026 374

6.1.22 Email sent to South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA), Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA), Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA) — 11 May 2026 377

6.1.23 Email sent to Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) — 11 May 2026 380

6.1.24 Email sent to Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) — 11 May 2026 383

6.1.25 Email sent to Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative — 11 May 2026 385

6.1.26 Email sent to Scallop Fishermen’s Association of Tasmania — 11 May 2026 388

6.1.27 Email sent to Abalone Victoria Central Zone (AVCZ), Apollo Bay Fishermen’s Cooperative, Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), Portland Professional Fishermen’s Association, South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen’s Association (SANZRLFA), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council Inc (SARLAC), South Eastern Professional fishermen’s Association (SEPFA), Victoria Fisheries Authority (VFA), Victorian Sea Urchin Divers’ Association, Warrnambool Professional Fishermen’s Association, Western Abalone Divers' Association (WADA) — 11 May 2026 391

6.1.28 Email sent to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) - Resources Victoria — 11 May 2026 394

6.1.29 Email sent to Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences — 12 May 2026 397

6.1.30 Email sent to Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC) — 12 May 2026 400

6.1.31 Email sent to Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc and Southern Rock Lobster Limited — 12 May 2026 403

6.1.32 Email sent to Apollo Bay Landcare, Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park, Greenpeace Australia Pacific, Yachting Victoria — 12 May 2026 406

6.1.33 Email sent to Southern Squid Jig Fishery licence holders — 13 May 2026 408
6.1.34 Email sent to Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery licence holders, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders — 13 May 2026 411
6.1.35 Email sent to Department of Premier and Cabinet - First Peoples State Relations – 11 May 2026 414
6.1.36 Email sent to Port Campbell Progress Group – 19 May 2026 416
6.2 Initial consultation – Traditional Custodians, Nominated Representative Corporations and Native Title Representative Bodies 416
6.2.1 Email sent to Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026 416
6.2.2 Email sent to Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026 419
6.2.3 Email sent to Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026 423
6.2.4 Email to Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026 425
6.2.5 Email to Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026 431
6.2.6 Email to First Nations Legal & Research Services – 11 May 2026 434
6.3 Follow-up consultation 436
6.3.1 Email sent to Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) – 21 May 2026 436
6.3.2 Email sent to 3D Energi Limited, Abalone Victoria Central Zone, Academy of Scuba, ADZ Energy, Amplitude Energy, Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay / Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce, Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative, Apollo Bay Landcare, Australian Anglers Association (Victorian Division), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Coastal Society Victorian Chapter, Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Australian Right Whale Research Program, Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), Bass Coast Landcare Network, Bass Coast Shire, Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery Licence Holders, Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA), Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group, Blue Whale Study, Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV), Borough of Queenscliffe, Bridgeport Energy, Central Petroleum, CO2CRC, Colac Otway Shire, Committee for Portland, Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Conoco Phillips, Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA), Corangamite Shire, Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Sea Dumping, Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania), Department of Transport and Planning, Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), Dive Industry Association of Australia, Diving Industry Association of Victoria, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Licence Holders , Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland Coast Recreational Marine Users, Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), Environment Protection Authority, Environment Victoria, Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast), Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC), Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park, Friends of the Earth, Friends of the Earth, Game Fishing Association of Victoria, Geothermal Energy Victoria, Glenelg Shire, Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority, Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Greater Geelong Shire, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP), Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Korea National Oil Corporation (KNOC), Life Saving Victoria, Lochard Energy, Lorne Visitor Information Centre, LorneCare, Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, Mirboo Ridge (subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy), Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council, Nepean Conservation Group, Ocean Racing Club of Victoria, OceanWatch Australia, Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN), Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group, Otway Water, Paddle Victoria, Parks Victoria, Parks Victoria, Parks Victoria, Parks Victoria, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Community Group, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Port of Hastings, Port of Melbourne, Port of Portland, Port of Warrnambool, Portland Professional Fishermen's Association, Ports Victoria, Safe Transport Victoria, Safe Transport Victoria, SCUBA Divers Federation of Victoria, Sea Shepherd Australia, South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association (SANZRLFA), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council (SARLAC), South Eastern Professional Fishermen's Association (SEPFA), South Gippsland Shire Council, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Licence Holders, Southern Otway Landcare Network, Southern

Rock Lobster Limited, Southern Squid Jig Fishery Licence Holders, Surf Coast Shire, Surfing Victoria, The Wilderness Society Victoria, Torquay Visitor Information Centre, Tuna Australia, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group, Victoria Game Fishing Club, Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association, Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA), Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC), Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc, Victorian Tourism Industry Council, Viridien, VR Fish, Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre, Warrnambool City Council, Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network, Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association, Western Abalone Divers Association (WADA), Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia, Windsurfing Victoria, Yachting Victoria – 27 May 2026 437
6.3.3 Email sent to Department of Defence – 27 May 2026 439
6.3.4 Email sent to AMSA – Marine Safety – 27 May 2026 440
6.3.5 Email sent to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Heritage Victoria – 27 May 2026 441
6.3.6 Email sent to Alinta Energy, JERA Nex, Spinifex – 27 May 2026 442
6.3.7 Email sent to VicGrid – 27 May 2026 443
6.3.8 Email sent to Beach Energy, OGOG Energy – 27 May 2026 444
6.3.9 Email sent to South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA), Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA), Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA) – 27 May 2026 445
6.3.10 Email sent to Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) – 27 May 2026 446
6.3.11 Email sent to Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council – 27 May 2026 447
6.3.12 Email sent to Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) – 27 May 2026 448
6.3.13 Email sent to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) – Resources Victoria – 27 May 2026 449
6.3.14 Email sent to Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative – 27 May 2026 450
6.3.15 Email sent to Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania – 27 May 2026 451
6.3.16 Email sent to Port Campbell Progress Group – 2 June 2026 452
6.4 Newspaper advertisements 454
6.4.1 The Australian – 11 May 2026 454
6.4.2 National Indigenous Times – 26 May 2026 455
6.4.3 Koori Mail – 20 May 2026 456
6.4.4 The Herald Sun – 11 May 2026 457
6.4.5 Warrnambool Standard – 15 May 2026 & 18 May 2026 458
6.4.6 Cobden Timboon Coast Times – 13 May 2026 460
6.4.7 Colac Herald – 11 May 2026 461
6.4.8 Warrnambool Weekly – 15 May 2026 462
6.4.9 Torquay Surf Coast Times – 15 May 2026 463
6.4.10 Wonthaggi South Gippsland Sentinel Times – 12 May 2026 464
6.5 Social media 465
6.5.1 Social media EP targeted campaign – Community drop-in information session information 465
6.5.2 Social media EP targeted campaign – Generic 465
6.6 Community information sessions 467
6.6.1 Port Campbell 467
6.6.2 Peterborough 468
6.6.3 Warrnambool 469
6.7 Community newsletters 470
6.7.1 Let's Talk – Edition 7 – May 2026 471
6.8 Historical consultation Sheets 474
6.8.1 Consultation Information Sheet – May 2023 474
6.8.2 Summary Information Sheet – May 2023 486

1. CONSULTATION APPROACH

Consultation under regulation 25 of the OPGGS(E) Regulations provides that, in the course of preparing an EP, 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 on all consultations 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 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP, Woodside has taken a broad and proactive consultation approach over a period of 4 months, including by:

- allowing a 30-day period for consultation in line with Woodside's methodology
- providing sufficient information adapted to the nature of each relevant person
- engaging in proactive activities to raise awareness of the consultation process and opportunity for relevant persons to provide feedback
- actively inviting participation in the consultation process. This approach was aimed at raising public awareness of the consultation opportunity and to enable self-identification. It included:
  - a social media campaign
  - advertising in national, state, regional and Indigenous newspapers
  - attendance at community events.

The consultation approach is consistent with regulation 25 of the OPGGS(E) Regulations. The approach is proactive, has enabled self-identification and has raised broad awareness of Woodside's activities to be carried out under this EP.

1.1 Woodside's approach to consultation



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside's consultation approach consistent with regulation 25 includes:

- Assessment and identification of relevant persons
- Opportunities for relevant person self-identification through national, state, regional and Indigenous print advertising and regional social media campaign
- Two-way communication through emails, in-person meetings and phone calls
- Follow-up if Woodside considers it is required prior to consultation close
- Sufficient information and a reasonable period of time for consultation (see Section 5 of the EP).

Proactive activities to raise consultation awareness includes:

- Community events and engagement
- Local print advertising
- Website and social media
- Community newsletters
- Additional supporting campaigns as needed.

1.2 Historical consultation

Woodside has previously consulted on decommissioning activities in the Minerva field. In 2023, Woodside consulted on these three EPs:

- Minerva Plug and Abandonment (P&A) and Field Management EP (accepted by NOPSEMA in January 2025)
- Minerva Field Decommissioning EP (Commonwealth) (accepted by NOPSEMA in October 2024)
- Minerva Field Decommissioning EP (State Waters) (accepted by DEECA in November 2024)

Woodside has completed P&A of the Minerva-1, Minerva-2A, Minerva-3 and Minerva-4 wells in accordance with the Minerva P&A and Field Management EP. Further Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities are described in Section 3.11 of the EP.

Consultation undertaken in 2023 for the above EPs has not been included in this EP's consultation records beyond the reference to the historical Consultation Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.8.1), the reference to the historical Summary Information Sheet (Record of Consultation, reference 6.8.2) and a high-level inclusion of a summary of any historical feedback received and responses provided to the previous EP consultation (in applicable tables 2 and 3 in Record of Consultation) because this EP:

- reflects an updated decommissioning approach (and excludes the completed P&A activities)
- applies updated consultation methodology
- applies an updated relevancy assessment approach
- includes updated and expanded engagement activities
- 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.

Further, Woodside has excluded any incident response and associated engagements related to the Campaign 1 saddle clamp release as this sits outside the scope of this Appendix F. Woodside refers to the Adaptive Management Framework, Section 7.2.7 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

1.3 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 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) 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. 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.

1.4 NGO consultation approach

Woodside has an established history of consulting with environmental non-government organisations (NGOs) as part of its EP consultation process. 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
- hosted local, public community events (which were advertised in social and traditional media and in consultation emails) in Warrnambool, Port Campbell and Peterborough which could be attended by any NGOs, including local groups. If NGOs attended these sessions, they did not identify themselves.

1.5 NGO response

During consultation for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP, no responses from NGOs were received.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

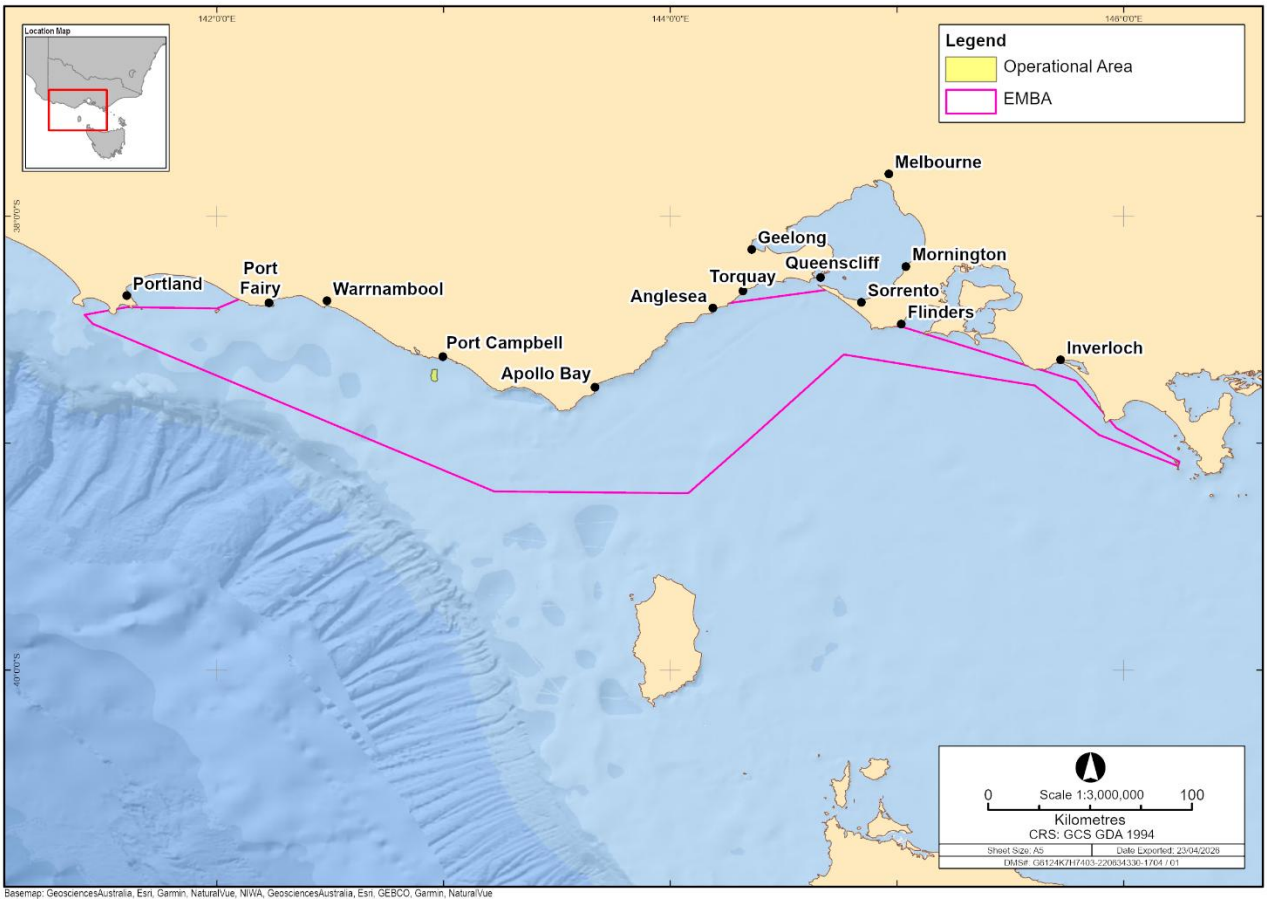


Figure 2-1: Operational Area and EMBA for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2.2 Table 1: Assessment of relevance

Government, fisheries, community, titleholders, NGOs, research institutes

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Commonwealth and Victorian 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 services.	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 there are no telecommunications lines in the Operational Area or in proximity to it.	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. AFMA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the Southern Squid Jig Fishery has been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. AFMA's responsibilities may further be relevant to the activity as the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and Southern Squid Jig Fishery have been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
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 and infrastructure is proposed to be removed, requiring navigational chart updates.	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. Woodside has consulted AMSA – Marine Pollution on the basis of unplanned events.	Yes
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Navigation 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 – Navigation Safety's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there are proposed vessel activities.	Yes
Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA)	CCMA is the lead agency for integrated catchment management in the Corangamite region of Victoria and is involved with coastal management in the area.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations. CCMA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps with the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
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. DAFF – Fisheries' responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the Southern Squid Jig Fishery has been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years. DAFF – Fisheries' responsibilities may further be relevant to the activity as the Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and Southern Squid Jig Fishery have been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	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 training areas lie within the EMBA.	Yes
Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania)	Tasmania state fisheries regulator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania)'s responsibilities are relevant to the activity as a state fishery regulator.	Yes
Department of Transport and Planning	Prepares for and effectively responds to a marine pollution incident in Victoria state coastal waters up to three nautical miles (3 nm) offshore.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Department of Transport and Planning's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the proposed activity has a hydrocarbon spill risk that may require response in State waters.	
Heritage Victoria	Responsible for protections to archaeological sites, shipwrecks, aircraft wrecks and submerged Aboriginal heritage sites.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Heritage Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as there is known Maritime Cultural Heritage overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
Port of Hastings	Local port.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Port of Hastings' area of responsibility may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Port of Melbourne	Local port.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Port of Melbourne's area of responsibility may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Port of Portland	Responsible for the operation of Port of Portland and pollution response from the South Australian border to Cape Otway.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Port of Portland's general area of responsibility may overlap the EMBA. Further, Port of Portland requested in 2023 to be included in communications about Minerva decommissioning	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		activities as it had been delegated the pollution response for the area spanning from the South Australian border to Cape Otway.	
Port of Warrnambool	Local port.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Port of Warrnambool's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as its area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Ports Victoria	Victorian Government statutory authority that manages Victoria's commercial ports. Responsible for the maritime navigation and operational safety of Victoria's commercial ports at Geelong, Hastings and Melbourne. Manages vessel visits to Port Phillip and Western Port. Oversees operations at Port of Portland.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. Ports Victoria's general areas of responsibility may overlap with the EMBA for this activity.	Yes
Safe Transport Victoria	Victorian transport safety regulator that manages compliance, accreditation and registration for commercial passenger vehicles, buses and the maritime sector.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. Safe Transport Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as they work to ensure safe vessel operations and waterways, which includes providing notices of water exclusion zones and the dissemination of notices to mariners.	Yes
Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA)	Independent statutory authority responsible for managing Victoria's fisheries resources, including managing State commercial and recreational	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
	licensing and enforcing the provisions of the *Fisheries Act 1995.*	VFA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the authority responsible for State fisheries.	
Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC)	Victoria's peak advisory body for coastal and marine issues, established under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* to provide independent advice on marine and coastal issues to the Minister for Environment.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. VMCC's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as a government-appointed council to provide advice for Ministers to enable leadership in the adaptive planning and management of Victoria's marine waters and coastal areas.	Yes
Commonwealth and Victorian Government Departments or Agencies – Environment			
Clean Energy Regulator (CER)	The Clean Energy Regulator administers schemes legislated by the Australian Government for measuring, managing, reducing or offsetting Australia's carbon emissions.	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
DAFF – Biosecurity (marine pests, vessels, aircraft and personnel)	DAFF administers, implements and enforces *the Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Department 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	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 (IMS).	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
	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.		
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. There is known Maritime Cultural Heritage overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
DCCEEW – Sea Dumping Section	Responsible for administering the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981.*	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a). DCCEEW – Sea Dumping Branch's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as it is a possibility that some infrastructure cannot be found and may be required to be left in situ.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
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 AMPs, including where potential spill response activities may occur in the event of a spill (i.e. scientific monitoring).	Yes
Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria	Victoria state's independent environmental regulator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. EPA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the state environment regulator.	Yes
Parks Victoria	Statutory authority of the Victorian Government acting in accordance with the *Parks Victoria Act 2018.*	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – environment' under regulation 25(1)(a) of the Environment Regulations. Parks Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as they manage parks, waterways, coastline, rangers, marine parks and sanctuaries, and built assets (including visitor centres, ports, piers and jetties) in Victoria.	Yes
Commonwealth and Victorian Government Departments or Agencies – Industry			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
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
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) - Resources Victoria	DEECA - Resources Victoria facilitates and regulates responsible exploration, mining, quarrying and rehabilitation across Victoria. Department of relevant State Minister.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – industry' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. DEECA – Resources Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the State agency responsible for administering the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010* and Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Regulations 2021.	Yes
Department of Premier and Cabinet – First Peoples State Relations	Responsible for work in the areas of First Nations community strengthening and engagement, self-determination, treaty, and cultural heritage management and protection.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – industry' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. The Department's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations have been identified as relevant persons to the activity with Registered Native Title overlapping the EMBA.	Yes
VicGrid	Coordinates planning and development of Victoria's renewable energy zones, including declared offshore wind areas.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – industry' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. VicGrid's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as the EMBA overlaps declared offshore wind area(s) and wind farm licence(s).	Yes
Commonwealth Commercial Fisheries and Representative Bodies			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
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 overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but not in the Operational Area. ASBTIA's functions, interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA)	Represents the interests of the Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery has been assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. As the peak representative body for the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery, BSSIA has also been assessed as relevant.	Yes
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery overlaps the EMBA, but not the Operational Area. The Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes
Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group	The Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group represents the interests of Commonwealth-licensed	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
	operators in the Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery.	The Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery has been assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative group for the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery, Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group has also been assessed as relevant.	
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. CFA's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as the Southern Squid Jig Fishery has been active within the Operational Area within the past 5 years and as the Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, and Southern Squid Jig Fishery have been active within the EMBA within the past 5 years.	Yes
Eastern 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. The Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery overlaps the Operational area and the EMBA. The Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but not in the Operational Area.	Yes
Eastern Skipjack 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 Eastern Skipjack Tuna Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA)	Represents the interests of the commercial fishing industry in the Small Pelagic 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 Small Pelagic Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for the Small Pelagic Fishery, SPFIA has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact SPFIA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Small Pelagic 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 Small Pelagic Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No
South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA)	Represents the interests of the commercial fishing industry in the Small Pelagic Fishery and the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark 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 Small Pelagic Fishery (Western sub-area), Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – CTA and Danish Seine, and Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook have been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for these fisheries, SETFIA has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact SETFIA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – CTS and Danish Seine	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 Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – CTS and Danish Seine Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook	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 Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA, it has not been active in the Operational Area or EMBA within the past 5 years.	No
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. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but not in the Operational Area.	Yes
Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA)	Represents the interests of the commercial fishing industry in the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark 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 and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery – CTA and Danish Seine and Southern and Eastern Scalefish and	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Shark Fishery – Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook have been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for these fisheries, SSIA has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact SSIA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Southern Squid Jig 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 Southern Squid Jig Fishery overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The Southern Squid Jig Fishery has been active in the Operational Area and EMBA within the last 5 years.	Yes
Tuna Australia	Represents the interests of the Eastern and Western tuna and billfish fisheries of Australia.	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 Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery overlaps the Operational area and the EMBA. The Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but not in the Operational Area. Tuna Australia's functions, interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
State Commercial Fisheries and Representative Bodies			
Abalone Council Victoria (ACV)	Peak body representing interests of abalone divers, quota holders and processors in the Victorian wild harvest abalone 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		The Abalone Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for some abalone entitlement holders, ACV has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact ACV at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Abalone Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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. While the Abalone Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area, it has not been active in the EMBA or Operational Area within the past 5 years.	No
Abalone Victoria Central Zone (AVCZ)	Represents the interests of Abalone Central Zone entitlement holders on operational fishery management matters.	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 Abalone Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for some abalone entitlement holders, AVCZ has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact AVCZ at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative	Retail and distribution outlet for local fishers, with an associated restaurant.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative does not have a publicly available statement or	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		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 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
Bait Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Bait Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area. The fishery has not been active in the EMBA or Operational Area within the past 5 years.	No
Eastrock - Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association	Representative association for some rock lobster fishery industry members.	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 Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for the Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria), Eastrock - Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association has also been assessed relevant.	Yes
Giant Crab Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		The Giant Crab Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area and has been active in the EMBA and the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	
Inshore Trawl Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Inshore Trawl Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The Inshore Trawl Fishery (Victoria) has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	Yes
Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA. The Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery (Victoria) has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	Yes
Octopus Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Octopus Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area but has not been active in the EMBA or Operational Area within the past 5 years.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Pipi Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Pipi Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area. The Pipi Fishery (Victoria) has been active in the EMBA within the past 5 years, but it has not been active in the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	Yes
Portland Professional Fishermen's Association	Association with local fisher members.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Portland Professional Fishermen's Association's interests may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area and has been active in the EMBA and the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	Yes
Rock Lobster Fishery (Tasmania)	Tasmania 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. While the Rock Lobster Fishery (Tasmania) may overlap the EMBA, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) has advised it does not consider consultation with individual Tasmania state fishery licence holders necessary for the Minerva decommissioning activities.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Consultation with overlapping Tasmanian fishery licence holders for this EP would only be undertaken in the event of an unplanned emergency. In that circumstance, licence holders would be contacted through the relevant authorities in accordance with regulation 25(1)(a), (b) and (c).	
Scalefish Fishery (Tasmania)	Tasmania 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. While the Scalefish Fishery (Tasmania) may overlap the EMBA, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) has advised it does not consider consultation with individual Tasmania state fishery licence holders necessary for the Minerva decommissioning activities. Consultation with overlapping Tasmanian fishery licence holders for this EP would only be undertaken in the event of an unplanned emergency. In that circumstance, licence holders would be contacted through the relevant authorities in accordance with regulation 25(1)(a), (b) and (c).	No
Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania	Representative association for Tasmanian scallop fishermen.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania is not relevant to the activity, as the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery has been assessed as not relevant to the activity. Woodside chose to contact Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Scallop Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Scallop Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area but has not been active in the EMBA or Operational Area within the past 5 years.	No
Scallop Fishery (Tasmania)	Tasmania 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. While the Scallop Fishery (Tasmania) may overlap the EMBA, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) has advised it does not consider consultation with individual Tasmania state fishery licence holders necessary for the Minerva decommissioning activities. Consultation with overlapping Tasmanian fishery licence holders for this EP would only be undertaken in the event of an unplanned emergency. In that circumstance, licence holders would be contacted through the relevant authorities in accordance with regulation 25(1)(a), (b) and (c).	No
Sea Urchin Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Sea Urchin Fishery (Victoria) overlaps the EMBA and Operational Area but has not been active in the EMBA or Operational Area within the past 5 years.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) (Formerly Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council (TSIC))	Representative peak body for the Tasmanian seafood industry.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Government departments / agencies – marine' under regulation 25(1)(b) of the Environment Regulations of the Environment Regulations. SIT's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activities as the representative peak body for Tasmanian commercial State fisheries.	Yes
Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV)	Representative peak body for the Victorian seafood 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. SIV's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activities as the representative peak body for Victorian commercial State fisheries.	Yes
South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council Inc (SARLAC)	Representative council for the rock lobster 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. The Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for the Rock Lobster (Victoria) industry, SARLAC has also been assessed relevant.	Yes
South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association	Representative association for rock lobster fishers.	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 Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for some Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) fishers, South Australian	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association has also been assessed relevant.	
South Eastern Professional Fishermen's Association (SEPFA)	Representative association for rock lobster fishers.	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 Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for the Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) fishers, SEPFA has also been assessed relevant.	Yes
Southern Rock Lobster Limited	Peak body working to further the interests of the Australian Southern Rock Lobster 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. The Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for the southern Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) industry, Southern Rock Lobster Limited has also been assessed relevant.	Yes
Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC)	Representative council for Tasmanian rock lobster fishers.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. TRLC is not relevant to the activity as the Rock Lobster fishery (Tasmania) has not been assessed as relevant for the proposed activity. Woodside chose to contact TRLC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative (Individual 1, SI Report A, redactions table)	Nominated representative for the Tasmanian Scalefish 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 nominated Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative is not relevant to the activity as the Scalefish Fishery (Tasmania) has not been assessed as relevant for the proposed activity. Woodside chose to contact the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Victorian Rock Lobster Committee (VRLC) (Formerly Victorian Rock Lobster Association (VRLA))	Industry committee under SIV with members from Western and Eastern Zones of the Victorian Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed as relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for Victorian rock lobster industry members, VRLC has also been assessed as relevant.	Yes
Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc	Represents Victorian scallop fishermen and their families.	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 Scallop Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for scallop fishermen, Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Victorian Sea Urchin Divers' Association (VSUDA)	Represents Sea Urchin divers in Mallacoota, Victoria	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 Sea Urchin Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for sea urchin divers, VSUDA has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact VSUDA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association	Association for local fishermen.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Commercial fisheries (Commonwealth and State) and peak representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association's interests may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Western Abalone Divers' Association (WADA)	Represents some licence holders and divers in the abalone industry in South West Victoria.	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 Abalone Fishery (Victoria) has been assessed as not relevant to the proposed activity. As a representative body for some abalone divers, WADA has also been assessed as not relevant. Woodside chose to contact WADA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery (Victoria)	Victoria 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 Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery (Victoria) overlaps with the EMBA and the Operational Area and has been active withing the EMBA and the Operational Area within the past 5 years.	Yes
Recreational Marine Users, Tourism and Representative Bodies			
Academy of Scuba	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Academy of Scuba's interests may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Anglesea Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Anglesea Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Apollo Bay Visitor Information Centre (Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre)	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Apollo Bay Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Australian Anglers Association (Victorian Division)	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Australian Anglers Association (Victoria)'s interests may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV)	Peak body for the marine sector. BIAV represents its members and supports the 200,000 registered boat owners, 400,000 marine license holders, and 900,000 boating participants in Victoria each year.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. BIAV's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as they may represent marine users with activity within the EMBA or Operational Area.	Yes
Dive Industry Association of Australia	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Diving Industry of Australia's interests may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Diving Industry of Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Diving Industry of Victoria's interests may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland	Eastern Victoria and southwest Gippsland coast-based recreational, 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.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Coast Recreational Marine Users	• Archy Surf • Bass Strait Game Fishing Club • Better Than Working Charters - San Remo • Cape Paterson Surf Life Saving Club • Destination Gippsland • Far Out Charters • Flinders Golf Club • Flinders Yacht Club • Gippsland Angling Clubs Association • Gippsland Lakes Yacht Club • Gippsland Lakes Fishing Club • Girls on Board • Gunnamatta Surf Life Saving Club • Inverloch Surf Life Saving Club • Island Surfboards & Surf School • Lake Tyers Beach Angling Club • McLoughlins Beach Angling Club • Ocean Adventures Phillip Island • Offshore Surf School • Out There Outdoors • Peels Cruises • Phillip Island Boardriders Club Inc • Port Albert Fishing Club • Port Fairy Fisherman's Association • Pro Surf Coaching • Salty Seas Surf School • Seaspray Surf Lifesaving Club (Wellington Shire Council recommended contact) • South Gippsland Yacht Club • South Gippsland Game Fishing Club • Southern Boat Fishing Club	Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland coast recreational marine users' functions, interests, or activities may overlap the EMBA.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
	• T-Cat Charters • Venus Bay Surf Lifesaving Club • Wanderer Adventures • Waratah Beach Surf Life Saving Club • Wildlifecost Cruises • Wonthaggi Life Saving Club • Woodside Beach SLC • Woolamain Beach Surf Life Saving Club		
Game Fishing Association of Victoria (GFAV)	Member of Game Fishing Association of Australia, which is affiliated with the International Game Fish Association and plays an active part in the leadership of the sport of game fishing.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. GFAV's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as they may represent marine users with activity within the EMBA or Operational Area.	Yes
Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism	Independent peak body for the tourism sector along the Great Ocean Road and Surf Coast, covering the geographical area of Torquay to the South Australian border, including the local government areas of Colac Otway, Corangamite, Moyne, Warrnambool, Glenelg and the Surf Coast.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps with the EMBA and Operational Area.	Yes
Inverloch Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Inverloch Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Life Saving Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Life Saving Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Lorne Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Lorne Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Ocean Racing Club of Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Ocean Racing Club of Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Paddle Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Paddle Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	
Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Scuba Divers Federation of Victoria (SDFV)	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. SDFV's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Surfing Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Surfing Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Torquay Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Torquay Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group	Membership-based organisation that provides leadership for the development and facilitation of local tourism and business initiatives. Based in Port Campbell.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Victorian Game Fishing Club	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Victorian Game Fishing Club's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Victorian Tourism Industry Council	Peak tourism industry body and a leading advocate for Victoria's tourism and events industry. Represents over 1,000 businesses.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Victorian Tourism Industry Council's responsibilities may be relevant to the activity as they may represent businesses operating within the EMBA or Operational Area.	Yes
VR Fish	Peak body for recreational fishers in Victoria.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. VR Fish's functions may be relevant to the activity as they may represent recreational fishers within the EMBA or Operational Area.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre	Tourism body.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users	Western Victoria and Otway coast recreational, tourism and charter operators: • 12 Apostles Helicopters • 13th Beach Barwon Heads Surf Life Saving Club • Allfresh Seafood • Anglesea Motor Yacht Club • Apollo Bay Dive Centre and Surf n Fish • Apollo Bay Fishing & Adventure Tours • Apollo Bay Fishing Charters • Apollo Bay Sailing Club • Apollo Bay Surf & Kayak • Apollo Bay Surf Lifesaving Club • Bagout Tuna Fishing Charters • Bancoora Surf Life Saving Club • Colac Yacht Charters • East West Dive and Salvage • Fairhaven Surf Life Saving Club • Far Out Charters • Fin Chaser Fishing Charters - Portland • Game on Charters • Go Ride a Wave • Go Surf School	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Western Victoria and Otway Coast recreational marine users' functions, interests, or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
	• Go Surf Warrnambool • Gone Fishing Charters - Portland • Great Ocean Road Adventure Tours • Kennett River Surf Lifesaving Club • King Island Boat Club • King Island Pleasure Tours • King Island Regional Development Organisation • King Island Tours • Kraken Fishing Charters • Lakes Entrance Offshore Charters • Long Jetty Prom Cruises • Lorne Tours • Mako Ocean Adventures • Mersey Yacht Club • Mulloka Cruises • Natrasol • Out There Outdoors • Peterborough Golf Club • Pioneer Kayaking • Point Leo Boat Club • Port Campbell Boat Club • Port Campbell Surf Life Saving Club • Port Fairy Angling Club • Port Fairy Surf Schol • Port Fairy Yacht Club • Portland Scuba • Portland Sport Fishing Club • Portland Yacht Club • Pro red fishing charters • Professional Diving Services • Proline Fishing charters • Reel Time Fishing Charters		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
	• Ride With Us • Rye Yacht Club • Salty Dog charters • SeaEarth Adventures • Seals by Sea Tours • Sharkmen charters • Shoreline Charters • Skydive 12 Apostles • Southern Exposure Surf School • Southern Ocean Mariculture (Ocean Road Abalone) • Southwest Expeditions • Stanley Seal Cruises • Surf N Fish • Surf Sessions • TARFish • Think Big Fishing Charters • Torquay Sailing Club • Torquay Surf Lifesaving Club • Torquay Surfing Academy • Warrnambool Diving and Firearms • Warrnambool Offshore and Light Game Fishing Club • Warrnambool Surf Life Saving club • Warrnambool Surf School • Warrnambool Tours • Warrnambool Yacht Club • Wildlife Coast Cruises • Wye River Surf Life Saving Club		
Windsurfing Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Windsurfing Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	
Yachting Victoria	Recreational marine user group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Recreational marine users and representative bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Yachting Victoria's responsibilities may be relevant to the proposed activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Titleholders and Operators			
3D Energi (Formerly 3D Oil)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. 3D Energy's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
ADZ Energy (Victoria)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. ADZ Energy's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Alinta Energy	Developer of Spinifex windfarm.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Alinta Energy's interests may be relevant to the activity as the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA, of which Alinta Energy is a developer.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Amplitude Energy (Formerly Cooper Energy)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Amplitude Energy's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Beach Energy (Operations and Otway)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Beach Energy's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA. Further, Beach Energy (Operations) permit area(s) overlap the Operational Area.	Yes
Bridgeport Energy (Eromanga)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Bridgeport (Eromanga)'s interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Central Petroleum	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Central Petroleum's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
CO2CRC	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		CO2CRC's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	
Conoco Phillips Australia SH2	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Conoco Phillips Australia's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Geothermal Energy Victoria	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Geothermal Energy Victoria's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
JERA Nex	Developer of Spinifex windfarm.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. JERA Nex's interests may be relevant to the activity as the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA, of which JERA Nex is a developer.	Yes
Korea National Oil Corporation	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Korea National Oil Corporation's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Lochard Energy (Iona Operations)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Lochard Energy's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Mirboo Ridge (Subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Mirboo Ridge's interests may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA.	Yes
OGOG (Otway and East Coast) (JV Partner of Beach Energy)	Titleholder or Operator.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. OGOG's interests (JV Partner of Beach Energy) may be relevant to the activity as its permit area(s) overlap the EMBA and Operational Area.	Yes
Spinifex	Offshore wind project developed by Alinta Energy and JERA Nex.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Titleholders and Operators' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Spinifex's interests may be relevant to the activity as the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Peak Industry Representative Bodies			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
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 may have an intersect with the planned activities.	Yes
Local Government and Community Representative Groups or Organisations			
Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce	Independent not-for-profit organisation responsible for promoting the interests of its members in the business community in Apollo Bay and wider region, including the Great Ocean Road.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. The Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce's functions may be relevant to the activity as it may represent members whose interests overlap the Operational Area or EMBA.	Yes
Apollo Bay Landcare	Local community group with interests around the valleys of Skenes Creek and Wild Dog.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Apollo Bay Landcare's interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Bass Coast Landcare Network	Local community group network with interests around the Bass Coast, including Phillip Island and the Wonthaggi area.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Bass Coast Landcare Network's interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Bass Coast Shire Council	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities such as Wonthaggi, Cowes, Inverloch, San Remo, and Grantville	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Bass Coast Shire Council's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Bass Coast Shire Council's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Beach Patrol 3280	Local community group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Beach Patrol 3280's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Borough of Queenscliffe	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing the township of Queenscliff.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Borough of Queenscliffe's area of responsibility does not overlap the Operational Area or EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Borough of Queenscliffe at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Colac Otway Shire	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing the suburbs and localities of Colac and Elliminyt, Apollo Bay and Marengo.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Colac Otway Shire is relevant to the activity as its area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Committee for Portland	Local committee with community members and businesses.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Committee for Portland's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Corangamite Shire Council	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities in Barwon South West, including Port Campbell, Camperdown and Cobden.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Corangamite Shire Council is relevant to the activity as its area of responsibility overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA.	Yes
Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve	Local community group with interests and activities around Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve's interests or activities overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Friends of Eastern Otways	Local community group with interests and activities around the Eastern Otway area.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Friends of Eastern Otways' interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park	Local community group with interests and activities around Port Addis Marine National Park.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	
Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park	Local community group with interests and activities around the Bay of Islands Coastal Park.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Glenelg Shire	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities such as Portland, Casterton, and Cape Bridgewater	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Glenelg Shire's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Glenelg Shire's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Greater Geelong City Council	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities like Belmont, Corio, and Highton.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Greater Geelong City Council's area of responsibility does not overlap the Operational Area or EMBA. Woodside chose to contact Greater Geelong City Council at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority	Manages the coast and parks of Victoria's Great Ocean Road. Port manager of Port Campbell.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group (formerly Hordern Vale Glenaire Landcare Group)	Local community group with interest or activities around the Otway ridge to cape area.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
LorneCare	Local community group with interest or activities around Lorne.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. LorneCare's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group	Local community group with interest or activities around parts of Flinders, Main Ridge, Red Hill, Boneo and Mornington Peninsula National Park.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Mornington Peninsula Shire	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities such as Flinders, Rye, and Blairgowrie.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Mornington Peninsula Shire's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Mornington Peninsula Shire's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Moyne Shire Council	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities in Barwon South West, including the Shipwreck Coast and Port Fairy.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Moyne Shire Council's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Moyne Shire Council's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	
Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN)	Local community group focused on preventing new gas development and seismic surveying in the Otway Basin.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that OCEAN 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 of the EP). Woodside chose to contact OCEAN at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Port Campbell Community Group	Local community group interested in The Great Ocean Road area and the Port Campbell headland, port and national park.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Port Campbell Community Group's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Port Campbell Progress Group	Local community group.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Port Campbell Progress Group's interests or activities may overlap the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Southern Otway Landcare Network	Local community group with interests between the Great Ocean Road and the Otway Ranges in Victoria.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Southern Otway Landcare Network's interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps the Operational Area and EMBA.	Yes
South Gippsland Shire Council	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities such as Inverloch, Korumburra, and Foster.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. South Gippsland Shire Council's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as South Gippsland Shire Council's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group	Local community group with interest from McCrae across to Cape Schanck down to Point Nepean.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Southern Otway Landcare Network's interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Surf Coast Shire	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* representing suburbs and localities such as Torquay, Anglesea, and Lorne.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Surf Coast Shire's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Surf Coast Shire's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Warrnambool City Council	Local government governed by the *Local Government Act 2020* in Barwon South West region, representing the urban district of Warrnambool.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Warrnambool City Council's responsibilities are relevant to the activity as Warrnambool City Council's area of responsibility overlaps the EMBA.	Yes
Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network	Local community group with interests around Warrnambool.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Local government and community representative groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network's interests or activities may be relevant to the activity as its area of interest may overlap the EMBA.	Yes
Other Non-Government Groups or Organisations			
Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter	Non-government organisation focused on the coastal area regarding matters like ecosystems and sustainable use of resources.	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 Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter to assist to identify whether its	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	
Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)	Non-government organisation focused on reducing climate pollution and habitat destruction to protect communities and wildlife.	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 has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact ACF at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with ACF to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS)	Non-government organisation focused on protecting ocean wildlife and ecosystems.	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 has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact AMCS at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with AMCS to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Climate Council	Non-government organisation focused on climate and renewable energy.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that Climate Council 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 of the EP).	No
Environment Victoria	Non-government organisation focused on protecting ecosystems, wildlife and biodiversity, and supporting renewable energy.	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 Environment Victoria's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Environment Victoria has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Environment Victoria at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Environment Victoria to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Extinction Rebellion Victoria	Non-government organisation focused on climate change and biodiversity loss.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that Extinction Rebellion Victoria does not have a publicly available statement or purpose, website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		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 of the EP).	
Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation – Surf Coast)	Non-government organisation focused on oil spill risk and new oil and gas developments in the Great Australian Bight area.	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 Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation – Surf Coast)'s relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation – Surf Coast) has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation – Surf Coast) at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation – Surf Coast) to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Friends of the Earth	Non-government organisation focused on climate and environment, including supporting transition to renewable energy.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that Friends of the Earth Melbourne may 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	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		intended outcome of consultation (as set out in Section 5.3.4 of the EP).	
Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP)	Non-government organisation focused on oceans, forests, people and climate, including ending plastic pollution, phasing out fossil fuels, and fully removing decommissioned offshore infrastructure.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that GPAP may have a publicly available statement or purpose, website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests or activities may 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).	Yes
Marine Mammal Foundation	Non-government organisation focused at advancing the marine environment.	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 Marine Mammal Foundation's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Marine Mammal Foundation has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Marine Mammal Foundation at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Marine Mammal Foundation to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Maritime Union of Australia (MUA)	Union representing members in maritime industries, including offshore oil and gas industries.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations to determine MUA's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that MUA has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact MUA at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with MUA to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	
Market Forces	Non-government organisation focused on preventing investments in fossil fuels.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. 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 of the EP).	No
Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network	Non-government organisation focused on improving recognition of, and knowledge about, Melbourne's maritime heritage and maritime industry sector. Consists of members from sectors such as recreational boating, tourism and community.	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 Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Woodside chose to contact Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	
OceanWatch	OceanWatch is a not-for-profit that works to advance sustainability in the Australian seafood industry, reduce marine debris, and more.	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 OceanWatch's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that OceanWatch has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact OceanWatch at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with OceanWatch to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Otway Water	Non-government organisation focused on Otway waterways.	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 Otway Water's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Otway Water has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Otway Water at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Otway Water to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Sea Shepherd	Non-government organisation focused on defending, conserving and protecting the ocean.	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 Sea Shepherd's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Sea Shepherd has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Sea Shepherd at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Sea Shepherd to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Surfers for Climate	Non-government organisation focused on climate action and stopping new coastal and offshore fossil fuel developments.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that Surfers for Climate 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 of the EP).	No
The Wilderness Society Victoria	Non-government organisation focused on environmental protection including protecting forests and oceans. TWS Victoria also advocates for full decommissioning of offshore infrastructure.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Other non-government groups or organisations or individuals' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that The Wilderness Society Victoria may have a publicly available statement or purpose, website or social media material that demonstrates its functions, interests	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		or activities may 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).	
Viridien (formerly CGG)	Multi-client seismic data acquisition company with interests in the Otway Basin.	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 Viridien's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Viridien has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader interests in the Gippsland Basin area. Woodside chose to contact Viridien at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Viridien to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	No
Whale and Dolphin Conservation 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 Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia's relevance for the proposed activity. Woodside has assessed that Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia has publicly available statements, campaigns or initiatives relating to broader environmental and energy policy matters. Woodside chose to contact Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP to provide an opportunity to engage with Whale and Dolphin	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		Conservation Australia to assist to identify whether its functions, interests or activities may be affected by the planned activities.	
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. Woodside has assessed that AIMS' public website material may demonstrate an interest with 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).	Yes
Australian Right Whale Research Program	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. Woodside has assessed that Australian Right Whale Research Program's public website material does not demonstrate an interest with 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). Woodside chose to contact Australian Right Whale Research Program at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Blue Whale Study	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. Woodside has assessed that Blue Whale Study's public website material does not demonstrate an interest with the potential risks	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
		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). Woodside chose to contact Blue Whale Study at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	
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. Woodside has assessed that CSIRO's public website material does not demonstrate an interest with 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). Woodside chose to contact CSIRO at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences	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. Woodside has assessed that Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences' public website material does not demonstrate an interest with 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). Woodside chose to contact Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Authority, Person or Organisation	Summary of Responsibilities	Assessment of Relevance	Relevant Authority, Person or Organisation
Fisheries Research Development Corporation (FRDC)	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. Woodside has assessed that FRDC's public website material does not demonstrate an interest with 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). Woodside chose to contact FRDC at its discretion in line with Section 5.3.7 of the EP.	No
Nepean Conservation Group	Local conservation group with an interest in the Nepean Peninsula on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Woodside has assessed that Nepean Conservation Group's public website material may demonstrate an interest with 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).	Yes
The Australia Institute	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. Woodside has assessed that The Australia Institute's public website material does not demonstrate an interest with 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).	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations

Traditional Custodians and nominated representative corporations			
Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians and Nominated Representative Corporations' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. BLCAC is a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) for the country recognised as Bunurong/Boonwurrung (various spellings). BLCAC is legally recognised as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders and experts of Aboriginal cultural heritage in their area. BLCAC membership is open to and representative of all Bunurong/Boonwurrung people. There are no Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs) under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or Traditional Owner Corporations (TOCs) under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* over that area. An application by some members of the Boonwurrung people lodged a native title claim over an overlapping area in 2021. This native title claim was not accepted by the National Native Title Registrar which means it did not meet all the requirements for a prima facie claim. An issue for this claim is that it is not representative or open to all members of the Bunurong/Boonwurrung people. The EMBA overlaps the Boonwurrung People (Schedule) native title claim and determination held by BLCAC and overlaps the Bunurong Marine National Park and Wilsons Promontory Marin National Park, which BLCAC has an interest in.	Yes
Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. EMAC is recognised as a PBC by the Federal Court as holding the native title rights and interests of the Eastern Maar People over most (not all) of their native title claim area. Some sections of overlap with neighbouring groups, the Gunditjmara and Wurundjeri, are still to be settled. EMAC is, however, a RAP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) for Eastern Maar land and nearshore areas. The EMBA overlaps the Eastern Marr People, Eastern Maar People (Schedule) and Eastern Marr People (No 2) native title claims and determinations, for which EMAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. The Eastern Maar People and Gunditjmara & Eastern Maar native claims are also coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which EMAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		EMAC is also party to the BHPP – Minerva ILUA and Kirrae Whurrong and SEA Gas ILUA, which overlap the EMBA, and the BHPP – Minerva ILUA, which is coastally adjacent to the EMBA. The EMBA overlaps The Arches Marine Sanctuary and Twelve Apostles Marine National Park, which EMAC has an interest in.	
Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)	Representative Aboriginal Corporation	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. GLaWAC is recognised as a PBC by the Federal Court as holding the native title rights and interests of the Gunaikurnai People over their land, waters and nearshore areas. They are also recognised as a TOC under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* and are a RAP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The EMBA overlaps the Wilsons Promontory Marin National Park, which GLaWAC has an interest in.	Yes
Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC)		Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. GMTOAC is recognised as a PBC by the Federal Court as holding the native title rights and interests of the Gunditjmara People over most (not all) of their native title claim area. Some sections of overlap with neighbouring group, the Eastern Maar, are still to be settled. GMTOAC is, however, a RAP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) for the areas of Gunditjmara land and waters for which it is recognised under native title. The EMBA overlaps the Gunditjmara - Part A and Gunditjmara Area C (Schedule) native title claims and determinations, for which GMTOAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. The Gunditjmara & Eastern Maar native claim is coastally adjacent to the EMBA, for which GMTOAC is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate. GMOTAC is also party to the Gunditj Mirring and State of Victoria ILUA, Gunditj Mirring Non-Extinguishment Principle ILUA and Gunditjmara - SEAGAS Port Campbell VIC to Torrens Island SA Pipeline ILUA, which overlap the EMBA. GMOTAC is also party to the All Abilities Playspace ILUA and is coastally adjacent to the EMBA. The EMBA overlaps The Arches Marine Sanctuary, Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary, Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and Merri Marine Sanctuary, which GMOTAC has an interest in.	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation		Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Traditional Custodians' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. Wadawurrung is a RAP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) for the country recognised as belonging to the Wadawurrung people. Wadawurrung is legally recognised as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders and experts of Aboriginal cultural heritage in their area. Wadawurrung membership is open to and representative of all Wadawurrung people. There are no PBCs under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or TOCs under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* over that area. Part of the Wadawurrung RAP is subject to a native title claim by the Eastern Maar people. The EMBA overlaps the Wadawurrung (Schedule) native title claim and determination held by BLCAC and overlaps the Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary, Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary and Point Addis Marine National Park, which BLCAC has an interest in.	Yes
Native Title Representative Bodies			
First Nations Legal and Research Services (FNLRS)	Native Title Representative Body. Established in 2003, FNLRS is a Native Title service provider for Victorian Traditional Owners. As such, they are not a Prescribed or Registered Native Title Body Corporate but work with Traditional Owner groups who wish to pursue land justice outcomes in Victoria through formal recognition including through the provision of Community Liaison Officers, lawyers and researchers.	Woodside has applied its methodology for 'Native Title Representative Bodies' under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. FNLRS' 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3. CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

Woodside has been conducting consultation with relevant persons and other parties for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP since May 2026 when consultation commenced as part of a planned, integrated and consistent approach for Woodside's proposed opportunities.

3.1 Discharging Regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations

Consultation for this EP began with public notification via newspaper and social media advertising and direct engagement with identified relevant persons and other persons and organisations Woodside chose to contact.

This approach has a number of aims, including, where relevant, to be inclusive, transparent, voluntary, respectful and two-way. Consultation was undertaken, where relevant, by email, letter, phone call and/or meetings and through advertising. Further details on these activities are provided in the following sections.

3.1.1 Newspaper advertising

Woodside advertised the EP consultation with an overview of planned activities in national, state regional and Indigenous newspapers as per the table below (also see Record of Consultation, reference 6.4) to reach relevant communities within or adjacent to the EMBA.

No direct comments or feedback were received from the advertisements. Three individuals attended in-person drop-in community information sessions in across Port Campbell, Peterborough and Warrnambool in May 2026 — sessions which were advertised across consultation emails, targeted social media advertisement, and newspaper ads as noted below.

Newspaper	Coverage	Frequency of publication	Readership as at May 2026	Publication dates	Included information on community drop-in sessions
The Australian	National	Weekly	498,000	11 May 2026	×
National Indigenous Times	Indigenous	Monthly	1,613,000 (478,000 in Victoria)	26 May 2026	×
Koori Mail	Indigenous	Fortnightly	90,000	20 May 2026	×
The Herald Sun	State	Daily	538,000	11 May 2026	×
Warrnambool Standard	Regional	Daily	16,273	15 May 2026 18 May 2026	✓ ✓
Cobden Timboon Coast Times	Regional	Daily	2,955	13 May 2026	✓
Colac Herald	Regional	Tri-weekly	12,000	11 May 2026	✓
Warrnambool Weekly	Regional	Weekly	21,000	15 May 2026	✓
Torquay Surf Coast Times	Regional	Weekly	45,000	15 May 2026	✓
Wonthaggi South	Regional	Weekly	15,000	12 May 2026	✓

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Gippsland Sentinel Times					

3.1.2 Direct consultation

Woodside provided a Consultation Information Sheet for this EP to relevant persons and other persons and organisations it chose to contact, during the initial consultation period (see Section 5.3.4 and 5.3.7 of the EP).

The Consultation Information Sheet included an overview of the activities for the EP, maps, a summary of key risks and/or impacts and associated management measures (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1). It also outlined the timeframe for providing feedback and included Woodside's toll-free phone number (1800 442 977) and the consultation email address feedback@woodside.com to support consultation.

As part of the EP's initial consultation, Woodside provided additional targeted information to specific relevant persons, as necessary. This information included:

- defence zone map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.3)
- GIS shape files
- shipwreck information (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5)
- wind farm map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7)
- vessel density map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4)
- adjacent titles map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.6)

Where appropriate, Woodside conducted phone calls and meetings with relevant persons.

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 but chose to contact (see Section 5.3.7 of the EP) or self-identified and Woodside assessed as not relevant are summarised at Appendix F, Table 3.

3.1.3 Website and social media

Since the commencement of the initial consultation period (May 2026), the Consultation Information Sheet has been available on Woodside's website. The website also includes alternative methods for relevant persons to provide feedback to Woodside and information on other Woodside activities.

From May 2026, Woodside ran a geotargeted paid social media campaign (Record of Consultation, reference 6.5) covering various local government authorities within, or coastally adjacent to, the EMBA for the proposed activities. The campaign focused on persons whose functions, interests or activities might be affected by the EP's activities and directed them to Woodside's Consultation Activities page so that, if they wanted further information, they could learn more about the EP and proposed activities. The first advertisement further included information about in-person community engagement opportunities in the local area.

Below is a summary on of the social campaign (further detail provided in Record of Consultation, reference 6.5).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Platforms	Geotargeted reach	Post dates
Meta – Facebook and Instagram	Centred around: Portland, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Peterborough, Port Campbell, Apollo Bay, Lorne, Anglesea, St Andrews Beach, Flinders, Cowes, Wonthaggi, Inverloch, Sandy Point	15/05/2026 27/05/2026 09/06/2026

3.2 Supporting proactive consultation

3.2.1 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 6.6). To support attendance, Woodside published advertisements ahead of these sessions and events in relevant local newspapers and on social media, and included an invitation in direct consultation information emails.

Date	Location	Event (if applicable)
19 May 2026	Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club and Function Centre	Community drop-in information session.
19 May 2026	Peterborough House	Community drop-in information session.
20 May 2026	Warrnambool Quest Hotel	Community drop-in information session.

3.2.2 Newsletter and website

Woodside's EP-focussed newsletter *Let's Talk* is designed to reach existing and potentially relevant persons, support self-identification, and provide information about Woodside's EP-related activities. The newsletter provides regular 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 in Western Australia, as well as across digital platforms including Woodside's website and social media channels. People can also subscribe to receive *Let's Talk* on Woodside's website (Record of Consultation, reference 6.7.1).

Woodside's website provides information pertaining to the Minerva decommissioning incident in 2025, including Woodside's response and lessons learnt, and describes the requirement for consultation with relevant persons in preparing revised Environment Plans to complete decommissioning activities.

3.3 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, 6.1.2). 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- telephoning relevant persons to provide context, if requested and/or required.

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
- 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
- discussion about ongoing relationship development and opportunities
- distribution of hard-copy Consultation Information Sheets (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.1) and Summary Consultation Information Sheets (Record of Consultation, 6.1.2) are available face-to-face consultation
- meeting costs such as sitting fees, travel and executive support and other support required
- advertising in Indigenous publications such as the National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) and Koori Mail (20 May 2026) (Record of Consultation, reference 6.4.2 and 6.4.3)

Newspaper	Coverage	Publication dates
Koori Mail	Indigenous	20 May 2026
National Indigenous Times	Indigenous	26 May 2026

Woodside also ran a geotargeted sponsored social media campaign (Record of Consultation, reference 6.5) 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 PBC engagement meetings, traditional print media, social media and face-to face community interaction provides a wide-ranging opportunity to consult.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 relevant person or organisation. The green numbering **(N)** in this section denotes Woodside's response to that issue.

4.1 Commonwealth and Victoria 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 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed ABF advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ABF a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 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:

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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to ABF on 11 May 2026, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent ABF a proactive follow-up email.

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 6 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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding ABF 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 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)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In June 2023, AFMA responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. AFMA confirmed it had no comments on the proposed activities and recommended that Woodside engaged with a list of fishery licence holders and representatives.
- In August 2023, Woodside confirmed it had provided information to relevant Commonwealth fishery licence holders as well as representative organisations on behalf of Commonwealth fishing licence holders.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed AFMA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 May 2026, AFMA responded via email (SI Report A, reference 2.1) and raised **(1)** to **(3)**.
- On 13 May 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 2.2), thanking AFMA for its feedback and responding to **(1)** to **(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
(1) AFMA confirmed it had no direct comments on this EP.	**(1)** Woodside notes that AFMA has no direct comments for this EP.	**(1)** Woodside noted that AFMA had no direct comments on this EP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.
(2) AFMA requested to be included in future consultation for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside will provide AFMA with activity notifications and any consultation updates for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would provide AFMA with activity notifications and any consultation updates for this EP.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required. Woodside will notify AFMA as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 of this EP.
(3) AFMA noted that Woodside was engaging with licence holders from the Commonwealth Southern Squid Jig Fishery, Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop, Eastern Tuna and Billfish, and Southern Bluefin Tuna fisheries. AFMA advised that the Small Pelagic Fishery, the South East Trawl Fishery (represented by South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA)) and the Gillnet Hook and Trap Fisheries (represented by Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA)) overlapped the	**(3)** Woodside has provided consultation information directly to Commonwealth fishery licence holders who have been active within the EMBA in the past five years; individual licence holders from Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, and Southern Squid Jig Fishery. Woodside has not provided consultation information directly to licence holders in the other fisheries listed by AFMA (Small	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it had already provided consultation information to the associations listed in AFMA's email: CFA, Seafood Industry Tasmania ((SIT), formerly TSIC), SIV, SETFIA, SSIA, as well as additional associations not listed by AFMA. Woodside also confirmed it had provided consultation information directly to licence holders of the fisheries that had been active in the EMBA within the past five years; individual licence holders in the Bass Strait Central	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EMBA. AFMA recommended engagement with the following industry associations: Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council (TSIC), Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV), SETFIA and SSIA.	Pelagic Fishery, the South East Trawl Fishery and the Gillnet Hook and Trap Fisheries) given they have not been active in the EMBA within the past five years, however, Woodside has provided consultation information to the representative industry associations.	Scallop Fishery, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, and Southern Squid Jig Fishery. Woodside informed it had not provided consultation information directly to licence holders in the remaining fisheries listed by AFMA as these had not been active in the EMBA in the past five years.	
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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to AFMA on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 13 May 2026, 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 13 May 2026 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 6 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 13 May 2026.

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:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 13 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:

- 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 feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In May 2023, AHO sent a standard automated response to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities, acknowledging receipt of the information and noting data provided would be registered, assessed, prioritised, and validated for the purpose of navigational chart updates.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed AHO advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. Woodside also included vessel density maps (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4) and GIS shapefiles.
- On 12 May 2026, AHO responded via email (SI Report A, reference 1.1) and raised **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 13 May 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 1.2), thanking AHO for its feedback and responding to **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 14 July 2026, Woodside emailed AHO outside of consultation for this EP (SI Report A, reference 1.3) to clarify notification requests, in line with item **(2)**.
- On 15 July 2026, AHO responded via email (SI Report A, reference 1.4), confirming agreement with item **(2)**.

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 confirmed it had no concerns with any of the proposed activities.	**(1)** Woodside notes AHO has no concerns with the activities proposed under this EP.	**(1)** Woodside noted that AHO had no concerns with the activities proposed under this EP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.
(2) AHO requested further updates only once the activity was due to begin, and provided a link to a fact sheet about the reporting of maritime activities.	**(2)** Woodside will notify AHO for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside acknowledged AHO's provided fact sheet and its request to receive further updates once activity were due to begin. Woodside confirmed it would provide AHO with activity notifications for this EP. Woodside clarified that it would notify AHO no less than four weeks prior to the commencement of the first activity under the EP, and then subsequently when vessels were undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required. Woodside will notify AHO as referenced in PS 1.1 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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	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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	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 7.8 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 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:

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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to AHO on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 additional bespoke material to AHO: vessel density maps and GIS shapefiles.
- On 12 May 2026, 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 responded to AHO's email on 12 May 2026.

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 6 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 12 May 2026.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 10 different 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 response on 12 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:

- 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.
  - Updated its notification details for AHO to specify that Woodside would notify AHO no less than four weeks prior to the commencement of the first activity under the EP, and then subsequently when vessels were undertaking activities within the Operational Area for more than three weeks at a time.

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 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed AMSA – Marine Pollution advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AMSA – Marine Pollution a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 controls or measures are required. Woodside has addressed oil pollution planning and response in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to AMSA – Marine Pollution on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent AMSA – Marine Pollution a proactive follow-up email.

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 6 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 10 different 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, 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 feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In June 2023, AMSA – Marine Safety responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. AMSA – Marine Safety confirmed its satisfaction with proposed navigational safety mitigation measures, requested that Woodside notified AHO and AMSA's Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) and noted Woodside should adhere to Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS).
- In July 2023, Woodside confirmed it would provide the requested notifications and comply with COLREGS.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed AMSA – Marine Safety advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.10), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. Woodside also included vessel density maps (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.4) and GIS shapefiles.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AMSA – Marine Safety a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.4).
- On 12 June 2026, AMSA – Marine Safety responded via email (SI Report A, reference 3.1) and raised **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 12 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 3.2), addressing **(1)** and **(2)**.

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 confirmed that vessel traffic in the proposed Operational Area in the past 12 month had been very minimal (primarily consisting of	**(1)** Woodside notes AMSA – Marine Safety's advice that vessel activity in the Operational Area for the EP has been "very minimal" in the 12 months	**(1)** Woodside thanked AMSA – Marine Safety for the GIS chartlet and noted that vessel traffic in the proposed Operational Areas for the EP in the preceding 12 months had been very	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside assesses vessel traffic in and around the proposed

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

recreational vessels) and attached a supporting GIS chartlet.	preceding AMSA – Marine Safety's email.	minimal, largely consisting of recreational vessels.	Operational Area of an EP as a standard, see Section 4.10 of the EP.
(2) AMSA – Marine Safety noted the information provided regarding planned measures to mitigate potential navigational risks associated with the planned activities and stated it had no further comments at that time.	**(2)** Woodside notes that AMSA – Marine Safety has no further comments to the EP at this time.	**(2)** Woodside noted that AMSA – Marine Safety had reviewed the information provided regarding the planned measures to mitigate potential navigational risks associated with these activities, and that AMSA – Marine Safety did not have any further comments at that time.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify AMSA's JRCC as referenced in PS 1.4 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Controls addressing light emissions and compliance with the international rule for preventing collisions at sea are set out in Section 6.8 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to AMSA – Marine Safety on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 additional bespoke material to AMSA – Marine Safety: vessel density maps and GIS shapefiles.
- On 27 May 2026, Woodside sent AMSA – Marine Safety a proactive follow-up email.
- On 12 June 2026, AMSA – Marine Safety shared its feedback, claims or objections 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.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to AMSA – Marine Safety on 12 June 2026 in response to AMSA – Marine Safety's feedback.

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 6 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 12 June 2026.

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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding AMSA – Marine Safety of the opportunity to provide feedback.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to AMSA – Marine Safety as evidenced by its response on 12 June 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:

- 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.1.6 Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed CCMA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent CCMA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 CCMA 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 CCMA sufficient information to allow CCMA 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to CCMA on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent CCMA a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed CCMA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to CCMA 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 CCMA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed CCMA 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 CCMA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of CCMA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding CCMA 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 CCMA 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 CCMA's functions, interests or activities.

4.1.7 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed DAFF – Fisheries advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DAFF – Fisheries a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with commercial Commonwealth managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify DAFF - Fisheries as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DAFF – Fisheries on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent DAFF – Fisheries a proactive follow-up email.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 6 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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, 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.

4.1.8 Department of Defence

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In July 2023, Department of Defence responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Department of Defence noted overlap with restricted airspace, potential presence of Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) on the seafloor, and that AHO should be notified for the purposes of Notices to Mariners.
- In July 2023, Woodside noted it would notify Department of Defence five weeks before activity commencement (thereby providing Department of Defence an opportunity to advise if the restricted airspace was activated), noted the potential for UXO presence, and confirmed it planned to notify AHO four weeks before activity commencement.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Department of Defence advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. Woodside also included maps depicting any overlap between the EMBA and deference areas (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.3).
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Department of Defence a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.3).
- On 29 July 2026, Woodside emailed Department of Defence outside of consultation for this EP (SI Report A, reference 5.1) to clarify notification requests.
- On 14 August 2026, Woodside emailed Department of Defence outside of consultation for this EP (SI Report A, reference 5.2) to confirm it would proceed with its proposed new notification approach if no response received.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed defence areas in Section 4.10.6 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Department of Defence on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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'*.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

– 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 15 July 2026, Department of Defence shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Department of Defence to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

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 6 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 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Department of Defence.

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.

4.1.9 Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In April 2022, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) noted there was no need to extend consultation for Minerva decommissioning activities to include Tasmanian fishers.

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- Between 7 May 2026 and 11 May 2026, Woodside and Fishing Tasmania exchanged emails (SI Report A, references 8.1-8.3) discussing the possibility that some Tasmanian State managed fisheries might overlap with the EMBA for this EP and the consultation approach for these fisheries. Fishing Tasmania shared contact details for representative bodies and recommended that Woodside should provide consultation information to these bodies. Woodside confirmed these bodies would receive consultation material for the EP. Fishing Tasmania requested to be included for consultation as well, and Woodside confirmed that the department would be.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Fishing Tasmania advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.23), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Fishing Tasmania a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 3 June 2026, Fishing Tasmania responded via email (SI Report A, 8.4) and raised **(1)** to **(5)**.
- On 4 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 8.5), thanking Fishing Tasmania for its feedback and responded to **(1)** to **(5)**.

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) Fishing Tasmania stated that part of the EMBA for the EP extends into waters under Tasmanian jurisdiction.	**(1)** Woodside is aware that a limited part of the EMBA for this EP extends into waters under Tasmanian jurisdiction.	**(1)** Woodside noted Fishing Tasmania's statement that the EMBA for the EP extends into waters under Tasmanian jurisdiction.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required. The EMBA is described in Section 4 of the EP.
(2) Fishing Tasmania stated that the proposed activities were not anticipated to result in any significant impacts on Tasmanian fisheries given the distance from Tasmanian waters, the limited spatial scale of the activity, and the fact that the activity is outside Tasmanian fisheries jurisdiction.	**(2)** Woodside notes that the proposed activities are not anticipated to result in any significant impacts on Tasmanian fisheries given the distance from Tasmanian waters, the limited spatial scale of the activity, and the fact that the activity is outside Tasmanian fisheries jurisdiction.	**(2)** Woodside noted Fishing Tasmania's confirmation that impacts to Tasmanian fisheries from the planned activity were expected to be negligible, given the distance from Tasmanian waters, the limited spatial scale of the activity, and the fact that the activity was outside Tasmanian fisheries jurisdiction.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required.
(3)	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(3)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Fishing Tasmania stated the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishery overlapped the EMBA and had approximately 3 tonnes of catch over the past 5 years.	Woodside does not consider it necessary to consult Tasmanian State managed fishery licence holders directly in line with the consultation methodology for this EP and previous advice from Fishing Tasmania. Regardless, Woodside has provided consultation information to Seafood Industry Tasmania and Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council at its discretion.	Woodside noted that the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishery overlapped the EMBA and confirmed it had provided consultation material to Seafood Industry Tasmania and Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council.	No additional controls or measures required.
(4) Fishing Tasmania stated there had been negligible (<100kg) catch of octopus over the past 5 years in the EMBA.	**(4)** Woodside does not consider it necessary to consult Tasmanian State managed fishery licence holders directly in line with the consultation methodology for this EP and previous advice from Fishing Tasmania. Regardless, Woodside has provided consultation information to Seafood Industry Tasmania at its discretion.	**(4)** Woodside noted that Tasmanian octopus catch in the EMBA had been negligible over the past 5 years. Woodside stated that it had not separately consulted any Tasmanian Octopus Fishery representative body, group, organisation or individual (beyond Seafood Industry Tasmania) as it had not been able to identify one. Woodside asked that Fishing Tasmania to share details for any representative body or appropriate contact for the Tasmanian Octopus Fishery if it was aware of one so that Woodside could consider if any further targeted consultation was warranted.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required.
(5) Fishing Tasmania stated that whilst unlikely, the worst-case impact on Tasmanian fisheries would be an unplanned hydrocarbon release from a vessel collision.	**(5)** Woodside's modelling scenario that informed the EMBA was vessel collision. Woodside notes feedback from Fishing Tasmania that the worst-case impact on Tasmanian fisheries would be a highly unlikely unplanned hydrocarbon release from a vessel collision. It is important to note that the EMBA does not represent the extent of the predicted impact of a	**(5)** Woodside noted the worst-case impact on Tasmanian fisheries would be a highly unlikely unplanned hydrocarbon release from a vessel collision.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures required. As a standard, the EP assesses potential impacts and risks and associated proposed mitigation and/or management measures from planned activities and unplanned events, which includes the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon release from a vessel collision, see Section 6.9.2 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known in the highly unlikely event of a release.		
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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 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 Fishing Tasmania 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 Fishing Tasmania sufficient information to allow Fishing Tasmania 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Fishing Tasmania on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Fishing Tasmania a proactive follow-up email.
- On 3 June 2026, Fishing Tasmania shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Fishing Tasmania 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 Fishing Tasmania on 4 June 2026 in response to Fishing Tasmania's feedback.
- Woodside liaised with Fishing Tasmania prior to commencement of consultation on this EP.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Fishing Tasmania a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Fishing Tasmania 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 Fishing Tasmania30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Fishing Tasmania a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania)'s response on 3 June 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Fishing Tasmania is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania):

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding Fishing Tasmania of the opportunity to provide feedback.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Fishing Tasmania as evidenced by its response on 3 June 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:

- Fishing Tasmania 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 Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania).
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Fishing Tasmania 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.1.10 Department of Transport and Planning

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In December 2023, Department of Transport and Planning responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Department of Transport and Planning shared the Victorian Joint Industry and State Oil Pollution Response Guidance Note, provided updated contact details, and asked whether the Oil Pollution First Strike Plans were in lieu of the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP).
- In January 2024, Woodside acknowledged the guidance note and contact details. Woodside confirmed that an Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is one of two main documents that form Woodside's OPEP, both of which sit as separate appendices in the EP, explained the function of each document, and offered to set up time to discuss Woodside's approach to oil spill emergency planning.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Department of Transport and Planning advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Department of Transport and Planning a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 12 June 2026, Department of Transport and Planning responded via email (SI Report A, reference 10.1), acknowledging receipt of Woodside's consultation information, raising **(1)** to **(4)** and providing contact details should Woodside have any further queries.
- On 4 August 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 10.2), thanking Department of Transport and Planning for its feedback and responding to **(1)** to **(4)**.
- On 8 October 2026, Woodside sent Department of Transport and Planning a copy of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan via email (SI Report A, reference 10.3).
- On 22 October 2026, Department of Transport and Planning responded via email (SI Report A, reference 10.4), thanking Woodside for consulting them and raised items **(5)** and **(6)**.
- On 23 October 2026, Woodside replied to Department of Transport and Planning (SI Report A, reference 10.5). Woodside responded to items **(5)** and **(6)**.
- On 26 October 2026, Department of Transport and Planning responded via email (SI Report A, reference 10.6) thanking Woodside for the clarification. Woodside considered that no response was required.

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) Department of Transport and Planning advised that its Impact Assessment Unit (IAU) recommended that Woodside	**(1)** Woodside has conducted appropriate due diligence regarding the EP.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed it had conducted appropriate due diligence regarding the EPBC Act and EE Act.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

undertook appropriate due diligence under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (EE Act) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) for the proposed works within State waters.			
(2) Department of Transport and Planning advised that it had consulted externally with Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Change (DEECA), who noted that, where a variation to an EP was proposed and submitted, it would be referred to DEECA in accordance with standard procedures.	**(2)** Woodside notes that any potential proposed variations to an EP will be referred to DEECA.	**(2)** Woodside stated it had provided consultation information to DEECA — Resources Victoria separately, thanked Department of Transport for also liaising with the department, and noted the feedback that any potential proposed variations to an EP would be referred to DEECA.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required.
(3) Department of Transport and Planning noted that DEECA further advised that consent would be required under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* (MACA).	**(3)** Woodside notes that consent may be required under MACA in the case of any potential proposed variations to an EP.	**(3)** Woodside noted DEECA's advice that consent might be required under MACA for any potential proposed variations to an EP.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required.
(4) Department of Transport and Planning recommended that Woodside undertook appropriate due diligence to determine whether the proposed works required approval under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (P&E Act)	**(4)** Woodside has conducted appropriate due diligence for the EP.	**(4)** Woodside confirmed it had conducted appropriate due diligence regarding the P&E Act.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required.
(5) Department of Transport and Planning confirmed that as the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan was consistent with their guidelines they had no comments.	**(5)** Woodside understands that the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is consistent with Department of Transport and Planning guidelines and therefore there were no comments.	**(5)** Woodside thanked the Department of Transport and Planning for their review of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures required.
(6)	**(6)**	**(6)**	**(6)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Department of Transport and Planning sought confirmation on whether there was an OPEP associated with this EP, or if the First Strike Plan replaces it.	Woodside notes the Department of Transport and Planning request for confirmation on the relationship between the OPEP and First Strike Plan. Woodside outlined the differences between the OPEP and First Strike Plan.	Woodside clarified that the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan does not replace the OPEP. The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is one of two main documents that form Woodside's OPEP, both documents are included as appendices to the EP. Woodside further explained that: 1. The Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment describes the risks and impacts associated with an unplanned hydrocarbon release and the related response operations, demonstrates that these are controlled to ALARP and acceptable levels, evaluates available response options, and outlines the process used to determine feasible response techniques and the required level of spill preparedness. 2. The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan summarises the outputs and decisions of the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment and provides a practical, activity-specific tool to guide the incident management team during the initial stages of a spill response.	No additional controls or measures required. The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is included at Appendix H 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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify Department of Transport and Planning if there is a spill impacting State waters from the proposed activity, as referenced in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H). Woodside will provide Department of Planning with a copy of

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

			the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H).

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Department of Transport and Planning 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 Transport and Planning sufficient information to allow Department of Transport and Planning 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Department of Transport and Planning on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Department of Transport and Planning a proactive follow-up email.
- On 12 June 2026, Department of Transport and Planning shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Department of Transport and Planning 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 Department of Transport and Planning on 4 August 2026 in response to Department of Transport and Planning's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Department of Transport and Planning a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Department of Transport and Planning 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 Transport and Planning 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Department of Transport and Planning a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Department of Transport and Planning's response on 12 June 2026.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Department of Transport and Planning is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Department of Transport and Planning:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 Department of Transport and Planning as evidenced by its response on 12 June 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:

- Department of Transport and Planning 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 Department of Transport and Planning.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Department of Transport and Planning 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

4.1.11 Heritage Victoria

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In June 2023, Heritage Victoria responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Heritage Victoria advised on the applicable heritage legislation, including the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* and protections for submerged heritage, and noted its delegated responsibilities in Commonwealth waters off Victoria. It recommended that Woodside undertake an impact assessment and management plan for underwater cultural heritage and provided Commonwealth guidance.
- In July 2023, Woodside acknowledged the legislation and guidance, confirmed that an impact assessment would be undertaken including a review of heritage databases (see Section 6.11 of the EP for details of this action), clarified the application of the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* to declared submerged heritage sites, stated it would act to avoid damage or disturbance to such sites in consultation with Indigenous communities and Traditional Custodians, and shared its Indigenous Communities Policy.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Heritage Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.16), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. Woodside attached details of shipwrecks (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Heritage Victoria a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.5).
- On 12 June 2026, Heritage Victoria responded via email (SI Report A, reference 14.1) and raised **(1)** to **(4)**.
- On 26 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 14.2), thanking Heritage Victoria for its feedback and responding to **(1)** to **(4)**.

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) Heritage Victoria noted that the attachment listing shipwreck details contained inaccuracies (with some shipwrecks not having been located and their listed coordinates considered unlikely to be correct) and provided an annotated version of the dataset identifying sites that remained unlocated.	**(1)** Woodside notes that the Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database (AUCHD) contains coordinate information that may not accurately represent wreck locations. This was previously demonstrated through a Minerva-related underwater cultural heritage (UCH) assessment. The UCH assessment for the previous EPs found that no documented or protected underwater cultural heritage sites or objects and no known or located maritime underwater cultural heritage sites or objects (be it historical shipwrecks, aircraft wrecks, maritime infrastructure, or sea dumping) are within, or in close proximity to, the Minerva Operational Areas.	**(1)** Woodside noted Heritage Victoria's advice that some shipwreck coordinates in the AUCHD dataset may not have represented actual wreck locations and noted the limitations of the database. Woodside advised it had already been aware that some shipwrecks had not been positively located and confirmed that a previous UCH desktop assessment had recognised these database shortcomings. Woodside noted that that UCH assessment had confirmed that no shipwrecks or other cultural heritage sites were within or near the Minerva Operational Areas.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required. Previous UCH assessment for the Operational Area is outlined in Sections 4.9 of the EP.
(2) Heritage Victoria stated that mitigation measures based on avoiding those coordinates would not be meaningful or effective.	**(2)** Woodside confirms that no proposed mitigation or control measures in the EP rely on known or estimated shipwreck location coordinates.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed that no proposed mitigation measures or controls relied on known or estimated shipwreck coordinates. Accordingly, avoidance of listed coordinates was not a control measure adopted in the EP.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required.
(3) Heritage Victoria noted that unlocated shipwrecks could be present elsewhere	**(3)** Woodside confirms that the EP demonstrates that there are no known	**(3)** Woodside noted the uncertainty associated with unlocated shipwrecks	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required. As standard, Woodside has

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

within the broader project area, creating a risk of unintended impacts, and advised that this uncertainty required an appropriate mitigation approach.	underwater heritage sites or shipwrecks within the Operational Area (beyond potentially four shipwrecks with unknown locations which could potentially be in the general vicinity of the Operational Area) and identifies that there are no credible impacts to the values of any underwater heritage or shipwrecks as a result of planned activities. While impacts to underwater heritage sites or shipwrecks are possible in the EMBA 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. Woodside's established Unexpected Finds Procedure provides clear and enforceable mitigation measures in the event of the discovery of what appears to be underwater cultural heritage during activities.	and advised that it managed this risk through an established Unexpected Finds Procedure. Woodside explained that this procedure required, for instance, activities to cease if potential underwater cultural heritage was discovered, assessment by a qualified underwater archaeologist, establishment of exclusion zones, notification of relevant authorities, and implementation of agreed management measures before work recommenced.	included in the EP consideration of underwater heritage (Sections 4.9 and 6.8.2), hydrocarbon spill controls (Section 6.9) and its Unexpected Finds Procedure (Section 7.2.4).
(4) Heritage Victoria recommended that Woodside engaged a suitably qualified maritime archaeologist to undertake a comprehensive assessment of potential impacts to known and unknown underwater cultural heritage within the project area. Heritage Victoria recommended that such an assessment should include clear and appropriate mitigation measures to avoid and manage potential impacts.	**(4)** Woodside confirms that an underwater archaeologist undertook a desktop assessment for previous Minerva EPs pertaining to the same Operational Areas and infrastructure as this revised EP. This previous assessment aligned with the *Assessing and Managing Impacts to Underwater Cultural Heritage in Australian Waters – Guidelines on the application of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (DCCEEW, 2024) and informed the existing understanding of risks to underwater cultural heritage for the Minerva decommissioning activities.	**(4)** Woodside advised that a suitably qualified underwater archaeologist had previously completed a UCH desktop assessment for the same Operational Areas and infrastructure, consistent with Commonwealth guidance. Woodside stated it was not proposing to undertake a further archaeological assessment for the revised EP and instead relied on the existing assessment together with established management controls, including the Unexpected Finds Procedure.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required. Outcomes of the previous archaeological assessment are outlined in Section 4.9.5.2 of this EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	Woodside is not proposing to repeat that archaeological assessment.		
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 7.8 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 Heritage Victoria 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 Heritage Victoria sufficient information to allow Heritage Victoria 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Heritage Victoria on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Heritage Victoria a proactive follow-up email.
- On 12 June 2026, Heritage Victoria shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Heritage Victoria 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 Heritage Victoria on 26 June 2026 in response to Heritage Victoria's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Heritage Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Heritage Victoria 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 Heritage Victoria 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Heritage Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Heritage Victoria's response on 12 June 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Heritage Victoria is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Heritage Victoria:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 Heritage Victoria as evidenced by its response on 12 June 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:

- Heritage Victoria 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 Heritage Victoria.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Heritage Victoria 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

4.1.12 Port of Hastings

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Port of Hastings advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Port of Hastings a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 9 June 2026, Port of Hastings responded via email (SI Report A, reference 18.1) and requested for a specific email address to be added to Woodside's contact list.
- On 9 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 18.2) and confirmed it had added the email address to its contact list for Port of Hastings.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 9 June 2026, Port of Hastings responded via email (SI Report A, reference 18.3) to say thanks.

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 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 7.8 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 Port of Hastings 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 Port of Hastings sufficient information to allow Port of Hastings 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Port of Hastings on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 9 June 2026, Port of Hastings shared its feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Port of Hastings 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 Port of Hastings's feedback on 9 June 2026.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Port of Hastings a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Port of Hastings 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 Port of Hastings 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Port of Hastings a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Port of Hastings's response on 9 June 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Port of Hastings is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Port of Hastings:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 Port of Hastings as evidenced by its response on 9 June 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:

- Port of Hastings 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 Port of Hastings.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Port of Hastings 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

4.1.13 Port of Portland

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In June 2024, Port of Portland responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Port of Portland advised it has been delegated the responsibility of pollution response from the South Australian border to Cape Otway by the Victorian Government and requested to be consulted for Minerva decommissioning EPs.
- In June 2024, Woodside noted Port of Portland's status as relevant as the Victorian Government's pollution response delegate and committed to ongoing consultation in relation to this EP including providing Oil Pollution First Strike Plans.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Port of Portland advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Port of Portland a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 8 October 2026, Woodside sent Port of Portland a copy of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan via email (SI Report A, reference 25.1).
- On 13 October 2026, Port of Portland responded via email (SI Report A, reference 25.2), thanking Woodside for consulting them and raised item **(1)**.
- On 13 October 2026, Woodside replied to Port of Portland (SI Report A, reference 25.3). Woodside responded to item **(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) Port of Portland confirmed its correct contact details.	**(1)** Woodside notes and has amended to Oil Pollution First Strike Plan accordingly.	**(1)** Woodside thanked Port of Portland for confirming the correct contact details.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify Port of Portland if there is a spill impacting State waters from the proposed activity, as described in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix H).

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Port of Portland 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 Port of Portland sufficient information to allow Port of Portland to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Port of Portland on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Port of Portland a proactive follow-up email.
- On 13 October 2026, Port of Portland shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Port of Portland to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Port of Portland a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Port of Portland 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 Port of Portland 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Port of Portland a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Port of Portland's response on 13 October 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Port of Portland is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Port of Portland:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 Port of Portland as evidenced by its response on 13 October 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:

- Port of Portland 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 Port of Portland.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

– Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Port of Portland 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

4.1.14 Ports: Port of Melbourne, Port of Warrnambool, Ports Victoria

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Port of Melbourne, Port of Warrnambool and Ports Victoria (listed ports) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed ports a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 the listed 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 the listed ports sufficient information to allow the listed 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed ports on 11 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed ports a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed ports a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed 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 the listed ports 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed 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 the listed ports is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed ports:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed 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 the listed 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 the listed ports' functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.1.15 Safe Transport Victoria

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In February 2024, Safe Transport Victoria responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Safe Transport Victoria confirmed it had noted Woodside's decommissioning plan within State waters and offered to issue a notice to mariners if required. Safe Transport Victoria offered to assist with vessel regulation in the vicinity of the works, including establishing a prohibited or exclusion zone, and provided a link and application form for exclusion zones.
- In February 2024, Woodside thanked Safe Transport Victoria for the response and its offers of assistance. It acknowledged the offered support for mariners' notices and exclusion zones and advised it would engage further closer to the time of the activities should any such notifications be required from Safe Transport Victoria.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Safe Transport Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Safe Transport Victoria a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 10 June 2026, Safe Transport Australia responded via email (SI Report A, reference 19.1) and raised **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 10 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 19.2) to **(1)** and **(2)**.

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) Safe Transport Victoria confirmed it has no specific feedback to the proposed activities.	**(1)** Woodside notes that Safe Transport Victoria did not have feedback to the proposed activities.	**(1)** Woodside noted that Safe Transport Victoria did not have feedback to the proposed activities.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.
(2) Safe Transport Victoria shared an email address to which Woodside could forward information regarding any potentially required future Notices to Mariners.	**(2)** Woodside notes the provided email address for Safe Transport Victoria, and will include notifications to Safe Transport Victoria in the EP.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it would include the provided email address if and as applicable for notifications for the purpose of Notices to Mariners.	**(2)** Woodside will notify Safe Transport Victoria as referenced in PS 1.1 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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	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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	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 7.8 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 Safe Transport Victoria 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 Safe Transport Victoria sufficient information to allow Safe Transport Victoria 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Safe Transport Victoria on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Safe Transport Victoria a proactive follow-up email.
- In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside responded to Safe Transport Victoria's feedback on 10 June 2026.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Safe Transport Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Safe Transport Victoria 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 Safe Transport Victoria 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Safe Transport Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Safe Transport Victoria's response on 10 June 2026.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Safe Transport Victoria is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Safe Transport Victoria:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding Safe Transport Victoria of the opportunity to provide feedback.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Safe Transport Victoria as evidenced by its response on 10 June 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:

- Safe Transport Victoria 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 Safe Transport Victoria.
  - Added Safe Transport Victoria to its notification table 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.1.16 Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA)

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- Between 10 February 2026 and 1 May 2026, Woodside and VFA engaged to assess which Victoria State managed fisheries were active in the EMBA for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs within the past five years to help inform consultation activities for the EP (SI Report A, references 22.1-22.27). VFA provided a spreadsheet with fishing activity data within the EMBA for this EP to help inform Woodside's consultation activities.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed VFA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent VFA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Victoria commercial State managed fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify VFA as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 VFA 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 VFA sufficient information to allow VFA to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- Woodside liaised with VFA between February 2026 and May 2026 prior to consultation for this EP to identify activity of Victoria commercial state managed fisheries within the Operational Area and EMBA for this EP.
- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since May 2026. Woodside gave this information to VFA on 11 May 2026, marking the commencement of consultation on this EP. The Consultation Information Sheet included:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent VFA a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed VFA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to VFA 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 VFA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed VFA 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 VFA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of VFA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding VFA 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 VFA 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 VFA's functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.1.17 Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed VMCC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent VMCC a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 VMCC 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 VMCC sufficient information to allow VMCC 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to VMCC on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, Woodside sent VMCC a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed VMCC a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to VMCC 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 VMCC 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed VMCC 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 VMCC is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of VMCC:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding VMCC 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 VMCC 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 VMCC's functions, interests or activities.

4.2 Commonwealth and Victoria 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 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed DAFF – Biosecurity advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.13), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DAFF – Biosecurity a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. As is 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 and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) to prevent introducing IMS. As is also standard, 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 6.9.7 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DAFF – Biosecurity on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, Woodside sent DAFF – Biosecurity a proactive follow-up email.

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 6 months ago.
- 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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, 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 Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In July 2023, DCCEEW responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. DCCEEW advised that Woodside's approach to risk mitigation and compliance with the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act* (UCH Act) requirements aligned with its advice. DCCEEW requested that Woodside continued to consult DCCEEW as the EP documentation and any relevant technical reports were developed.
- In July 2023, Woodside confirmed that the methodology described would be applied across the Minerva EPs and that Woodside would keep DCCEEW informed of future developments.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed DCCEEW advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.16), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community.'* Woodside attached details of shipwrecks (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.5)
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DCCEEW a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.5).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. The EP demonstrates that there are no known underwater heritage sites or shipwrecks within the Operational Area (beyond potentially four shipwrecks with unknown locations which could potentially be in the general vicinity of the Operational Area) and identifies that there are no credible impacts to the values of any underwater heritage or shipwrecks as a result of planned activities (Sections 4.9.8 and 6.8.2 of the EP). 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.

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:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DCCEEW on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 additional bespoke material to DCCEEW: Information on shipwrecks in the EMBA.
- On 27 May 2026, Woodside sent DCCEEW a proactive follow-up email.

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 6 months ago.
- 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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.2.3 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Sea Dumping

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In August 2024, DCCEEW – Sea Dumping responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. DCCEEW – Sea Dumping advised a sea dumping permit might be required based on further assessment of the planned activities.
- In August 2024, Woodside advised it considered a sea dumping permit would not be required, as the project was planned to proceed with full removal as required under NOPSEMA General Direction 831. Woodside provided additional information on the planned activities and regulatory approvals being sought.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed DCCEEW – Sea Dumping advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DCCEEW – Sea Dumping a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 DCCEEW – Sea Dumping 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 – Sea Dumping sufficient information to allow DCCEEW – Sea Dumping 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DCCEEW – Sea Dumping on 11 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent DCCEEW – Sea Dumping a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DCCEEW – Sea Dumping a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DCCEEW – Sea Dumping 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 – Sea Dumping 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed DCCEEW – Sea Dumping 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 – Sea Dumping is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DCCEEW – Sea Dumping:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding DCCEEW – Sea Dumping 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 – Sea Dumping 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 – Sea Dumping's functions, interests or activities.

4.2.4 Director of National Parks (DNP)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In January 2024, DNP responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. DNP advised the planned activities did not overlap with any Australian Marine Parks and no authorisation was required, with no further notification needed unless activities changed, created overlap or new impacts, or involved emergency response, and emphasised the need to notify of oil or gas pollution incidents. DNP shared a DNP/NOPSEMA guidance note and noted a new Parks Australia management plan was being prepared following expiry in June 2023.
- In January 2024, Woodside noted the activity did not overlap with any Australian Marine Parks and no DNP authorisation was required, confirmed the guidance note had been considered in identifying and managing risks to AMP values, and noted it would continue to comply with the expired management plan. Woodside agreed to notify DNP of any incidents and changes.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed DNP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.14), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, DNP responded via email (SI Report A, reference 7.1) and raised **(1)** to **(5)**.
- On 28 May 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 7.2), thanking DNP for its feedback and responding to **(1)** to **(5)**.

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 stated that because the planned activities would not overlap any Australian Marine Parks there were no authorisation requirements from the DNP.	**(1)** Woodside notes that the planned activities do not overlap any Australian Marine Parks and that there are therefore no authorisation requirements from the DNP.	**(1)** Woodside noted DNP's confirmation that the planned activities did not overlap any Australian Marine Parks and that there were therefore no authorisation requirements from the DNP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required. Woodside has assessed Australian Marine Parks in Section 4.9.3 of this EP.
(2) DNP thanked Woodside for considering its guidance note for consultation and associated checklist, and requested that Woodside provide GIS shapefiles for the EP.	**(2)** Woodside provided DNP with GIS Shapefiles for this EP.	**(2)** Woodside provided DNP with applicable GIS Shapefiles and extended DNP's deadline for consultation to 19 June 2026.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required.
(3) DNP informed that values for the Apollo Marine Park was located in the *South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan*	**(3)** Woodside considers information on marine park values in the development of an EP.	**(3)** Woodside noted that information on marine park values was available in the *South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025* and in the	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required. As is standard, the EP demonstrates how Woodside will identify and manage impacts and risks on

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

2025 and in the Australian Marine Spatial Information System.		Australian Marine Spatial Information System.	Australian marine park values (including ecosystem values) to an ALARP and acceptable level (see Sections 6.8 and 6.9 of the EP) and that the activity is not inconsistent with the South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan 2025 (see Section 4.9.3 of the EP).
(4) DNP confirmed it did not require further notification for the EP, unless any changes would result in an overlap with, or new impact to, a marine park, or for emergency responses.	**(4)** Woodside notes that DNP does not require further progress notifications for this EP and will notify DNP if details regarding the activity changes and result in an overlap with, or a new impact to, a marine park.	**(4)** Woodside confirmed its understanding that DNP did not require further progress notifications for the EPs and confirmed it would notify DNP if details regarding the activity covered under the EP changed and result in an overlap with, or a new impact to, a marine park.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required. Woodside will notify DNP as referenced in Section 7.10, table 7-5 of this EP.
(5) DNP stated it should be made aware of pollution incidences that occurred within or could impact a marine park, and detailed its criteria and contact details for potential future pollution emergency notifications and Situation Reports.	**(5)** Woodside's Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this EP considers DNP.	**(5)** Woodside confirmed that it would follow DNP's guidance in case of an emergency response that occurred within or could impact a marine park, and noted that in such cases, DNP might request daily or weekly Situation Reports.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures required. DNP is considered in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan for this EP (Appendix H).
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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DNP on 12 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, 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, including GIS shape files, on 27 May 2026 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, plus an extension of 7 days. • Consultation for this EP commenced 6 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 27 May 2026. **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 10 different 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to DNP 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:

- 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 Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed EPA Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 3 June 2026, EPA Victoria responded via email (SI Report A, reference 12.1) and acknowledged receipt of the consultation information, noting it would provide feedback, if any, by the deadline for consultation.
- On 4 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 12.2), thanking EPA Victoria for its response and noting that EPA Victoria would provide feedback, if any, by the deadline for consultation.
- On 12 June 2026, EPA Victoria responded via email (SI Report A, reference 12.3), noting it had reviewed the consultation information in the context of the *Environment Protection Act 2017* and raised **(1)** to **(5)**.
- On 4 August 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 12.4), addressing **(1)** to **(5)**.
- On 21 September 2026, Woodside sent an email (SI Report A, reference 12.5) to EPA Victoria to confirm details of **(5)**.
- On 28 September 2026, EPA Victoria responded via email (SI Report A, reference 12.6) and confirmed details of **(5)**.
- On 30 September 2026, Woodside sent an email (SI Report A, reference 12.7) to EPA Victoria, thanking EPA Victoria for confirming details of **(5)**.

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)	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(1)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EPA Victoria stated that it expected stronger justification that proposed controls would prevent debris release at source rather than rely on recovery.	Woodside considers that the performance objective for the decommissioning activities described under this EP is for the prevention of release of saddle clamp components. Proposed measures (such as nets, cages, revised cutting and lifting methodologies, and pre-operational ROV survey) are intended to act directly on the source of risk rather than rely on recovery. Regardless, Woodside includes measures such as drift modelling, coastal recovery programs and recovery of materials where practicable in the EP as part of an Adaptive Management Plan that would only be implemented in the event of a release.	Woodside advised that prevention of release remained the primary objective and that the target for the campaign was zero release of saddle clamp components. Woodside stated that proposed source-based controls (including revised methodologies, containment measures and operational controls) were intended to prevent releases from occurring, and noted that measures (such as drift modelling, coastal recovery programs and recovery of materials) were not primary controls, but rather formed part of an Adaptive Management Plan that would only be implemented if a release occurred.	No additional controls or measures required. The Adaptive Management Plan is set out in Section 7.2.7 of the EP.
(2) EPA Victoria requested justification that the likelihood of release of material had been minimised so far as reasonably practicable.	**(2)** Woodside has assessed a range of alternative deburial, cutting, recovery and containment options evaluated against safety, technical feasibility and potential environmental impacts. The proposed revised methodologies and controls haven been designed and assessed to reduce the likelihood of saddle clamp components being released to the marine environment to ALARP.	**(2)** Woodside advised that as proposed, the Adaptive Management Plan was intended to support the safe and efficient execution of the decommissioning activities and reduce any associated risks, including material release, to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). Woodside provided further detail on the Framework and decommissioning approach, including proposed revised controls.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required. Decommissioning methodologies are set out in Section 3.10 of the EP.
(3) EPA Victoria requested confirmation that all reasonably practicable measures to avoid waste generation and pollution, including alternative methods or engineering controls, had been fully considered.	**(3)** Woodside has considered alternative methodologies and engineering controls as part of the activity refinement. The selected proposed approach reflects, for instance, the outcome of workshops, studies, Campaign 1 activities and	**(3)** Woodside stated that the proposed revised controls reflected factors such as lessons learned, current engineering capability, and operational controls designed to minimise the likelihood of material entering the marine	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required. The Adaptive Management Plan is set out in Section 7.2.7 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	engineering trials. It also incorporates containment systems, revised execution methodologies and pre-operational condition assessment. The proposed Adaptive Management Plan will provide further detail on measures to minimise waste generation and release.	environment. Woodside confirmed that alternative methodologies and engineering controls had been considered as part of the activity refinement, and stated that the selected proposed approach reflected the outcome of studies, workshops and engineering trials, while also incorporating containment systems, revised execution methodologies and pre-operational condition assessment. Woodside provided further detail on the proposed Framework, including of the proposed methodology, controls and thresholds.	
(4) EPA Victoria reminded Woodside of its obligations under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* to notify EPA Victoria of pollution incidents causing or threatening material harm to human health or the environment, including incidents occurring outside Victoria that could impact the State.	**(4)** Woodside is aware of its obligation under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* to notify EPA in line with EPA's listed criteria, as also included in the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan.	**(4)** Woodside noted its obligations under the *Environment Protection Act 2017* to notify EPA Victoria of any pollution incident that caused or threatened to cause material harm to human health or the environment, including incidents occurring outside Victoria that could impact Victorian waters.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required. The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is included as Appendix H for this EP.
(5) EPA Victoria stated that clear notification triggers and reporting processes should be incorporated into the EP.	**(5)** Woodside includes clear notification triggers and reporting processes in the EP.	**(5)** Woodside advised that the EP would define clear notification triggers and reporting processes to support compliance with EPA Victoria notification obligations.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures required. The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan is included as Appendix H for this EP and includes notification details for EPA Victoria. In addition, EPA Victoria is included in Table 7-7 of the EP pertaining to external incident reporting requirements.
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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	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 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside will notify EPA Victoria as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 EPA Victoria 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 EPA Victoria sufficient information to allow EPA Victoria 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to EPA Victoria on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 3 June 2026 and 12 June 2026, EPA Victoria shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable EPA Victoria 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 EPA Victoria's feedback on 4 June 2026 and 4 August 2026.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed EPA Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to EPA Victoria 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 EPA Victoria 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed EPA Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by EPA Victoria's responses on 3 June 2026 and 12 June 2026.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with EPA Victoria is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of EPA Victoria:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 EPA Victoria as evidenced by its response on 3 June 2026 and 12 June 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:

- EPA Victoria 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 EPA Victoria.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with EPA Victoria 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

4.2.6 Parks Victoria

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- On 30 April 2026, Woodside emailed Parks Victoria (SI Report A, reference 16.1), advising that consultation for the Minerva Decommissioning & Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs would soon commence. Woodside informed Parks Victoria of upcoming community drop-in sessions that Parks Victoria could attend, and invited Parks Victoria to a standalone meeting with Woodside in Melbourne or an alternative location of Parks Victoria's preference in May 2026.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Parks Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Parks Victoria a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 Parks Victoria 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 Parks Victoria sufficient information to allow Parks Victoria 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Parks Victoria on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Parks Victoria a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Parks Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Parks Victoria 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 Parks Victoria 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed Parks Victoria 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 Parks Victoria is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Parks Victoria:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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.
- Prior to consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Parks Victoria to a community drop-in session or a stand-alone meeting.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Parks Victoria 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 Parks Victoria 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 Parks Victoria's functions, interests or activities.

4.3 Commonwealth and Victoria State Government departments or agencies – industry

4.3.1 Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed DISR advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DISR a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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	No additional controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		EP has been accepted, it will be assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 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 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:

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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DISR on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent DISR a proactive follow-up email.

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 6 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:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding DISR 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 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.

4.3.2 Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) – Resources Victoria

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In February 2024, DEECA – Resources Victoria responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. DEECA – Resources Victoria advised that as a regulator, its feedback was limited to process matters and recommended that Woodside submit the State and Commonwealth EPs to DEECA – Resources Victoria and NOPSEMA concurrently.
- In February 2024, Woodside noted DEECA – Resources Victoria's limitation for providing feedback beyond process matters and confirmed it intended to align the timing of submission of the EPs to the respective regulators.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed DEECA – Resources Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.28), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 May 2026, Woodside forwarded the 11 May 2026 email and attachments to two additional recipients within DEECA – Resources Victoria (SI Report A, reference 6.1 and 6.2).
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent DEECA – Resources Victoria a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.13).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify DEECA – Resources Victoria as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 DEECA – Resources Victoria 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 DEECA – Resources Victoria sufficient information to allow DEECA – Resources Victoria 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to DEECA – Resources Victoria on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent DEECA – Resources Victoria a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed DEECA – Resources Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to DEECA – Resources Victoria 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 DEECA – Resources Victoria 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed DEECA – Resources Victoria 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 DEECA – Resources Victoria is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of DEECA – Resources Victoria:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding DEECA – Resources Victoria 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 DEECA – Resources Victoria 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 DEECA – Resources Victoria's functions, interests or activities.

4.3.3 Department of Premier and Cabinet – First Peoples State Relations

The Victorian Government's Department of Premier and Cabinet – First Peoples State Relations (the Department) is responsible for work in the areas of cultural rights, self-determination, treaty and truth. The group is committed to building ongoing and respectful relationships between self-determining First Peoples and the State as a priority focus, and promoting Aboriginal leadership. First Peoples – State Relations incorporates the former Aboriginal Victoria and its statutory functions, and was established following consultation with Victoria's Aboriginal community and peak bodies.

Woodside met with the Department in January 2024 in response to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning, and plug and abandonment activities.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Department of Premier and Cabinet - First Peoples State Relations 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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 the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 27 May 2026 2026, Woodside emailed the Department of Premier and Cabinet - First Peoples State Relations a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report A, reference 9.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent on 11 May 2026, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet and listed cultural values previously noted by Woodside.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of the EP closes on 12 June 2026.
  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face to face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - 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.

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, 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 7.8 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 Environmental Regulations and consultation for the purpose of regulation 25 is complete. Sufficient information and a reasonable period have been provided, as described in Section 5.5 of the EP. Specifically:

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website.
- Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *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 their 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.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026:
  - 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 departmental representatives.
  - Asked to advise how the department would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- In a follow-up email, Woodside offered to meet with the department.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period.

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 six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).

4.3.4 VicGrid

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed VicGrid advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.18), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. Woodside included a wind farm map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7).
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent VicGrid a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.7).

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 7.8 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 VicGrid 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 VicGrid sufficient information to allow VicGrid 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to VicGrid on 11 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent VicGrid a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed VicGrid a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to VicGrid 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 VicGrid 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed VicGrid 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 VicGrid is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of VicGrid:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding VicGrid 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 VicGrid 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 VicGrid's functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.4 Commonwealth commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

4.4.1 Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed ASBTIA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ASBTIA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify ASBTIA as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 ASBTIA 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 ASBTIA sufficient information to allow ASBTIA 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to ASBTIA on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent ASBTIA a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed ASBTIA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to ASBTIA 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 ASBTIA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed ASBTIA 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 ASBTIA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of ASBTIA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding ASBTIA 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 ASBTIA 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 ASBTIA's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.2 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed BSSIA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent BSSIA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify BSSIA as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 BSSIA 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 BSSIA sufficient information to allow BSSIA 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to BSSIA on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent BSSIA a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed BSSIA a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to BSSIA 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed BSSIA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed BSSIA 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 BSSIA is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of BSSIA:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding BSSIA 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 BSSIA 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 BSSIA's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.3 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative 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 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group sufficient information to allow Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative 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 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative 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 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative 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 Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.4 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery Licence Holders

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 13 May 2026, Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.34), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery Licence Holders as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery on 13 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding individual licence holders of the Bass Strait Central Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop 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 Bass Strait Central Scallop Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.5 Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed CFA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent CFA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify CFA as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to CFA on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent CFA a proactive follow-up email.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed CFA 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, 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.

4.4.6 Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Licence Holders

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 13 May 2026, Woodside emailed individual Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.34), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 13 May 2026, an Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holder responded via email (SI Report A, reference 11.1) and raised **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 4 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 11.2), thanking the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holder for its email and responding to **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 27 May 2026, Woodside proactively sent the individual licence holders of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery who had not yet responded a proactive follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 27 May 2026, an Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holder responded via email (SI Report A, reference 11.3) and raised **(3)**.
- On 28 May 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 11.4), thanking the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holder for its email and responding to **(3)**.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 9 June 2026, an individual representing two Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licences responded via email (SI Report A, references 11.5 and 11.6) and raised **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 9 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 11.7), thanking the individual representing two Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licences for its email and responding to **(1)** and **(2)**.

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) An Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders stated that Tuna Australia represented their or the industry's interests.	**(1)** Woodside notes that the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holder is represented by Tuna Australia.	**(1)** Woodside noted that the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders were represented by Tuna Australia.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.
(2) An Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders encouraged Woodside to provide consultation information to Tuna Australia.	**(2)** Woodside has provided Tuna Australia with consultation information.	**(2)** Woodside confirmed it had already provided consultation information to Tuna Australia.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required. Woodside had already provided consultation information to Tuna Australia as summarised in Section 4.4.9 of this Appendix F. Further, Woodside will notify Tuna Australia as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 of this EP.
(3) An Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holder requested to be unsubscribed.	**(3)** Woodside has removed the licence holder from its consultation list.	**(3)** Woodside confirmed it had unsubscribed the licence holder from its mailing list.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures 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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 of this EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders 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 Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders sufficient information to allow Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders on 13 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 May 2026, 28 May 2026 and 9 June 2026, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders shared their feedback regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on their functions, interests or activities. • In addition to the information in the Consultation Information Sheet, Woodside provided additional information to Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders on 4 June 2026 and 9 June 2026 in response to the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders' feedback. Woodside confirmed that it had already provided consultation information to Tuna Australia. **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders 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 Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders' responses on 13 May 2026, 28 May 2026 and 9 June 2026.		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders as evidenced by the responses received on 13 May 2026, 28 May 2026 and 9 June 2026.
- Woodside also consulted Tuna Australia for this EP, as the representative body for Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders.

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:

- Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders 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 Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders 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

4.4.7 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Licence Holders

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.12), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Licence Holders as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Southern Bluefin Tuna 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 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna 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 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna 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 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding individual licence holders of the Southern Bluefin Tuna 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 Southern Bluefin Tuna 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 Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.8 Southern Squid Jig Fishery Licence Holders

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 13 May 2026, Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.33), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Southern Squid Jig Fishery Licence Holders as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Southern Squid Jig 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 Southern Squid Jig Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery on 13 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig 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 Southern Squid Jig Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig 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 Southern Squid Jig Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding individual licence holders of the Southern Squid Jig 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 Southern Squid Jig 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 Southern Squid Jig Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

4.4.9 Tuna Australia

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- Tuna Australia has historically engaged with Woodside pertaining to consultation matters more generally, as well as other EPs. Tuna Australia did not provide feedback to the previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning and P&A activities.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Tuna Australia advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.11), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Tuna Australia a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Commonwealth managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Tuna Australia as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Tuna Australia 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 Tuna Australia sufficient information to allow Tuna Australia 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Tuna Australia on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Tuna Australia a proactive follow-up email.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Tuna Australia a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Tuna Australia 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 Tuna Australia 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Tuna Australia 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 Tuna Australia is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Tuna Australia:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding Tuna Australia 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 Tuna Australia 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 Tuna Australia's functions, interests or activities.

4.5 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

4.5.1 Individual licence holders of the Giant Crab Fishery, Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery, Inshore Trawl Fishery, Pipi Fishery, Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 20 May 2026, Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) on behalf of Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the Giant Crab Fishery, Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery, Inshore Trawl Fishery, Pipi Fishery and Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery (individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20.1), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 3 June 2026, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, send an e-newsletter to individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries which included a reminder for the consultation (SI Report A, reference 21.20).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed 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 listed commercial state 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

Through SIV, Woodside has given individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the listed commercial state 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 May 2026. SIV, on behalf of Woodside, gave this information to individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries on 20 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 3 June 2026, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, sent individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries a proactive follow-up via an email newsletter.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to individual licence holders of the listed commercial state 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 individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the listed commercial state 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 individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, sent a newsletter containing follow-up consultation content on 3 June 2026, reminding individual licence holders of the listed commercial state 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 individual licence holders of the listed commercial state 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 individual licence holders of the listed commercial state fisheries' functions, interests or activities.

4.5.2 Individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In February 2024, an individual licence holder of the Rock Lobster Fishery responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities, enquiring whether works would occur in state waters within the following two weeks and confirming they operated in the western zone rock lobster industry. A separate fisher raised concern that the EMBA could affect southern rock lobster populations, and that the decommissioning project would affect the future of the fishery.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In February 2024, Woodside confirmed with the first licence holder that no activities were planned for that quarter. To the second licence holder, Woodside provided more information on what the EMBA represents, advised of hydrocarbon spill risk and controls, clarified that planned activities were limited to a smaller Operational Area, and advised that fishers were expected to have unrestricted access following removal of subsea infrastructure.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 20 May 2026, Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) on behalf of Woodside emailed individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20.1), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 3 June 2026, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, send an e-newsletter to individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery which included a reminder for the consultation (SI Report A, reference 21.20).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 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 Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster Fishery sufficient information to allow individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster 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 May 2026. SIV, on behalf of Woodside, gave this information to individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery on 20 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 3 June 2026, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, sent individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery a proactive follow-up via an e-newsletter.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster Fishery 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster Fishery is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster Fishery:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, sent a newsletter containing follow-up consultation content on 3 June 2026, reminding individual licence holders of the Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster 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 Rock Lobster Fishery's functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.5.3 Local Professional Fishermen's Associations: Portland Professional Fishermen's Association, South Eastern Professional Fishermen's Association (SEPFA), Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Portland Professional Fishermen's Association, South Eastern Professional Fishermen's Association (SEPFA), Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association (listed local professional fishermen's associations) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed local professional fishermen's associations a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 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 listed local professional fishermen's associations 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 local professional fishermen's associations sufficient information to allow the listed local professional fishermen's associations 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed local professional fishermen's associations on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed local professional fishermen's associations a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed local professional fishermen's associations a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed local professional fishermen's associations 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 local professional fishermen's associations 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed local professional fishermen's associations 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 local professional fishermen's associations is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed local professional fishermen's associations:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed local professional fishermen's associations 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 local professional fishermen's associations 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 local professional fishermen's associations' functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.5.4 Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT)

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- On 7 May 2026, Woodside emailed SIT (SI Report A, reference 20.1), informing that it was possible the EMBA for the EP might overlap with some Tasmanian fisheries and queried about SIT's position on the consultation approach for these fisheries.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed SIT advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.24), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent SIT a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.10).
- On 25 June 2026, SIT responded via email (SI Report A, reference 20.2), raising items **(1)** and **(2)**.
- On 26 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 20.3), addressing items **(1)** and **(2)**.

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) SIT noted that it did not have capacity to undertake consultation with for the EP.	**(1)** Woodside understands that SIT is not able to consult its members regarding the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Stage and Commonwealth) EPs.	**(1)** Woodside noted that SIT was not able to undertake consultation with its members for the EP.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures are required.
(2) SIT noted that its inability to consult with industry should not be interpreted as consultation having occurred, nor should the absence of a submission be taken as support for, or endorsement of, any proposal or decision.	**(2)** Woodside notes that SIT's response and inability to consult with its members does not constitute member consultation or SIT endorsement of the proposed activity under the EP.	**(2)** Woodside noted SIT's advice that its inability to consult on the EP should not be interpreted as consultation having occurred with its members, nor as support for the proposed activity. Woodside emphasised that it engages in ongoing consultation throughout the life of an EP and that feedback could continue to be received and assessed as appropriate in line with its Management of Change and Revision process.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 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 SIT 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 SIT sufficient information to allow SIT 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to SIT on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent SIT a proactive follow-up email.
- On 25 June 2026, SIT shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable SIT 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 SIT on 26 June 2026 in response to SIT's feedback.
- Woodside contacted SIT prior to commencement of consultation on this EP.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed SIT a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to SIT 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside's methodology allows a 30-day consultation period and Woodside allowed SIT 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed SIT a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by SIT's response on 25 June 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with SIT is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of SIT:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 SIT as evidenced by its response on 25 June 2026.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding SIT 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:

- SIT 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 SIT.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with SIT 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.

4.5.5 Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV)

On SIV's request, information provided in consultation with SIV is not published in this EP, beyond the below high-level summary. The detailed record of consultation with SIV is contained in SI Report A, reference 21.

Historical consultation feedback:

- Between June 2023 and April 2024, SIV engaged with Woodside for consultation on previous Minerva decommissioning activities.

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- In April 2026 and May 2026, SIV engaged with Woodside about this EP.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed SIV advising of the proposed activity (SI Report A, reference 21.9), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. Woodside included information for SIV to distribute to listed State fishery licence holders in line with an engagement agreement.
- Between 14 May 2026 and 29 May 2026, SIV and Woodside engaged regarding consultation for this EP (SI Report A, references 21.10 to 21.25). Woodside confirmed **(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) SIV confirmed its position that content referencing SIV must be included only in a 'Sensitive Information' report unless otherwise reviewed and approved by SIV to appear in the publicly available EPs.	**(1)** Woodside will only publish references to SIV in the public EP if reviewed and approved by SIV, otherwise any references are included in the Sensitive Information Report A, reference 21.	**(1)** Woodside confirmed its understanding of SIV's position that content referencing SIV must be included only in a 'Sensitive Information' report unless otherwise reviewed and approved by SIV to appear in the publicly available EPs.	**(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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 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 SIV 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 SIV sufficient information to allow SIV 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to SIV on 11 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activities Program, 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).
- SIV has provided ongoing responses, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable SIV to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities.
- Woodside has engaged with SIV prior to the commencement of consultation on this EP.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed SIV a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to SIV 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 SIV 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed SIV a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by SIV's responses.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with SIV is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of SIV:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to SIV as evidenced by its responses.

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:

- SIV 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 SIV.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with SIV because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

4.5.6 Southern Rock Lobster Limited

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Southern Rock Lobster Limited advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.31), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Southern Rock Lobster Limited a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify Southern Rock Lobster Limited as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Southern Rock Lobster Limited 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 Southern Rock Lobster Limited sufficient information to allow Southern Rock Lobster Limited 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Southern Rock Lobster Limited on 12 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Southern Rock Lobster Limited a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Southern Rock Lobster Limited a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Southern Rock Lobster Limited 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 Southern Rock Lobster Limited 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Southern Rock Lobster Limited 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 Southern Rock Lobster Limited is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Southern Rock Lobster Limited:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Southern Rock Lobster Limited 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 Southern Rock Lobster Limited 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 Southern Rock Lobster Limited's functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.5.7 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies: Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council (SARLAC), South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association (SANZRLFA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council (SARLAC), South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association (SANZRLFA) (the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 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 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies sufficient information to allow the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies on 11 May 2026, 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A summary of the activity description, location of the activity, timing of the activity, receiving environment, impacts and risks associated with the Petroleum Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 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 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 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 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 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 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies 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 State Rock Lobster Representative Bodies' functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.5.8 Victoria Rock Lobster Committee (VRLC)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 20 May 2026, Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) on behalf of Woodside VRLC, advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.20.1), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 3 June 2026, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, send an e-newsletter to VRLC which included a reminder for the consultation (SI Report A, reference 21.20).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP. Woodside will notify VRLC as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 VRLC 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 VRLC sufficient information to allow VRLC 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 May 2026. SIV, on behalf of Woodside, gave this information to VRLC on 20 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 3 June 2026, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, sent VRLC a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed VRLC a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to VRLC 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 VRLC 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed VRLC 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 VRLC is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of VRLC:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, SIV, on behalf of Woodside, sent a newsletter containing follow-up consultation content on 3 June 2026, reminding VRLC 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 VRLC 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 VRLC's functions, interests or activities.

4.6 Recreational marine users and peak representative bodies

4.6.1 Recreational Marine Users: Academy of Scuba, Australian Anglers Association (Victorian Division), Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV), Dive Industry Association of Australia, Diving Industry Association of Victoria, Eastern

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Victoria and Southwest Gippsland Coast Recreational Marine Users (see Table 1), Game Fishing Association of Victoria (GFAV), Life Saving Victoria, Ocean Racing Club of Victoria, Paddle Victoria, Scuba Divers Federation of Victoria (SDFV), Surfing Victoria, Victorian Game Fishing Club, Windsurfing Victoria

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the listed Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Recreational Marine Users a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Tourism and Recreation in Section 4.10.3 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 listed 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 the listed Recreational Marine Users sufficient information to allow the listed 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed Recreational Marine Users on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, and proposed mitigation and management measures.
  - A timeframe for consultation and the provision of feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed Recreational Marine Users a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed 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 the listed 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 the listed Recreational Marine Users 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed Recreational Marine Users 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 Recreational Marine Users is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed Recreational Marine Users:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed Recreational Marine Users 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 Recreational Marine Users 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 Recreational Marine Users' functions, interests or activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.6.2 Tourism Bodies: Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group, Victorian Tourism Industry Council

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group and Victorian Tourism Industry Council (listed Tourism Bodies) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Tourism Bodies a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Tourism and Recreation in Section 4.10.3 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 listed Tourism Bodies 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 Tourism Bodies sufficient information to allow the listed Tourism Bodies 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed Tourism Bodies on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed Tourism Bodies a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed Tourism Bodies a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed Tourism Bodies 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 Tourism Bodies 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed Tourism Bodies 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 Tourism Bodies is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed Tourism Bodies:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed Tourism Bodies 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 Tourism Bodies 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 Tourism Bodies' functions, interests or activities.

4.6.3 Visitor Information Centres: Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay / Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre, Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Lorne Visitor Information Centre, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Torquay Visitor Information Centre, Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay / Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre, Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Lorne Visitor Information Centre, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Torquay Visitor Information Centre and Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre (listed Visitor Information Centres) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Visitor Information Centres a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Tourism and Recreation in Section 4.10.3 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 listed Visitor Information Centres 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 Visitor Information Centres sufficient information to allow the listed Visitor Information Centres 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed Visitor Information Centres on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed Visitor Information Centres a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed Visitor Information Centres a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed Visitor Information Centres 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 Visitor Information Centres 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed Visitor Information Centres 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 Visitor Information Centres is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed Visitor Information Centres:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed Visitor Information Centres 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 Visitor Information Centres 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 Visitor Information Centres' functions, interests or activities.

4.6.4 VR Fish

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed VR Fish advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent VR Fish a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Tourism and Recreation in Section 4.10.3 of the EP. Woodside will notify VR Fish as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 the VR Fish 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 VR Fish sufficient information to allow the VR Fish 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the VR Fish on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the VR Fish a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the VR Fish a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the VR Fish 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 VR Fish 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the VR Fish 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 VR Fish is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the VR Fish:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the VR Fish 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 VR Fish 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 VR Fish' functions, interests or activities.

4.6.5 Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users (see Table 1)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In July 2023, a Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities, advising Woodside to decommission safely and to not open up any additional wells or drilling.
- In July 2023 Woodside thanked the Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User for their response and clarified that Woodside did not propose any drilling under the Minerva EPs given the planned Minerva activities pertained to decommissioning.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 27 May 2026, a Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) responded via email and raised **(1)** to **(6)** (SI Report A, reference 23.1).
- On 12 June 2026, Woodside responded via email, thanking the Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) for its feedback and responding to **(1)** to **(6)** (SI Report A, reference 23.2).

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) A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) noted its position that the local community (South West Victoria) were fatigued by the number of offshore gas and industrial developments proposed for the area.	**(1)** Woodside develops EPs in accordance Commonwealth and State regulations, which includes consultation with relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity, providing an opportunity for feedback on our proposed activity, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.	**(1)** Woodside noted that it was Go Surf School's position that local community members are overwhelmed and fatigued by offshore gas and industrial proposals affecting the region. Woodside explained that Woodside develops EPs in accordance with applicable regulations, which included consultation with relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities might be affected by the proposed activity.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.
(2) A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) stated there was a perception within the community that cumulative impacts were excessive and that local community members lacked confidence that environmental impacts could be fully mitigated or avoided.	**(2)** Woodside aims to confirm the proposed activity is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and of an acceptable level.	**(2)** Woodside noted that it was Go Surf School's position that local community members perceived cumulative impacts as high and that they did not have enough confidence that impacts could be fully contained or avoided. Woodside explained that it aimed to confirm the proposed activity was consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, by which the environmental impacts and risks of the	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		activity were reduced to ALARP and of an acceptable level.	
(3) A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) indicated that there was no local support for additional offshore activities, including expansion, decommissioning, or any new programs, and clarified that this opposition extended to the Minerva project.	**(3)** Woodside is required to, and remains committed to, completing the decommissioning of the Minerva Field by 30 April 2028 (as required by and subject to any amendment of General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879).	**(3)** Woodside noted that Go Surf School did not support the continuation or expansion of offshore works, including decommissioning, and explained that Woodside was required to, and remained committed to, completing the decommissioning of the Minerva Field by 30 April 2028 (as required by and subject to any amendment of General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879).	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required. The General Direction is included in Section 1.7.2 of the EP.
(4) A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) noted that the Consultation Information Sheet for this EP proposed retrieval of the remaining pipeline bundle and mattresses and that this presented ongoing risks of unplanned releases as seen with Campaign 1.	**(4)** Woodside plans to remove the remaining pipeline bundle and mattresses in State and Commonwealth waters, using revised methodologies and controls designed and assessed to reduce the likelihood of material released to the marine environment.	**(4)** Woodside explained that this EP was being developed with revised methodologies and controls designed and assessed to reduce the likelihood of material released to the marine environment.	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required. Decommissioning activities and methodologies are set out in Section 3.10 of the EP.
(5) A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) advised that Beach Patrol 3280 had recorded saddle clamp components along the coast.	**(5)** Woodside has engaged separately with Beach Patrol 3280.	**(5)** Woodside advised it had had ongoing engagements with Beach Patrol 3280 directly regarding the decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures required. Engagement with Beach Patrol 3280 is set out in Section 4.9.3 of Appendix F.
(6) A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) requested that their feedback be formally recorded as opposition to the continuation or expansion of the proposed works, and stated that the cumulative	**(6)** Woodside has summarised	**(6)** Woodside confirmed that Go Surf School's feedback would be included in the applicable sections of the EP.	**(6)** No additional controls or measures required. Go Surf School's feedback is summarised in this table, and is included it verbatim in SI Report A, reference 23.1.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

burden on the coastline and local community had reached an unacceptable level.			
Woodside has addressed feedback, objections or claims as noted above.	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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Tourism and Recreation in Section 4.10.3 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 Western Victoria and Otway Coast 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 Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users sufficient information to allow Western Victoria and Otway Coast 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, a Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users 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 the Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) on 12 June 2026 in response to the Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User's (Go Surf School's) feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Western Victoria and Otway Coast 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 Western Victoria and Otway Coast 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 Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by a Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User's (Go Surf School's) response on 27 May 2026.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users as evidenced by a Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User's (Go Surf School's) 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:
- A Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School) provided feedback or objections or claims about the adverse impacts of the proposed activity to which this EP relates. 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 a Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User (Go Surf School).
  - Assessed the merits of any objection or claim about the adverse impact of activities to which this EP relates.
  - Assessed the feedback, objection or claim as summarised in this table, and in applicable sections of the EP.
  - No new measures were adopted as a result of the Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine User's (Go Surf School's) feedback.
- 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.6.6 Yachting Victoria

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Yachting Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.32), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Yachting Victoria a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with Tourism and Recreation in Section 4.10.3 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 Yachting Victoria 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 Yachting Victoria sufficient information to allow Yachting Victoria 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Yachting Victoria on 12 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Yachting Victoria a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Yachting Victoria a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Yachting Victoria 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 Yachting Victoria 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Yachting Victoria 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 Yachting Victoria is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Yachting Victoria:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Yachting Victoria 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 Yachting Victoria 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 Yachting Victoria's functions, interests or activities.

4.7 Titleholders and operators

4.7.1 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.19), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*. Woodside provided a map of adjacent titles (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.6).
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.8).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside will notify Beach Energy (and OGOG Energy) as referenced in PS 1.5 and Section 7.10, table 7-5 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 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 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 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) sufficient information to allow Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) a proactive follow-up email.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 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 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 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 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy):

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 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 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy) 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 Beach Energy (and JV Partner OGOG Energy)'s functions, interests or activities.

4.7.2 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.17), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'. Woodside included a wind farm map (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.7).
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.6).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 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 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) sufficient information to allow Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 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 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 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 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex):

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 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 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex) 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 Spinifex (Alinta Energy, JERA Nex)'s functions, interests or activities.

4.7.3 Titleholders: 3D Energi (formerly 3D Oil) / ADZ Energy (Victoria) / Amplitude Energy / Bridgeport Energy / Central Petroleum / CO2CRC / Conoco Phillips Australia / Geothermal Energy Victoria / Korea National Oil Corporation / Lochard Energy (Iona Operations) / Mirboo Ridge (Subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed 3D Energi (formerly 3D Oil) / ADZ Energy (Victoria) / Amplitude Energy / Bridgeport Energy / Central Petroleum / CO2CRC / Conoco Phillips Australia / Geothermal Energy Victoria / Korea National Oil Corporation / Lochard Energy (Iona Operations) / Mirboo Ridge (Subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy) (listed Titleholders) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Titleholders a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed Titleholders on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed Titleholders a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed Titleholders a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- 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 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- 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 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, 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's 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 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed AEP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AEP a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 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 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to AEP on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent AEP a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AEP a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- 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 6 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 10 different 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, 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 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 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 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce sufficient information to allow Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce a proactive follow-up email. **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 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 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 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 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce: • Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 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 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 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 Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce 's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.2 Apollo Bay Landcare

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Apollo Bay Landcare advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Apollo Bay Landcare a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 Apollo Bay Landcare 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:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Apollo Bay Landcare sufficient information to allow Apollo Bay Landcare 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Apollo Bay Landcare on 12 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Apollo Bay Landcare a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Apollo Bay Landcare a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Apollo Bay Landcare 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 Apollo Bay Landcare 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Apollo Bay Landcare 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 Apollo Bay Landcare is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Apollo Bay Landcare:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Apollo Bay Landcare 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:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- No additional measures were considered as a result of consultation as Apollo Bay Landcare 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 Apollo Bay Landcare's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.3 Beach Patrol 3280

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- Between 16 February 2026 and 12 May 2026, Woodside and Beach Patrol 3280 exchanged emails and phone calls to set up an in-person meeting to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, the saddle clamp release from Campaign 1, and a potential co-meeting with the Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC). Beach Patrol 3280 also raised item **(1)** and Woodside responded to item **(1)** (SI Report A, references 4.1 to 4.22).
- On 30 April 2026, Woodside invited Beach Patrol 3280 and its members via email to a series of public community drop-in information sessions in Port Campbell, Peterborough and Warrnambool in May (SI Report A, reference 4.13).

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Beach Patrol 3280 advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 21 May 2026, Woodside and Beach Patrol 3280 had an in-person meeting in Warrnambool (SI Report A, references 4.23 and 4.27.1), discussing items **(2)** to **(16)**.
- Between 27 May 2026 and 5 June 2026, Woodside and Beach Patrol 3280 exchanged emails and phone calls (SI Report A, references 4.24-4.26) about the meeting outcomes, and discussing items **(9)** and **(12)**.
- On 12 June 2026, Woodside sent Beach Patrol 3280 an email (SI Report A, reference 4.27) with meeting outcomes and further information pertaining to items **(2)** to **(16)**.
- On 17 June 2026, Woodside and Beach Patrol 3280 had a phone call (SI Report A, reference 4.28), where Beach Patrol 3280 raised **(17)**. Woodside asked Beach Patrol 3280 to review its responses, to advise how it wished to proceed, and offered to hold another meeting or workshop.
- On 17 June 2026, Woodside sent Beach Patrol 3280 an email (SI Report A, reference 4.29) to follow up on the items raised on the phone call from the same day.
- On 25 June 2026, Woodside sent Beach Patrol 3280 an email (SI Report A, reference 4.30) providing further detail on **(17)**.
- On 6 July 2026, Woodside sent Beach Patrol 3280 an email (SI Report A, reference 4.31), following up on its previous communication.
- On 8 July 2026, Beach Patrol 3280 responded via email (SI Report A, reference 4.32), raising **(1)** and **(9)**.
- On 20 July 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 4.33), responding to **(1)** and **(9)**.
- On 20 July 2026, Beach Patrol 3280 responded via email (SI Report A, reference 4.34), raising **(16)**.
- On 21 July 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 4.35) to item **(16)**, reattaching the post-meeting document as previously shared.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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) Beach Patrol 3280 requested to view the draft EP.	**(1)** Woodside does not share draft EPs prior to submission. EPs are available on the NOPSEMA website post-submission.	**(1)** Woodside advised that draft EP was not yet finalised nor available for distribution, and that it would be accessible to Beach Patrol 3280 on NOPSEMA's website once submitted.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures required.
(2) Beach Patrol 3280 requested information on how Woodside had promoted and advertised the community information sessions.	**(2)** Woodside has promoted the community information sessions through regional newspapers, consultation emails, and Facebook and Instagram advertising targeting the Otway Coast.	**(2)** Woodside explained that the community information sessions were advertised through regional newspapers, consultation emails, and Facebook and Instagram advertising targeting the Otway Coast.	**(2)** No additional controls or measures required. Promotion of the community information sessions is outlined in this Appendix F, Section 3.2.
(3) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further information regarding the scope of the proposed activity, including removal of pipeline and mattresses, and queried aspects such as campaign timing, duration and proximity of operations to the shoreline.	**(3)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(3)** Woodside explained that the proposed activity involved removing approximately 5.5 km of pipeline and 37 mattresses, with an expected duration of up to 90 days across State and Commonwealth waters. Woodside noted the activity was planned between September 2027 and April 2028 (subject to factors like approvals, weather and vessel availability), and vessels were expected to operate around 800 m offshore.	**(3)** No additional controls or measures required. Detail on the scope of the proposed activity, including info such as timing and location, is set out in Section 3 of the EP.
(4) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further details regarding the 37 mattresses, including their composition, number, size, and whether all would be recovered.	**(4)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(4)** Woodside explained that the mattresses comprised concrete blocks within polypropylene cells connected by rope, with 27 in State waters and 10 remaining in Commonwealth waters (22 already recovered in Campaign 1). Woodside	**(4)** No additional controls or measures required. An assessment of mattresses is set out in Section 3.10.4 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		stated that remaining mattresses were intended to be recovered, though some could remain if recovery was not feasible, supported by an as-left survey.	
(5) Beach Patrol 3280 made queries about the EMBA, including assumptions used and interpretation.	**(5)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(5)** Woodside explained that the EMBA reflected a worst-case impact area based on modelling of credible scenarios based on a vessel collision. Woodside clarified that the shoreline accumulation shown related to hydrocarbons, not plastics, and noted modelling was used to estimate plastic movement and timing.	**(5)** No additional controls or measures required. The EMBA is described in Section 4.1 of the EP.
(6) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further information on the proposed deburial, cutting, recovery and containment methodologies for Campaign 2 and how these would reduce the likelihood of plastics and other materials being released, noting items identified from Campaign 1.	**(6)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(6)** Woodside explained that the proposed revised Campaign 2 methodologies for deburial, cutting and recovery incorporated lessons learned from Campaign 1 and were supported by studies and trials. Woodside noted these included refined controls, targeted containment and a pre-operational ROV survey to inform management of saddle clamp condition. Woodside further introduced a proposed Adaptive Management Framework.	**(6)** No additional controls or measures required. Infrastructure removal and recovery activities are set out in Section 3.10 of the EP, while Section 3.8 outlines decommissioning planning surveys and studies.
(7) Beach Patrol 3280 requested examples of cutting and shearing undertaken during Campaign 1, and examples of test cutting for Campaign 2 demonstrating reduced shearing of pipeline materials.	**(7)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(7)** Woodside explained that Campaign 1 cutting over concrete-coated sections required a larger shear gap, which resulted in repeated shearing and plastic release. Woodside noted that Campaign 2 testing showed that cutting at field joints with a smaller shear gap produced cleaner cuts and reduced the likelihood of plastic or twine release.	**(7)** No additional controls or measures required. Proposed cutting and shearing methods are set out in Section 3.10 of the EP, including how they may impact shearing.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(8) Beach Patrol 3280 queried the effectiveness and operation of containment measures, including nets, and how these would be deployed during cutting and recovery activities.	**(8)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(8)** Woodside explained that proposed containment measures included netted grapples, weighted nets, lobster cages and outrigger nets. Woodside noted these were deployed sequentially along the pipeline to support saddle clamp recovery and manage any components released during operations.	**(8)** No additional controls or measures required. Proposed containment measures and their deployment are set out in Section 3.10 of the EP.
(9) Beach Patrol 3280 raised concerns regarding potential release of plastics, twine, and “swarf” material, including causes of release and observed variation in material characteristics such as colour.	**(9)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(9)** Woodside explained that plastic and twine release during Campaign 1 was linked to cutting through concrete-coated sections and shear configuration. Woodside stated the revised approach avoided these sections and used a closer shear gap, and noted colour variation could occur due to differences between materials and weathering.	**(9)** No additional controls or measures required.
(10) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further information on the Victorian Decommissioning Inquiry, including Woodside’s involvement.	**(10)** Woodside refers to the Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into Decommissioning Oil and Gas Infrastructure for further information on the Victorian Decommissioning Inquiry.	**(10)** Woodside referred Beach Patrol to the Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into Decommissioning Oil and Gas Infrastructure for further information on the Victorian Decommissioning Inquiry.	**(10)** No additional controls or measures required.
(11) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further clarification on the Adaptive Management Framework, including how it would operate and be applied.	**(11)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(11)** Woodside explained that the Adaptive Management Framework applied a trigger-based approach using monitoring, defined thresholds and escalation of controls where required. Woodside noted it allowed adjustment of controls based on observed conditions	**(11)** No additional controls or measures required. The proposed Adaptive Management Framework is set out in Section 7.2.7 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		to manage saddle clamp discharge risk to ALARP.	
(12) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further information on proposed coastal survey activities, including monitoring, recovery approaches, engagements with EMAC, and potential involvement in these activities.	**(12)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(12)** Woodside explained that proposed coastal surveys included baseline monitoring and recovery activities where required. Woodside noted these activities would be undertaken by qualified third-party contractors and that engagement with Traditional Custodian organisations, including EMAC, was underway regarding potential involvement in monitoring and recovery activities.	**(12)** No additional controls or measures required. Proposed survey activities are set out in Section 3.10.5 of the EP.
(13) Beach Patrol 3280 queried about the potential to visit recycling facilities handling recovered materials.	**(13)** Woodside would consider a visit to recycling facilities handling recovered materials.	**(13)** Woodside advised that a visit to recycling facilities handling recovered materials could be considered.	**(13)** No additional controls or measures required.
(14) Beach Patrol 3280 raised concerns regarding previous unplanned releases of saddle clamp materials during Campaign 1 and the timing of reporting of those releases.	**(14)** Woodside discussed the previous releases and reporting with Beach Patrol 3280.	**(14)** Woodside acknowledged that saddle clamp material releases during Campaign 1 were unplanned and had not been contemplated in the Minerva decommissioning EPs at the time, and noted these matters had been addressed through previous engagement with Beach Patrol.	**(14)** No additional controls or measures required. Unplanned release of saddle clamp components is set out in Section 6.9.5 of the EP, and external reporting commitments in Section 7.11 of the EP.
(15) Beach Patrol 3280 requested further information about plastic distribution, shoreline accumulation, and timing of potential impacts.	**(15)** Woodside has provided the requested information to Beach Patrol 3280.	**(15)** Woodside explained that plastic components had been recovered as far as Wilsons Promontory. Woodside noted that modelling was used to estimate potential distribution and timing of shoreline accumulation, and advised that a study on plastic degradation had been	**(15)** No additional controls or measures required. Unplanned release of saddle clamp components is set out in Section 6.9.5 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		commissioned and could be shared when available.	
(16) Beach Patrol 3280 requested to be provided with the presentation materials from the 21 May 2026 meeting.	**(16)** Woodside provided the requested materials.	**(16)** Woodside provided Beach Patrol 3280 with responses to meeting items, meeting summary, and meeting presentation materials.	**(16)** No additional controls or measures required.
(17) Beach Patrol 3280 queried about potential environmental impacts and benefits of not removing the remaining pipeline.	**(17)** Woodside confirms that leaving the remaining pipeline bundle in place has not been proposed or assessed as part of the EP, in line with a General Direction issued by NOPSEMA.	**(17)** Woodside explained that leaving the remaining pipeline bundle in place had not been proposed or assessed as part of the Commonwealth or Victorian State EPs, in line with a General Direction issued by NOPSEMA. Woodside noted that the horizontal directionally drilled section of the Minerva infrastructure, extending from the top of the cliff opposite the shallow-water exit point at Shelly Beach near Port Campbell, was proposed to be left in place and was subject to a separate approval process.	**(17)** No additional controls or measures required. The General Direction is outlined in Section 1.7.2 of the EP.
Woodside has responded to feedback, objections or claims as noted above.	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 7.8 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 Beach Patrol 3280 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:			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Sufficient Information

Woodside has given Beach Patrol 3280 sufficient information to allow Beach Patrol 3280 to make an informed assessment of the possible consequences of the activity on its functions, interests or activities because:

- Prior to consultation for this EP, Woodside engaged with Beach Patrol 3280 to discuss the saddle clamp release from Campaign 1, and a potential co-meeting with the Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC).
- The Consultation Information Sheet for this EP has been publicly available on the Woodside website since May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Beach Patrol 3280 on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).
- Beach Patrol 3280 shared its feedback, claims or objections regarding this activity on multiple occasions, indicating the information provided was sufficient to enable Beach Patrol 3280 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 Beach Patrol 3280 on multiple occasions in response to Beach Patrol 3280's feedback.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Beach Patrol 3280 a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Beach Patrol 3280 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 Beach Patrol 3280 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Beach Patrol 3280 a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP as evidenced by Beach Patrol 3280's responses throughout the consultation period.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Beach Patrol 3280 is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Beach Patrol 3280:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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.
- Prior to consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Beach Patrol 3280 to a community drop-in session and a stand-alone meeting.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Beach Patrol 3280 as evidenced by its response on multiple occasions.

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:

- Beach Patrol 3280 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 Beach Patrol 3280.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with Beach Patrol 3280 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

4.9.4 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations and considers consultation with Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 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 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park sufficient information to allow Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park on 12 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park a proactive follow-up email. **Reasonable Period** Woodside allowed Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because: • A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 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 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 30 days for consultation. • Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago. • In this context, Woodside allowed Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 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 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park: • Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 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 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park 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 Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.5 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In June 2023, Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority advised it had provided the information to its environmental directorate and queried consultation timeframes.
- In June 2023, Woodside explained that feedback would be accepted throughout the life of an EP, and that the formal consultation period ended the following month.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 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 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 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 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority sufficient information to allow Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 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 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 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 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 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 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority 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 Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.6 Local Community Groups: Bass Coast Landcare Network, Committee for Portland, Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group (formerly Hordern Vale Glenaire Landcare Group), LorneCare, Southern Otway Landcare Network, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group, Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Bass Coast Landcare Network, Committee for Portland, Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group (formerly Hordern Vale Glenaire Landcare Group), LorneCare, Southern Otway Landcare Network, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group and Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network (listed Local Community Groups) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Local Community Groups a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 the listed Local Community Groups 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 Local Community Groups sufficient information to allow the listed Local Community Groups 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed Local Community Groups on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed Local Community Groups a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed Local Community Groups a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed Local Community Groups 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 Local Community Groups 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed Local Community Groups 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 Local Community Groups is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed Local Community Groups:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed Local Community Groups 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 Local Community Groups 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 Local Community Groups' functions, interests or activities.

4.9.7 Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- On 13 June 2026, Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group responded with an empty email (SI Report A, reference 15.1).
- On 15 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 15.2), noting it had received an empty email and asking if Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group if it had intended to provide feedback.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 Main Creek Catchment Landcare 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 Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group sufficient information to allow Main Creek Catchment Landcare 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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).

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Main Creek Catchment Landcare 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 Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group a reasonable period for consultation in preparation of the EP. The response received, albeit empty, suggests potential review of the received consultation information.

Reasonable Opportunity

A reasonable opportunity to provide feedback has been provided because Woodside's approach to consultation with Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- Woodside considers a reasonable opportunity was provided to Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group.

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 Main Creek Catchment Landcare 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 Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.8 Port Campbell Community Group

Pre-consultation for this EP:

- On 30 April 2026, Woodside emailed Port Campbell Community Group (SI Report A, reference 17.1), advising that consultation for the Minerva Decommissioning & Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs would soon commence. Woodside informed Port Campbell Community Group of upcoming community drop-in sessions that Port Campbell Community Group could attend, and invited Port Campbell Community Group to a standalone meeting with Woodside in Port Campbell in May 2026.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Port Campbell Community Group advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Port Campbell Community Group a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 Port Campbell Community 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 Port Campbell Community Group sufficient information to allow Port Campbell Community 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Port Campbell Community Group on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Port Campbell Community Group a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Port Campbell Community Group a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Port Campbell Community 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 Port Campbell Community Group 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed Port Campbell Community 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 Port Campbell Community Group is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Port Campbell Community Group:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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.
- Prior to consultation for this EP, Woodside invited Port Campbell Community Group to a community drop-in session or a stand-alone meeting.
- In May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Port Campbell Community 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 Port Campbell Community 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 Port Campbell Community Group's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.9 Port Campbell Progress Group

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 19 May 2026, a representative from Port Campbell Progress Group attended a public community drop-in session hosted by Woodside for this EP in Port Campbell (Record of Consultation, reference 6.6.1)
- On 19 May 2026, following the community session attendance, Woodside sent Port Campbell Progress Group an email with details of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, section 6.1.36), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 2 June 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Port Campbell Community Group a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.16).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 Port Campbell Progress 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 Port Campbell Progress Group sufficient information to allow Port Campbell Progress 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Port Campbell Progress Group on 19 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 June 2026, Woodside sent Port Campbell Progress Group a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Port Campbell Progress Group a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Port Campbell Progress 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 Port Campbell Progress Group 30 days for consultation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Port Campbell Progress 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 Port Campbell Progress Group is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Port Campbell Progress Group:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 2 June 2026, reminding Port Campbell Progress 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 Port Campbell Progress 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 Port Campbell Progress Group's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.10 Shires, Councils and Boroughs: Bass Coast Shire Council, Colac Otway Shire, Corangamite Shire Council, Glenelg Shire, Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council, Warrnambool City Council

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Bass Coast Shire Council, Colac Otway Shire, Corangamite Shire Council, Glenelg Shire, Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council and Warrnambool City Council (listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs 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 Shires, Councils and Boroughs sufficient information to allow the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs 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 Shires, Councils and Boroughs 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs 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 Shires, Councils and Boroughs is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed Shires, Councils and Boroughs 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 Shires, Councils and Boroughs 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 Shires, Councils and Boroughs's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.11 South Gippsland Shire Council

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In June 2023, South Gippsland Shire Council responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. South Gippsland Shire Council confirmed it would share the provided information with councillors and staff, would help provide links and connections to their community, and were available for meetings if required.
- In June 2023, Woodside thanked South Gippsland Shire Council for sharing the information and offered to meet if requested.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed South Gippsland Shire Council advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent South Gippsland Shire Council a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 South Gippsland Shire Council 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 South Gippsland Shire Council sufficient information to allow South Gippsland Shire Council 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to South Gippsland Shire Council on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent South Gippsland Shire Council a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed South Gippsland Shire Council a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to South Gippsland Shire Council 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 South Gippsland Shire Council 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed South Gippsland Shire Council 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 South Gippsland Shire Council is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of South Gippsland Shire Council:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding South Gippsland Shire Council 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 South Gippsland Shire Council 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 South Gippsland Shire Council's functions, interests or activities.

4.9.12 Surf Coast Shire

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In June 2023, Surf Coast Shire responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Surf Coast Shire noted its opposition to seismic testing, new developments, and fossil fuel expansion in the Otway Basin.
- In June 2023, Woodside noted Surf Coast Shire's stance and confirmed the EPs pertained to decommissioning.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Surf Coast Shire advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Surf Coast Shire a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 Surf Coast Shire 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 Surf Coast Shire sufficient information to allow Surf Coast Shire 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Surf Coast Shire on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Surf Coast Shire a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Surf Coast Shire a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Surf Coast Shire 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 Surf Coast Shire 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed Surf Coast Shire 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 Surf Coast Shire is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Surf Coast Shire:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Surf Coast Shire 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 Surf Coast Shire 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 Surf Coast Shire's functions, interests or activities.

4.10 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals

4.10.1 Friends of the Earth

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- Between January 2024 and May 2024, Friends of the Earth responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Friends of the Earth requested a meeting, outlined its focus on decommissioning, and during discussions expressed preferences for recycling, potential retention of infrastructure for habitat, minimising turbidity from dredging, and engagement with Traditional Custodians. It later reiterated its focus on marine life, social justice, and Indigenous issues.
- Between January 2024 and May 2024, Woodside arranged and held the meeting, provided an overview of proposed decommissioning activities, and outlined its consultation approach including risks and mitigations. Woodside emphasised re-use, repurposing and recycling of infrastructure, followed up with consultation materials and website details, and later arranged and held a further update discussion.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Friends of the Earth advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Friends of the Earth a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 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 Friends of the Earth 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 Friends of the Earth sufficient information to allow Friends of the Earth 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Friends of the Earth on 12 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Friends of the Earth a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Friends of the Earth a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Friends of the Earth 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 Friends of the Earth 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Friends of the Earth 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 Friends of the Earth is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Friends of the Earth:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Friends of the Earth 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 Friends of the Earth 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 Friends of the Earth's functions, interests or activities.

4.10.2 Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed GPAP advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.32), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent GPAP a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 GPAP 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 GPAP sufficient information to allow GPAP 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to GPAP on 12 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent GPAP a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed GPAP a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to GPAP 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 GPAP 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed GPAP 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 GPAP is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of GPAP:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding GPAP 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 GPAP 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 GPAP's functions, interests or activities.

4.10.3 The Wilderness Society Victoria

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the The Wilderness Society Victoria advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed NGOs a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		assessed and, where appropriate, Woodside will apply its Management of Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 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 listed NGOs 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 NGOs sufficient information to allow the listed NGOs 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to the listed NGOs on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent the listed NGOs a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed the listed NGOs a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to the listed NGOs 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 NGOs 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed the listed NGOs 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 NGOs is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of the listed NGOs:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different national, state, and relevant local newspapers (see Consultation Activities). This allowed for broad awareness of the activity under the EP and also of consultation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- 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 May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding the listed NGOs 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 NGOs 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 NGOs' functions, interests or activities.

4.11 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations

4.11.1 Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In February 2024, AIMS responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. AIMS confirmed it would not be operating at the time of the activities, advised its pygmy blue whale experts considered Woodside's control measures to be adequate, and indicated it would seek any additional input from its Warrnambool colleagues.
- In February 2024, Woodside noted the confirmation that no AIMS operations would occur at the planned time, acknowledged the advice that control measures regarding pygmy blue whales appeared adequate, and welcomed any further feedback from AIMS' colleagues.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed AIMS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.15), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent AIMS a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 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 AIMS 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 AIMS sufficient information to allow AIMS 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to AIMS on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent AIMS a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed AIMS a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to AIMS 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 AIMS 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In this context, Woodside allowed AIMS 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 AIMS is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of AIMS:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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 on 27 May 2026, reminding AIMS 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 AIMS 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 AIMS's functions, interests or activities.

4.11.2 Nepean Conservation Group

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Nepean Conservation Group advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Nepean Conservation Group a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 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 Nepean 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 Nepean Conservation Group sufficient information to allow Nepean 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 May 2026. Woodside gave this information to Nepean Conservation Group on 11 May 2026, 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 Activities Program, 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 27 May 2026, Woodside sent Nepean Conservation Group a proactive follow-up email.

Reasonable Period

Woodside allowed Nepean Conservation Group a reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP because:

- A consultation period was stated in the initial correspondence to Nepean 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 Nepean Conservation Group 30 days for consultation.
- Consultation for this EP commenced 6 months ago.
- In this context, Woodside allowed Nepean 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 Nepean Conservation Group is appropriate and adapted to the nature of interests of Nepean Conservation Group:

- Woodside published advertisements in 10 different 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- In May 2026, Woodside hosted publicly accessible community information drop-in sessions in Warrnambool, Port Campbell, and Peterborough to raise awareness of this and another EP and provide another opportunity for feedback. These events were promoted in the initial consultation information email, local newspapers and on social media.
- In the absence of feedback, Woodside sent a follow-up consultation email on 27 May 2026, reminding Nepean 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 Nepean 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 Nepean Conservation Group's functions, interests or activities.

4.12 Traditional custodians and nominated representative corporations

4.12.1 Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)

BLCAC is the representative body as both the *Prescribed Body Corporate under the Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and the Registered Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic). BLCAC represents the Bunurong/Boonwurrung 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.

In May 2025, Woodside emailed BLCAC about the unplanned release of plastic saddle clamps in early the same year, resulting in the suspension of decommissioning activities of the Minerva Field.

Woodside made a commitment to keep BLCAC up to date with the progress of the revised EPs relating to the decommissioning of the Minerva Field pipeline via emails on 16 May and 17 October 2025.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed BLCAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1). 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- **(1 - 5)** Information on the cultural values related to the group that Woodside considers relevant to the activity.
- **(1 - 5)** A request from Woodside that the group confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding its cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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 the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside received an automated reply from a BLCAC office holder, informing that they were currently out of the office and would respond on their return on 13 May 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.1.1).
- On 27 May 2026, Woodside emailed BLCAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 1.1.2). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent on 11 May 2026, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet and listed cultural values previously noted by Woodside.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of the EP closes on 12 June 2026.
  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face to face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - 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.
- On 27 May 2026, Woodside received an automated reply from a BLCAC office holder, informing that they were out of the office and would respond on their return on 1 June 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.1.3).

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 Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Values: • Eels • Seagrass • Whales (all species) – Whales are important to women's stories;	**(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 BLCAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1).	**(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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Whales are the companion animals to dingoes • Seals – important to women's stories • Shells especially warrener shells (turbo undulatus).		BLCAC did not request changes.	
(2) Feature: • Submerged Pleistocene land bridge between Tasmania and mainland Australia represents a submerged cultural landscape.	**(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 BLCAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1). BLCAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(3) Cultural values: • Tangible and intangible cultural heritage	**(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 BLCAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1). BLCAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(4) Feature: • The sands of the Bass Coast contain the footprints left behind by Elders.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited BLCAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1). BLCAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(5) Feature: • Where the rivers meet the sea.	**(5)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited BLCAC to make changes or provide additional	**(5)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	(consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.1). BLCAC did not request changes.	impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 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 7.8 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 Environmental Regulations and consultation 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:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website.
- Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *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 their 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.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside’s initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026:
  - 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 members as well as the Board.
  - Asked to advise how the group would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- Woodside offered to meet on a number of occasions.
- Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period.

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 was provided during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values, but the group has done so in consultation for other activities or via desktop analysis of publicly available literature. Woodside has incorporated the groups interests and cultural values in Section 4.9.
- During the past six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.

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 7.8 of the EP).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4.12.2 Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC)

EMAC is the representative body as both the Prescribed Body Corporate under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* and the Registered Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)*. EMAC represents the Eastern Maar 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.

In May 2025, Woodside emailed EMAC about the unplanned release of plastic saddle clamps in early the same year, resulting in the suspension of decommissioning activities of the Minerva Field.

Woodside made a commitment to EMAC to keep the organisation up to date with the progress of the revised EPs relating to the decommissioning of the Minerva Field pipeline via emails on 9 May, 17 October and 16 December 2025.

Engagement prior to formal consultation commencing for this EP:

- On 6 March 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC an update on Woodside's Minerva Field decommissioning activities, noting an unplanned event in 2025 involving plastic saddle clamps (SI Report B, reference 1.2.1). Woodside informed EMAC that it is developing two new EPs (for the Commonwealth and State regulators) with formal consultation planned for May 2026. Woodside also stated that it was planning to be in Victoria in late March 2026 and welcomed the opportunity to meet with EMAC to discuss the possibility of establishing an Indigenous-led ranger program to monitor the coastline and beaches in the EMAC native title area during the proposed Minerva decommissioning activities.
- On 12 March 2026, Woodside telephoned EMAC and spoke with an office holder about meeting with EMAC to discuss a ranger monitoring program (SI Report B, reference 1.2.2). The conversation included:
  - Woodside's preference to meet face-to-face, which EMAC agreed to.
  - A high-level concept about the ranger monitoring program, with Woodside requesting EMAC's input to build a program collaboratively with Woodside.
  - EMAC to coordinate a meeting time and date, and to contact Woodside to confirm meeting options and details.
- On 12 March 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC following an earlier telephone conversation on the same day, to discuss potential dates to meet with EMAC in-person (SI Report B, reference 1.2.3).
- On 18 March 2026, EMAC emailed Woodside about a potential meeting between EMAC and Woodside, confirmed contact details of the EMAC office holder moving forward and an agreed meeting date of 26 March 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.4).
- Between 18 – 19 March 2026, Woodside and EMAC exchanged emails about meeting logistics for the proposed meeting on 26 March 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.5 – 1.2.7).
- On 26 March 2026, Woodside met in-person with EMAC in Warrnambool (SI Report B, reference 1.2.8). The meeting focused on Woodside rebuilding its engagement with EMAC following the unplanned release of saddle clamps in 2025 during the decommissioning of the Minerva pipeline (referred to as Campaign 1) and providing an update on the proposed recommencement of decommissioning activities and associated EPs (referred to as Campaign 2). Woodside also proposed an EMAC-led guardian (ranger) program to monitor the shoreline and beaches during Campaign 2. A summary of the key issues discussed and raised included:
  - Purpose and relationship reset. Woodside:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

    - Acknowledged a missed opportunity to effectively engage with EMAC for guardian services during Campaign 1 and proposed that EMAC monitor the shoreline and beaches in its native title determination during Campaign 2, acknowledging that EMAC has strong expertise about its Country.
    - Confirmed formal EP consultation for the Minerva decommissioning activity is expected to commence in May 2026 and that a considerable amount of work and research had been undertaken to develop new mitigation measures.
  - Campaign 2 timing and decommissioning controls. Woodside:
    - Outlined that Campaign 2 involved decommissioning 4.5 km of Minerva Field pipeline in Commonwealth and State waters, scheduled between November 2027 and April 2028, with a 45-day operational window influenced by weather and biological considerations such as seasonal whale migration.
    - Advised that new controls, engineering technologies including tracking and observation methods were being developed to reduce the risk of an unplanned release of saddle clamps and to improve Woodside's response, which would be detailed in an adaptive management framework.
    - Confirmed feedback and shoreline findings from Campaign 1, including feedback from Beach Patrol, had been incorporated into modelling for Campaign 2.
    - EMAC raised items **(1)** and Woodside provided responses **(1)**.
  - Guardian program proposal. Woodside:
    - Presented a high-level proposal for an EMAC-led guardian program, noting that the proposal was open for discussion and refinement.
    - Confirmed that the guardian program is not a requirement for EP approval and confirmed that all engagement and correspondence with EMAC would be included and assessed as part of the EP process.
    - EMAC raised the following items **(2, 3, 4)** and Woodside provided responses **(2, 3, 4)**.
  - Next steps and future engagement/consultation:
    - Woodside and EMAC agreed to meet on 19 May 2026 during the formal EP consultation period.
    - EMAC advised the contact details of the relevant office holder.
    - Woodside agreed to provide further information to support EMAC to draft a guardian proposal and follow-up on issues raised during the meeting **(2, 3)**.
- On 2 April 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC, following a telephone call, thanking it for the opportunity to meet on 26 March 2026 to discuss a guardian program to support the proposed Campaign 2 Minerva Field decommissioning activities (SI Report B, reference 1.2.9). Woodside acknowledged EMAC's feedback regarding previous communications in 2025. A follow-up meeting was proposed for 19 May 2026 in Warrnambool during the formal EP consultation period. Woodside requested an invoice for meeting costs and a commitment to responding to outstanding issued raised **(3)** including the email addresses of EMAC office holders needing access to an external SharePoint site.
- Between 2 – 28 April 2026, Woodside telephoned EMAC a number of times to follow-up on previous emails and actions from the 26 March 2026 in-person meeting in Warrnambool (SI Report B, reference 1.2.10).

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). The email included:
  - A Summary Information Sheet.
  - A link to the Consultation Information Sheet.
  - An overview of the proposed activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - Links to the NOPSEMA *Consultation Guidelines*, *Consultation Brochure*, and *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.
  - **(5 - 18)** Information on the cultural values related to the group that Woodside considers relevant to the activity.
  - **(5 - 18)** A request from Woodside that the group 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 the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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 the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 19 May 2026, Woodside met in-person with EMAC in Warrnambool to formally consult on the proposed Minerva Field decommissioning EPs, including the learnings from Campaign 1, the planned approach for Campaign 2, and opportunities for EMAC to deliver a guardian program during the decommissioning timeframe (SI Report B, reference 1.2.11). A summary of the key issues and items raised included:
  - Introduction and project overview:
    - Woodside stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Commonwealth and State EPs, relevant regulatory framework, assessment process, a better understanding of EMAC's cultural values, and to work towards a collaborative stakeholder relationship.
    - EMAC raised a questions **(19, 20)** and Woodside responded **(19, 20)**.
  - Campaign 1 Learnings and Campaign 2 Approach:
    - Woodside explained the key differences between Campaign 1 and Campaign 2, potential impacts of the activity and the proposed control measures, noting that the learnings from Campaign 1 had been incorporated into the current approach. This included an explanation of the proposed deburial, cutting and recovery process and applying an adaptive management framework.
    - Woodside advised that it had engaged an independent specialist to assess the long-term potential impacts on the marine environment. Woodside offered to arrange a session with the specialist so that EMAC could ask questions directly and provide any additional matters for consideration in the assessment.
    - EMAC raised a questions **(21, 22)** and Woodside responded **(21, 22)**.
  - Adaptive Management, Monitoring and Regulatory Reporting:
    - Woodside outlined the adaptive management plan and stated it expected the risk to remain in the low tier, with controls designed to avoid escalation.
    - Monitoring was also discussed which included seabed and sediment sampling, assessment of hydrocarbons and plastics, debris removal, seabed disturbance, long-term monitoring and potential responses depending on results. Woodside:
      - Acknowledged EMAC's concern about the volume of plastic yet to be recovered and explained that the adaptive management framework would be used to manage risk during Campaign 2.
      - Advised that the activity was new for industry and required purpose-designed engineering responses. The adaptive management framework would include tiered controls, modified clamps, netting, observation and escalation triggers.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

    - Expected to operate within the low tier and said controls were designed to avoid escalation, although some controls may be adjusted where monitoring shows they are not required.
  - EMAC raised questions **(23 – 25)** and Woodside responded **(23 – 25)**.
- Guardian Program Proposal:
  - Woodside presented the proposed guardian program.
  - EMAC stated it could use the additional information to refine and submit its guardian program proposal, including notice periods, vessel requirements, cultural inductions, standby arrangements, resourcing needs, review meetings during implementation, and a potential advisory role by Beach Patrol.
  - EMAC raised a question **(26)** and Woodside responded **(26)**.
- Marine Species, Cultural Values and Sea Country:
  - Woodside shared a list of cultural values it understood to be important to EMAC and asked EMAC to review and provide feedback so that the values could be considered, assessed accurately reflected in the EPs.
  - EMAC acknowledged that it was the third meeting with Woodside and stated that it was pleased that it had learned more in the meeting than in previous engagements.
  - EMAC emphasised **(27)** and Woodside responded **(27)**.
  - EMAC raised issues **(26, 28, 29)** and Woodside responded **(26, 28, 29)**.
- Conclusion to meeting:
  - There was a broader discussion relating to long-term decommissioning consideration. EMAC raised **(30)** and Woodside responded **(30)**.
  - Woodside asked if EMAC had there were further questions and confirmed that future meetings on-Country were possible, if requested by EMAC, and stated it looked forward to an ongoing dialogue about the guardian program proposal.
  - EMAC commented **(31)** and Woodside responded **(31)**.

- On 21 May 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC thanking it for the meeting on 19 May 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.12 – 1.2.13). Woodside advised **(29),** requested that feedback is provided by 12 June 2026 and confirmed its ongoing interest in continuing discussions on the guardian program proposal, including future in-person meetings in Warrnambool. Woodside also provided **(20)**.
- On 1 June 2026, EMAC emailed Woodside stating it was unable to find a copy of the new EPs on the NOPSEMA website and requested Woodside provide copies of the new EPs (SI Report B, reference 1.2.14).
- Between 1 – 2 June 2026, EMAC and Woodside exchanged text messages regarding access to the online portal **(3, 3)**, with EMAC noting that it was unable to provide comment based on the Summary Information Sheet and requesting a copy of the EP (SI Report B, reference 1.2.15 – 1.2.18).
- On 2 June 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC regarding previous requests for information (SI Report B, reference 1.2.19 – 1.2.20). Woodside advised that:
  - It was ensuring EMAC office holders have access to the online portal and additional information would be available **(3)**.
  - The revised EPs for Commonwealth and State activities were being drafted and not yet finalised. Once the EPs have been submitted to the relevant regulators, the EPs will be published on the regulators' respective websites and can be accessed.
- On the 2 June 2026, Woodside text EMAC confirming access to the online portal (SI Report B, reference 1.2.21).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On the 2 June 2026, Woodside text and emailed EMAC stating that the EP is currently in development and once the EP is submitted to the regulator, it would be published on the regulator's website and available for public access (SI Report B, reference 1.2.22 – 1.2.23).
- On 4 June 2026, EMAC emailed Woodside stating that EMAC would review the information provided to date and noted that consultation closed on 12 June 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.24). EMAC requested to be informed when the EPs are completed and available for review.
- On 5 June 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC confirming that the formal consultation period closed on 12 June 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.25). Woodside confirmed it is keen to continue working with EMAC and offered to extend EMAC's consultation period to 30 June 2026 to allow more time for feedback. Woodside explained that consultation is intended to give EMAC the opportunity to ask questions, understand the proposed activities, and provide input for consideration in the EPs. While full copies of the EPs are not yet publicly available, Woodside offered to provide further detail or meet again, including on 18 June 2026. Woodside also noted that the EPs will be published once submitted to regulators and that EMAC can continue providing feedback throughout consultation, assessment and after EP acceptance.
- On 9 June 2026, EMAC emailed Woodside clarifying the consultation end date (SI Report B, reference 1.2.26).
- On 10 June 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC clarifying that the formal consultation period is for the revised EPs and began when EMAC was first contacted on 11 May 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.27). Woodside confirmed that consultation was currently scheduled to close on 12 June 2026, and offered to extend EMAC's consultation period to 30 June 2026 to allow more time for feedback. Woodside noted that information sheets, a meeting on 19 May 2026 and materials shared through the online portal all form part of the formal consultation process and will be captured in the EPs. EMAC was invited to request further detail on any specific areas. Woodside also confirmed that feedback can continue throughout the life of the EPs, including after regulator submission, assessment and acceptance, with any required post-acceptance changes managed through the Management of Change process.
- On 12 June 2026, EMAC emailed Woodside stating that it is in the process of reviewing the EP information and confirmed the 30 June 2026 extension to consultation (SI Report B, reference 1.2.28).
- On 16 June 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC thanking it for the update, confirming the consultation period had been extended to 30 June 2026 and advise if anything further would be helpful to support EMAC work through the information provided (SI Report B, reference 1.2.29).
- On 29 June 2026, EMAC emailed Woodside stating **(32)** (SI Report B, reference 1.2.30).
- On 30 June 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC confirming **(32)** (SI Report B, reference 1.2.31).
- On 17 August 2026, Woodside and EMAC exchanged emails regarding the development and progress of the guardian program proposal (SI Report B, reference 1.2.32 – 1.2.34). Woodside offered to provide further information to support EMAC's review and preparation of a proposal and quote.
- On 17 September 2026, Woodside telephoned EMAC to follow-up on previous emails regarding the progress of the guardian program proposal (SI Report B, reference 1.2.35). Woodside left a detailed voicemail message.
- Between the 5 October 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC regarding the guardian program proposal, with Woodside stating it was keen to progress discussions and available to meet EMAC in Warrnambool in late October or early November 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.36). Woodside also stated it was open to answering further questions or providing more data to support EMAC's draft proposal and quote preparation.
- On 6 October 2026, Woodside and EMAC exchanged emails to confirm the date of an in-person meeting in Warrnambool (SI Report B, reference 1.2.37 – 1.2.40).
- On 6 October 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC a calendar invite to meet and discuss the guardian program proposal and to review additional information/data to support EMAC's development of the proposal (SI Report B, reference 1.2.41). Attendees were invited to request any additional information needed before the meeting and to notify if the proposed timing requires adjustment. Woodside encouraged the invitation to be forwarded to other relevant EMAC representatives.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 23 October 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC to follow-up the coordination of a meeting to discuss the guardian program proposal with EMAC, scheduled for 3 November 2026 (SI Report B, reference 1.2.42). Woodside stated there were additional items to discuss than previously advised and queried if EMAC was comfortable to extend the meeting by 30 minutes.
- On 27 October 2026, EMAC and Woodside exchanged emails confirming the timing of the meeting and the names of attendees (SI Report B, reference 1.2.43 – 1.2.45).

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) On 26 March 2026, EMAC raised a number of questions about the saddle clamp release from Campaign 1 and Woodside's proposed approach for Campaign 2. EMAC sought clarification on the technical aspects of the remaining clamp material, including the spacing between clamps, the recovery methods proposed for Campaign 2, and Woodside's confidence that those methods would be effective. EMAC asked whether all plastics or debris identified by Beach Patrol had been recovered, why plastics had been found by Beach Patrol outside the defined scope, and whether Woodside had a plan to recover the remaining lost plastic clamps. In addition, EMAC queried whether Woodside intended to record all material retrieved during Campaign 2 and whether underwater surveillance would be undertaken as part of the recovery strategy.	**(1)** Woodside assessed the feedback, questions and claims by EMAC and provided responses during the meeting – or to follow-up with EMAC at a later date. Woodside acknowledges the questions raised by EMAC and recognises the importance of providing transparent communication to help build confidence in the relationship between Woodside and EMAC.	**(1)** Woodside advised that 39 kg of plastic had been recovered and recycled, and explained that Campaign 2 would use a range of recovery and monitoring techniques, including search and rescue tracking/modelling, and Remote Operated Vehicles (ROVs). Woodside stated that if any further release occurred during seabed removal, it expected to be able to identify where and when the release occurred and how many plastics had been released. Woodside confirmed that Beach Patrol's feedback had been incorporated into the modelling for Campaign 2 and the Beach Patrol had not found any further plastics after Campaign 1 decommissioning was suspended. While Woodside acknowledged it could not guarantee that no further release would occur, it stated that controls had been designed to reduce risks as far as practicable. Woodside further advised that there would be increased observation and	**(1)** Woodside has detailed its Adaptive Management Plan in Section 7.2.7 of the EP. Consultation and feedback with Beach Patrol is also documented in 4.9.3 in Appendix F. No further action required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		recording before, during and after clamp retrieval. Woodside noted that some saddle clamp losses may have occurred during the original pipeline installation.	
(2) On 26 March 2026, EMAC requested Woodside's guardian program proposal in writing and stated that some additional information may be required, such as access to Woodside's modelling data to support its review of the proposed guardian program.	**(2)** Woodside assessed that EMAC's request for information and modelling data was reasonable to support EMAC's drafting of the proposed guardian program and in preparation for formal EP consultation.	**(2)** Woodside agreed and reiterated that the meeting was an opportunity to start the discussion about a proposed guardian program, and committed to providing EMAC with the guardian program proposal in writing. Woodside also confirmed to provide EMAC with information and modelling data to assist EMAC to draft a guardian program.	**(2)** No further action required.
(3) On 26 March 2026, EMAC noted that there were a number of considerations for a guardian program such as access to beaches, maps, modelling, use of drones, boats, guardian resourcing and the possible role of Beach Patrol. EMAC stated it could not make a commitment to the program at the meeting.	**(3)** Woodside assessed that EMAC's request for modelling data and information was reasonable to support EMAC's internal review of the proposed guardian program and in preparation for formal EP consultation.	**(3)** Woodside agreed to share modelling data and information via a secure online portal and requested EMAC provide the email addresses of office holders requiring access. Woodside also acknowledged that EMAC may incorporate a role for Beach Patrol in its guardian program proposal.	**(3)** No further action required.
(4) On 26 March 2026, EMAC asked how its input and information about whale migration and the impact on marine	**(4)** Woodside has assessed risks and impacts to marine fauna including whale migration, using established	**(4)** Woodside stated that it assesses EMAC's feedback, including when it is about cultural values to ensure that	**(4)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

species habitat would be considered in the EP.	methodologies and recognises their cultural importance. Environmental impacts and risks have been assessed in the EP and based on management measures.	appropriate measures are included in EPs. Woodside also stated that feedback from EMAC about marine species will be documented in EPs and that ROVs capture images of marine species and habitats.	values. Whale migration has been included in Section 4.6 of the EP. Controls have been adopted where appropriate in Sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(5) Cultural Values: • Eels – "We are the eel people"; Noise impacts to eels • Eels, perch, blackfish, yabbies, abalone, cockles, crayfish • Whales – risk to whales from the activities.	**(5)** These values have been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(6) Cultural Value: • Intangible heritage.	**(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 EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC 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 Sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(7) Cultural value – Deen Maar Island [Lady Julia Percy Island]: • '… is a culturally significant site and special place to Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples' • 'A story associated with Deen Maar Island is that the spirits go first to Deen Maar and then up to the stars, as Bunjil had done'.	**(7)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(7)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(7)** 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 6.7 and 6.8 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(8) Feature: • Ancient middens • Middens and burial sites along the coastline.	**(8)** This feature has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(8)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural features (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(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 6.7 and 6.8 of the EP.
(9) Cultural Value: • 'Spirits of our dead reside in our waterways and water bodies'.	**(9)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(9)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(9)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(10) Cultural Value: • Responsibility to protect cultural heritage.	**(10)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(10)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(10)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(11) Cultural Value: • Connections with the sea and its resources.	**(11)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(11)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(11)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(12) Cultural Value:	**(12)**	**(12)**	**(12)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• 'The coastline is home to sites that are important for our Dreaming - Three Sisters Rocks and Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) where our Ancestors leave the earth'.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(13) Cultural Value: • 'The connection with our Sea Country extends well beyond the current shoreline to the edge of the continental shelf'.	**(13)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(13)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(13)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(14) Cultural Value: • Dreaming and creation stories.	**(14)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(14)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(14)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(15) Cultural Value: • Songlines across the land and out to sea.	**(15)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(15)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(15)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(16) Cultural value – Whale birthing Dreaming site:	**(16)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes	**(16)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make	**(16)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• 'Koontapool Woorrkngan Yakeen (Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites), are in coastal bay areas from Port Campbell to Portland, including Warrnambool. These places on Gunditjmara Country are known resting and feeding sites for mothers and calves and are directly related to Gunditjmara Neeyn (midwives), explaining why Gunditjmara is a Matrilineal Nation'.	(consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	values and assessed the potential impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(17) Cultural Value: • Yambuk and Deen Maar are spiritually significant places.	**(17)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(17)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(17)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(18) Cultural Value: • Fishing at Port Fairy.	**(18)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(18)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited EMAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.2). EMAC did not request changes.	**(18)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(19) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented an overview of the project, EMAC: • Sought to understand the project's current status, reflect on learnings from Campaign 1, and identify opportunities to strengthen future	**(19)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(19)** Woodside acknowledged EMAC's comments and that there were learnings from Campaign 1, as well as: • Explained that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the EPs, better understand EMAC's cultural values so that they could be considered in the development of	**(19)** No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

engagement so that processes are more meaningful and productive. • Asked whether the meeting and consultation process was intended to be information-only.		the EPs, and work together on an informed way forward. • Explained that the consultation process was intended to be collaborative, and that feedback from EMAC would be incorporated into the EPs where relevant. • Provided an explanation about the plug and abandonment process and explained the Operating Area, the EMBA process, and the specific scope of the EPs.	
(20) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, EMAC asked which other Traditional Owner (TO) groups had been consulted and noted the importance of recognising the difference between Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and native title groups, which do not always represent community in the same way.	**(20)** Woodside has applied its methodology to determine TO groups and RAPs under regulation 25(1)(d) of the Environment Regulations. For TO groups and RAPs where the EMBA overlapped or was adjacent to their determination, they were considered relevant to consult about the proposed activity.	**(20)** Woodside responded that other TO groups had been contacted for consultation. Woodside made a commitment to share the list of TO groups and RAPS consulted so EMAC could advise whether any additional groups should be engaged. On 21 May 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC a list of TO groups and RAPs consulted about the proposed activity – and requested EMAC provide any recommendations of additional groups to be contacted.	**(20)** TO groups and RAPs determined as relevant persons, as per Woodside's methodology, are listed in Table 1, Appendix F and in Section 4.9 of the EP. No further action required.
(21) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about Campaign 1 Learnings and Campaign 2 Approach, EMAC asked about the potential for mattresses or associated components to be lost during recovery, the number of vessels	**(21)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(21)** Woodside advised that one vessel was proposed, that previously recovered items had generally been in good condition and that loss was considered unlikely based on current observations.	**(21)** An assessment, removal and recovery of mattresses is set out in Section 3.10 of the EP. Woodside has detailed its Adaptive Management Plan, measure and

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

proposed, and whether previous methods had created avoidable debris.		Woodside also discussed the potential impacts of the activity and the control measures proposed and noted that learnings from Campaign 1 had been incorporated into the current approach. Woodside stated that the Campaign 2 methodology would focus on cleaner field-joint cuts rather than cutting through concrete, as this was expected to reduce debris generation. Woodside also explained that materials would be counted before and after recovery so any losses could be identified in real time, and confirmed that Campaign 2 planning included identifying materials lost, their buoyancy and appropriate response measures.	controls for planned and unplanned events in Section 7.2.7 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.
(22) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about Campaign 1 Learnings and Campaign 2 Approach, EMAC's questions/queries focused on the ongoing and legacy impacts associated with debris releases from the previous Minerva decommissioning works, particularly the large volume of plastic material understood to remain in the environment. EMAC emphasised the importance of acknowledging that volunteers were still collecting waste and asked how Woodside would remain accountable for that legacy impact.	**(22)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(22)** In response to EMAC's concerns about legacy debris impacts and accountability, Woodside acknowledged the concern and advised that it would explain the adaptive management process further, including what occurred during the previous campaign and what was planned for the current campaign to avoid further releases. In response to EMAC's question about whether the plastic debris was buoyant, Woodside advised that the plastic was neutrally buoyant and would likely sit just below the water surface. Woodside also provided a physical example of the clamp, and showed photographs to	**(22)** An assessment, removal and recovery of mattresses is set out in Section 3.10 of the EP. Woodside has detailed its Adaptive Management Plan, measure and controls for planned and unplanned events in Section 7.2.7 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EMAC sought clarification about the nature of the plastic debris, including whether it was buoyant, and asked whether materials other than the clamps had the potential to create or release debris during the works. EMAC raised questions about public awareness, reporting pathways and the role of the community in identifying and reporting debris. EMAC noted that members of the public and sea users may come across debris and should know how to report it. EMAC asked how Woodside could determine what material had been lost, including whether lost items would be counted and whether materials such as metal strapping wrapped around the clamps would be included in that process. EMAC asked about the total weight of the clamp and whether the characteristics of lost materials, including buoyancy, would be identified. EMAC queried whether compensation should be considered for members of the public who locate and report debris, while also noting its intention to support Beach Patrol through guardian-related work. EMAC asked whether the recovered materials were recyclable and expressed concern that burning plastic did not appear to be an environmentally preferable outcome. EMAC suggested that emissions associated with the waste		assist EMAC's understanding of the material involved. In regards to whether anything other than clamps could create or release debris, Woodside explained that, during Campaign 1, there had also been uncertainty regarding field joint coating. Woodside noted that a decision had been made to cut on the concrete rather than the field joints, which created more debris. Woodside advised that this cutting method had since been reassessed and that cutting on field joints was now considered the better option and would form part of the plan for Campaign 2. In response to EMAC's comments about public awareness and reporting pathways, Woodside advised that community information sessions had occurred and that posters had been placed around the community at the time of the incident. In response to EMAC's questions about how lost material would be identified, Woodside explained that items would be counted before works commence and again when items are retrieved, allowing any losses to be identified in real time. Woodside advised that the clamp weighed 6.9 kg. In response to EMAC's question about metal strapping and whether other materials lost in Campaign 1 would be counted and assessed, Woodside advised it believed some metal strapping	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

management process should be considered for offsetting. EMAC asked technical questions about the trunkline and the planned monitoring program, including how deeply the trunkline was buried, what the maximum burial depth was, and what the seabed and sediment sampling program would involve. EMAC asked what would occur in a worst-case scenario if monitoring results were high, and whether there could be a further campaign if releases occurred after the planned works were complete.		may have been lost during Campaign 1, acknowledged EMAC's suggestion, and confirmed that identifying and counting such materials formed part of the Campaign 2 plan. In response to EMAC's question about compensation for members of the public who find and report debris, Woodside said this would need further consideration because it did not want to encourage unsafe public collection of debris. Woodside indicated that it would prefer to work with EMAC and other groups through organised beach monitoring activities such as a Guardian monitoring arrangement. In response to EMAC's questions about recycling and waste management, Woodside explained that concrete and some other materials can be processed, but that degraded plastic cannot always be recycled and may need to be managed through alternative waste pathways. In response to EMAC's concern that burning plastic was not environmentally preferable, Woodside advised it was undertaking waste lifecycle analysis to determine whether waste-to-energy or landfill represented the better outcome and was working with recycling specialists to inform those decisions. In response to EMAC's suggestion that emissions associated with the process should be offset, Woodside noted offsets are not generally recognised by regulators in this context and that specialist advice	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		had been sought to support recycling-related decision-making. In response to EMAC's questions about burial depth, Woodside advised that the trunkline was approximately one metre deep in places, although depth varied because the area is dynamic and mobile. In response to EMAC's questions about the seabed and sediment sampling program, Woodside explained that box and sediment samples would be analysed for indicators such as hydrocarbons and plastics. Woodside advised it would assess seabed impacts such as scars or craters, remove debris, and monitor and address any contamination or disturbance if required. In response to EMAC's question about a worst-case scenario if monitoring results were high, Woodside advised that recovering pipeline can sometimes create additional issues and that regulators appeared focused on long-term monitoring to ensure impacts are understood and managed. Woodside noted that monitoring could continue for many years and that specific responses would depend on the circumstances. In response to EMAC's question about whether there could be a Campaign 3 if releases occurred after the planned works were complete, Woodside advised that this was not planned and that it did not expect to progress through the adaptive management tiers to that point.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(23) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, EMAC asked whether Woodside could guarantee that there would be no further release of material during the planned works and sought detail on the methodology being used to minimise that risk.	**(23)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(23)** Woodside advised it could not guarantee that no further release would occur, but had developed a framework to minimise risk as far as practicable. Woodside explained that it would focus on field joints for cleaner cuts, count clamps, and use sediment sampling and clean-up requirements to determine whether seabed rectification or additional response would be needed.	**(23)** Woodside has detailed its Adaptive Management Plan, measure and controls for planned and unplanned events in Section 7.2.7 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.
(24) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, EMAC raised concerns about the legacy impact of plastic debris from Campaign 1, including public reporting, accountability, and the continued role of volunteers in collecting waste.	**(24)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(24)** Woodside advised that an independent technical specialist had been engaged to assess the long-term impact of recovered plastics including potential marine impacts and offered to arrange for EMAC to meet with the specialist if it wished to do so.	**(24)** No additional controls or measures required.
(25) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about Adaptive Management, Monitoring and Regulatory Reporting, EMAC: • Asked whether the situation being described was new for Woodside and for the broader industry. • Asked whether the tiers in the adaptive management plan would be reportable to regulators. • Requested to be kept informed about the reporting discussions, indicating an interest in	**(25)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC. Woodside acknowledged that EMAC sought to understand whether Woodside and the industry had dealt with this type of activity before, or whether the circumstances being discussed were new and required a different approach.	**(25)** Woodside: • Confirmed that the type of activity was new for industry and that engineering solutions had needed to be developed for circumstances not previously encountered across the globe. • Explained that the activity was not a routine situation and that the approach had required solutions to be developed for new circumstances. • Confirmed that discussions were underway with regulators about	**(25)** Woodside has detailed its Adaptive Management Plan, measure and controls for planned and unplanned events in Section 7.2.7 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

understanding how regulator reporting expectations would be managed and how EMAC would be updated as those discussions progressed. • Noted that Woodside had invested in modified clamps and netting, and asked whether those controls should be used across all works, with a focus on whether the same controls should be applied broadly, rather than only in selected circumstances. • Asked which tier of the adaptive management plan Woodside expected to operate within. • Asked if the trigger for engaging Guardians would align with those tiers, seeking to understand whether Guardian involvement would be linked to the same adaptive management framework and escalation points.		reporting expectations, particularly where past releases had not reached reportable thresholds, and that reporting expectations would become commitments under the EP. • Stated that the ongoing EPA investigation would help inform the stakeholder reporting framework and invited EMAC to advise what reporting approach would work best for them. • Stated that arrangements would become commitments under the EP, and noted that the expectation from regulators was to recover material in a way that is both safe and environmentally responsible. • Noted that regular communication could also occur through any Guardian arrangement. • Confirmed that many controls would be applied broadly at the outset, but that some would be removed where observations confirmed they were no longer required. • Explained that applying every control to all 900 clamps could create schedule impacts without proportionate benefit in every case. • Expected activities to remain in the low tier, noting that clamps were considered the main issue and that controls were designed to avoid escalation. • Confirmed that the trigger for engaging Guardians would align	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		with the tiers, and advised that if releases occurred Woodside expected to identify them quickly and use modelling to predict where material might come ashore so Guardians could be engaged as needed and would have a clear idea of where they were expected to wash up.	
(26) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about the Guardian Program proposal, EMAC: • Asked what the standby phase would mean in practice and noted that it usually engages a casual workforce with other commitments, so approximately two weeks notice would generally be needed. • Enquired what training requirements or regulatory criteria would apply, and whether cultural training should also be delivered for those undertaking the work. • Noted that vessel access had been an issue previously and some beaches cannot be accessed without a vessel. • Noted that it had skilled members and increasing vessel capability, which may create future opportunities. • Stated that modelling identified a large stretch of coastline, including many culturally significant and	**(26)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(26)** Woodside stated it was open to working through these matters with EMAC and noted that real-time modelling at the time of a release would help identify likely recovery locations and support planning and live tracking. Woodside stated it would be guided by EMAC, supported the inclusion of cultural training in the quote, and was open to discussing vessel use as part of the proposal. In response to EMAC's queries, Woodside: • Stated that it would be guided by EMAC on standby arrangements and noted that modelling should provide some notice if losses occur and indicate when material may reach shore. • Shared proposed requirements, including PPE, equipment and induction needs. • Welcomed the suggestion that cultural training should be delivered for those undertaking the work and	**(26)** No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

sometimes inaccessible beaches, and that some areas should not be accessed without appropriate cultural authority. • Asked about timing considerations, including whether work would occur around the clock and whether workers would need to remain on standby in certain locations. • Stated it would be able to refine the proposal due to the additional information provided before and during the meeting, and that two or three review meetings during implementation should also be included.		invited EMAC to include it in its quote. • Stated it was open to working with EMAC on the use of vessels as part of the proposal; and noted that modelling would assist with identifying likely recovery locations and planning where Guardians may need to operate, and that mapping and modelling would support live tracking of the area covered. • Stated that only day work was expected and the shortest predicted shoreline arrival in the modelling was around five days, which should provide some lead time to plan resourcing in an event. • Welcomed EMAC's approach to review meetings and looked forward to continuing discussions and working together.	
(27) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about Marine Species, Cultural Values and Sea Country, EMAC emphasised its role as cultural authority with on-Country expertise and the importance of being involved in any response activities affecting Sea Country. EMAC explained that while companies may focus on project risk, community carries legacy risk and has cultural obligations and law to look after Sea Country.	**(27)** Woodside acknowledges EMAC as the cultural authority and respects EMAC's cultural obligations and values, and its feedback when consulting on EPs.	**(27)** Woodside acknowledged this feedback and committed to continuing engagement with EMAC, as the cultural authority for the area.	**(27)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(28) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about Marine Fauna, Cultural Values and Sea Country, EMAC: • Asked if MFOs would be on board. • Asked whether Guardian Program proposal/arrangements could include opportunities for EMAC members to take up spotting roles if capacity allowed. • Enquired if Woodside could share the MFO limitations so those constraints could be considered in the Guardian Program proposal • Asked whether live data could be shared relating marine fauna sightings, regardless of whether an MFO contract was awarded to EMAC.	**(28)** Woodside has provided the requested information to EMAC.	**(28)** Woodside confirmed that multiple MFOs would be on board and confirmed that EMAC Guardians were being considered for MFO roles, noting there were some limitations, but reiterated its intention to continue working through options with EMAC. Woodside noted that the limitations related to the vessel operator that engages MFOs, so training and engagement requirements would need to be worked through. Woodside also confirmed that live information about marine fauna sightings could be shared with EMAC. Woodside stated it will share information on any MFO limitations to assist EMAC in refining its Guardian Program proposal. On 21 May 2026, Woodside advised EMAC that the cultural values it understands are relevant to EMAC had been uploaded to a secure online portal and invited EMAC to review and suggest any changes.	**(28)** Woodside has detailed the inclusion of MFOs in Sections 6.8 and 7.2.6 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.
(29) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, Woodside shared a list of cultural values it understands are relevant to EMAC. EMAC:	**(29)** Woodside had identified a list of cultural values it understands are relevant to EMAC through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(29)** Woodside stated it was committed to re-sharing the list of cultural values it understands are relevant to EMAC and requested that EMAC review and	**(29)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values. Whale migration has been included in Section 4.6 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Noted that May is the seasonal migration of eels, a culturally significant species, and described a transitional period of approximately six months, with adult eels moving at depth and surfacing at night. • Stated it had a list of culturally significant species and raised biosecurity concerns. • Mentioned specific species such as bats, orcas and seals.	Woodside notes this additional contextual information alongside the already identified cultural values it has shared with EMAC.	provide feedback so the values could be accurately reflected in EPs. On 21 May 2026, Woodside provided a list of the cultural values it understands are relevant to EMAC that it had identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	Controls have been adopted where appropriate in Sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(30) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, EMAC noted it had a strong relationship with Beach Patrol and asked how Beach Patrol could play a role in the guardian program. EMAC also noted that Beach Patrol had already been proposed by EMAC in an earlier meeting as having an advisory role in the guardian program proposal.	**(30)** In a pre-consultation meeting with EMAC on 26 March 2026, the inclusion of Beach Patrol was raised, specifically relating to EMAC's guardian program proposal. Woodside is supportive of the arrangement being included in EMAC's proposal.	**(30)** Comment noted by Woodside.	**(30)** No additional controls or measures required.
(31) On 19 May 2026, at a consultation meeting, EMAC commented that the meeting provided a more detailed and useful exchange than previous engagements, appreciated the information provided and indicated that it was now better placed to refine its guardian program proposal. EMAC also requested additional information and data to support the development of a guardian program proposal.	**(31)** Woodside values the positive feedback and always looks to strengthen its information sharing with a continued dialogue with EMAC.	**(31)** Woodside confirmed it would continue dialogue with EMAC, share requested materials, support further discussion on reporting, cultural values, MFO limitations and guardian arrangements, and remain available for future meetings on-Country. Woodside also confirmed its commitment to the provision of additional information via an online portal, which had been updated with the	**(31)** No additional measures or actions required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		information requested by EMAC in the March 2026 meeting. Woodside requested EMAC confirm if there were any issues accessing the portal, and confirm if there were any additional EMAC representatives that required access.	
(32) As at 29 June 2026, EMAC stated that it did not have any feedback regarding the proposed activity. However, EMAC would like access to the EP as soon as the document can be shared.	**(32)** Woodside is unable to share a version of the EP while it is still being drafted. NOPSEMA will publish the EP on its website after Woodside submits the EP for assessment. When the EP is publicly available online, Woodside will provide the online link to EMAC.	**(32)** On 30 June 2026, Woodside emailed EMAC confirming EMAC's position regarding feedback on the EP, and confirmed it would contact EMAC when a copy of the EP can be shared.	**(32)** No further action required.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of feedback about the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	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 7.8 of the 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 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:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website.
- Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information,* and contact details.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Confirmation of the purpose of consultation, what was being sought by Woodside through consultation including understanding the nature of their 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.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside provided additional time by extending consultation to 30 June so EMAC could develop its guardian program proposal
- Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026:
  - 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 members as well as the Board.
  - Asked to advise how the group would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- Woodside offered to meet on a number of occasions and met on 21 May 2026 to discuss the proposed activity and a guardian program proposal.
- Throughout the consultation period, Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period. This included multiple emails, phone calls and meetings.

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 six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.
- Outcomes from in-person meetings on 26 March and 19 May 2026, at which EMAC provided feedback and raised questions.
- 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 EMAC at in-person meetings or by follow-up emails.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with EMAC because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

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 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.3 Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)

GLaWAC is the representative body as both the Prescribed Body Corporate under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and the Registered Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic). GLaWAC represents the Gunaikurnai 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.

In May 2025, Woodside emailed GLaWAC about the unplanned release of plastic saddle clamps in early the same year, resulting in the suspension of decommissioning activities of the Minerva Field.

Woodside made a commitment to keep GLaWAC up to date with the progress of the revised EPs relating to the decommissioning of the Minerva Field pipeline via emails on 16 May and 17 October 2025.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May April 2026, Woodside emailed GLaWAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.
  - **(1, 2)** Information on the cultural values related to the group that Woodside considers relevant to the activity.
  - **(1, 2)** A request from Woodside that the group confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding its cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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 the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 27 May 2026, Woodside emailed GLaWAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report B, reference 1.3.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent on 11 May 2026, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet and listed cultural values previously noted by Woodside.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of the EP closes on 12 June 2026.
  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face to face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - 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.
- On 26 August 2026, Woodside met in-person with GLaWAC to consult on an EP not related to the proposed activity, where new cultural values were raised by GLaWAC **(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)** and noted by Woodside **(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)** (SI Report B, reference 1.3.2).
- On 20 October 2026, Woodside emailed GLaWAC about an unrelated activity and provided an updated list of GLaWAC's cultural values **(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)** (SI Report B, reference 1.3.3).

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 Response	Inclusion in Environment Plan
(1) Cultural Values: • Connection to coastal and marine parts of Country. On 26 August 2026, at an EP consultation meeting not related to the proposed activity, GLaWAC expanded on the previously identified cultural values to include: • Cultural and spiritual connection to Sea Country • Land and waterways are central to continuing cultural connections and stories • Protection of coastal cultural values	**(1)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature). This value has been identified through Woodside's in-person consultation with GLaWAC when consulting on future EPs.	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited GLaWAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). GLaWAC did not request changes. On 26 August 2026, Woodside noted the additional cultural values at the in-person consultation meeting. On 20 October 2026, as part of initial consultation with GLaWAC about an unrelated activity, Woodside sent GLaWAC an updated list of cultural values that accurately reflected the TO group's cultural values.	**(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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Offshore and coastal environments contribute to Gunaikurnai cultural identity and remain part of Gunaikurnai Country, responsibilities and aspirations. Including an inherent responsibility to look after Country, to heal the damage of the past and protect it for future generations • Values and heritage exist even when you can't see them – even if they are under water • Caring for Sea Country includes the sea, seabed and below the seabed • Healthy Sea Country leads to healthy marine environment and healthy Mob • Importance of entire marine environment (lakes and sea) as interconnected ecosystem.			
(2) Feature: • Terrestrial and marine resources of Sea Country. On 26 August 2026, at an EP consultation meeting not related to the proposed activity, GLaWAC supported the cultural value stating that ~10,000 years ago (sea levels estimated to be approx.120 meters lower than they are today) the now marine areas off the Gippsland coast including around Yiruk (Wilsons Promontory) were terrestrial habitats forming the Bass	**(2)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature). This value has been identified through Woodside's in-person consultation with GLaWAC when consulting on future EPs.	**(2)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited GLaWAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.3). GLaWAC did not request changes. On 26 August 2026, Woodside noted the support of the cultural value at the in-person consultation meeting. On 20 October 2026, as part of initial consultation with GLaWAC about an unrelated activity, Woodside sent GLaWAC an updated list of cultural values that	**(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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Strait Land Bridge, inhabited by ancestors.		accurately reflected the TO group's cultural values.	
(3) On 26 August 2026, at a consultation meeting not related to the proposed activity, the following cultural values were raised by GLaWAC: • Terrestrial species – – Pelican (Borun) – Musk duck (Tuk) – Emu wren (Yeerung) – Superb fairy wren (Djeetgun). • Marine species – oysters – abalone – periwinkles – Whales – Eels – Great white sharks – Seals.	**(3)** These values have been identified through Woodside's in-person consultation with GLaWAC. This value has been identified through Woodside's in-person consultation with GLaWAC when consulting on future EPs.	**(3)** On 26 August 2026, Woodside noted the support of the cultural value at the in-person consultation meeting. On 20 October 2026, as part of initial consultation with GLaWAC about an unrelated activity, Woodside sent GLaWAC an updated list of cultural values that accurately reflected the TO group's cultural values.	**(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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(4) On 26 August 2026, at a consultation meeting not related to the proposed activity, the following cultural values were raised by GLaWAC: • Gunaikurnai are oral history tellers • Cultural obligation associated with the 25 ancestor groups and stories relating to land and sea.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature). This value has been identified through Woodside's in-person consultation with GLaWAC when consulting on future EPs.	**(4)** On 26 August 2026, Woodside noted the support of the cultural values at the in-person consultation meeting. On 20 October 2026, as part of initial consultation with GLaWAC about an unrelated activity, Woodside sent GLaWAC an updated list of cultural values that accurately reflected the TO group's cultural values.	**(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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(5)	**(5)**	**(5)**	**(5)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

On 26 August 2026, at a consultation meeting not related to the proposed activity, the following cultural interets were raised by GLaWAC: • Desire to improve understanding of offshore environments, species and cultural values through research. • Economic participation and partnership opportunities are important considerations for all work undertaken on Gunaikurnai Country. • Traditional Owners value direct access to environmental datasets and monitoring results to grow knowledge and care for country.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature). This value has been identified through Woodside's in-person consultation with GLaWAC when consulting on future EPs.	On 26 August 2026, Woodside noted the support of the cultural interests at the in-person consultation meeting. On 20 October 2026, as part of initial consultation with GLaWAC about an unrelated activity, Woodside sent GLaWAC an updated list of cultural values that accurately reflected the TO group's cultural values.	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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
No feedback, objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity for this EP received despite follow-up. In previous consultation for this activity, GLaWAC advised that should an unplanned impact occur in the EMBA, GLaWAC would like to be consulted at that time.	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 7.8 of the EP).	Woodside has updated Section 7.10 Ongoing Consultation to identify the requirement for further consultation with GLaWAC should an unplanned event occur. Existing controls considered sufficient, as described in Section 7.12 and the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan described in Appendix H includes requirements to notify relevant cultural authorities whose interests may be affected in the event of a hydrocarbon release. 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 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:			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website.
- Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *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 their 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.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026:
  - 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 members as well as the Board.
  - Asked to advise how the group would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- Woodside offered to meet on a number of occasions.
- Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 was provided during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values, but the group has done so in consultation for other activities or via desktop analysis of publicly available literature. Woodside has incorporated the groups interests and cultural values in Section 4.9.
- During the past six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.

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 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.4 Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC)

GMTOAC is the representative body as both the Prescribed Body Corporate under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and the Registered Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic). GMTOAC represents the Gunditjmara 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.

There was substantial engagement between Woodside and GMTOAC over an extended period relating to the previous Minerva decommissioning EPs, including direct meetings, written correspondence, specialist attendance, responses to questions and offers of support for further advice and consultation planning. GMTOAC's key substantive concerns related to the cultural significance of Gunditjmara Sea Country and potential environmental, cultural and cumulative impacts. However, the central issue was whether Woodside's engagement met the consultation requirements under the Environment Regulations. Woodside maintains that it has met those requirements and will continue to receive and consider feedback from GMTOAC,

In May 2025, Woodside emailed GMTOAC about the unplanned release of plastic saddle clamps in early the same year, resulting in the suspension of decommissioning activities of the Minerva Field. Woodside offered to meet GMTOAC in-person on Country. Woodside records that GMTOAC did not respond or did not wish to meet.

Woodside made a commitment to keep GMTOAC up to date with the progress of the revised EPs relating to the decommissioning of the Minerva Field pipeline via emails on 16 May and 17 October 2025.

Engagement prior to formal consultation commencing for this EP:

- On 6 March 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC an update on Woodside's Minerva Field decommissioning activities, noting an unplanned event in 2025 involving plastic saddle clamps (SI Report B, reference 1.4.1). Woodside informed GMTOAC that it is developing two new EPs (for the Commonwealth and State regulators) with formal consultation planned for May 2026. Woodside also stated that it planned to be in Victoria in late March 2026, and welcomed the opportunity to meet with GMTOAC to discuss the possibility of establishing an Indigenous-led ranger program to monitor the coastline and beaches in the GMTOAC native title area during the Minerva decommissioning activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Between 12 – 14 March 2026, Woodside telephoned GMTOAC and left voicemail messages, including details about why Woodside was contacting GMTOAC (as per the email sent on 6 March 2026) and advising that Woodside would be in contact with GMTOAC at a later date (SI Report B, reference 21.4.2 – 1.4.3, 1.4.8).
- On 14 April 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC, in follow-up to its previous email and telephone calls requesting the opportunity to meet with GMTOAC to discuss the possibility of establishing an agreement between Woodside and GMTOAC about the monitoring of the coastline and beaches in the GMTOAC native title area during the Minerva decommissioning activities (SI Report, reference 1.4.4, 1.4.8). The agreement would focus on an Indigenous-led ranger monitoring program with GMTOAC's Budj Bim Rangers. Woodside stated it would be in Warrnambool on 19 May 2026 and was available to meet with GMTOAC around that time.
- On 16 April 2026, GMTOAC emailed Woodside, thanking Woodside for contacting the organisation and stating it would be interested to hear more about the ranger monitoring program and how GMTOAC can be involved (SI Report B, reference 1.4.5). GMTOAC suggested Woodside visit the organisation when in Warrnambool or GMTOAC visit Woodside to discuss the opportunity.
- On 16 April 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC stating that Woodside could meet in-person with GMTOAC on 19 or 20 May 2026, whichever date suited GMTOAC (SI Report B, reference 1.4.6).
- On 21 April 2026, following a telephone call, Woodside emailed GMTOAC suggesting that Woodside could meet with GMTOAC in Heywood on 20 May 2026, and requested GMTOAC to confirm the meeting date so that travel arrangements could be made (SI Report B, reference 1.4.7 – 1.4.8). Woodside did not receive a response.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.4). 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.
  - **(1)** Information on the cultural values related to the group that Woodside considers relevant to the activity.
  - **(1)** A request from Woodside that the group 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 the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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 the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.
- On 27 May 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report, reference 1.4.9). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent on 11 May 2026, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet and listed cultural values previously noted by Woodside.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of the EP closes on 12 June 2026.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face to face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - 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.
- On 29 May 2026, GMTOAC emailed Woodside requesting a time and date to meet online to discuss the proposed activities and related EPs, as well as to discuss a proposed ranger program (SI Report B, reference 1.4.10). GMTOAC provided a list of times and dates to meet, and requested Woodside inform GMTOAC of its preference.
- On 1 June 2026, Woodside telephoned GMTOAC twice, and on both occasions left a message requesting GMTOAC telephone Woodside (SI Report B, reference 1.4.11).
- On 2 June 2026, GMTOAC emailed Woodside requesting availability so that a meeting could be confirmed (SI Report B, reference 1.4.12).
- On 2 June 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC thanking it for the previous email and interest in Woodside's offer to meet to discuss EP activities and a proposed ranger program (SI Report B, reference 1.4.13). Woodside also stated the value in meeting in-person to discuss the EPs in more detail and about how working alongside GMTOAC's rangers could look like in practice. Woodside offered to meet in-person the week beginning of 15 June 2026 and that it was also open to an online meeting – as well as extending the consultation period to allow for an in-person meeting with GMTOAC to be scheduled and confirmed.
- On 3 June 2026, GMTOAC emailed Woodside confirming an in-person meeting on 16 June 2026 at 1pm on GMTOAC Country (SI Report B, reference 1.4.14).
- On 3 June 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC and confirmed the 16 June 2026 meeting, and that Woodside would provide financial assistance to support participation in consultation (SI Report B, reference 1.4.15).
- On 16 June 2026, Woodside met in-person with GMTOAC in Victoria (SI Report B, reference 1.4.16). The meeting focused on Woodside rebuilding engagement with GMTOAC following the unplanned release of saddle clamps in 2025 relating to Minerva decommissioning activities (Campaign 1), consulting on the proposed activity and new EPs, and discussing the opportunity for a GMTOAC-led ranger program to monitor the shoreline and beaches during the proposed decommissioning timeframe. A summary of the meeting is outlined below:
  - Introduction and project overview
    - Woodside provided an update on Campaign 1 and Campaign 2 decommissioning activities, including proposed timing, scope, Operational Area and relevant environmental considerations, discussed the updated EMBA and explained that the modelling included hydrocarbon and saddle-release scenarios.
    - GMTOAC raised a question **(2),** and Woodside responded **(2)**.
  - Plastic release management and adaptive management framework
    - Woodside outlined the lessons from Campaign 1 relating to saddle clamp release and recovery, the proposed Campaign 2 decommissioning activities including deburial, cutting and recovery works, and the monitoring and counting of recovered clamp components.
    - Woodside presented research undertaken to help make decisions on the best approach and the controls proposed for Campaign 2.
    - Woodside explained the Adaptive Management Framework and how it would be implemented during recovery activities.
    - GMTOAC asked detailed questions **(3)**, and Woodside responded **(3)**.
  - Remaining infrastructure and recovery activities

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - Woodside outlined remaining infrastructure, including pipeline, concrete mattresses and potential recovery constraints for some buried mattresses in Commonwealth waters.
  - GMTOAC asked a question **(4)**, and Woodside responded **(4)**.
- Ranger Program Proposal
  - Woodside presented a proposed ranger program and sought feedback on what an effective program would look like from GMTOAC's perspective.
  - Woodside advised that GMTOAC was being approached as the cultural authority for the area and noted that similar discussions had also been undertaken with EMAC.
  - GMTOAC raised a request **(5)**, with Woodside providing a response and commitment **(5)**.
- Cultural Values and Consultation Process
  - Woodside presented the cultural values that it understands are relevant to GMTOAC and are currently identified for consideration in the EP and invited feedback, corrections and additional information.
  - Woodside advised that some cultural values had been informed by previous consultation undertaken with GMTOAC.
  - Woodside discussed the consultation timeframes, the ability to review changes to the EP, and how further cultural information could be incorporated.
  - GMTOAC raised questions **(6)**, with Woodside providing responses **(6)**.
- Woodside also:
  - Invited attendees to raise any further questions or matters for discussion.
  - Reminded GMTOAC that further project information remains available through the consultation materials previously provided, including information sheets, emails and the Woodside website
  - Woodside confirmed it was extending the consultation period for GMTOAC to 30 June 2026.
  - Reiterated its interest in working collaboratively with GMTOAC on the proposed ranger program and advised that any future approach would be guided by GMTOAC's feedback and preferences regarding how the opportunity should progress.

- On 1 July 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC, acknowledging the meeting on 16 June 2026 and following up on agreed-to action items **(1, 5, 6)** (SI Report B, reference 1.4.17). Woodside also reminded GMTOAC that:
  - Formal consultation had been extended to 30 June 2026, however if more time was required, this could be accommodated.
  - Feedback from consultation will be incorporated into the EPs and submitted to regulators.
  - Ongoing discussions about potential ranger opportunities would continue beyond the formal EP consultation period.
- On 2 July 2026, GMTOAC emailed Woodside thanking it for the opportunity to meet on 16 June 2026 and providing additional information (SI Report B, reference 1.4.18). GMTOAC informed Woodside that it was not in a position to provide feedback on its cultural values **(1, 6)**, as the information would need to be submitted to the appropriate Gunditjmara decision-making process. GMTOAC also stated it would review the ranger program proposal to determine if it was an initiative GMTOAC wished to progress **(5)** and acknowledged that discussions regarding the program will continue beyond EP consultation.
- On 17 August 2026, Woodside emailed GMTOAC thanking it for the previous email and update **(1, 5, 6)** – with Woodside reaffirming it was keen to hear GMTOAC's thoughts on the ranger program proposal and querying if GMTOAC had any further questions or needed additional information – as well confirming Woodside's availability for a follow-up in-person meeting with GMTOAC if required (SI Report B, reference 1.4.19).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- On 17 September 2026, Woodside telephoned GMTOAC to follow-up on the progress of the ranger program proposal (SI Report B, reference 1.4.20). Woodside left a detailed voicemail message.
- On 23 September 2026, Woodside and GMTOAC exchanged emails, as well as Woodside telephoning GMTOAC and leaving a message, regarding the proposed ranger program (SI Report B, reference 1.4.21 – 1.4.23).
- On 15 October 2026, Woodside telephoned GMTOAC, leaving a message stating that Woodside would be in that area of Victoria on the 3 – 4 November 2026, if GMTOAC would like to meet in-person (SI Report B, reference 1.4.24). To date, GMTOAC has not responded to Woodside's offer to meet.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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: • The waters are significant breeding grounds and habitats for culturally significant species to the Gunditjmara people and also hold intangible heritage as well as submerged tangible heritage for our community. • Ancestral creation beings revealing themselves in the landscape: erupting volcanoes; tsunamis; mountains forming; Sea Country creeping up onto the land. • The spiritscape associated with the Gundjitmara Dreaming spirits extends into Portland Bay up to Deen Maar Island (Lady Julia Percy Island). • Yambuk and Deen Maar are spiritually significant places. • Fishing at Port Fairy. • Cultural obligations to Country, ceremony, learnings/Lore, language and relationships, intergenerational sharing of knowledge. • Nyamat Mirring (Sea Country) holds Dreamings, knowledge and power.	**(1)** These values have been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature). GMTOAC also provided a detailed list of its cultural values via legal representatives during the previous consultation on the Minerva decommissioning activity (Campaign 1).	**(1)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited GMTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.4). On 16 June 2026, Woodside advised GMTOAC that some information relating to cultural values had been provided through previous consultation with GMTOAC. Woodside agreed to send the Cultural Values (Appendix A) table including the sources of information **(6)**. On 1 July 2026, Woodside provided a list of GMTOAC's cultural values Woodside has collated through consultation or publicly available literature **(6)**. On 2 July 2026, GMTOAC informed Woodside that it was not in a position to provide feedback on the cultural values, as the information would need to submit to the appropriate Gunditjmara decision-making process **(6).**	**(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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Sea, caves, estuaries, reefs, islands, dunes and wetlands hold stories. • Deen Maar holds deep spiritual significance. • Gunditjmara are intertwined with tangible and intangible aspects. • Access to Sea Country for practicing culture. • Kooyang (eels) are culturally significant and are a resource. • Sea Country knowledge is living and shared. • Gunditjmara have a circular spiritual connection to Mirring [Country] and are the voice for Mirring. • Gunditjmara Mirring (Country) is a complex, connected landscape incorporating four Mirring; Wooroowarook Mirring (Forest Country), Bocara Wooroowarook Mirring (River Forest Country), Tungatt Mirring (Stone Country) and Nyamat Mirring (Sea Country), each with their own unique values, stories and ecological systems connected to the Gunditjmara. Cultural value – Deen Maar Island (also known as Lady Julia Percy Island): • The island and its surrounds hold deep spiritual significance to Gunditjmara people • Is a culturally significant site and special place to Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Is where the Gunditjmara believe the spirits of their dead travel to wait to be reborn. Cultural value – Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites: • Koontapool Woorrkngan Yakeen (Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites), are in coastal bay areas from Port Campbell to Portland, including Warrnambool • These places on Gunditjmara Country are known resting and feeding sites for mothers and calves and are directly related to Gunditjmara Neeyn (midwives), explaining why Gunditjmara is a Matrilineal Nation. Features: • Kooyang (short-finned eel) [Anguilla australis] migrate out of the Budj Bim World Heritage Area in Gunditjmara Country through the Otway Basin, up to the Coral Sea • Kooyang hold an incredibly important place in the culture of Gunditjmara people and are central to the functioning of the Budj Bim World Heritage Area – one of the oldest aquaculture systems in the world. • Karntubul (whales) found in Gunditjmara Sea Country hold deep cultural significance to our people, featuring in Dreaming stories, ceremony, song and dance traditions of the Gunditjmara.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• The Bonney Upwelling is a dominant ecological feature of Gunditjmara Sea Country, creating vital feeding grounds for culturally significant species • It is extremely important for marine and coastal ecosystems within Gunditjmara Sea Country. • The Budj Bim lava flow, recognised as an attribute contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Budj Bim World Heritage Site extends into Portland Bay. • Flint stone from rocky shores • Sites of significance - shell middens, meeting places. • Sandy beaches • Intertidal reefs. • Koorn Moorn (seals) feature in song and dance and are used as a resource • Karntubul (whales) feature in stories, ceremony, song and dance Whale dreaming stories connect Aboriginal groups all along the Australian coast. • The Bonney Upwelling supports culturally significant species. • The Nyamat Mirring Indigenous Protected Area [currently under consultation] including sea and submerged lands. • 'The Gunditjmara are the first peoples for Mirring … located in far south-western Victoria, bordered by			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Bocara (the Glenelg River) in the west, the Wannon River to the north and the Hopkins River in the east, and extends out to sea' • 'Gunditjmara Mirring encompasses volcanic plains, coastline, Nyamat Mirring, limestone caves, forests and rivers. Nyamat Mirring is connected to the rest of Gunditjmara Mirring as part of a continuous, connected landscape'. Features: • Possible submerged fish traps. Cultural values: • Creation stories and Songlines • Spirit • Ceremonial sites • Cultural material (tangible, archaeological) • Landscape and seascape • Features • Sitelines • Living and camping places • Resource places • Water above and below the ground including Nyamat Mirring and Sky Mirring • Soils and rocks • Animals and plants • Fungi and algae (and other biota at all stages of life) • Ecological systems			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Relationships • Family stories • Pathways and trade routes • Historical events and periods • Cultural practices. Feature – Sea country resources including: • Fish • Coastal vegetation • Shellfish (turbos, pipis, abalone, limpets, mussel, elephant snail) • Crustaceans (crayfish/lobster, crabs) • Birds (magpie geese, Cape Barren geese, mutton bird/short-tailed shearwater). • Blackfish – freshwater fish. • Tupong – freshwater & estuarine fish. • Short Finned Eel (kooyang).			
(2) On 16 June 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about the project overview, GMTOAC asked if the Campaign 1 EMBA had considered plastic release.	**(2)** Woodside has provided the requested information to GMTOAC.	**(2)** Woodside stated that the Campaign 1 EMBA had not considered a plastics release. The Campaign 2 EMBA is based on additional modelling undertaken since Campaign 1, and considers hydrocarbon and plastic-release scenarios.	**(2)** The EMBA is described in Section 4.1 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.
(3) On 16 June 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented	**(3)**	**(3)** Woodside advised that clamps will be inspected and counted both before	**(3)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

information about the plastic release management and the adaptive management framework, GMTOAC asked: • How Woodside would identify and quantify any material released during operations, including whether releases will be measured by weight. • How the 2% Tier 2 adaptive management threshold was derived. • Whether comparable clamp systems have been used by other proponents. • How Woodside would respond if unrecorded material is later found on the coastline. • What the expected sediment settlement timeframe is following disturbance.	Woodside has provided the requested information to GMTOAC.	recovery activities begin and again as they are brought onto the vessel, with any release event prompting a pause and review of controls as part of its Adaptive Management Framework. Monitoring will be supported by observers and modelling to help identify and assess any material released during operations. In relation to the Adaptive Management Framework, Woodside explained that while DEECA had suggested a 5% threshold of items being released, Campaign 1 recorded a loss rate of approximately 3.8%. Woodside therefore adopted a lower 2% trigger as a more conservative threshold to support adaptive management and provide an earlier point for review. Woodside noted that although other operators have similar clamp systems, this type of infrastructure has not previously been decommissioned, making Minerva a world-first activity. As a result, regulators are closely monitoring the project given the limited industry experience with this form of decommissioning. Woodside acknowledged that some material loss may not be detected immediately and that clamp components may already be degrading before recovery activities occur. Woodside also noted that sediment mobilisation during Campaign 1 reduced underwater visibility and made some releases difficult to observe, so Campaign 2 includes additional controls to improve	The proposed Adaptive Management Framework is set out in Section 7.2.7 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		visibility, support monitoring and counting processes, and allow sufficient time for sediment to settle before pipeline interaction activities proceed.	
(4) On 16 June 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about the remaining infrastructure and recovery activities, GMTOAC asked about the size of the concrete mattresses.	**(4)** Woodside has provided the requested information to GMTOAC.	**(4)** Woodside advised that the concrete mattresses are approximately 2 m by 2.5 m and that it is confident the mattresses located in State waters can be recovered. However, around ten mattresses in Commonwealth waters are estimated to be buried 1.5 m – 2 m below the seabed and may not be practicable to recover. If this occurs, Woodside would need to seek the necessary approvals to leave them in situ.	**(4)** An assessment, removal and recovery of mattresses is set out in Section 3.10 of the EP. No additional controls or measures required.
(5) On 16 June 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented information about the ranger program proposal, GMTOAC: • Requested a copy of the presentation slides regarding the ranger program proposal. • Asked if the rangers would have a role in responding to other incidents.	**(5)** Woodside has provided the requested information to GMTOAC.	**(5)** Woodside agreed to share the presentation slides relating to the ranger program proposal with GMTOAC. Woodside also advised that any future incident response would be assessed according to the specific circumstances. For significant releases, the response activities would have appropriate management plans. Woodside would also notify relevant cultural authorities, including GMTOAC. On 1 July 2026, Woodside shared information with GMTOAC about the ranger program proposal.	**(5)** No further action required.
(6) On 16 June 2026, at a consultation meeting, when Woodside presented	**(6)** As per **(1)**, Woodside has identified GMTOAC's cultural values through data	**(6)** Woodside confirmed the consultation period had been extended to 30 June 2026 and that feedback provided by this	**(6)** Woodside has updated Section 4.9 to record these interests and cultural values and assessed the potential

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

information about the cultural values and consultation process, GMTOAC: • Requested confirmation of the consultation closure date. • Stated that it may be difficult to complete a comprehensive assessment of cultural values in the timeframe while GMTOAC is undertaking other cultural heritage work. • Queried if the EP is largely unchanged from the previous version, aside from the additional consideration of clamp release, and requested if Woodside could provide a tracked-changes version to support review. • Asked whether the cultural values presented were sourced solely from desktop research.	collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature). Woodside has provided the requested information to GMTOAC.	date would be incorporated into the EPs ahead of their submission to regulators. Woodside explained the Management of Change process and how additional information could be incorporated if received after 30 June 2026. Woodside advised that the revised EPs are substantially similar but included additional information – and in a different format so it was not possible to provide a tracked-changes version. Regarding the list of cultural values Woodside understands are relevant to GMTOAC, Woodside advised some information had been provided through previous consultation with GMTOAC and agreed to resend the Cultural Values document. On 1 July 2026, Woodside provided a list of GMTOAC's cultural values Woodside has collated through consultation or publicly available literature via desktop research.	impacts on these and where appropriate included controls in Sections 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
While feedback has been received, there were no objections or claims.	Woodside has assessed the merits of feedback about the activity to which the EP relates, as required under Regulation 24.	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 7.8 of the 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 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:			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Sufficient Information

Sufficient information has been provided because:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website.
- Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *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 their 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.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside provided additional time by extending consultation to 30 June so GMTOAC could develop its ranger program proposal.
- Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026:
  - 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 members as well as the Board.
  - Asked to advise how the group would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- Woodside offered to meet on a number of occasions and met on 16 June 2026 to discuss the proposed activity and a ranger program proposal.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period. This included multiple emails, phone calls and an in-person meeting between Woodside and GMTOAC on 16 June 2026.

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 six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.
- Outcomes from an in-person meeting on 16 June 2026, at which GMTOAC provided feedback and raised questions.
- No feedback or information was provided during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values, but the group has done so in consultation for other activities or via desktop analysis of publicly available literature. Woodside has incorporated the groups interests and cultural values in Section 4.9.
- 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 GMTOAC at an in-person meeting or by follow-up emails.
  - Made no changes or inclusions to the EP as a result of consultation with GMTOAC because appropriate measures are already included in the EP.

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 7.8 of the EP).

4.12.5 Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC)

WTOAC is the representative body as both the Prescribed Body Corporate under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and the Registered Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic). WTOAC represents the Wadawurrung 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.

In May 2025, Woodside emailed WTOAC about the unplanned release of plastic saddle clamps in early the same year, resulting in the suspension of decommissioning activities of the Minerva Field.

Woodside made a commitment to keep WTOAC up to date with the progress of the revised EPs relating to the decommissioning of the Minerva Field pipeline via emails on 16 May and 17 October 2025.

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- **(1)** On 13 July 2023 and 14 February 2024, Woodside met with WTOAC to discuss the previously proposed activity, which resulted in WTOAC providing feedback. **(1)** Woodside provided responses at the meetings.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed WTOAC advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). The email included:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.
- **(2 - 7)** Information on the cultural values related to the group that Woodside considers relevant to the activity.
- **(2 - 7)** A request from Woodside that the group confirm if there were any changes or additional information regarding its cultural values that Woodside should consider in the preparation for this EP.
- A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
- A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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 the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 27 May 2026, Woodside emailed WTOAC a reminder about the proposed activity (SI Report, reference 1.5.1). The email included:
  - A reference to the original consultation email for this EP sent on 11 May 2026, which included a Summary Information Sheet and a link to the Consultation Information Sheet and listed cultural values previously noted by Woodside.
  - A reminder that consultation for the preparation of the EP closes on 12 June 2026.
  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face to face.
  - Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
  - 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.

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) During a virtual engagement on 13 July 2023 and 14 February 2024, WTOAC advised Woodside that they were looking at aquaculture activities, in an area that may be affected by an unplanned impact such as an oil spill.	**(1)** Woodside notes WTOAC's potential interest in aquaculture activities.	**(1)** The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan described in Appendix H includes requirements to notify relevant cultural authorities whose interests may be affected in the event of a hydrocarbon release.	**(1)** Existing controls considered sufficient, as described in Section 7.12 and Appendix H. No additional measures or controls are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(2) Cultural Value: • 'Bundjil and our ancestor spirits who continue to live in the land, water and sky'.	**(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 WTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). WTOAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(3) Feature: • Middens in bays or sand dunes.	**(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 WTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). WTOAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(4) Feature: • Crayfish, abalone, mussels, oysters, pipis and fish.	**(4)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(4)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited WTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). WTOAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(5) Feature: • Fish traps near tidal marine locations.	**(5)** This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(5)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited WTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). WTOAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(6)	**(6)**	**(6)**	**(6)**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Cultural Value: • Caring for Country aspirations including coastal Country and Sea Country.	This value has been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited WTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). WTOAC 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 of the EP.
(7) Features: • Sandy beaches • Coastal cliffs • Rocky reefs • Tidal areas • Kelp and seaweed forests • Seagrass • Rock lobster • Abalone • Seals • Whales • Dolphins • Fish • Oysters • Birds.	**(7)** These values have been identified through Woodside's data collection processes (consultation and reviews of publicly available literature).	**(7)** At the beginning of consultation for this EP, Woodside invited WTOAC to make changes or provide additional information about these cultural values (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.5). WTOAC did not request changes.	**(7)** 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 6.7, 6.8 and 6.11 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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional measures or controls are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
Woodside has discharged its obligations for consultation under regulation 25 of the Environmental Regulations and consultation 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: • On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website. • Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided: – A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *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 their 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. **Reasonable Period** A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because: • Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation. • Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups. • Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback. • Woodside's initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026: – 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

  - Offered for Woodside to speak with members as well as the Board.
  - Asked to advise how the group would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- Woodside offered to meet on a number of occasions.
- Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period.

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 was provided during consultation for this EP relating to cultural values, but the group has done so in consultation for other activities or via desktop analysis of publicly available literature. Woodside has incorporated the groups interests and cultural values in Section 4.9.
- During the past six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.

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 7.8 of the EP).

4.13 Native Title representative bodies

4.13.1 First Nation Legal & Research Services (FNLRS)

FNLRS is a native title service provider for Victorian Traditional Owner groups. FNLRS is not a Prescribed Body Corporate or Registered Native Title Body Corporate. It works with Traditional Owner groups seeking land justice outcomes in Victoria through formal recognition, with the assistance of community liaison officers, lawyers and researchers.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed FNLRS advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.2.6). 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 *Policy for Managing Gender-Restricted Information* and contact details.
  - A request for information on the group's preferred ways to engage with Woodside about the proposed activity, including the opportunity to meet face-to-face.
  - A request for feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Woodside's commitment to managing gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information.
- A request for the group to provide information about the proposed activity to other individuals as required.

- On 15 May 2026, FNLRS emailed Woodside and informed it would forward Woodside's email dated 11 May 2026 to relevant groups (SI Report B, reference 2.1.1).
- On 18 May 2026, Woodside emailed FNLRS acknowledging receipt of the previous email (SI Report B, reference 2.1.2). Woodside also provided FNLRS with a list of the Traditional Owners groups Woodside had contacted about the proposed activities and EPs, including the Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet – First Nations State Relations.

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, 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 7.8 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 Environmental Regulations and consultation 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:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside made the Consultation Information Sheet available on the Woodside website.
- Woodside provided information on 11 May 2026 when consultation commenced. Woodside provided:
  - A Summary Information Sheet developed specifically for Traditional Custodian groups and reviewed by a member of the Indigenous Affairs team. This sheet included an overview of the proposed activity, the location of the activity, the timing of the activity, a summary of 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 *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 their 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Reasonable Period

A reasonable period for consultation in the preparation of the EP has been provided because:

- Woodside commenced consultation on this EP on 11 May 2026 and requested feedback by 12 June 2026 for the purposes of preparation of the EP in line with Woodside's methodology of a 30-day period for consultation.
- Woodside has provided an opportunity to address and respond to feedback for more than six 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 the preferred method of consultation and has consulted in a way that Woodside understands is appropriate for Traditional Custodian groups.
- Woodside has made information on this EP publicly available for more than six months. This has included publishing advertisements in national, state and local newspapers including Indigenous newspapers, the Koori Mail (20 May 2026) and National Indigenous Times (26 May 2026) advising of the proposed activities and requesting comments or feedback.
- Woodside's initial email about this EP on 11 May 2026:
  - 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 members as well as the Board.
  - Asked to advise how the group would like Woodside to engage and whether further information is required.
- Woodside offered to meet on a number of occasions.
- Woodside has had direct contact lines during the consultation period.

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 six months, no objections or claims about the adverse impact of the activity to which this EP relates have been raised.

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 7.8 of the EP).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

5.1.1 South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA), Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA), Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA)

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- Between June 2023 and August 2023, SETFIA confirmed it represented SPFIA and SSIA. SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA requested and attended a meeting, and provided contextual information and documents, noting broader pressures from consultation demands across the industry. SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA advised it had no concerns with the proposed Minerva decommissioning activities. SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA advised that high volumes of regulator-driven consultation materials were not effective, requested that Woodside avoid direct consultation with individual permit holders due to low utility and delivery issues, and indicated no further briefings were required while raising concerns about the release of contact details and consultation burden on members.
- Between June 2023 and August 2023, Woodside arranged and attended a meeting with SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA, clarified aspects of the activity, and acknowledged SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA views on consultation, while proceeding with broader consultation by contacting Commonwealth fisheries and distributing consultation materials in line with regulatory expectations.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.22), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.9).

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 controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA are not a relevant persons under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for SETFIA, SPFIA and SSIA to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2 State commercial fisheries and peak representative bodies

5.2.1 Abalone Council Victoria (ACV)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.21), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 21 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ACV a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.1).
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent ACV a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.12).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While ACV 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 ACV to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.2.2 Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative 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 Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2.3 Representative State Abalone Fishery Groups: Abalone Victoria Central Zone (AVCZ), Western Abalone Divers' Association (WADA)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Abalone Victoria Central Zone (AVCZ), Western Abalone Divers' Association (WADA) (listed Representative State Abalone Fishery Groups) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Representative State Abalone Fishery Groups a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While the listed Representative State Abalone Fishery Groups are 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 the listed Representative State Abalone Fishery Groups to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2.4 Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.26), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.15).

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 controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania 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 Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2.5 Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.30), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent TRLC a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.11).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While TRLC 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 TRLC to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.2.6 Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed a Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative (Individual 1, SI Report A redactions table) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.25), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.14).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative 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 the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2.7 Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.31), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While the Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc 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 the Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.2.8 Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.27), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 controls or measures are required. Woodside has assessed the potential for interaction with State managed commercial fisheries in Section 4.10.1 of the EP.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		Change and Revision process (see Section 7.8 of the EP).	
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association 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 Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.3 Local government and elected parliamentary representatives, community groups or organisations

5.3.1 Borough of Queenscliffe

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Borough of Queenscliffe advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Borough of Queenscliffe a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Borough of Queenscliffe 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 Borough of Queenscliffe to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.3.2 Greater Geelong City Council

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In February 2024, Greater Geelong City Council responded to previous consultation on Minerva decommissioning activities. Greater Geelong City Council informed that the information had been discussed internally and shared with emergency management networks.
- In February 2024, Woodside thanked the City of Greater Geelong for its response and confirmed that feedback was welcome throughout the life of an EP.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Greater Geelong City Council advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Greater Geelong City Council a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While Greater Geelong City Council 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 Greater Geelong City Council to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.3.3 Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent OCEAN a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).			
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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While OCEAN 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 OCEAN to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

5.4 Other non-government groups or organisations (NGOs) or individuals

5.4.1 Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community'*.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).
- In May 2026, Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) responded to a geotargeted Facebook ad for this EP and in a comment (SI Report A, reference 13.1) raised **(1)**.
- On 12 June 2026, Woodside responded via email (SI Report A, reference 13.2), thanking Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) for its comment and responding to **(1)**.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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) Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) noted, on Facebook, its interest in Woodside's activities, querying when Woodside planned to conduct an information session in the Torquay area in Victoria.	**(1)** Woodside notes Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) interest in its activities and has extended the deadline for feedback for this EP for Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast). Woodside is not currently planning further in-person community sessions in Victoria, including in Torquay.	**(1)** Woodside informed that Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) had received consultation information for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs which included an invitation to drop-in community sessions in Port Campbell, Peterborough and Warrnambool, and noted that Woodside is not currently planning any in-person community sessions in Torquay. Woodside welcomed feedback from Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) and extended the deadline for feedback. Woodside further shared a link to its webpage, noting that Consultation Information Sheets for EPs currently open for consultation were available.	**(1)** No additional controls or measures 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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete
While Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) 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 Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast) to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.4.2 NGOs: Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter, Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Environment Victoria, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, OceanWatch, Sea Shepherd, Viridien (formerly CGG)

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter, Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Environment Victoria, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, OceanWatch, Sea Shepherd, Viridien (formerly CGG) (listed NGOs) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed NGOs a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While the listed NGOs are not a relevant persons under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for the listed NGOs to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.4.3 Otway Water

Historical consultation feedback for previous Minerva EPs:

- In February 2026, Otway Water requested data on cones of depression for Minerva wells from the Minerva P&A EP, as well as info surrounding Minerva production well water discharge, well pressure upon production start and at production conclusion, and amount of gas extracted.
- In March 2026, Woodside responded, explaining that Minerva ceased production in 2019 under BHP Petroleum. Woodside did not assume ownership of the field until the BHP-Woodside merger took effect on 1 June 2022. Woodside noted that historical production-phase information could not be released, but confirmed that produced water was treated at the Minerva Gas Plant and discharged offshore via the approved Port Campbell outfall. Woodside advised that publicly available well information might be available through NOPIMS. Woodside finally noted that since taking ownership, it has completed decommissioning activities under accepted Environment Plans, and all Minerva wells had been permanently plugged and abandoned with regulator acceptance.

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Otway Water advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Otway Water a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Otway Water 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 Otway Water to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5.5 Research institutes and local conservation groups or organisations

5.5.1 Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 12 May 2026, Woodside emailed Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.29), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences 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 Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.5.2 Research Groups and Organisations: Australian Right Whale Research Program, Blue Whale Study, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Fisheries Research and Development Corporation

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed the Australian Right Whale Research Program, Blue Whale Study, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), and Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (listed Research Groups and Organisations) advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

reference 6.1.15), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.

- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent the listed Research Groups and Organisations a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.

Summary Report – Consultation Complete

While the listed Research Groups and Organisations are not a relevant persons under regulation 25 of the Environment Regulations, Woodside considers it has still provided sufficient information and a reasonable period outside of regulatory requirements for the listed Research Groups and Organisations to provide feedback during the consultation process.

5.5.3 Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia

Summary of information provided and record of consultation for this EP:

- On 11 May 2026, Woodside emailed Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia advising of the proposed activity (Record of Consultation, reference 6.1.8), provided a Consultation Information Sheet for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, and included a link to NOPSEMA's brochure '*Consultation on offshore petroleum environment plans: Information for the community*'.
- On 27 May 2026, as no response had been received, Woodside proactively sent Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia a follow-up email (Record of Consultation, reference 6.3.2).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 7.8 of the EP).	No additional controls or measures are required.
Summary Report – Consultation Complete			
While Whale and Dolphin Conservation 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 Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia to provide feedback during the consultation process.			

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6. RECORD OF CONSULTATION

6.1 Initial consultation

6.1.1 Consultation Information Sheet

Woodside Energy

Consultation Information Sheet
May 2026

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Environment Plan

Otway Basin, South East Australia

Introduction

Woodside Energy is planning to recommence subsea decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd), located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field is approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This Consultation Information Sheet outlines the proposed activities under the revised Environment Plan (EP) for the Commonwealth waters component of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management project. It provides an overview of the activities, potential environmental impacts and risks, and the measures proposed to manage them.

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 provide feedback on our proposed activity, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

Woodside consults relevant persons when developing an 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 confirm the proposed activity is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and of an acceptable level.

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and consider your functions, interests or activities may be impacted by the activities under this EP, we would like your feedback by **12 June 2026**.

A summary of the activity and location is found in **Tables 1** and **2**.

feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Overview

Activity overview

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

Location

Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.

Water depth

- ~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters

Timing and duration

- The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the EPs, **between September 2027 and end of April 2028**, outside the peak whale season.
- The works are planned to be **completed no later than 30 April 2028**, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879.
- The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.

Joint Venture

Woodside is the Operator of Minerva field on behalf of the Joint Venture Partners. The participants to the Joint Venture are Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd and Amplitude Energy Pty Ltd.

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 Indigenous Peoples and communities around the world.

1 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Environment Plan | May 2026

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Overview of the decommissioning of the Minerva Field

The Minerva field ceased production in September 2019. Following cessation of production, the wells were suspended and the subsea system was preserved for decommissioning. A vessel-based campaign was conducted in Q1 2021 to disconnect flowlines from wells and install barrier plugs.

During 2025, wells were plugged and abandoned, and associated well infrastructure was removed in accordance with the accepted Minerva Plug and Abandonment (P&A) EP.

In the same year, the initial phase of the Minerva pipeline recovery proceeded in accordance with the accepted Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs. The activity involved deburial and cutting the pipeline bundle into sections on the seabed and subsequent recovery to the project vessel.

To date, a total of ~1,671 tonnes of infrastructure have been removed from the Minerva Field. Of the material recovered from the Minerva field, Woodside has a recycling target of >90% by weight.

In 2025, during decommissioning activities, an unplanned event occurred when saddle clamp materials were dislodged into the marine environment. The saddle clamps were used to bundle components of the pipeline and were not exposed to hydrocarbons. State and Commonwealth regulators were notified and pipeline recovery activities were suspended pending revision of the accepted EPs. At the time when the activity was suspended, 4.5 km of the 10 km of pipeline had been recovered.

Prior to the suspension of activities and in subsequent months, Woodside engaged a specialist environmental contractor to conduct beach surveys and collect saddle clamps across the region, as appropriate.

To complete the recovery of the remaining ~5.5km of pipeline, two revised EPs are being developed using revised methodologies and controls designed and assessed to reduce the likelihood of saddle clamp components being released to the marine environment. Woodside assessed a range of alternative deburial, cutting, recovery and containment options evaluated against safety, technical feasibility and potential environmental impacts.

The revised EPs propose the use of engineering controls, including field joint cutting and a modified pipeline recovery tool, to support pipeline deburial and recovery.

Secondary containment and strengthened procedural controls have been proposed, where appropriate, offering a practicable approach to managing environmental and safety risks. Woodside has proposed improved operational oversight including stop work triggers, increasing real-time monitoring, implementing rigorous debris verification processes, and broadening shoreline surveillance. Collectively, these measures are intended to support timely escalation and enhance environmental controls throughout the activity.

Decommissioning Campaigns Overview

Campaign 1:

Under the accepted Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs and Minerva P&A EP, Woodside has:

- Completed P&A of wells
- Completed removal of subsea structures
- Completed retrieval of gravity-based anchors from P&A activities
- Partially removed pipeline bundle (4.50 km recovered)

Campaign 2:

Under new Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth and State) EPs Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses in State and Commonwealth waters

Figure 1 illustrates the progress of the decommissioning activities as of May 2026.

The revised controls are proposed to be implemented through an Adaptive Management Framework. This framework provides for monitoring of the activity and adjustment of controls, where required, to assess, respond and manage the risk of saddle clamps being dislodged to the marine environment.

Figure 3 presents the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EPs and reflects the maximum observed onshore extent of saddle clamp component deposition. This extent is informed by hydrodynamic modelling results from Campaign 1 and is consistent with the spatial distribution of saddle clamp components observed during a prior release associated with similar activities. The EMBA therefore encompasses the extent of onshore impact identified from this comparable scenario.

In addition, the revised EPs propose to recover the 37 remaining stabilisation and scour mattresses that are buried below the mudline. Efforts will be made to locate the mattresses and, where safe and practicable to do so, the mattresses are planned to be removed as part of the activities covered by this EP. Mattresses that are not located or are assessed as unrecoverable at the time of the campaign are proposed to be left in place. An as-left survey will be conducted to confirm that buried mattresses do not present an ongoing unacceptable risk to safety or the environment. If required, Woodside will apply for a Sea Dumping Permit in relation to these activities.

Proposed controls for the EPs are outlined in **Table 3**, with further detail to be provided in the EPs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

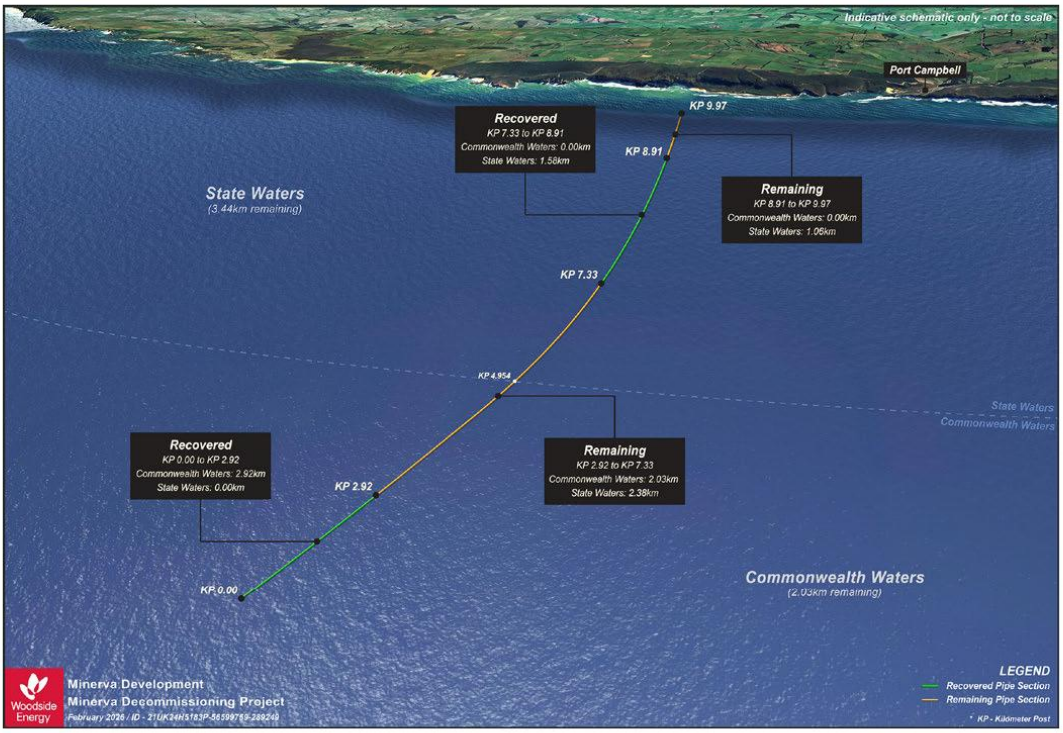


Figure 1. Decommissioning Progress – Campaign 2 removal.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Activity Location

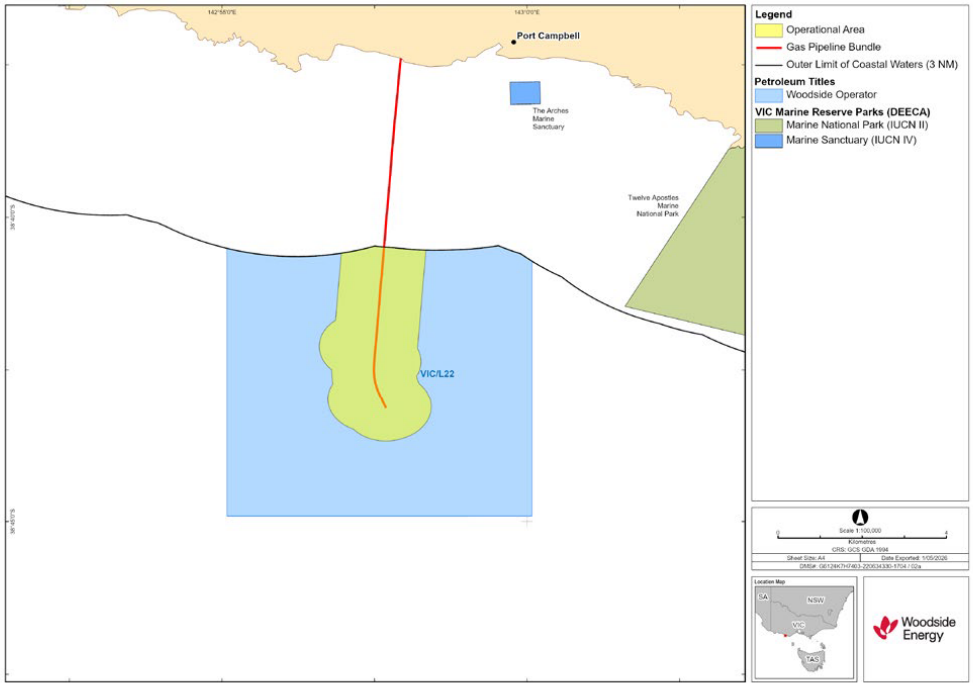


Figure 2. Location of the activity, including Operational Area and associated infrastructure.

Table 1 – Activity and location summary

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	
Activity details	• Decommissioning of Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22
Infrastructure	• Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses
Vessels	• Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	• Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel
Communication with mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.
Distance to nearest marine park/nature reserve	• ~5.44 km from The Arches Marine Sanctuary • ~4.74 km from the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park

Table 2 – Approximate locations of key infrastructure within the scope of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP

Structure	Water Depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Titles
Pipeline/flowline route corridor location				
Pipeline bundle Commonwealth/State boundary point	50 m	38° 40' 29.06" S	142° 57' 39.32" E	VIC/PL33
Pipeline end	60 m	38° 43' 08.52" S	142° 57' 41.35" E	
Stabilisation mattresses	60 m	38° 42' 22.71" S	142° 57' 25.74" E	VIC/L22

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. The broadest extent of the EMBA takes into consideration planned activities and unplanned events. The EMBA was 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 3.**

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 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 would 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.

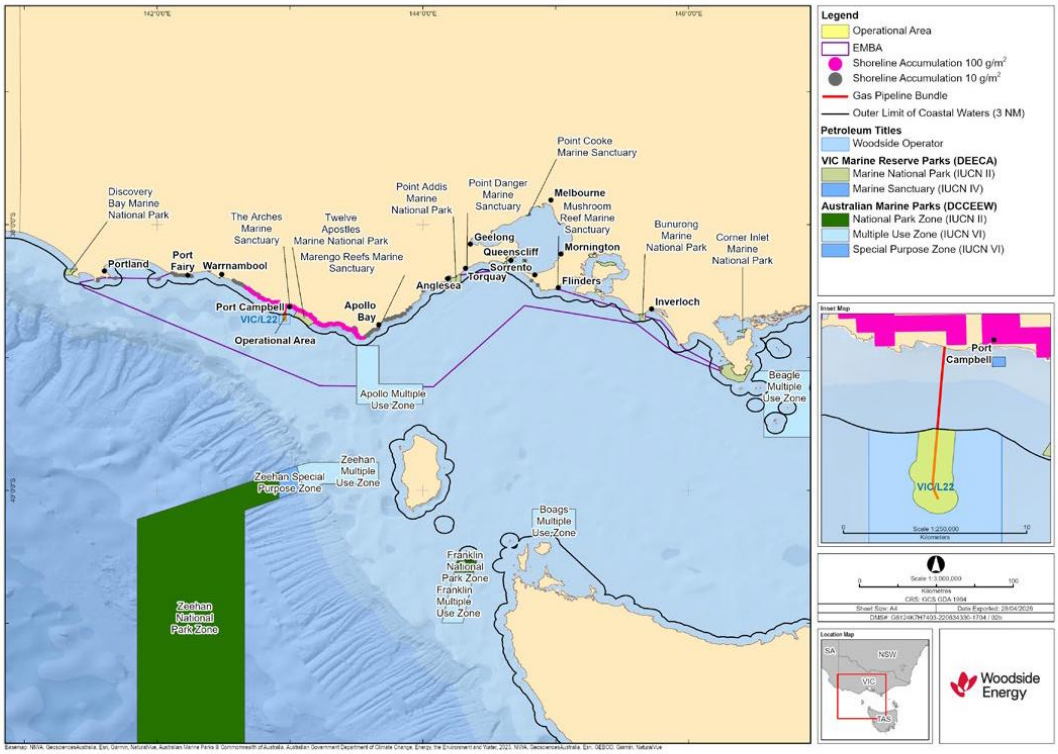


Figure 3. Location of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP EMBA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Impacts/Risks, and Mitigation and/or Management Measures

Woodside 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 EPs.

In preparing the EPs, 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 a construction vessel has the potential to result in interaction with other marine users. • Physical presence of subsea infrastructure until it has been removed.	• Potential interaction with existing oil and gas infrastructure. • Potential temporary interference with or displacement of other marine users, such as commercial fishing activities, recreational fishing activities and commercial shipping vessels. • Due to the localised nature of the activity, any interaction or displacement is expected to be negligible with no lasting effect.	• Establish a temporary 500 m safety exclusion zone around the vessel and 1000 m Operational Area on either side of the pipeline bundle during operations. • Vessel to comply with Marine Orders for safe vessel operation. • Subsea infrastructure locations marked on marine charts. • Notify relevant stakeholders of activity commencement as requested. • Notice to mariners issued for relevant activities. • Provide updates on the proposed activity to relevant persons as requested during consultation. • Consult with relevant persons so they are informed of the proposed activities.
Physical presence: ***disturbance to the seabed from geotechnical surveys***	• Physical presence of subsea infrastructure, wet parked equipment and IMMR activities on seafloor. • Cutting and recovery of infrastructure on the seabed. • Post-decommissioning sediment sampling. • Use of a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) near the seabed. • Sediment relocation to uncover buried mattresses and pipeline bundle end.	• Localised, minor and temporary disturbance of benthic habitats. • Localised, minor and temporary reduction in water quality from sediment resuspension. • Potential disturbance of underwater cultural heritage.	• No planned anchoring. Vessels used for decommissioning activities will use dynamic positioning. • An as-left survey will be undertaken following completion of activities to verify removal of subsea infrastructure and confirm that seabed disturbance is minimal. • Equipment wet parked (temporarily placed) on the seabed will be tracked and removed. • 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 regulatory requirements for Underwater Cultural Heritage. • Environmental monitoring program to confirm no unacceptable contamination or damage to the seabed or subsoil caused by titleholder activities exists within the Operational Area.
Routine acoustic emissions: ***generation of noise during routine operations***	• Generation of noise from operation of vessel thruster engines, propellers and onboard machinery. • Generation of subsea noise for shear cutter, ROV and IMMR activities. • Helicopter noise.	• Localised, minor and temporary behavioural impacts to marine fauna.	• Comply with regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna, including EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8. • Comply with EPBC referral 2024/09879. • Implementation of the Blue Whale and Southern Right Whale Adaptive Management Plan which details adaptive management measures for vessels operating on DP to reduce the risk of displacement of blue whale and southern right whales during the decommissioning activities. • Vessel speed restricted to 6 knots within the Operational Area. • Dedicated marine fauna observers on board as required by EPBC referral and EP. • Operations only undertaken outside the Southern Right Whale peak breading period.
Routine and non-routine discharges: ***discharges associated with vessel operations***	• Occasional discharge of brine, cooling water, drain, deck, bilge water, grey water, sewage and putrescible waste from vessels to the marine environment.	• Localised, minor and temporary effects to water quality and marine biota.	• Manage marine discharges in accordance with regulatory requirements. • Select chemicals with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Routine and non-routine discharges: ***discharges associated with subsea infrastructure recovery activities***	• During infrastructure removal, residual fluid remaining in infrastructure will be drained to the surrounding environment. Fluid includes treated seawater with residual hydrocarbon (less than 30ppm) and other minor volumes of chemicals such as monoethylene glycol (MEG), biocide and water-based hydraulic fluid. • Small volumes of concrete rubble may be generated locally adjacent to field joint cuts due to pipe deformation.	• Localised and temporary effects to water quality and marine biota. • Localised and negligible changes to sediment quality at the cut locations.	• All chemicals intended or likely to be released into the marine environment to ALARP using the Woodside chemical assessment process. • Shear cuts to be undertaken on field joints with appropriate shear spacing to minimise deformation of the pipeline. • An as-left survey will be conducted to inform whether unacceptable contamination or permanent and material damage to the seabed or subsoil has occurred.
Routine and non-routine emissions: ***atmospheric and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions***	• Direct emissions (Scope 1 and 2) from associated vessels and helicopters within the Operational Area.	• Localised, minor and temporary reduction in air quality from atmospheric emissions, and contribution to increased GHG concentrations in the atmosphere.	• Comply with legislative and regulatory requirements for marine air pollution. • Vessels comply with Marine Orders for pollution prevention to air.
Routine light emissions: ***external lighting on vessels***	• Artificial light emissions (light spill and glow) from external lighting on the project vessel and ROV.	• Localised, minor and temporary alterations to normal marine fauna behaviour.	• Limit external lighting to that required for navigational and safety requirements, except for emergencies. • Implement the Woodside Offshore Seabird Management Plan.
Unplanned events (accidents/incidents)			
Unplanned hydrocarbon release: ***vessel collision***	• Project vessels will use marine diesel fuel. • In the unlikely event of a vessel collision involving a project vessel or third-party vessels during the activity, there is potential for a release of marine diesel fuel to the marine environment if the collision has enough force to penetrate the vessel hull in the exact location of the fuel tank.	• May result in impacts on marine biota, a decline in water quality and oiling of marine mammals, reptiles or seabirds. • Potential medium-term interference with or displacement of other marine users. • Modelling of a surface releasee of marine diesel was undertaken at a representative location within the Operational Area. • Marine diesel is a relatively volatile, non-persistent hydrocarbon with up to 41% evaporating within the first 24 hours. • A release of marine diesel from a vessel collision has the potential to impact an array of receptors. Potential impacts across the whole EMBA were assessed including relevant ecological and socio-economic receptors. Potential impacts are considered moderate to significant but are unlikely to persist due to the nature of the marine diesel. The residual risk has been assessed to be tolerable.	**Preventing vessel collision** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of vessel collisions and safety and emergency arrangements. • Notify relevant persons of activity commencement as requested. • Consult with relevant persons so that other marine users are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of a collision. • Establish temporary safety exclusion zones around vessels which are communicated to marine users to reduce the likelihood of collision. • Notify AMSA and AHO of vessel activities and locations. • Vessels to operate automatic identification system (AIS). • Marine diesel oil fuel to be used. • Where required, a simultaneous operations (SIMOPS) plan to manage vessel movements will be developed. **Spill response arrangements** • In the event of a spill emergency response activities implemented in accordance with the OPEP. • First Strike Plan. • Arrangements supporting the activities in the OPEP will be tested so that the OPEP can be implemented as planned.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Chemical and hydrocarbon releases: ***deck releases***	• Accidental releases of chemicals or hydrocarbons from project vessel deck activities and equipment. • Unplanned release of chemicals or hydraulic fluid due to failure of subsea equipment.	• Reduction in water quality leading to potential localised and short/medium-term impacts on marine biota.	**Preventing deck and subsea releases** • 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. • Chemicals selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts subject to feasibility and technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process. • No bunkering to be undertaken in the Operational Area. **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: ***loss of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes (including dropped objects)***	• Accidental loss of hazardous or non- hazardous wastes to the marine environment (excludes sewage, grey water, putrescible waste and bilge water). • Dropped objects resulting in the disturbance of benthic habitat. • Unplanned disposal of waste generated from infrastructure removal.	• Potential localised impact with no lasting effect arising from: - Reduction in water and sediment quality. - Disruption to marine fauna.	**Preventative** • Project vessels compliant with Marine Orders for safe vessel operation and to prevent pollution events. • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution and handling of hazardous wastes. • Implement waste management procedures which provide for safe handling and transportation, segregation, storage and classification of waste generated. **Mitigating** • If safe and practicable to do so, solid hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be recovered. • Where retrieval is not practicable or safe, items released to the marine environment will be added to the inventory for the title.
Unplanned discharges: ***plastic saddle clamp components and plastic strips from the pipe bundle coating***	• Loss of plastic saddle clamp components during decommissioning of the pipeline bundle.	• Potential localised impacts to marine fauna, water quality and marine sediments. • Micro plastic released to the marine environment. • Waste event with plastic washing onto the shoreline. • Figure 3 presents the EMBA for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EPs and reflects the maximum observed onshore extent of saddle clamp component deposition. This extent is informed by hydrodynamic modelling results from Campaign 1 and is consistent with the spatial distribution of saddle clamp components observed during a prior release associated with similar activities. The EMBA therefore encompasses the extent of onshore impact identified from this comparable scenario.	**Preventative** • To reduce the risk of plastic saddle clamp loss, Woodside will implement preventative measures like, but not limited to, the following: - Shear cuts to be undertaken on field joints with appropriate shear spacing as to provide one single cut. - Weighted nets or cages placed over compromised saddle clamps prior to cutting. - Netted grapple used to encapsulate and contain the saddle clamps for recovery to the vessel. - Net placed under the outrigger to capture components that become dislodged during release of the grapples. - Adaptive management framework to escalate investigation, response and control measures should discharge occur. **Mitigating** • Deck recovery procedures (increased spotters, light and extendable recovery nets). • Undertake hydrodynamic hindcast and forecast drift modelling to inform response planning and recovery actions in the event of a discharge. • Implement coastal recovery programs informed by hydrodynamic modelling results.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Impact/Risk	Description of Impact/Risk	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned discharges: ***plastic coating from pipe bundle. Unplanned discharges of concrete fragments and embedded polyurethane twine***	• Shear action generated strips from the pipe bundle coating shear cuts when incomplete. • Shear action and deformation of the pipe creating concrete fragments.	• Potential localised impacts to marine fauna, water quality and marine sediments. • Micro plastic released to the marine environment. • Waste event with plastic washing onto the shoreline.	**Preventative** • Cuts to be undertaken on field joints with appropriate shear spacing as to provide one single cut. • Field joint cut procedural controls to avoid multiple shear cuts. • ROV observation to confirm location and cut completeness. **Mitigating** • Where safe and practicable to do so, recover concrete fragments using an ROV manipulator. • An as-left survey will be conducted to inform whether unacceptable contamination or permanent and material damage to the seabed or subsoil has occurred.
Physical presence: ***interactions with marine fauna***	• Accidental collision between vessel and marine fauna.	• Vessel movements have the potential to result in accidental collisions between the vessel (hull and propellers) and marine fauna.	**Preventative** • Comply with *EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Division 8.1* Interacting with Cetaceans. • Dedicated marine fauna observers on board as required by EPBC referral and EP. • Vessel restricted to 6 knots within the Operational Area. • Implementation of the Blue Whale and Southern Right Whale Adaptive Management Plan. • Operations only undertaken outside the Southern Right Whale peak breading period.
Physical presence: ***introduction of invasive marine species (IMS)***	• IMS in vessel ballast or on vessels / submersible equipment.	• Potential introduction of IMS possibly resulting in an alteration of the localised environment and reduction in native species through predation, competition or interspecies breeding.	• 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.
Indirect			
Waste generation	• Removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure could potentially result in the generation of waste products.	• Potential generation of waste products that require management.	• Waste generated on the project vessel, including recovered infrastructure, will be managed in accordance with applicable legislative and regulatory requirements. • Recovered infrastructure to be transported onshore by a licensed waste contractor for disposal, which would also include recycling and reuse opportunities. • Infrastructure and resource recovery strategy that supports waste being handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable legislation, monitors and tracks waste and sets KPIs for recycling and reuse of decommissioned infrastructure.

** 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 EPs or in the final plan once accepted.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 decommissioning activities.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activities outlined in this information sheet, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** via:

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 stakeholder feedback will be communicated to NOPSEMA as required under legislation. Woodside will communicate relevant material changes to the proposed activity to affected relevant persons as relevant and appropriate.

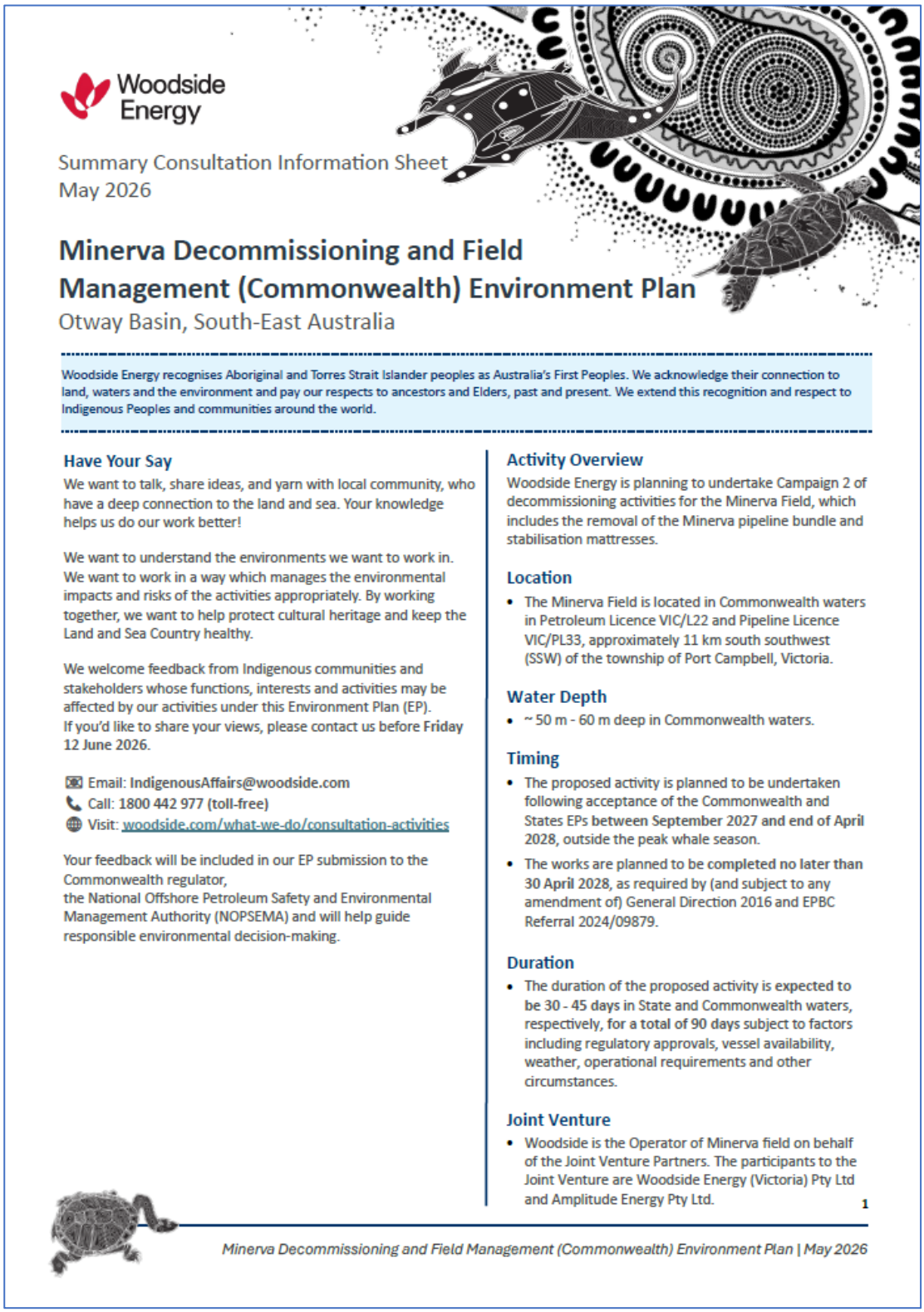
Your feedback and our response will be included in our Environment Plan for the proposed activity, which will be submitted to NOPSEMA for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth) and support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be 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



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.2 Summary Information Sheet



Woodside Energy

Summary Consultation Information Sheet
May 2026

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Environment Plan

Otway Basin, South-East Australia

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 Indigenous Peoples and communities around the world.

Have Your Say

We want to talk, share ideas, and yarn 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 Indigenous 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 Friday 12 June 2026.

Email: IndigenousAffairs@woodside.com
Call: 1800 442 977 (toll-free)
Visit: woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities

Your feedback will be included in our EP submission to the Commonwealth regulator,
the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) and will help guide responsible environmental decision-making.

Activity Overview

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

Location

- The Minerva Field is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.

Water Depth

- ~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.

Timing

- The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken following acceptance of the Commonwealth and States EPs between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season.
- The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879.

Duration

- The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30 - 45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.

Joint Venture

- Woodside is the Operator of Minerva field on behalf of the Joint Venture Partners. The participants to the Joint Venture are Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd and Amplitude Energy Pty Ltd.

1

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) Environment Plan | May 2026

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Activity Location

The EPs 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.

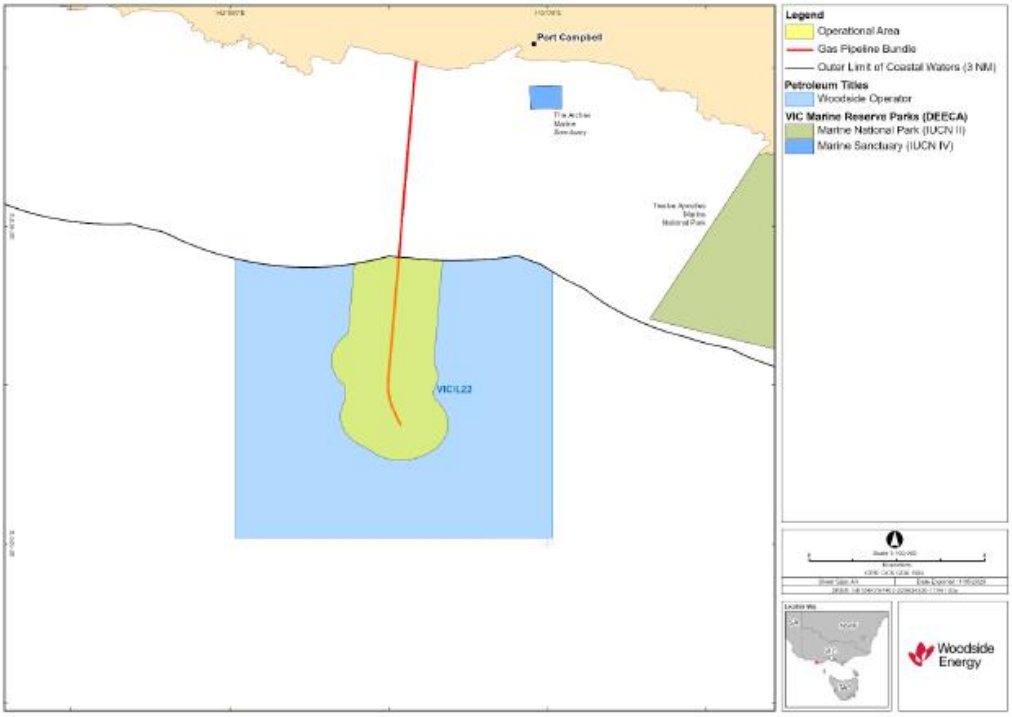


Figure 1: Location of the activity, including Operational Area and associated infrastructure in Commonwealth waters.

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 EPs. 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 Table 4 in the Consultation Information Sheet for this activity, available at www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 scenario that informs the EMBA is 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.

The EMBA for the activity (Figure 2) also reflects the maximum observed onshore extent of saddle clamp component deposition. This extent is informed by hydrodynamic modelling results from Campaign 1 and is consistent with the spatial distribution of saddle clamp components observed during a prior release associated with similar activities. The EMBA therefore encompasses the extent of onshore impact identified from this comparable scenario.

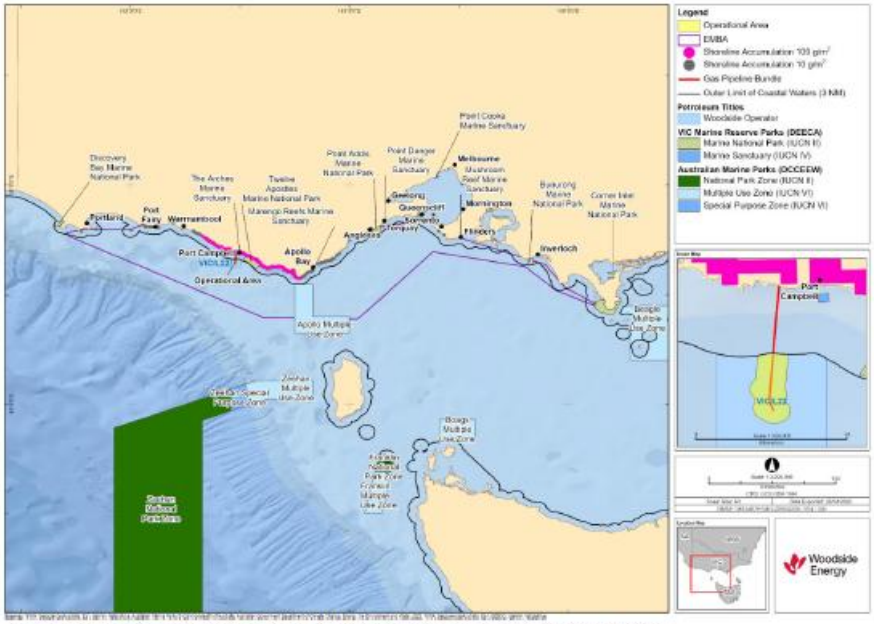


Figure 2: Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) by the Minerva Field Decommissioning in Commonwealth waters.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Minerva Field Decommissioning Activities

Campaign 1

In 2025, under the accepted Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs and Minerva Plug & Abandonment (P&A) EP, Woodside commenced decommissioning activities of the Minerva Field. Woodside:

- Completed P&A of wells, removal of subsea structures and retrieval of gravity-based anchors from P&A activities.
- Partially removed pipeline bundle (4.50 km recovered of the total 10 km).

Due to an unplanned dislodgement of saddle clamps to the marine environment, activities were paused. These saddle clamps bundled the pipeline components and were not exposed to hydrocarbons.

As a result of the unplanned event, Woodside notified the Commonwealth and State regulators. Woodside organised monitoring and surveying of the relevant local beaches and organised the collection of located saddle clamps.

To date, a total of ~1,671 tonnes of infrastructure has been removed from the Minerva Field. Of the material recovered from the Minerva Field, Woodside has a recycling target of >90% by weight.

Campaign 2

Woodside is now developing a revised Commonwealth EP and a revised State EP to recover the remaining ~5.5 km of pipeline, comprising of ~2.03 km in Commonwealth waters and ~3.43 km in State waters.

The revised EPs will include a number of updated controls and measures to reduce the likelihood of saddle clamps being released again, outlined in **Table 4** in the Consultation Information Sheet and in a detailed Adaptive Management Framework.

The EPs will also propose how Woodside plans to recover 37 remaining stabilisation mattresses that are buried below the mudline. Efforts will be made to locate these mattresses and, where safe and practicable to do so, the mattresses are planned to be removed. If the mattresses are left in place, a survey will be conducted to confirm there is no unacceptable ongoing risk to the marine environment. If required, Woodside will apply for a Sea Dumping Permit in relation to these activities.

For more information, see the detailed Consultation Information Sheet at woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities.

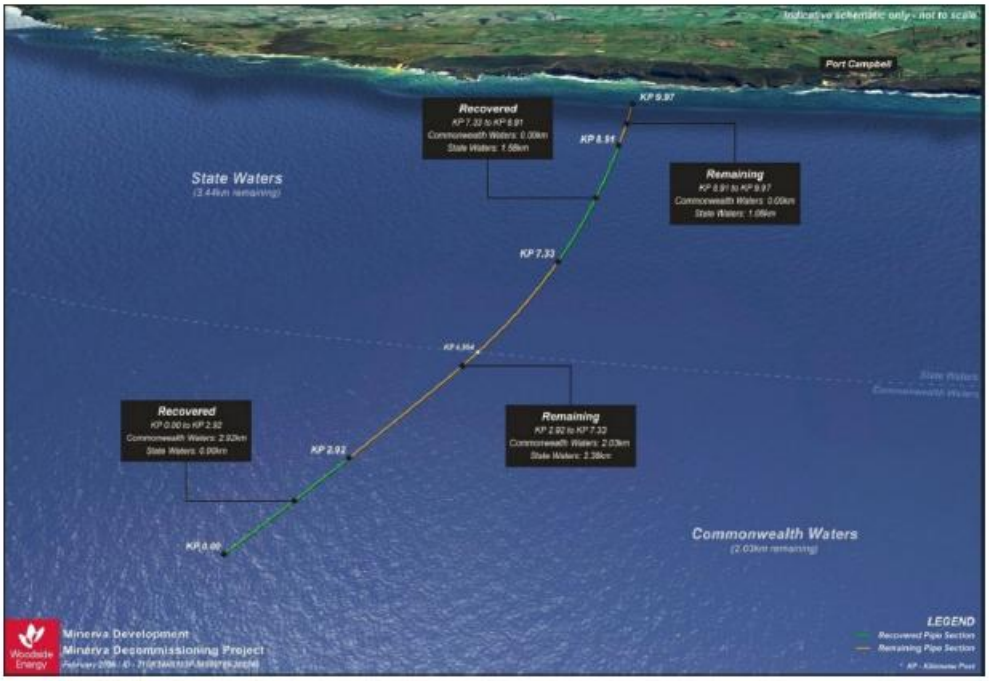
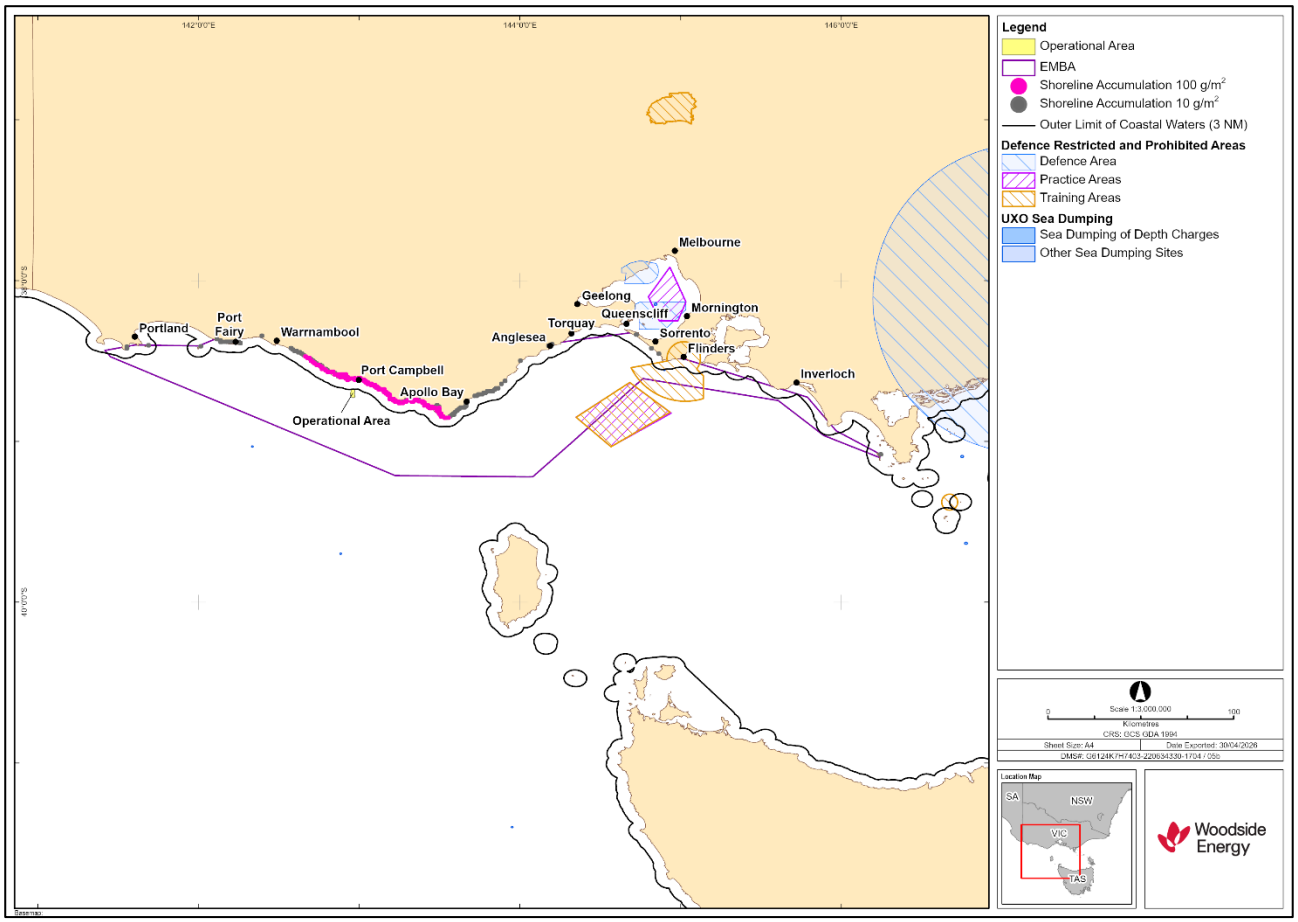


Figure 3: Decommissioning progress - Campaign 2 removal.

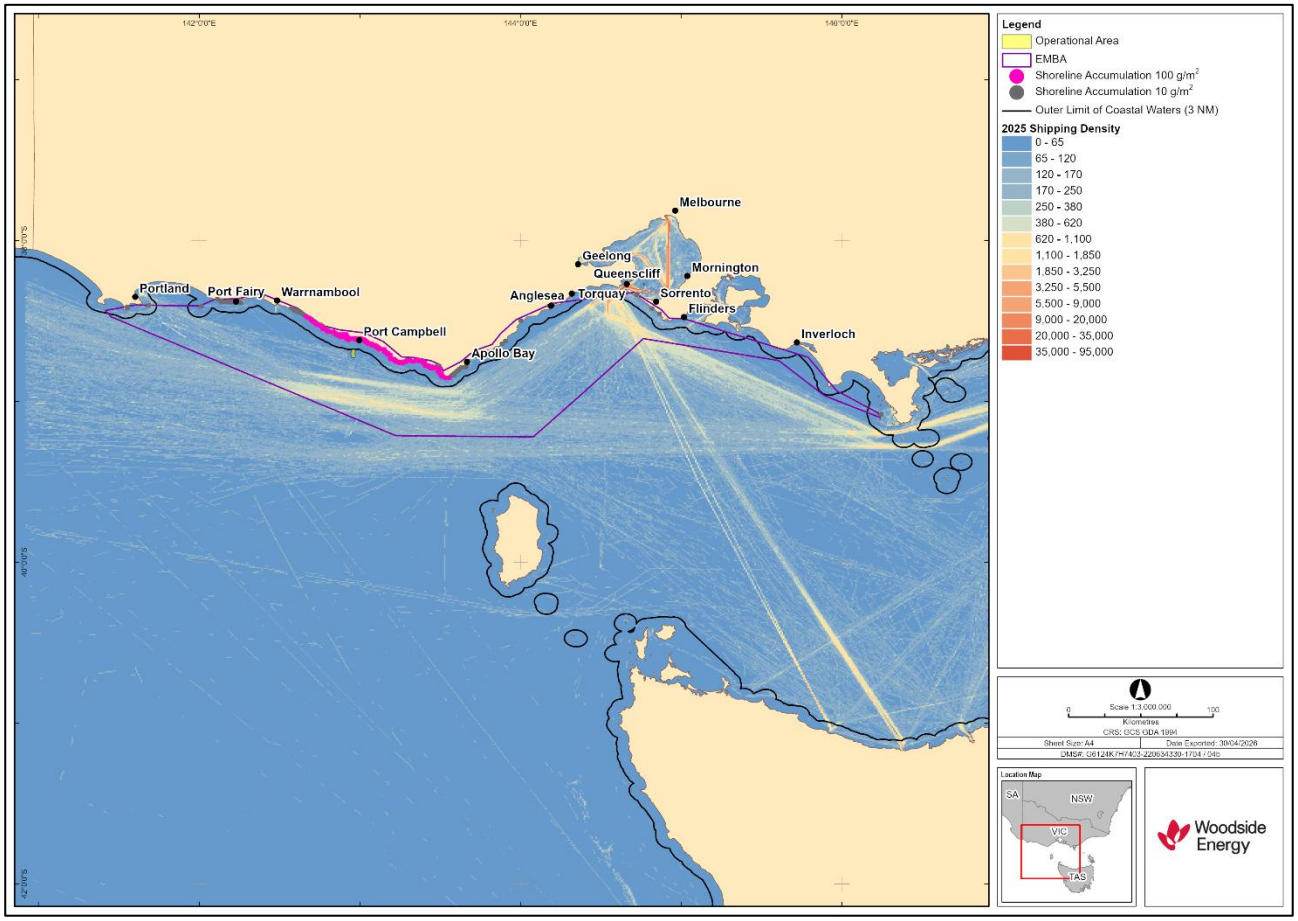
This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.3 Defence zones map



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.4 Vessel density map



6.1.5 Shipwreck data

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

EMBA and Accumulated Shoreline + Australia National Shipwrecks overlap						
Vessel Name	Vessel Type	When Lost	Where Lost	Latitude	Longitude	State / Commonwealth
ACHILLES	Unknown	1856	West Coast, Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
AGNES AND HANNAH	Sailing vessel	1853	Between Cape Schanck and Point Nepean	-38.41	144.775	State
AHO 6184 - UNKNOWN	Unknown		Ships Graveyard.	-38.37	144.42	Commonwealth
AHO 6412 - UNKNOWN	Unknown		1.4km south of the Cape Liptrap Lighthouse.	-38.92	145.92	State
ALBERT	Sailing vessel	1890	Bass Strait, off Port Phillip Heads	-38.38	144.61	Commonwealth
ALCANDRE	Sailing vessel	1877	East Coast, Waratah Bay	-38.995	146.07	Commonwealth
ALERT	Screw steamer	1893	Bass Strait, between Cape Schanck and Port Phillip Heads	-38.49	144.75	Commonwealth
ALEXANDER	Unknown	1883	West Coast, Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
ALEXANDRA	Unknown	1882	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.495	State
ALFRED	Unknown	1866	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.495	State
Alfred	Sailing vessel		Middle Island, Warrnambool	-38.68	142.79	Commonwealth
ANNA	Unknown	1854	West Coast, Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
ANNE	Unknown	1863	Louttit Bay, Lorne	-38.535	144.98	State
ANNE	Unknown	1857	Haley's Reef, Apollo Bay	-38.765	143.68	State
ANTARES	Sailing vessel	1914	Bay of Islands, 22 miles east of Warrnambool	-38.56	142.76	State
ARCHER	Sailing vessel	1853	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.495	State
ARGO	Unknown	1883	Portland Beach	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
ARIEL	Sailing vessel	1882	Portland Bay	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
AROONAH	Unknown		Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.33	144.65	State
AURIGA	Unknown	1930	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.35	144.57	Commonwealth
AWAROA	Screw steamer	1925	Bass Strait, off Cape Liptrap	-38.95	145.93	State
BALMORAL	Sailing vessel	1868	Port Fairy	-38.37	142.25	Commonwealth
Bayonet	Unknown	1999	50km south of Point Lonsdale, Bass Strait	-38.72	144.59	Commonwealth
BENJAMIN ELKIN	Unknown	1854	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
BIRCHGROVE	Sailing vessel	1932	Near The Nobbies, Phillip Island	-38.53	145.11	State
BITTER BEER	Unknown	1866	Between Port Fairy and Warrnambool, off Cape Otway	-38.38	142.355	State
BLACK WATCH	Sailing vessel	1867	Bass Strait, west of Cape Otway	-39	143.5	Commonwealth
BLACK WITCH I	Screw steamer	1954	Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
BLACK WITCH II	Motor vessel	1958	Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
BRAVO	Sailing vessel	1877	Waratah Bay, Wilsons Promontory	-38.995	146.07	Commonwealth
BRUNETTE	Sailing vessel	1913	Ships Graveyard, Outer Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.37	144.53	Commonwealth
BUNYIP	Unknown	1955	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.37	144.43	Commonwealth
CAMPANA	Unknown	1927	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.35	144.57	Commonwealth
CAPTAIN COOK	Sailing vessel	1850	Nelson Bay, Cape Grant	-38.435	141.575	State
CASABLANCA	Sailing vessel	1950	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.44	Commonwealth
CHARLOTTE	Sailing vessel	1880	Cape Schanck	-38.615	144.85	Commonwealth
CHILDREN	Sailing vessel	1838	Childers Cove, west of Peterborough	-38.49	142.67	State
CHRISTIAN	Sailing vessel	1856	Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
COMET	Paddle steamer	1862	Eastern Bass Strait, last seen leaving Port Phillip Heads	-38.685	145.275	Commonwealth
COMMISSIONER	Screw steamer	1966	Bass Strait, off Cape Patterson	-38.75	145.625	Commonwealth
COQUETTE	Sailing vessel	1892	Waratah Bay	-38.995	146.07	Commonwealth
CORIO	Unknown	1939	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.34	144.58	Commonwealth
CRAIGBURN	Sailing vessel	1891	Rye Back Beach, Point Nepean	-38.39	144.79	Commonwealth
CURLEW	Sailing vessel	1915	Great Glennie Island, Wilsons Promontory	-39.085	146.225	State
D. McLENNAN	Unknown	1949	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.37	144.425	Commonwealth
DIANA	Sailing vessel	1844	Port Fairy	-38.36	142.26	Commonwealth
DOMAIN	Sailing vessel	1846	Shallow Inlet, Waratah Bay	-38.995	146.07	Commonwealth
DON DIEGO	Hulk	1916	Ships Graveyard, Outer Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.4	144.53	Commonwealth
DUNDEE	Sailing vessel	1854	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
DUSTY MILLER	Sailing vessel	1842	Griffiths Island, Port Fairy	-38.4	142.25	State
EDINBURGH CASTLE	Sailing vessel	1888	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.49	State
Edward Northcote	Unknown	1952	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.43	Commonwealth
ELEONORA	Sailing vessel	1856	Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
ELIZA	Sailing vessel	1797	Between Port Phillip and Western Port, or Bass Strait	-38.4	144.825	Commonwealth
ELIZA	Sailing vessel	1866	Port Fairy	-38.4	142.225	State
ELIZA	Sailing vessel	1873	Cape Schanck	-38.44	144.82	State
ELIZABETH	Sailing vessel	1848	Cape Schanck	-38.5	144.88	State
EMILY	Sailing vessel	1888	Johanna River mouth, Johanna Beach, Otway National Park	-38.735	143.355	Commonwealth
ENTERPRISE	Sailing vessel	1850	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.495	State
ERIC THE RED	Sailing vessel	1880	Cape Otway, Cape Otway Reef	-38.855	143.545	State
ESSINGTON	Sailing vessel	1852	Port Fairy, Port Fairy Bay	-38.39	142.24	Commonwealth
Fair Tasmanian	Sailing vessel	1864	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.51667	Commonwealth
FALLS OF HALLADALE	Sailing vessel	1908	Massacre Bay, Peterborough	-38.61	142.86	State
FIJI	Sailing vessel	1891	Wreck Beach, Moonlight Head	-38.76	143.22	State
FORMOSA	Screw steamer	1869	Portsea Back Beach, 3 miles east of Point Nepean	-38.33	144.68	State
FREE TRADER	Unknown	1894	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.39	142.48	Commonwealth
FREEDOM	Unknown	1853	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.495	State
GAZELLE	Screw steamer	1888	Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
GOLDEN SPRING	Unknown	1863	Warrnambool	-38.435	142.5	State
GRANGE	Sailing vessel	1858	Little Haley Reef, Apollo Bay	-38.78	143.67	State

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

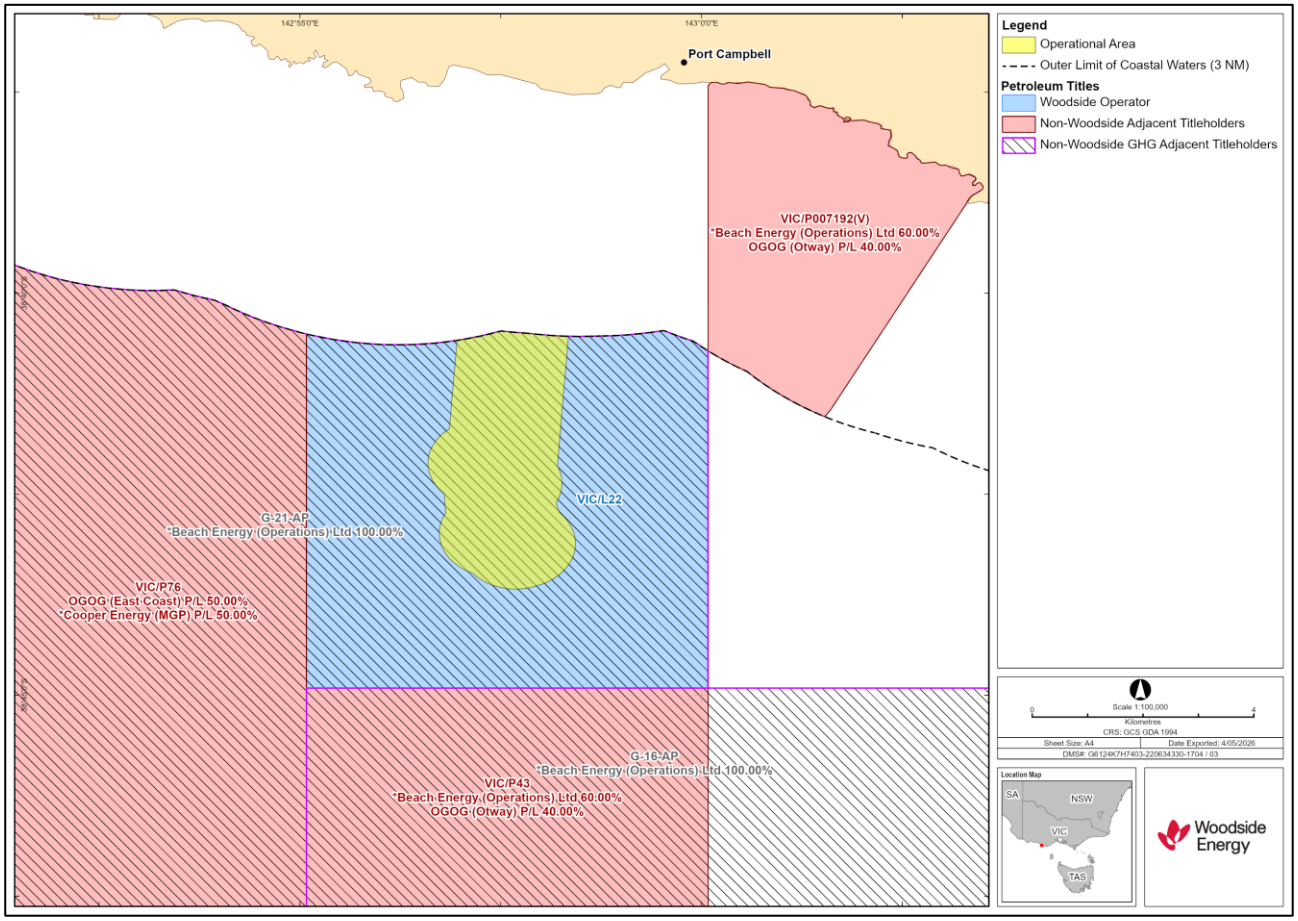
HARRIET	Unknown	1848	Bass Strait, last seen off Cape Schanck	-38.615	144.85	Commonwealth
HELEN	Unknown	1938	Cape Schanck	-38.615	144.85	Commonwealth
HENRY	Sailing vessel	1877	Louttit Bay, Lorne	-38.535	144.98	State
HERCULES	Sailing vessel	1861	Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
HYGEIA	Paddle steamer	1932	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.35	144.56	Commonwealth
INELLAN	Unknown	1854	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
INVERLOCHY	Sailing vessel	1902	Ingoldsby Reef, Anglesea	-38.42	144.22	State
IQUIQUE	Sailing vessel	1863	Port Phillip Heads, Point Nepean back beach	-38.39	144.79	Commonwealth
ISABELLA	Sailing vessel	1837	Cape Nelson, Portland	-38.43	141.56	State
JANE	Unknown	1867	Warrnambool	-38.415	142.5	State
JANE	Unknown	1882	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.415	142.5	State
JENNY	Unknown	1854	Moonlight Head	-38.76	143.25	Commonwealth
JOANNA	Sailing vessel		Joanna Beach between Moonlight Head and Rotten Point	-38.775	143.3	State
JOHN NIMMO	Screw steamer	1931	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.56	Commonwealth
JOHN SCOTT	Unknown	1858	Bold Projection, Flaxman's Hill west of Peterborough	-38.545	142.75	State
LA BELLA	Sailing vessel	1905	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.48	State
LADY MARY PELHAM	Unknown	1849	Port Fairy	-38.38	142.25	State
LADY ROBILLIARD	Sailing vessel	1867	Bluff reef, Portland	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
LAURETTE	Unknown	1980	Cape Paterson	-38.68	145.62	State
LEEUWIN	Screw steamer	1934	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.35	144.55	Commonwealth
LILLIAS	Sailing vessel	1852	Near mouth of Hopkins River, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.51	Commonwealth
LOCH ARD	Sailing vessel	1878	Mutton Bird Island, Loch Ard Gorge, east of Port Campbell	-38.65	143.07	State
LYDIA	Unknown	1847	Port Fairy	-38.38	142.24	Commonwealth
M.V. CITY OF RAYVILLE	Motor vessel	1940	Bass Strait, off Cape Otway	-38.98	143.51	Commonwealth
MAHOGANY SHIP	Sailing vessel		west of Warrnambool	-38.375	142.385	State
MAID OF JULPHA	Sailing vessel	1859	Warrnambool Bay	-38.415	142.5	State
MALAITA	Screw steamer	1928	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.35	144.55	Commonwealth
MARGARET AND AGNES	Unknown	1852	Portland Bay	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
MARIE GABRIELLE	Sailing vessel	1869	Wreck Beach, Moonlight Head	-38.75	143.2	State
MARTHA	Sailing vessel	1858	Point Franklin, Cape Otway	-38.86	143.56	State
MARY CUMMING	Sailing vessel	1872	Cape Patton	-38.65	143.87	Commonwealth
MARY JANE	Unknown	1852	Portland Bay	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
MEROPE	Sailing vessel	1839	Lawrence rocks, Portland	-38.41	141.67	Commonwealth
MIRANDA	Sailing vessel	1881	Point Bunbury, Apollo Bay	-38.75	143.675	State
MISS ECHO	Unknown	1948	Lady Julia percy Island, Portland Bay	-38.415	142	Commonwealth
NEWFIELD	Sailing vessel	1892	Newfield, one mile east of Curdies River	-38.63	142.91	State
NORWESTER	Unknown	1928	Portsea Back Beach, near London Bridge	-38.33	144.69	State
OLIVIA DAVIS	Unknown	1882	Warrnambool	-38.415	142.5	State
ORBOST	Unknown	1904	Waratah Bay, Wilsons Promontory	-38.995	146.07	Commonwealth
OSPREY	Sailing vessel	1854	Lorne, Loutit Bay	-38.54	143.98	State
OTWAY	Sailing vessel	1862	Lorne, Louttit Bay	-38.535	144.98	State
P.S. GLASGOW CITIZEN	Paddle steamer	1862	Bass Strait, disappeared after leaving the Heads	-38.6	145.235	Commonwealth
PALACE	Sailing vessel	1932	Phillip Island The Nobbies	-38.52	145.11	State
PAUL JONES	Sailing vessel	1886	Bass Strait, off Lorne	-38.675	144.075	Commonwealth
PAUL PRY	Unknown	1841	Bass Strait, off Cape Schanck	-38.625	144.875	Commonwealth
Port Fairy UNID Site B	Sailing vessel	1840	East Beach, Port Fairy	-38.38	142.24	Commonwealth
Port Fairy UNID Site C	Sailing vessel		Port Fairy Bay	-38.37	142.25	Commonwealth
Port Fairy UNID Site D	Sailing vessel	1840	Port Fairy Bay	-38.38	142.25	State
PS NAPIER	Screw steamer	1878	Port Campbell	-38.62	142.99	Commonwealth
RAAF - B25		1945		-38.58333	144.45	Commonwealth
RAAF - B25	Unknown		Anglesea	-38.58	144.45	Commonwealth
RAAF - Mitchell		1944		-38.41667	144.31667	Commonwealth
RAAF - MITCHELL	Unknown		Torquay	-38.42	144.32	Commonwealth
Rebel	Sailing vessel	1855		-38.55	144.98333	Commonwealth
REINDEER	Sailing vessel	1862	Cape Liptrap	-38.95	145.93	State
RELIANCE	Paddle steamer	1869	Three miles SE of Cape Schanck	-38.54	144.89	State
RESULT	Unknown	1866	Peterborough, Curdies Inlet	-38.595	142.885	State
ROVER	Sailing vessel	1892	Blanket Bay, Cape Otway	-38.825	143.59	State
S.S. CASINO	Screw steamer	1932	Apollo Bay	-38.74	143.68	State
S.S. CHAMPION	Screw steamer	1857	Bass Strait, off Cape Otway	-38.89	143.625	Commonwealth
S.S. SELJE	Screw steamer	1929	Bass Strait, south-west of Cape Otway	-38.82	143.02	Commonwealth
SALLY	Sailing vessel	1843	Seal Rocks, Phillip Island	-38.53	145.11	State
SARAH ANN	Unknown	1836	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
SARAH LOUISA	Unknown	1849	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
SARTUNA	Motor vessel	1988	Portland	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
SCHOMBERG	Unknown	1855	Peterborough, Curdies Inlet	-38.62	142.89	State
SEA BIRD	Sailing vessel	1895	Cape Patton	-38.69	143.795	Commonwealth
SIERRA NEVADA	Sailing vessel	1900	Port Phillip Heads, Point Nepean, Portsea Back Beach	-38.33	144.69	State
SIR JOHN BYNG	Unknown	1852	Port Fairy	-38.37	142.25	Commonwealth
SOCRATES	Sailing vessel	1843	Port Fairy	-38.38	142.24	Commonwealth
SPECULANT	Sailing vessel	1911	Cape Patton	-38.7	143.83	State
SPENCER	Unknown	1854	Waratah Bay, near Cape Liptrap	-38.995	146.07	Commonwealth
SQUATTER	Unknown	1846	Port Fairy, 2.5 miles west of Port Fairy	-38.4	142.2	State

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

SWAN	Sailing vessel	1882	Apollo Bay, near the jetty	-38.75	143.675	State
SWAN	Unknown	1906	Bass Strait, Off Cape Schanck	-38.44	144.625	Commonwealth
SWIFT	Sailing vessel	1855	Port Fairy	-38.4	142.5	State
TAMORA	Unknown	1860	Portland Bay	-38.41	141.91	Commonwealth
TEMPLAR	Unknown	1892	Bass Strait, off Cape Schanck/ Cape Patterson	-38.59	145.235	Commonwealth
THISTLE	Sailing vessel	1837	Port Fairy	-38.38	142.24	Commonwealth
THOMAS	Unknown	1843	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
TRADER	Sailing vessel	1889	Point Castries, east of Lorne	-38.54	143.975	Commonwealth
TSS CORAMBA	Screw steamer	1934	Bass Strait, off Phillip Island	-38.53	145.15	State
TWIN ENGINE - LADY JULIA PERCY Is.	Unknown		Lady Julia Percy Is.	-38.42	141.98	State
UNCLE TOM	Sailing vessel	1856	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
Unconfirmed: Lorne	Unknown	1877	Mount St George near Lorne	-38.535	144.98	State
UNCONFIRMED: WESTERN PORT	Unknown		Off McHaffies Reef, Western Port	-38.54	145.15	State
Unidentified: Cape Liptrap, small boat	Unknown		Western side of Cape Liptrap	-38.835	145.88	State
UNIDENTIFIED: CAPE OTWAY	Unknown		Cape Otway	-38.75	143.675	State
UNIDENTIFIED: CAPE SCHANCK/ BUSHRANGERS BAY	Unknown		Cape Schanck	-38.5	144.9	State
UNIDENTIFIED: COMMONWEALTH AREA 3	Unknown		Ships Graveyard, Comonwealth Area #3	-38.36	144.495	Commonwealth
UNIDENTIFIED: GODFREY CREEK	Unknown	1866	100 yards from the wrecksite of the W.B. Godfrey	-38.615	144.915	Commonwealth
UNIDENTIFIED: IRON LIGHTER	Motor vessel		Port Fairy	-38.37	142.265	State
UNIDENTIFIED: JOHANNA BEACH.	Sailing vessel		Browns Creek, Johanna Beach	-38.78	143.39	State
UNIDENTIFIED: KILLARNEY BEACH.	Sailing vessel		West Coast, Kilarney Beach	-38.36	142.31	State
UNIDENTIFIED: MASSACRE BAY	Unknown	1840	Massacre Bay	-38.61	142.865	State
Unidentified: Point Nepean deep water.	Unknown		Bass Strait, 5.5 miles South of Point Nepean	-38.38	144.6	Commonwealth
UNIDENTIFIED: Separation Creek	Sailing vessel	1900	1100 metres east of Separation Creek	-38.63	143.9	State
UNITY	Unknown	1891	Sorrento Back Beach	-38.365	144.735	State
USAF - B57		1962		-38.83333	144.08333	Commonwealth
USAF - B57	Unknown		Aireys Inlet	-38.83	144.08	Commonwealth
VH B 53	Unknown	1971	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.44	Commonwealth
Vicky	Twin screw steamer	1956	Eastern Bass Strait	-39	146	Commonwealth
VISION	Motor vessel	1917	Between Cape Liptrap and Cape Paterson	-38.8	145.76	Commonwealth
VIXEN	Unknown	1856	Bass Strait	-38.675	145.275	Commonwealth
W.B. GODFREY	Sailing vessel	1891	Godfrey Creek, near Artillery Rocks, west of Lorne	-38.61	143.92	State
WAREATEA	Screw steamer	1945	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.43	Commonwealth
WATER LILY	Unknown	1876	Port Fairy	-38.385	142.225	Commonwealth
WERFA	Screw steamer	1929	Ships Graveyard, Outside Port Phillip Heads Area, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.57	Commonwealth
WHITE PINE	Unknown	1947	Ships Graveyard, Commonwealth Area No.3, Bass Strait	-38.36	144.44	Commonwealth
WOLLOMAI	Sailing vessel	1923	Mounts Bay	-38.77	143.67	State
YARRA	Unknown	1882	Lady Bay, Warrnambool	-38.4	142.495	State
YOUNG AUSTRALIAN	Sailing vessel	1877	Curdie s Inlet, Peterborough	-38.595	142.885	State

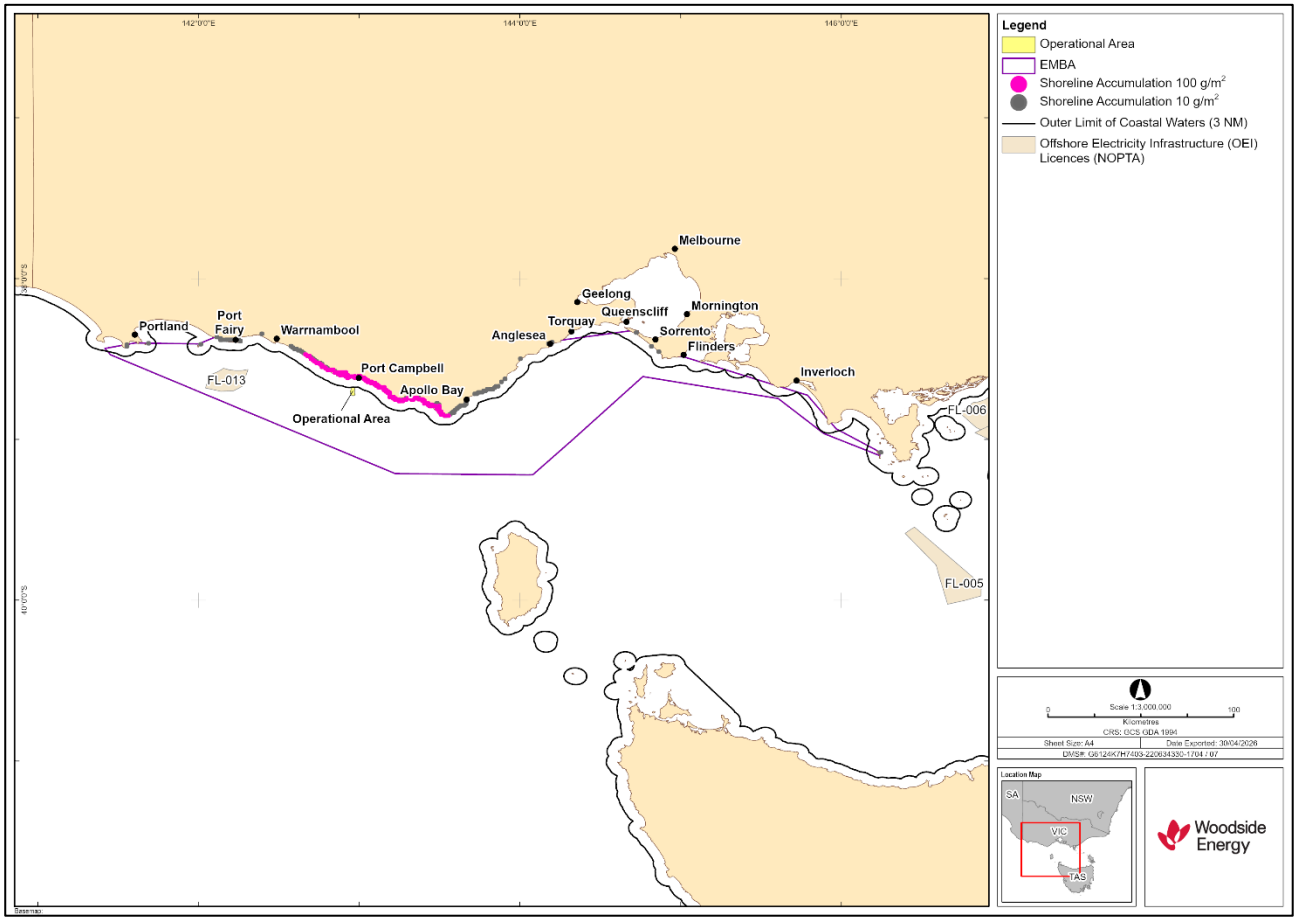
This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.6 Adjacent titleholders and Operational Area map



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.7 Wind farm map



6.1.8 Email sent to 3D Energi (Formerly 3D Oil), Academy of Scuba, ADZ Energy (Victoria), Amplitude Energy, Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce, Apollo Bay Landcare, Apollo Bay Visitor Information Centre (Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre), Australian Anglers Association (Victoria), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Coastal Society - Victorian Chapter, Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Bass Coast Landcare Network, Bass Coast Shire Council, Beach Patrol 3280, Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV), Borough of Queenscliffe, Bridgeport (Eromanga), Central Petroleum, CO2CRC, Colac Otway Shire, Committee for Portland, Conoco Phillips Australia , Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA), Corangamite Shire Council, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Sea Dumping, Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), Dive Industry Association of Australia, Diving Industry of Victoria, Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland Coast Recreational Marine Users, Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria, Environment Victoria, Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast), Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Friends of the Earth, Game Fishing Association of Victoria

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(GFAV), Geothermal Energy Victoria, Glenelg Shire, Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority, Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Greater Geelong City Council, Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Korea National Oil Corporation, Life Saving Victoria, Lochard Energy (Iona Operations), Lorne Visitor Information Centre, LorneCare, Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, Mirboo Ridge (subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy), Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council, Nepean Conservation Group, Ocean Racing Club of Victoria, OceanWatch Australia, Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN), Otway Ridge to Cape Landcare Group (formerly Hordern Vale Glenaire Landcare Group), Otway Water, Paddle Victoria, Parks Victoria, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Community Group, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Port of Hastings, Port of Melbourne, Port of Portland, Port of Warrnambool, Ports Victoria, Safe Transport Victoria, Scuba Divers Federation of Victoria (SDFV) , Sea Shepherd, South Gippsland Shire Council, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group, Southern Otway Landcare Network, Surf Coast Shire, Surfing Victoria, The Wilderness Society Victoria, Torquay Visitor Information Centre, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group, Victorian Game Fishing Club, Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC), Victorian Tourism Industry Council, Viridien (formerly CGG), VR Fish, Warrnambool City Council, Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network, Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre, Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia, Windsurfing Victoria — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.9 Email sent to Department of Defence — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

Please also find attached defence area maps for the areas surrounding the Operational Areas and EMBA.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.	

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.10 Email sent to Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO) and Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Safety — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

Please also find attached GIS shape files and vessel density maps.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Additional information

Please note that Woodside will:

- Notify the AHO no less than 4 weeks before activities commence.
- Notify AMSA's Response Centre (ARC) at least 24-48 hours before activities commence.
- Provide updates to both the 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.

Feedback

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.11 Email sent to Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA), Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group, Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Tuna Australia — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to:	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 Areas:

- Southern Squid Jig Fishery

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery
- Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
- Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
- Southern Squid Jig 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.

Notifications

Please let us know if you **do not** 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.12 Email sent to Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery licence holders — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 Areas:

- Southern Squid Jig Fishery

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery
- Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
- Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
- Southern Squid Jig 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.

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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside’s response will be included in Woodside’s EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Storage Act 2010. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.13 Email sent to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Biosecurity

With respect to the biosecurity matters, please note the following information below:

Environment description	
The seabed is a mosaic of limestone reefs and carbonate sands that support diverse benthic communities typical of the Otway continental margin, with rocky areas hosting encrusting organisms and softer sediments dominated by infaunal species. Overall sediment quality and habitat condition are good, with no seabed features considered uniquely sensitive. The risk of Invasive Marine Species is considered low to moderate, primarily associated with vessel movements and infrastructure that may facilitate introduction through ballast water or biofouling; however, established management controls and the open, high-energy marine environment reduce the likelihood of successful establishment on the seabed.	
Potential IMS risk	**IMS mitigation management**
Project vessel activities have the potential to result in the introduction of invasive marine species (IMS) through: • Discharges of vessel ballast water containing IMS. • Translocation of species through biofouling of vessel hull or niches (such as sea chests, bilges, or strainers). • Translocation of species on submerged equipment.	Project vessels will manage their ballast water using one of the approved ballast water management options, as specified in the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements. Project vessels will manage their biosecurity risk associated with biofouling as specified in the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements. Woodside's IMS risk assessment process will be applied to the vessels and immersible equipment undertaking the petroleum activity that enter the operational area. Based on the outcomes, management options commensurate with the risk 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

June 2026. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.14 Email sent to Director of National Parks — 12 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include:	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Australian Marine Parks (AMPs)

We note Australian Government Guidance on consultation activities and confirm that:

- The proposed activities are outside the boundaries of a proclaimed Australian Marine Park. The distances to the nearest State reserves/marine parks are outlined in the table below:

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP The Operational Area does not overlap any AMPs. The closest AMP to the Operational Area is the Apollo Marine Park, approximately 75 km from the proposed activity.
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP The Operational Area does not overlap any AMPs. The closest AMP to the Operational Area is the Apollo Marine Park, approximately 75 km from the proposed activity.

- We have assessed potential impacts to AMPs in the development of the proposed revised EPs and believe that there are no credible risks as part of planned activities that have potential to impact the values of the Marine Parks.
- The worst-case credible spill release scenario for these EPs is defined as a vessel collision resulting in the release of marine diesel into the marine environment. Through review of hydrocarbon spill modelling, and with consideration of a 10-ppb entrained hydrocarbon threshold, the following AMP may be contacted in the event of a spill: Apollo Marine Park, which is approximately 75 km from the proposed activity.
- 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

scale of the event, as soon as practicable following an occurrence. The Director of National Parks 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 these EPs to ensure that the EPs identify and manage 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).
- If there is a change in activities which results in an overlap or new impact to a marine park, Woodside will notify DNP.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.15 Email sent to Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Australian Right Whale Research Program, Blue Whale Study, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Fisheries Research Development Corporation (FRDC) — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are 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

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.16 Email sent to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Heritage Victoria — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include:	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.17 Email sent to Alinta Energy, JERA Nex, Spinifex — 11 May 2026

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

Please also find attached maps depicting the EMBA for these EPs and any overlapping Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Licences. Woodside notes that the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Please forward this consultation information to the Spinifex developers **JERA Nex and Alinta Energy** if appropriate, or alternatively, please share with us any appropriate email addresses for these organisations and we will provide them with this information directly.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.	

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.18 Email sent to VicGrid — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

Please also find attached maps depicting the EMBA for these EPs and any overlapping Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Licences. Woodside notes that the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA, and Woodside has provided this consultation information directly to Spinifex as well.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

Regards,

6.1.19 Email sent to Beach Energy, OGOG Energy — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

Please also find attached GIS shape files and maps of adjacent and overlapping titles.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

We would be grateful if you could please forward this consultation information to your Joint Venture participant **OGOG** for feedback.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Overlapping titles

- The Operational Area for the proposed activity in the Commonwealth EP extends into G-21-AP. Woodside is seeking to confirm overlapping adjacent titleholders' understanding of the proposed activities, specifically with respect to the Operational Area which extends into G-21-AP.
- The Operational Area for the proposed activity in the Victoria State EP extends into VIC/L007745(V). Woodside is seeking to confirm overlapping adjacent titleholders' understanding of the proposed activities, specifically with respect to the Operational Area which extends into VIC/L007745(V).
- Activities covered by the EPs which may overlap these titles include removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and mattresses. The Operational Areas include approximately 1000m on either side of the pipeline bundle and allow for the movement and positioning of vessels.
- This means that vessel surface activity may temporarily occur within adjacent titles during removal activities. All activities will be undertaken within Woodside operated titles: Petroleum Licence VIC-L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC-PL33 in Commonwealth waters, and Pipeline Licence VIC-PL33(v) in Victorian State waters. Decommissioning activities are typically undertaken from a multi-purpose construction support vessel.
- To reduce the potential impact on overlapping adjacent titleholders, Woodside plans to include overlapping adjacent titleholders in Start and End of Activity notifications. Please let us know if you **do not** wish to receive these notifications.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

Regards,

6.1.20 Email sent to Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) — 11 May 2026

Refer to SI Report A, reference 21.9.

6.1.20.1 Email sent to Victorian Rock Lobster Committee (VRLC) and licence holders of Giant Crab Fishery, Rock Lobster Fishery, Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery, Inshore Trawl Fishery, Pipi Fishery, Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery) via SIV – 20 May 2026

Dear Stakeholder,

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **19 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

State fisheries

State fisheries active in the Operational Areas:

- Giant Crab Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery

State fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Giant Crab Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery
- Inshore Trawl Fishery
- Pipi Fishery
- Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information directly to licence holders it has assessed as ‘relevant persons’ for these EPs via Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV).

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **19 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside’s response will be included in Woodside’s EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Storage Act 2010. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.21 Email sent to Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

The Abalone Fishery overlaps the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) (see below) and the Operational Areas. Within the past five years, the Abalone Fishery has not been active in the EMBA or in the Operational Areas. Woodside is providing this consultation information to ACV for the purposes of consultation on behalf of Victorian Abalone Fishery Licence holders. Should ACV consider it necessary for licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include:	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.22 Email sent to South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA), Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA), Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA) — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Woodside is providing you this consultation information on behalf of the following associations, for which you are listed online as a representative or consultant:

- Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA)
- South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA)
- Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA)

Please let us know if you know of any additional email addresses for these associations and alliances that we should forward this information to in addition to yourself.

Activity and location summary

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 Areas:

- Southern Squid Jig Fishery

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery
- Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
- Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
- Southern Squid Jig 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.

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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside’s response will be included in Woodside’s EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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,

6.1.23 Email sent to Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Tasmanian Fisheries

As noted in Woodside's email to Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania) on 7 May 2026, Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside has also provided this consultation information to other representative bodies such as: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC), Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania, a Tasmanian Scale Fishery Representative, Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT), Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) and other Victorian representative groups. Woodside has also provided this consultation information direct to licence holders in the commonwealth Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.24 Email sent to Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

As noted in Woodside's email to Seafood Industry Tasmania on 7 May 2026, Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in these fisheries. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Woodside has also provided this consultation information to other representative bodies such as: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC), Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania, a Tasmanian Scale Fishery Representative, Seafood Industry Victoria

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

(SIV) and other Victorian representative groups. Woodside has also provided this consultation information direct to licence holders in the commonwealth Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.25 Email sent to Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Woodside has also provided this consultation information to other representative bodies such as: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC), Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania, Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT), Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) and other Victorian representative groups. Woodside has also provided this consultation information direct to licence holders in the commonwealth Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery.

Activity and location summary

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.26 Email sent to Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Woodside has also provided this consultation information to other representative bodies such as: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC), a Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative, Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT), Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) and other Victorian representative groups. Woodside has also provided this consultation information direct to licence holders in the commonwealth Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.	

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.27 Email sent to Abalone Victoria Central Zone (AVCZ), Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative, Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), Portland Professional Fishermen's Association, South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association (SANZRLFA), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council Inc (SARLAC), South Eastern Professional fishermen's Association (SEPFA), Victoria Fisheries Authority (VFA), Victorian Sea Urchin Divers' Association, Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association, Western Abalone Divers' Association (WADA) — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

State fisheries

State fisheries active in the Operational Areas:

- Giant Crab Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery

State fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Giant Crab Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery
- Inshore Trawl Fishery
- Pipi Fishery
- Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information directly to licence holders it has assessed as 'relevant persons' for these EPs via Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV).

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.28 Email sent to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) - Resources Victoria — 11 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Please forward this email and attachments to other sub-departments within DEECA that may require this consultation information, or alternatively, please inform us of any such departments and we will provide them with this information directly.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

Feedback

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.29 Email sent to Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences — 12 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are 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

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Regards,

6.1.30 Email sent to Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council (TRLC) — 12 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishery. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside has also provided this consultation information to other representative bodies such as: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania, a Tasmanian Scale Fishery Representative, Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT), Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV) and other Victorian representative groups. Woodside has also provided this consultation information direct to licence holders in the commonwealth Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.31 Email sent to Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc and Southern Rock Lobster Limited — 12 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.	

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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 would not be affected. The specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known if there is a release.

State fisheries

State fisheries active in the Operational Areas:

- Giant Crab Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery

State fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Giant Crab Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Wrasse (Ocean) Fishery
- Inshore Trawl Fishery
- Pipi Fishery
- Ocean General (Multi-Species) Fishery

Please note that Woodside has provided consultation information directly to licence holders it has assessed as 'relevant persons' for these EPs via Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV).

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.1.32 Email sent to Apollo Bay Landcare, Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park, Greenpeace Australia Pacific, Yachting Victoria — 12 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.	
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.	

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 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 would 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.33 Email sent to Southern Squid Jig Fishery licence holders — 13 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	**Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include: • Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 Areas:

- Southern Squid Jig Fishery

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery
- Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
- Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
- Southern Squid Jig 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.

Notifications

Please let us know if you **do not** 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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

June 2026. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

6.1.34 Email sent to Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery licence holders, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery licence holders — 13 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Information - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

This email and two attached Consultation Information Sheets outline the proposed activities under the revised EPs for the Commonwealth and State waters components of the Minerva Field Decommissioning and Field Management project.

If you would like to comment on the proposed activity, please provide feedback to Woodside by **12 June 2026** using the details below.

You are also invited to attend a drop-in session to learn more about or to discuss the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans. These sessions are planned as follows, and bookings are not required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May, 11am-12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May, 3pm-4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May, 11am-12pm

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Consultation information

Two Consultation Information Sheets are attached, which provide additional background on our approach to consultation, and on the proposed activities including summaries of potential key impacts and risks and associated management measures. These are also available on our website.

Activity and location summary

	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP	Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP
Activity details	Activities include the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.	
Titles	• VIC/PL33 • VIC/L22	• VIC/PL33(v)
Location	Approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria.	
Water depth	~ 50 m - 60 m deep in Commonwealth waters.	~ 15 m - 50 m deep in State waters.
Timing and duration	• The proposed activity is planned to be undertaken, following acceptance of the State and Commonwealth EPs, between September 2027 and end of April 2028, outside the peak whale season. • The works are planned to be completed no later than 30 April 2028, as required by (and subject to any amendment of) General Direction 2016 and EPBC Referral 2024/09879. • The duration of the proposed activity is expected to be 30–45 days in State and Commonwealth waters, respectively, for a total of 90 days subject to factors including regulatory approvals, vessel availability, weather, operational requirements and other circumstances.	
Infrastructure	Key infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: • Pipeline bundle • Stabilisation mattresses *Note: the shore crossing will not be decommissioned as part of this campaign.*	
Vessels	Key vessels may include, but may not be limited to: • Multipurpose Construction Support Vessel • Potential for supply vessel, helicopters and drones	
Operational Area and exclusion zones	The location of infrastructure is marked on nautical charts. The Operational Area and exclusion zones include:	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

	• Operational Area: approximately 1000 m either side of the pipeline bundle. • Temporary Exclusion Zone: approximately 500 m around the vessel.
Communication with Mariners	• VHF Channel 16. • Marine notices will be issued prior to activity commencement to alert vessels that may be operating in waters nearby. • Other marine users are permitted to use the Operational Area but should take care around operations by adhering to standard navigation rules and remain clear of the safety exclusion zone.

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. 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 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 would 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 Areas:

- Southern Squid Jig Fishery

Commonwealth fisheries active in the EMBA:

- Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery
- Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
- Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
- Southern Squid Jig 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.

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 feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside’s response will be included in Woodside’s EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Storage Act 2010. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.1.35 Email sent to Department of Premier and Cabinet - First Peoples State Relations – 11 May 2026

Re: Woodside Record of Consultation – Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth and State) Environment Plans

Woodside would like to consult with the Department of Premier and Cabinet - First Peoples State Relations about our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation closes for these EPs on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

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

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 EPs.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet in-person. 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjIj0

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

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 and DEECA. 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, Traditional Owners 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Kind regards

6.1.36 Email sent to Port Campbell Progress Group – 19 May 2026

Minerva EP Community Information Session - Follow Up

Thankyou for attending the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (EP) Community Information Session at Port Campbell.

Please find attached the relevant consultation information sheets for the Commonwealth and State EPs to share with Port Campbell Progress Group.

Please also find a link to the NOPSEMA and DEECA industry environment plan websites, where you can find further information on accepted activities in the Ottaway Basin:

- NOPSEMA (Commonwealth) Industry environment plans
- DEECA (State) Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

Woodside has not previously engaged with the Port Campbell Progress Group, and will now include the group to our stakeholder lists for Minerva.

If you or any member of the Port Campbell Progress Group have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **19 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.2 Initial consultation – Traditional Custodians, Nominated Representative Corporations and Native Title Representative Bodies

6.2.1 Email sent to Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside originally consulted with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) about the plug and abandonment (P&A) of the Minervia Field wells, as well as the decommissioning of the Field's pipeline in Commonwealth and State waters.

In December 2025, Woodside notified you that the P&A activities had been completed.

In October 2025, we advised you that due to unforeseen environmental impacts, the decommissioning activities relating to removal of the pipeline were paused and that we developing revised EPs for the remaining activities to be submitted to the State and Commonwealth regulators in 2026.

Woodside would now like to consult with BLCAC about our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation closes for these EPs on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

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

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activities, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets 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 EPs.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity.

We have collated information in relation to BLCAC's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which are outlined in **Appendix A**. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of the EPs, please let us know by **12 June 2026**. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Also, please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet in-person. 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjIj0

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

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 and DEECA. 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, Traditional Owners 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.

Kind regards

Appendix A

Cultural Values – Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)

Cultural Value	**Source**	
	Consultation	**Literature review**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

		(publicly available)
Cultural value: • Eels • Seagrass • Whales (all species) – Whales are important to women's stories; Whales are the companion animals to dingoes • Seals – important to women's stories • Shells especially warrener shells (turbo undulatus)	X	
Feature: • Submerged Pleistocene land bridge between Tasmania and mainland Australia represents a submerged cultural landscape	X	
Cultural value: • Tangible and intangible cultural heritage	X	
Feature: • The sands of the Bass Coast contain the footprints left behind by Elders		X
Feature: • Where the rivers meet the sea		X

6.2.2 Email sent to Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026

Hope this email finds you well.

Woodside originally consulted with Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation (EMAC) about the plug and abandonment (P&A) of the Minervia Field wells, as well as the decommissioning of the Field's pipeline in Commonwealth and State waters. The P&A of the Minerva wells was completed in December 2025.

Last year we also advised you that due to unforeseen environmental impacts, the decommissioning activities relating to removal of the pipeline were paused and that we were developing revised EPs for the remaining activities to be submitted to the State and Commonwealth regulators in 2026.

On 26 March 2025, we met to discuss the opportunity of working together to develop a Guardian Program when Minerva decommissioning activities recommence.

At this meeting we agreed to meet again on 19 May 2026 to further discuss the Guardian Program, as well as consult on our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation for the two revised EPs has now commenced and closes on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

The purpose of this email is to:

- Inform you about our plans for the activity.
- Invite you to submit feedback for the activity.
- Discuss further ways to consult and engage for the activity.

Overview of the activity

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activities, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets 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 EPs
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity

We have collated information in relation to EMAC's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which is outlined in **Appendix A**. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of the EPs, please let us know by **12 June 2026**. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

At the meeting on 19 May 2026 and throughout our consultation with you, 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjlj0

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

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 and DEECA. 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, Traditional Owners 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.

Kind regards

Mike

Appendix A

Cultural Values – Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Value	**Source**	
	Consultation	**Literature review (publicly available)**
Cultural value: • Eels – “We are the eel people”; Noise impacts to eels • Eels, perch, blackfish, yabbies, abalone, cockles, crayfish • Whales – risk to whales from the activities	X	X
Cultural value: • Intangible heritage	X	
Cultural value – Deen Maar Island [Lady Julia Percy Island]:		X

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• '… is a culturally significant site and special place to Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples' • 'A story associated with Deen Maar Island is that the spirits go first to Deen Maar and then up to the stars, as Bunjil had done'		
Feature: • Ancient middens • Middens and burial sites along the coastline		X
Cultural value: • 'Spirits of our dead reside in our waterways and water bodies'		X
Cultural value: • Responsibility to protect cultural heritage		X
Cultural value: • Connections with the sea and its resources		X
Cultural value: • 'The coastline is home to sites that are important for our Dreaming - Three Sisters Rocks and Deen Maar (Lady Julia Percy Island) where our Ancestors leave the earth'		X
Cultural value: • 'The connection with our Sea Country extends well beyond the current shoreline to the edge of the continental shelf'		X
Cultural value: • Dreaming and creation stories		X
Cultural value: • Songlines across the land and out to sea		X
Cultural value – Whale birthing Dreaming site: • 'Koontapool Woorrkngan Yakeen (Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites), are in coastal bay areas from Port Campbell to Portland, including Warrnambool. These places on Gunditjmara Country are known resting and feeding sites for mothers and calves and are directly related to Gunditjmara Neeyn (midwives), explaining why Gunditjmara is a Matrilineal Nation'		X
Cultural value:		X

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Yambuk and Deen Maar are spiritually significant places		
Cultural value: • Fishing at Port Fairy		X

6.2.3 Email sent to Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026

Woodside originally consulted with Gunaikurnai Land & Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) about the plug and abandonment (P&A) of the Minervia Field wells, as well as the decommissioning of the Field's pipeline in Commonwealth and State waters. The P&A of the Minerva wells was completed in December 2025.

In October 2025, we advised you that due to unforeseen environmental impacts, the decommissioning activities relating to removal of the pipeline were paused and that we are developing revised EPs for the remaining activities to be submitted to the State and Commonwealth regulators in 2026.

Woodside would now like to consult with GLaWAC about our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation closes for these EPs on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

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

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Your concerns about the proposed activity.
- Other elements we should consider in the EPs.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity.

We have collated information in relation to GLaWAC's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which are outlined in **Appendix A**. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of the EPs, please let us know by **12 June 2026**. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet in-person. 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjIj0

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

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 and DEECA. 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, Traditional Owners 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Kind regards

6.2.4 Email to Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026

Woodside originally consulted with Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC) about the plug and abandonment (P&A) of the Minervia Field wells, as well as the decommissioning of the Field's pipeline in Commonwealth and State waters. The P&A of the Minerva wells was completed in December 2025.

Last year we advised you that due to unforeseen environmental impacts, the decommissioning activities relating to removal of the pipeline were paused and that we were developing revised EPs for the remaining activities to be submitted to the State and Commonwealth regulators in 2026.

We are still hoping to meet with GMTOAC whilst we are in the area on 20 May 2026 to discuss a ranger program proposal.

Woodside would now like to consult with GMTOAC about our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation closes for these EPs on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

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

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets 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 EPs.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

We have collated information in relation to GMTOAC's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which are outlined in **Appendix A**. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of the EPs, please let us know by **12 June 2026**. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet in-person. 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjIj0

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

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 and DEECA. 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, Traditional Owners 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.

Kind regards

Mike

Appendix A

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Cultural Values – Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (GMTOAC)

Cultural Value	Source	
	Consultation	Literature review (publicly available)
Cultural value: • The waters are significant breeding grounds and habitats for culturally significant species to the Gunditjmara people and also hold intangible heritage as well as submerged tangible heritage for our community	X	
Cultural value – Deen Maar Island (also known as Lady Julia Percy Island): • The island and its surrounds hold deep spiritual significance to Gunditjmara people • Is a culturally significant site and special place to Eastern Maar and Gunditjmara peoples • Is where the Gunditjmara believe the spirits of their dead travel to wait to be reborn	X	X
Feature: • Kooyang (short-finned eel) [Anguilla australis] migrate out of the Budj Bim World Heritage Area in Gunditjmara Country through the Otway Basin, up to the Coral Sea • Kooyang hold an incredibly important place in the culture of Gunditjmara people and are central to the functioning of the Budj Bim World Heritage Area – one of the oldest aquaculture systems in the world	X	
Feature: • Karntubul (whales) found in Gunditjmara Sea Country hold deep cultural significance to our people, featuring in Dreaming stories, ceremony, song and dance traditions of the Gunditjmara	X	
Feature: • The Bonney Upwelling is a dominant ecological feature of Gunditjmara Sea Country, creating vital feeding grounds for culturally significant species • It is extremely important for marine and coastal ecosystems within Gunditjmara Sea Country	X	
Cultural value:		X

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Ancestral creation beings revealing themselves in the landscape: erupting volcanoes; tsunamis; mountains forming; Sea Country creeping up onto the land		
Feature: • The Budj Bim lava flow, recognised as an attribute contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Budj Bim World Heritage Site extends into Portland Bay		X
Cultural value: • The spiritscape associated with the Gundjitmara Dreaming spirits extends into Portland Bay up to Deen Maar Island (Lady Julia Percy Island)		X
Cultural value – Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites: • Koontapool Woorrkngan Yakeen (Whale Birthing Dreaming Sites), are in coastal bay areas from Port Campbell to Portland, including Warrnambool • These places on Gunditjmara Country are known resting and feeding sites for mothers and calves and are directly related to Gunditjmara Neeyn (midwives), explaining why Gunditjmara is a Matrilineal Nation		X
Cultural value: • Yambuk and Deen Maar are spiritually significant places		X
Cultural value: • Fishing at Port Fairy		X
Cultural value: • Cultural obligations to Country, ceremony, learnings/Lore, language and relationships, intergenerational sharing of knowledge		X
Cultural Value: • Nyamat Mirring (Sea Country) holds Dreamings, knowledge and power • Gunditjmara are intertwined with tangible and intangible aspects		X
Features: • Flint stone from rocky shores • Sites of significance - shell middens, meeting places		X
Cultural value:		X

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Sea, caves, estuaries, reefs, islands, dunes and wetlands hold stories		
Cultural value: • Deen Maar holds deep spiritual significance		X
Feature – Sea country resources including: • Fish • Coastal vegetation • Shellfish (turbos, pipis, abalone, limpets, mussel, elephant snail) • Crustaceans (crayfish/lobster, crabs) • Birds (magpie geese, Cape Barren geese, mutton bird/short-tailed shearwater)		X
Cultural value: • Access to sea country for practicing culture		X
Cultural value: • Kooyang (eels) are culturally significant and are a resource		X
Feature: • Sandy beaches • Intertidal reefs		X
Feature: • Koorn Moorn (seals) feature in song and dance and are used as a resource • Karntubul (whales) feature in stories, ceremony, song and dance Whale dreaming stories connect Aboriginal groups all along the Australian coast		X
Feature: • The Bonney Upwelling supports culturally significant species		X
Feature: • The Nyamat Mirring Indigenous Protected Area [currently under consultation] including sea and submerged lands		X
Cultural value: • Sea country knowledge is living and shared		X

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Feature: • Possible submerged fish traps		X
Cultural value: • Creation stories and Songlines • Spirit • Ceremonial sites • Cultural material (tangible, archaeological) • Landscape and seascape • Features • Sitelines • Living and camping places • Resource places • Water above and below the ground including Nyamat Mirring and Sky Mirring • Soils and rocks • Animals and plants • Fungi and algae (and other biota at all stages of life) • Ecological systems • Relationships • Family stories • Pathways and trade routes • Historical events and periods • Cultural practices.	X	
Feature: • 'The Gunditjmara are the first peoples for Mirring … located in far south-western Victoria, bordered by Bocara (the Glenelg River) in the west, the Wannon River to the north and the Hopkins River in the east, and extends out to sea' • 'Gunditjmara Mirring encompasses volcanic plains, coastline, Nyamat Mirring, limestone caves, forests and rivers. Nyamat Mirring is connected to the rest of Gunditjmara Mirring as part of a continuous, connected landscape'	X	
Cultural value: • Gunditjmara have a circular spiritual connection to Mirring [Country] and are the voice for Mirring	X	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Feature: • Blackfish – freshwater fish • Tupong – freshwater & estuarine fish • Short Finned Eel (kooyang)	X	
Cultural value: • Gunditjmara Mirring (Country) is a complex, connected landscape incorporating four Mirring; Wooroowarook Mirring (Forest Country), Bocara Wooroowarook Mirring (River Forest Country), Tungatt Mirring (Stone Country) and Nyamat Mirring (Sea Country), each with their own unique values, stories and ecological systems connected to the Gunditjmara.	X	

6.2.5 Email to Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation – 11 May 2026

Woodside originally consulted with Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) about the plug and abandonment (P&A) of the Minervia Field wells, as well as the decommissioning of the Field's pipeline in Commonwealth and State waters. The P&A of the Minerva wells was completed in December 2025.

In October 2025, we advised you that due to unforeseen environmental impacts, the decommissioning activities relating to removal of the pipeline were paused and that we were developing revised EPs for the remaining activities to be submitted to the State and Commonwealth regulators in 2026.

Woodside would now like to consult with WTOAC about our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation closes for these EPs on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

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

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activities, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets 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 EPs.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity.

We have collated information in relation to WTOAC's cultural values that we consider relevant to this activity, which are outlined in **Appendix A**. If there are any changes or additional information you would like Woodside to consider in the preparation of the EPs, please let us know by **12 June 2026**. Please also get in touch if you'd like to learn more about how we have collected this information.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet in-person. 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjIj0

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 and DEECA. 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, Traditional Owners 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.

Kind regards

Ju-Lin

Appendix A

Cultural Values – Wadawarrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

Cultural Value	**Source**	
	Consultation	**Literature review (publicly available)**
Cultural value: • The coastline is culturally important	X	
Cultural value: • 'Bundjil and our ancestor spirits who continue to live in the land, water and sky'		X
Feature: • Middens in bays or sand dunes		X
Feature: • Crayfish, abalone, mussels, oysters, pipis and fish		X
Feature: • Fish traps near tidal marine locations		X
Cultural value: • Caring for Country aspirations including coastal Country and Sea Country		X
Features: • Sandy beaches		X

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

• Coastal cliffs • Rocky reefs • Tidal areas • Kelp and seaweed forests • Seagrass • Rock lobster • Abalone • Seals • Whales • Dolphins • Fish • Oysters • Birds		

6.2.6 Email to First Nations Legal & Research Services – 11 May 2026

Woodside would like to consult with First Nations Legal & Research Services about our Environment Plans (EPs):

- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Commonwealth) EP**
- **Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State) EP**.

Consultation closes for these EPs on **Friday 12 June 2026**.

Your feedback, opinions and comments provided by this date will be reflected in the EPs and considered by the relevant regulator:

- Commonwealth EPs – National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA).
- State EPs – Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA).

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

Woodside Energy is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses.

The attached Summary Consultation Information Sheets have been developed for an Indigenous audience and provide a high-level overview of the activity, including the Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA) map. For more information, we have provided a link to detailed Consultation Information Sheets

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 EPs.
- Any other individuals, groups, or organisations we should talk to about this activity.

Please let us know your preferred method of consultation including whether you would like to meet in-person. 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.

Information can be sent to IndigenousAffairs@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 gender-restricted or other culturally sensitive information directly to the regulator, please see contact details below:

- NOPSEMA: (08) 6188 8700 or communications@nopsema.gov.au
- DEECA: 136 186 or errfeedback@deeca.vic.gov.au.

Further information about EPs

For general information about Woodside's decommissioning activities, watch here: https://youtu.be/9YzgFdvjIj0

Further information about NOPSEMA and DEECA

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:** Managing gender-restricted information.pdf (nopsema.gov.au).

For further information about DEECA, which may be of assistance to support understanding of the requirements to participate in consultation for State EPs, please refer to: Offshore and onshore gas activities - Resources Victoria

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 and DEECA. 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Please feel free to forward this email and the attached document to members, Traditional Owners 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.

Kind regards

6.3 Follow-up consultation

6.3.1 Email sent to Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) – 21 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

Consultation information has been provided to relevant Victoria state fishery licence holders through Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV), except for licence holders in the Abalone Fishery, which SIV has advised are represented by ACV.

Woodside is seeking to confirm with ACV if Abalone Fishery licence holders have or have not been active in the Operation Areas for the EPs within the past five years (please see attached two Consultation Information Sheets with maps of the Operational Areas). Woodside is providing this consultation information to ACV for the purposes of consultation on behalf of Victorian Abalone Fishery licence holders, but please let us know should ACV consider it necessary for licence holders to receive consultation information directly.

Overview

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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,

6.3.2 Email sent to 3D Energi Limited, Abalone Victoria Central Zone, Academy of Scuba, ADZ Energy, Amplitude Energy, Anglesea Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay / Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre, Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce, Apollo Bay Fishermen's Cooperative, Apollo Bay Landcare, Australian Anglers Association (Victorian Division), Australian Border Force (ABF), Australian Coastal Society Victorian Chapter, Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), Australian Energy Producers (AEP), Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) – Marine Pollution, Australian Right Whale Research Program, Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association (ASBTIA), Bass Coast Landcare Network, Bass Coast Shire, Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery Licence Holders, Bass Strait Scallop Industry Association (BSSIA), Bass Strait Scallop Industry Representative Group, Blue Whale Study, Boating Industry Association of Victoria (BIAV), Borough of Queenscliffe, Bridgeport Energy, Central Petroleum, CO2CRC, Colac Otway Shire, Committee for Portland, Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Conoco Phillips, Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA), Corangamite Shire, Deakin University - School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Biosecurity, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) – Fisheries, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – Sea Dumping, Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR), Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Fishing Tasmania), Department of Transport and Planning, Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), Dive Industry Association of Australia, Diving Industry Association of Victoria, Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Licence Holders , Eastern Victoria and Southwest Gippsland Coast Recreational Marine Users, Eastern Zone Victorian Rock Lobster Industry Association (Eastrock), Environment Protection Authority, Environment Victoria, Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation — Surf Coast), Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC), Friends of Aireys Inlet Valley and Coastal Reserve, Friends of Eastern Otways, Friends of Point Addis Marine National Park, Friends of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park, Friends of the Earth, Friends of the Earth, Game Fishing Association of Victoria, Geothermal Energy Victoria, Glenelg Shire, Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority, Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism, Greater Geelong Shire, Greenpeace Australia Pacific (GPAP), Inverloch Visitor Information Centre, Korea National Oil Corporation (KNOC), Life Saving Victoria, Lochard Energy, Lorne Visitor Information Centre, LorneCare, Main Creek Catchment Landcare Group, Marine Mammal Foundation, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA), Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network, Mirboo Ridge (subsidiary of Lakes Blue Energy), Mornington Peninsula Shire, Moyne Shire Council, Nepean Conservation Group, Ocean Racing Club of Victoria, OceanWatch Australia, Otway Climate Emergency Action Network (OCEAN), Otway Ridge to

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Cape Landcare Group, Otway Water, Paddle Victoria, Parks Victoria, Parks Victoria, Parks Victoria, Parks Victoria, Phillip Island Visitor Information Centre, Port Campbell Community Group, Port Campbell Visitor Information Centre, Port of Hastings, Port of Melbourne, Port of Portland, Port of Warrnambool, Portland Professional Fishermen's Association, Ports Victoria, Safe Transport Victoria, Safe Transport Victoria, SCUBA Divers Federation of Victoria, Sea Shepherd Australia, South Australian Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association (SANZRLFA), South Australian Rock Lobster Advisory Council (SARLAC), South Eastern Professional Fishermen's Association (SEPFA), South Gippsland Shire Council, South West Mornington Peninsula Landcare Group, Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Licence Holders, Southern Otway Landcare Network, Southern Rock Lobster Limited, Southern Squid Jig Fishery Licence Holders, Surf Coast Shire, Surfing Victoria, The Wilderness Society Victoria, Torquay Visitor Information Centre, Tuna Australia, Twelve Apostles Tourism and Business Group, Victoria Game Fishing Club, Victoria Sea Urchin Divers' Association, Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA), Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMCC), Victorian Scallop Fishermen's Association Inc, Victorian Tourism Industry Council, Viridien, VR Fish, Warrnambool Visitor Information Centre, Warrnambool City Council, Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Network, Warrnambool Professional Fishermen's Association, Western Abalone Divers Association (WADA), Western Victoria and Otway Coast Recreational Marine Users, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Australia, Windsurfing Victoria, Yachting Victoria – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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)*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Regulations 2023 (Cth). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.3.3 Email sent to Department of Defence – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website. Please also find attached defence area maps for the areas surrounding the Operational Areas and EMBA.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

Regards,

6.3.4 Email sent to AMSA – Marine Safety – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website. Please also find attached GIS shape files and vessel density maps.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

Regards,

6.3.5 Email sent to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Heritage Victoria – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website. Please also find attached details of shipwrecks that may be relevant for these EPs.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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,

6.3.6 Email sent to Alinta Energy, JERA Nex, Spinifex – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website. Please also find attached maps depicting the EMBA for these EPs and any overlapping Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Licences. Woodside notes that the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA.

Please forward this consultation information to the Spinifex developers **JERA Nex and Alinta Energy** if appropriate, or alternatively, please share with us any appropriate email addresses for these organisations and we will provide them with this information directly.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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,

6.3.7 Email sent to VicGrid – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website. Please also find attached maps depicting the EMBA for these EPs and any overlapping Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Licences. Woodside notes that the Spinifex Offshore Wind Farm overlaps the EMBA, and Woodside has provided this consultation information directly to Spinifex as well.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Regards,

6.3.8 Email sent to Beach Energy, OGOG Energy – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website. Please also find attached GIS shape files and maps of adjacent and overlapping titles.

We would be grateful if you could please forward this consultation information to your Joint Venture participant **OGOG** for feedback.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.3.9 Email sent to South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA), Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA), Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA) – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Woodside is providing you this consultation information on behalf of the following associations, for which you are listed online as a representative or consultant:

- Small Pelagic Fishery Industry Association (SPFIA)
- South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association (SETFIA)
- Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA)

Please let us know if you know of any additional email addresses for these associations and alliances that we should forward this information to in addition to yourself.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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,

6.3.10 Email sent to Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT) – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

As noted in Woodside's email to SIT on 7 May 2026, Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to SIT for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in these fisheries. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. Your feedback may also be used to support other regulatory processes associated with the planned activities (which may or may not be confidential).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

Regards,

6.3.11 Email sent to Tasmanian Rock Lobster Council – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishery. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

for acceptance in accordance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (Cth). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.3.12 Email sent to Abalone Council Victoria (ACV) – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs) and other information as relevant.

Consultation information has been provided to relevant Victoria state fishery licence holders through Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV), except for licence holders in the Abalone Fishery, which SIV has advised are represented by ACV.

Woodside is seeking to confirm with ACV if Abalone Fishery licence holders have or have not been active in the Operation Areas for the EPs within the past five years (please see attached two Consultation Information Sheets with maps of the Operational Areas). Woodside is providing this consultation information to ACV for the purposes of consultation on behalf of Victorian Abalone Fishery licence holders, but please let us know should ACV consider it necessary for licence holders to receive consultation information directly.

Overview

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

June 2026. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.3.13 Email sent to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) – Resources Victoria – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Please forward this email and attachments to other sub-departments within DEECA that may require this consultation information, or alternatively, please inform us of any such departments and we will provide them with this information directly.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12**

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

June 2026. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.3.14 Email sent to Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery Representative – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in the Tasmanian Scalefish Fishery. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.3.15 Email sent to Scallop Fishermen's Association of Tasmania – 27 May 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Woodside has identified that it is possible that the following three Tasmanian state managed fisheries may overlap with areas of the EMBA:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Rock Lobster Fishery
- Scalefish Fishery
- Scallop Fishery

Woodside is providing this consultation information to you for the purposes of consultation on behalf of licence holders in the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery. Should you consider it necessary for these licence holders to receive consultation information directly, please let us know.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **12 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

6.3.16 Email sent to Port Campbell Progress Group – 2 June 2026

Woodside Consultation Reminder - Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans

Woodside previously consulted you on its plans to submit the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) Environment Plans (EPs).

The Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum (Victoria) Pty Ltd) is located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC/L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33, and in Victorian State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC/PL33(v). The Minerva Field lies approximately 11 km south southwest (SSW) of Port Campbell, Victoria, in water depths of approximately 15 – 60 m.

Under the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs, Woodside is planning to:

- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in Commonwealth waters (~2.03 km)
- Remove remaining pipeline bundle in State waters (~3.43 km)
- Remove stabilisation mattresses

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Additional information on the EPs is provided in the previous email below and in the Consultation Information Sheets attached, which are also available on Woodside's website.

Feedback

If you have feedback specific to the proposed activities, we welcome your feedback via email at feedback@woodside.com, via phone call at 1800 442 977 or via the feedback form on our website by **19 June 2026**. Alternatively, Woodside is willing to consider and accept your feedback via a means which suits you.

Your feedback and Woodside's response will be included in Woodside's EPs. The Commonwealth EP 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). The State EP will be submitted to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) for acceptance in accordance with the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*. 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.

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.

Regards,

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4 Newspaper advertisements

6.4.1 The Australian – 11 May 2026

THE AUSTRALIAN MONDAY, MAY 11, 2026

8 THE NATION

Angry farmers fight UK carbon land grab

EXCLUSIVE

MATTHEW DENHOLM
RURAL AND REGIONAL CORRESPONDENT

Jim Chalmers is under pressure to block the foreign purchase of Tasmania's largest farm for a vast tree plantation, amid claims carbon credits allowed the firm to outbid local agricultural interests.

The Foreign Investment Review Board has delayed giving advice to the Treasurer on the purchase by British forest investment giant Gresham House of the 27,000ha Rushy Lagoon farm in Tasmania's far northeast.

Peak farm bodies and locals say the loss of the productive, irrigated farmland – supporting dairy and beef, and previously sheep – would be a "major blow" to food security, the local supply chain and the economy. They claim farming interests were cushed for the land because of Gresham's promise of access to federal Australian Carbon Credit Units for establishment of tree plantations.

It is the latest flashpoint amid growing concern nationally that ACCUs encourage the conversion of farm land to revegetation carbon credit schemes. ACCUs are in demand due to the federal Safeguard Mechanism, which forces big polluters to buy carbon offsets if they are unable to meet emissions reduction targets.

Tasmanian president Nathan Cox told The Australian the loss of a significant farm such as Rushy Lagoon because of "distorting" carbon credits was a wake-up call for the nation.

"If someone gets away with it once, they'll just keep doing it," he said. "They're not making any more farmland and we need to look after it and keep it productive. The country has to be fed from somewhere."

Mr Cox said the Iran war impacts on fuel and fertiliser supplies "should have rattled cages in Canberra" about the need to protect farm land.



"You need to consider the impact it has on our sovereign ability to produce food," he said.

Farmers supported foreign capital and the right of landowners to work their properties as they saw fit. "The issue here is that it appears the potential buyer is offering well over and above – 30 per cent more – than the local market will pay," Mr Cox said.

"I've spoken to a number of farmers who've looked at purchasing and they've all come up with around the same number, and the overseas purchaser is 20-30 per cent higher. We know there are other bidders ready to go. I was talking to someone ... who looked at it, but when they realised what Gresham was going to pay they decided not to proceed."

Mr Cox said agricultural interest from Tasmania and interstate had bids of $70m to $75m, while it was understood Gresham, the UK's largest forest asset manager, had offered about $100m.

Tas Farmers had unsuccessfully sought information from the FIRB and federal ministers on whether Gresham had been given assurances of access to ACCUs, such as the "forest plantation method". This provides ACCUs to landowners for "establishing and maintaining a new plantation forest for commercial harvesting of wood products".

Local farmers say Rushy Lagoon, owned by a New Zealand based family, has considerable irrigation and potential for expanded agriculture.

Its loss would have implications for the broader beef industry and milk supplies.

"It's a big chunk of the north-east of Tasmania, and the amount of beef cattle to cause off there is significant and it supports our beef supply chain," Mr Cox said.

"If we start to pull significant numbers of animals out of that supply chain, then all of a sudden we end up with gaps in supply for our major abattoirs."

Similarly, the loss of three significant dairies would impact economics of local milk production. Northeast farmer Ian Sauer said loss of farming from Rushy Lagoon would have a "huge" impact on jobs and employment and the sustainability of local towns. "Once established you only need one person to look after 100,000ha of trees – there really is no ongoing employment," he said.

The government says it applies a national interest test to foreign investment based on national security, competition, government policies, economic and community impacts, and investor character. Coalition MPs are pushing Dr Chalmers to reject the sale, while the Tasmanian Liberal government has echoed farmers' concerns by writing to the Treasurer.

"It is not in Tasmania's or Australia's 'national interest' to support the sale of this irrigated dairy and beef farm to foreign interests subsidised by the Clean Energy Finance Corporation to convert it into a tree farm," Tasmanian Liberal Senator Richard Colbeck said on social media.

"This form of market distortion is just not on ... At the same time that the Albanese government tells us they are developing a National Food Security Plan, they are considering a proposal to subsidise a foreign company to turn valuable, irrigated food-producing land into a tree farm."

Premier Jeremy Rockliff said the state wanted a "level playing field" and for "Tasmanian farmers to have equal opportunity to purchase a property such as Rushy Lagoon".

Climate Change Minister Chris Bowen said it was not appropriate to comment "as this matter is currently subject to FIRB considerations". Gresham House, Dr Chalmers and Agriculture Minister Julie Collins were contacted for comment.

Urgent recall for infant toys

A nationwide recall has been issued for baby teethers and rattles sold online after safety concerns revealed they could pose a choking or suffocation risk to young children.

Shein Distribution Australia Pty Ltd has recalled several silicone and wooden baby toys sold nationally through Shein between January 20, 2024, and April 10, 2026.

The recall affects a silicone animal-shaped baby teether in assorted colours, a handheld wooden rattle with rotating rings and a soft jingle bell, and a cloud-shaped wooden rattle with dangling beads. The products were removed after it was found they did not comply with mandatory standards for children up to 36 months of age.

NEWSWIRE

Worker paralysed in skylight fall

ANDREW HEDGMAN

A roofing job at a community facility in Victoria ended in life-changing injury after a worker fell through a skylight, leaving him a paraplegic, while exposing serious safety breaches.

Moorabbin Magistrates Court was told roof plumbing company Bowitt Group was contracted to undertake roofing works at the Highett Neighbourhood Community House.

The company subcontracted JS Roof Plumbing to perform the job, which in turn engaged sole trader and roof plumber Jacob Mitchell Russell Bandey to carry out part of the work. Mr Bandey then arranged for a worker to undertake work experience with him at the site. JS Roof Plumbing is not accused of any wrongdoing.

On February 19, 2024, roofing works were under way when the worker fell up to 3.85m through a skylight to the internal floor below. He was taken to the Alfred Hospital and underwent surgery. The court was told he was rendered paraplegic due to the fall.

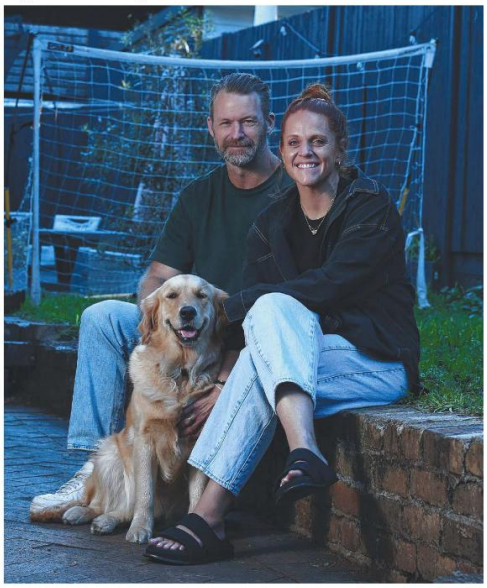
The work was classified as high-risk construction work, due to the danger of falling more than two metres through skylights on the roof. The court was told Bowitt Group had prepared Safe Work Method Statements for the project, which identified the risks associated with fragile roofing and skylights and outlined controls including pre-start risk assessments, signage, barriers and exclusion zones. However, the court found the company failed to ensure those safety controls were implemented.

On December 15, 2025, co-accused Bandey pleaded guilty to a single charge under section 24(1) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic), which requires self-employed persons to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that others are not exposed to risks arising from their work. He was fined $20,000 without conviction and was ordered to pay WorkSafe's costs of $4428.

In sentencing Bowitt Group, the court noted it had read and considered a victim impact statement from the injured worker and described the offending as mid-range but serious. Bowitt Group was fined $35,000 with a conviction for breaching section 26(1) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic), after failing to ensure the workplace was safe and without risks to health, including by not properly controlling fall hazards. The company was also ordered to pay $3886 in costs.

NEWSWIRE

Co-investment housing model gives hope to essential workers



Jeremy and Melissa Dunne at home in Rozelle, in Sydney's inner west

DEXTER CAGUIOA

HELEN TRINCA

Jeremy and Melissa Dunne knew they would never be able to afford a house close to their work in the inner western Sydney suburb of Rozelle where she is a teacher and he runs a Christian ministry.

The couple, in their 40s with three children, moved through eight rentals in 10 years, locked out of the market in a suburb where the median house price is about $2.3m.

"Renting in Sydney, you are so subject to sudden changes in rent, or even if the landlord decides to repurpose the property," Mr Dunne said. "You never quite know ..."

Life changed when the couple heard in early 2024 about HOPE Housing, a not-for profit funding initiative designed to help essential workers – like teachers and nurses and first responders – buy their own homes, relatively close to their workplaces.

HOPE runs an impact investment trust using wholesale investors' money to co-invest in homes. It's a shared-equity model that dramatically reduces the size of an owner's mortgage and could well be a template for addressing the housing affordability crisis.

In the Dunnes' case, HOPE owns 40 per cent of the Rozelle home they moved into in September 2024, while the couple service a regular bank mortgage that covers their 60 per cent share.

HOPE was set up four years ago by private equity banker and philanthropist Tim Sims and has since co-invested in 26 properties in Sydney, with a maximum equity of 50 per cent.

It has raised about $20m from investors prepared to wait for any profit while their money has a social impact.

HOPE's goal is to scale up to $1bn invested in 1200 homes in the next three years.

The Dunnes are listed as owners on the title deeds, but have a contract with HOPE that details the funding arrangement and the expectation that, over time, they will buy out HOPE and own their home outright.

The CEO of HOPE, Philip White, says owners are given the opportunity every year to buy back more equity at the market price. Every three years, there is a formal process to encourage them to re-gear their mortgage, if their incomes have risen, and buy HOPE out.

Last year, home owners bought back 5 per cent of HOPE equity and that money was recycled into other homes. Investors are advised they could wait from seven to 10 years before a return. As a unit trust, HOPE does not pay tax on the income but investors pay income tax on any profit.

"All the numbers would say that buying back your own residential property is a wise financial decision," Mr White said. "We don't push them but we expect that over 10 to 20 years we will get incrementally bought out by a homeowner. There are also life-changing events that will cause them to want to sell their property – and that's the other way that we get to realise income."

An advantage of the HOPE model was that rather than exposure to a single property, investors were exposed to a "small amount of lots of property" with the risk spread over different suburbs and units as well as houses.

"Our target return on the fund is 10 per cent net of fees," he says. "We tend to co-invest with essential workers in stronger performing suburbs. These properties are then looked after because they're owned and occupied by the essential worker. We think that we can outperform the market, so instead of a 7 per cent return, we can get above 10 per cent. We're a not-for-profit fund manager, so you don't pay exorbitant fees, and there's no performance fees."

Unlike the federal government's Help to Buy Scheme under which the government contributes up to 40 per cent of the price of new homes and 30 per cent for existing homes, HOPE was not exposed to credit risk.

"We sit with a vertical slice of the house," he said. "If they default on their home loan, the bank deals with that. We just keep our share."

Essential workers' wages were so low that many would continue to need help "and if they can be helped by private capital, that's a much better solution than the government always stepping into help."

He said the scheme should remain targeted: "I don't think we necessarily want to open this up for everybody to go and buy a house bigger than they can afford just because they can. It should be selective."

Co-investment was a "much better way to invest in residential property than being a landlord and competing with owner-occupiers and pushing prices up."

There was an opportunity for government to invest: "We're not asking for charity; we're not asking for gifts. But there is an opportunity, if the government likes this model, to help accelerate and grow its impacts much quicker than we will do."

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

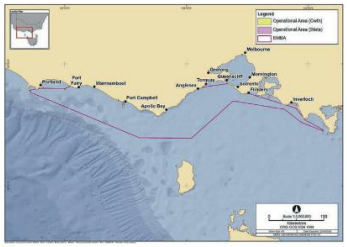
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.



We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by 12 June 2026.

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

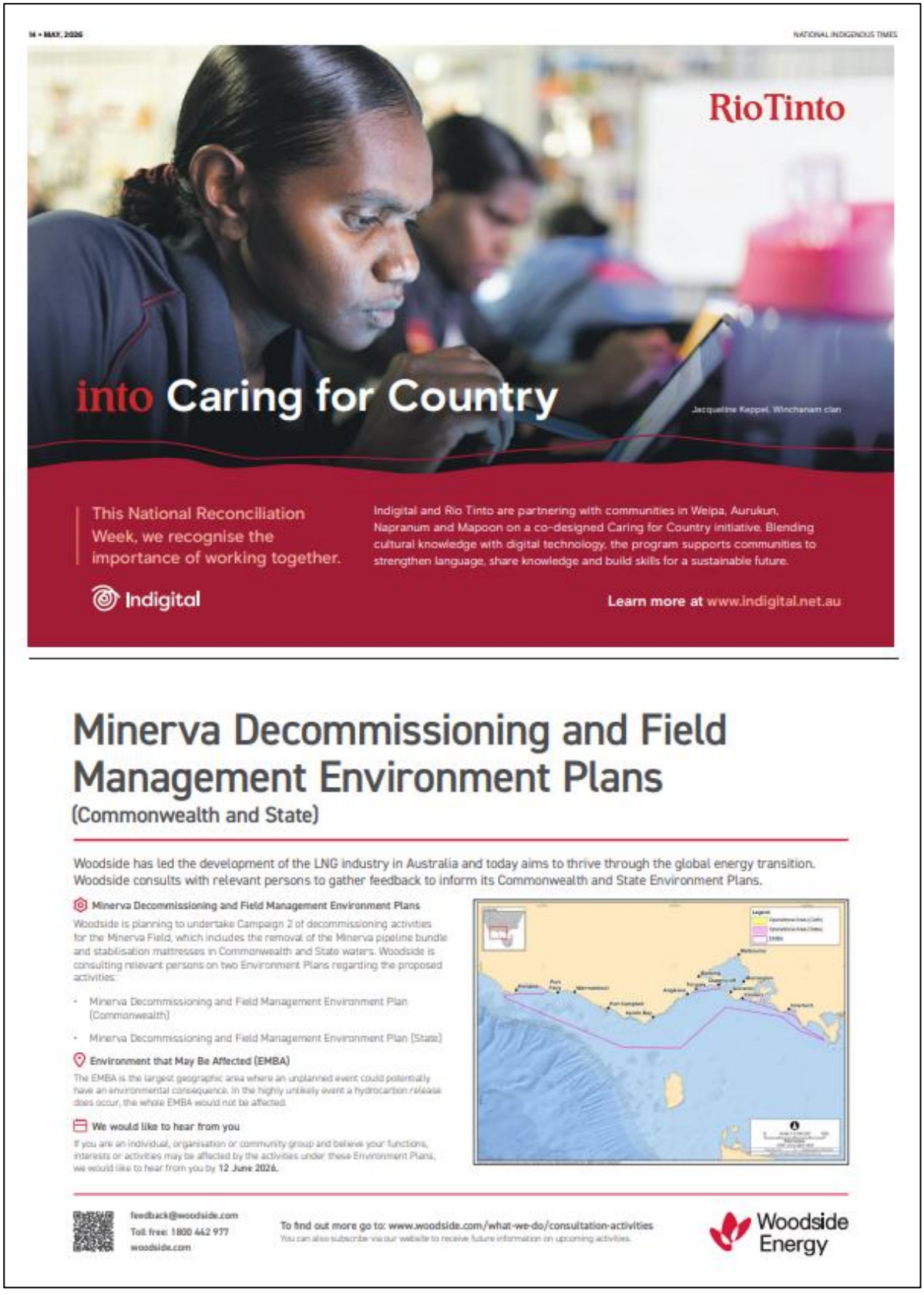
feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Woodside Energy

05.10.2026 19:52 NewsCorp Australia – Tearsheet

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.2 National Indigenous Times – 26 May 2026



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.3 Koori Mail – 20 May 2026

The admin bill you're not reading

By BARRY BUCKSKIN

There is a bill sitting on your desk that nobody sent you. No invoice. No line items. Just a slow, silent drain on your mission.

Every month, dozens of hours disappear into work that keeps the lights on but does nothing to grow your organisation. Board minutes. Grant acquittals. Compliance reports. Email after email.

This is the admin bill.

For most small businesses and ACCOs in Australia, it sits between $20,000 and $40,000 a year in staff time. It exists inside your budget, quietly reducing your capacity, and never appears on a single report.

The real cost

The math is simple but brutal. A team of four spending twelve hours a week on recurring admin burns around $23,700 a year. Not on strategy. Not on service delivery. On repetition.

Work that follows a pattern. And anything that follows a pattern can be automated.

If it's a loop, it's a leak.

AI doesn't "support" this work. It removes a large part of it.

Where the hours go

Meetings no longer need reconstructing from scribbled notes. Real-time transcription pulls out action items before anyone leaves the room.

Grant acquittals no longer start from a blank page. Feed the facts into Gemini, and the opening narrative appears in plain English, saving hours or the $1,500 consultant fee.

A sixty-page compliance framework from Canberra? It becomes five key obligations and three risks in thirty seconds.

Scheduling stops being endless email chains. Tools like Reclaim or Motion handle it.

This isn't about replacing people. It's about stopping skilled people from doing work a machine finishes in seconds.

Proof it works

I worked with a small community organisation bleeding money on annual consultancy fees just to manage paperwork. We built them an owned system using Gemini and NotebookLM, loaded with their policies, board history, and operational data.

They run it for free on iOS. It's their internal business intelligence engine. Result: 20 hours back every week. No more consultants.

That's not a hypothetical. That's their reality now.

The real shift

Tools are the entry point. The transformation is what comes next.

Most organisations treat knowledge as scattered documents and inboxes. You hunt for answers.

High-performing ones centralise everything, policies, past grants, board transcripts, into a structured AI system.

Then you don't search. You ask.

"What worked in our last three funding rounds?", "Where are we weakest on compliance?", "What's our strongest case for this tender?"

The system answers from your data. Not guesses. Citations.

Sovereignty in practice

Here's the hard truth most miss: if you pay consultants to interpret your own operations and write your submissions, sovereignty lives outside your walls.

AI brings it back in.

Your data stays yours. Your insights compound. Your organisation sharpens every quarter.

Not through more funding. Through better systems.

What You Do with the Hours?

Ten hours a week recovered is 520 hours a year. For a First Nations micro-business, that's the difference between reacting to tenders and winning them.

For an ACCO, $15,000 in overhead isn't a spreadsheet line. It's a part-time youth worker. A language program. A van on the road instead of grounded because admin ate the budget.

Most organisations don't have a funding problem. They have a leakage problem.

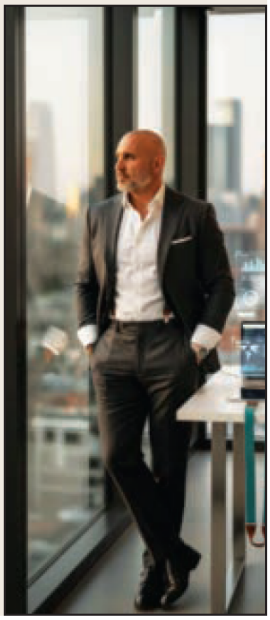
One rule to start

If it has a client name in it, don't paste it in. Everything else is operational. Use it.

The tools are free or cheap. The hours are already being spent.

The only question left is: you're already paying the admin bill, so do you want to keep paying it or take control?

Barry Buckskin is the founder of Crestone AI and a law student in Adelaide. He builds custom AI systems for Australian small businesses and community organisations. Everything clients build, they own.
crestoneai.com.au



Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by **12 June 2026.**



feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

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.

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.4 The Herald Sun – 11 May 2026

12 NEWS
Herald Sun | Monday May 11, 2026

Refugee doc says thanks

Matt Johnston

In the three years since Asseel Yako resumed his career as a specialist physician after fleeing Iraq, he has bulk-billed every patient treated.

This means the former refugee, whose early training included treating soldiers who were fighting ISIS in a hospital the militant Islamic group eventually blew up, is charging lower rates so that his patients from West Gippsland Hospital get free care.

"I see this as a small way of giving back to the community and to Australian society for giving my family refuge after we were forced to flee Iraq," Dr Yako said. "Some patients stop seeing specialists because they can't afford that, and I have seen that happen."

Dr Yako and his family were part of a wave of refugees who found safety on Australian shores 10 years ago, following former Prime Minister Tony Abbott's decision to accept an extra 12,000 people from the bloody war zones. Migrant settlement agency AMES Australia surveyed 120 of those who arrived, to assess how they have adapted to their new country.



Asseel Yako

The majority said they were happy and optimistic, and almost eight in 10 had become citizens. Of those surveyed, 67 per cent said their lives were 'good' or 'very good', and 97 per cent said they felt safe or very safe.

When asked about their children, 62 per cent said 'very well' and 35 per cent said 'fairly well'.

And 86 per cent felt 'very welcome', with a further 10 per cent saying they felt 'somewhat welcome', with a high proportion saying they found it easy to talk to their neighbours.

The most frequently named challenges were cost of living and affordable housing, as well as finding jobs that were commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Dr Yako is a rare example of specialists being endorsed for work in Australia, and only after four years of extra training at a local hospital.

Jamila Alarkan, who finished her degree in Syria by studying in a convent by candlelight as missiles fell around the ancient city of Aleppo, also had to retrain once in Australia.

She is now a senior contract manager in the renewable energy sector, overseeing wind farms in Victoria.

"I came seeking safety, but I also arrived with skills, ambition, and a strong desire to contribute," she said.

"Like many refugees, I didn't come to be defined by what I had lost, but by what I was determined to rebuild.".

Eventually, she began working on major infrastructure projects, and said she had never looked back.



Denise Paniagua and Adrian De La Vega serve up authentic Mexican food. Picture: Jason Edwards

Dishing up the real deal

Chloe Bott

This Melbourne-based Mexican restaurant has received the seal of approval.

La Tortillería is one of only three Victorian businesses to have been awarded the prestigious Sello M, an official seal of authenticity for Mexican cuisine outside Mexico.

The Sello M seals are awarded by the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, in collaboration with the Academia Mexicana de Gastronomía, and are backed by the Mexican government.

Since opening in 2013, the Kensington restaurant has served over half a million dinners, and it makes over 10 million tortillas annually.

La Tortillería co-founder and Mexican expat Gerado Lopez said the accreditation affirmed their commitment to the traditional roots and techniques of Mexican cuisine.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

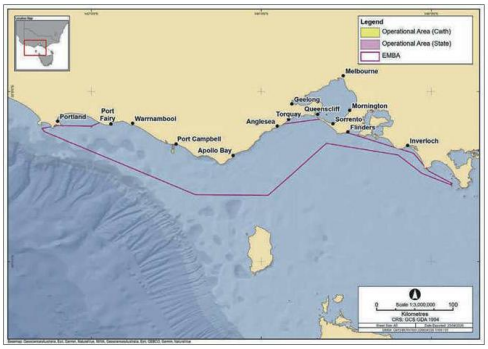
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by **12 June 2026.**



feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

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.

Woodside Energy

MHTE01Z01MA - V1

05.10.2026 19:26 NewsCorp Australia - Tearsheet

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.5 Warrnambool Standard – 15 May 2026 & 18 May 2026

standard.net.au Monday May 18, 2026 THE STANDARD 5
NEWS

What do the housing tax reforms mean for local market?

Sophia Baker

REAL estate agents in the south-west say it's too early to see what effect recent federal government changes to negative gearing and capital gains tax will have on the local market.

"You always feel there's going to be winners and losers, and that's no different," Warrnambool Ray White's Fergus Torpy said.

Speaking after the successful auction of Warrnambool's 67 Garden Street on Saturday, which sold under the hammer for $605,000, Mr Torpy said it would take a while to see how the market would react to the changes.

From July 1, 2027, the government will limit negative gearing for residential property investments to new builds, and replace the 50 per cent capital gains tax discount for individuals, trusts and partnerships with cost base indexation and a 30 per cent minimum tax rate on capital gains.

The impact of these changes on existing investments will be limited.

Properties held before the announcement on May 12 will be exempt from the negative gearing changes.

The CGT reforms will only apply to gains accruing after July 1, 2027.

Negative gearing is used when the costs of a rental property - such as loan interest payments, rates and upkeep - are higher than the rental income.

Those losses are tax deductible, meaning they can be used to reduce the tax you pay, not just on your rental property, but on all of your income.

The moves have largely been seen as a win for first home buyers looking to get into the market.

"Obviously there's some positive that they're going to continue to push building, which is always great for the construction industry," Mr Torpy said.

"But it does probably put some pressures on investors and maybe limits the amount of investment [properties] that become available, which means sometimes then there's less for people to rent."

With an already competitive rental market in Warrnambool, Mr Torpy said fewer properties becoming available would make it even tougher for renters in the south-west.

"That's probably not going to help."

The Big Picture - pages 8-9



Fergus Torpy at the successful auction of Warrnambool's 67 Garden Street on Saturday. Picture by Sophia Baker

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

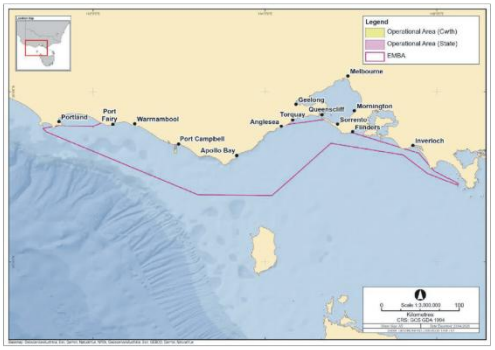
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by **12 June 2026.**



feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit **www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities** or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

The best of the best prepare for the worst

William Stanley

THE cliffs and ocean on the Great Ocean Road can be notoriously dangerous and people are rescued both in and out of the water every year - so it pays to be prepared.

The "isolated town" of Port Campbell relies on the support of experienced volunteers to conduct high-level rescues.

That's why Acting Sergeant Troy Beames from Port Campbell Police wanted to bring emergency service workers and volunteers together from 14 different agencies for a day of training that would prepare them for the worst.

"We live in an area where we are quite isolated from many emergency service resources, so we rely heavily on our local volunteer agencies when a critical incident occurs," he said. "An event like this really highlights how fortunate our local community is to be served by so many skilled, dedicated and selfless volunteers.

"I couldn't be more impressed by the capabilities that were displayed throughout the training sessions by the volunteer members of the SES, CERT, CFA, Surf Life Saving Clubs, Coast Guard and Marine Rescue Service."



SES volunteers demonstrate their rescue skills at a joint-exercise. Pictures supplied

Acting Sergeant Beames is no stranger to rescue operations after he rushed into the water to rescue a Dutch national from drowning on December 19, 2024.

He said the particular stretch of cliffs and water could be dangerous, especially with more than two million people visiting the 12 Apostles each year.

"For the Gibson Steps beach in particular, access and egress is only down the very steep, narrow, winding stairs, it's very difficult and dangerous to try and carry someone out. We often rely on either HEMS (Helicopter Emergency Medical Service) or the SES to possibly conduct a high angle rescue off the cliff top."



Emergency services agencies work together.

...The demonstration showed what a highly skilled and well-oiled machine the unit is

Troy Beames

The high-angle rescue demonstration was a standout for Acting Sergeant Beames.

"The highlight of the day for me was watching the Port Campbell SES volunteers perform a high angle rescue demonstration up the cliff at Gibson Steps ...The demonstration showed what a highly skilled and well-oiled machine the unit is."

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

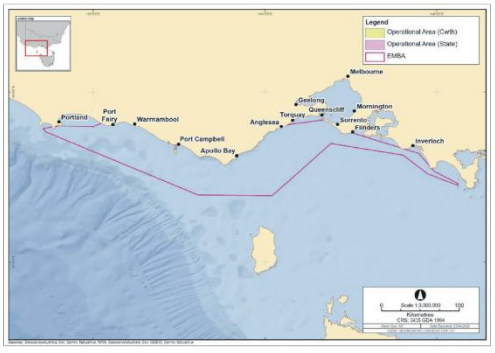
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by **12 June 2026.**



feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit **www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities** or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.6 Cobden Timboon Coast Times – 13 May 2026

Rotary celebrating 60 years

COBDEN Rotary is celebrating its 60th anniversary with two months of activity planned, starting with a membership drive through the month of May.

The club will have a May membership month campaign including an information night on Thursday, May 21, followed in the next month by a gala night of celebration on Thursday, June 25.

"For 60 years the club has proudly served Cobden with assisting the beginning of the mini railway complex, the mini golf course, collection on the gate at Simpson Speedway, Rotary Park at the lake and financial support for Cobdenhealth," Cobden Rotary Club president Gary Kimber said.

"We have also supported the Cobden airstrip, families in need at Christmas and for school camps, participation in the Cobden connection and its rotunda, citizenship awards for the three schools, providing books for our kinder kids, supporting young people through the Rotary Youth Program and fundraising for disasters such as bushfires.

"We have put on events such as our annual Easter Egg-stravaganza and Easter egg hunt, our annual Easter raffle, participating in the annual Christmas at Tandarook Park, providing barbecues and catering at clearing sales, election days and break ups.

"We've conducted smoke alarm battery changeovers, erected seats around town and taken part in the building of carports at Tandarook house."

Mr Kimber said Rotary had a lot to offer any potential interested members.

"It's that community sense, bringing communities together, connecting people by providing a service – it's just so important in this day and age," he said.

"What you get out of Rotary is a sense of giving back, a chance to work outside your normal area, meet new people from different fields and different areas and the fellowship is one of the most outstanding things of Rotary.

"I'm proud of what Rotary has been able to do, particularly in my 35 years, and we hope that it just continues because all communities need groups such as Rotary to be there for them and support them.

"Rotary, to me, means fellowship. It means giving back.

"It's a sense of community strengthening, bonding, getting together and providing community resources, and to me that's the best part – the smiles on the faces."

Mr Kimber said with the club's May membership month campaign, they hoped to recruit more Rotarians to the club.

"Moving forward, we hope we can pick up more members," he said.

"We've dropped members all the way through, and it would be lovely to get back to 20 members we have nine at the moment.

"I would love to see, in 10 years' time, us having 20 members."

Mr Kimber said the club had a very proud history of all it had done and would continue to do in the future.

"To assist with this, the club is keen to expand its membership," he said.

"Membership is open to all ages and abilities and it a great way for people to become involved in a rewarding, fun-filled club which gets involved wherever and whenever they can.

"If you are looking for an amazingly rewarding volunteering group, our club is for you.

"Please contact me on 0439 079 098 for further information or to book in to the information night on May 21, which will be held at 6pm at the Civic Hall in Cobden."



Celebration: Cobden Rotary Club is celebrating 60 years together, reflecting on all they have achieved and looking forward to the future ahead. Pictured are the Cobden Rotary members at their 2025 celebration evening. 2025D

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

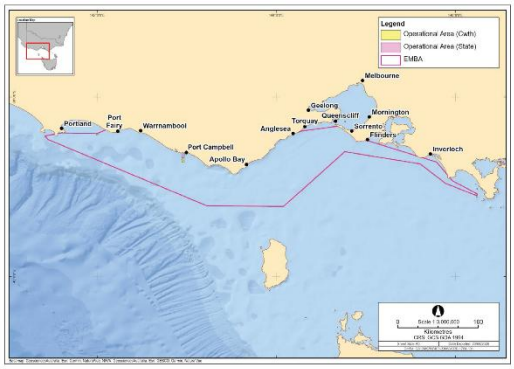
(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)



Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by **12 June 2026.**

feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit **www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities** or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.7 Colac Herald – 11 May 2026

https://colacherald.com.au NEWS COLAC HERALD Monday, May 11, 2026 | 5

Bracks is back for good cause

BY HANNAH TOOHEY

Colac resident Megan Bridger-Darling and her trusty border collie-cross companion Bracks are hoping to raise funds and awareness at this year's Multiple Sclerosis Walk, Run and Roll event.

The event fundraises for more than 37,000 people living with MS in Australia, with one in three people impacted through a diagnosed family member, friend or colleague.

It will be Ms Bridger-Darling's second time entering the Melbourne event with Bracks and a group of friends, after Bracks was named the event's top "fur-raiser" last year by raising the most money out of all registered dogs.

Ms Bridger-Darling originally got into the event because of her friend Maxie, who was diagnosed early with Multiple Sclerosis in 2019.

His diagnosis inspired friends to join the MS Walk, Run and Roll event under the group name of 'Sky Walkers'.

"I'm just a girl and her dog trying to help out her mate," Ms Bridger-Darling said.

She said she hoped the fundraising efforts would become an annual tradition.

"Australian researchers have done an extraordinary amount of work for MS research that benefits the entire globe," Ms Bridger-Darling said.

"The money that goes into MS Australia helps to fund the absolutely vital research.

"This is a disease that incapacitates people completely in the end, and the more we can do to prevent that and slow it down is vital to the livelihoods of many, many Australians.

"Everyone knows someone who has been touched by MS, whether it is someone from their family or someone they know through work or school.

"We need to find a way of protecting and enhancing the livelihoods of people with MS."

Ms Bridger-Darling said she was passionate about fundraising for a good cause.

"This is what I can do – I can help other people to do the really hard work," she said.

"I feel pretty privileged that I get to participate and be part of something that is having such a positive impact."

Last year's Melbourne event featured 272 dogs, 526 teams and raised $503,042 in total, with events also at Sydney and Canberra.



DEDICATED DUO: Colac's Megan Bridger-Darling and Bracks are ready to take on this month's Multiple Sclerosis Walk, Run and Roll event. People can donate on the event's website.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)



Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by 12 June 2026.

feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.8 Warrnambool Weekly – 15 May 2026

Emmanuel students Dare to Dream

EMMANUEL College students are once again set to entertain audiences with another colourful and vibrant musical.



The cast and crew of the school's 2026 production, 'Dare to Dream Jr: A Disney Musical Revue' are now busy in rehearsals and looking forward to seeing large crowds across their four shows next month.

This year's musical will be a vibrant and inspiring celebration of music, imagination and storytelling.

Head of performing arts at Emmanuel College, Megan Davies, said this year's production offered students a unique opportunity to shine in a dynamic and contemporary theatrical experience.

"We're incredibly excited to share Dare to Dream with our community," Ms Davies said.

"It's a show that brings together some of Disney's most beloved songs in a fresh and engaging way, while also giving every student a chance to be part of the storytelling.

"Think of it as a duke box full of Disney classics... the memorable beats just don't stop for the entire show," Ms Davies said.

Unlike a traditional musical, Dare to Dream Jr is a revue-style production, weaving together a collection of iconic songs through a light-hearted narrative centred on creativity, collaboration, and the power of dreaming big.

Audiences can look forward to songs from Disney favourites including Toy Story, Frozen, The Lion King, and Cinderella, brought to life through energetic ensemble performances.

"This production is all about ensemble," Ms Davies said.

"Every performer contributes to the energy and heart of the show. It's been wonderful to see students supporting each other, building confidence, and developing their skills both on and off the stage."

Rehearsals have been in full swing since February, with students embracing the challenge of bringing the colourful and fast-paced production to life.

From vocals and choreography to staging and technical elements, the production showcases the breadth of talent within the college's Performing Arts program.

"Our students have shown incredible dedication and enthusiasm," Ms Davies said.

"There's a real sense of joy in the rehearsal room, and we can't wait for audiences to experience that."

Emmanuel College looks forward to sharing this upbeat performance with audiences across four shows on June 11, 12 and 13.

Tickets are on sale now and can be found at https://www.trybooking.com/events/landing/1581402

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

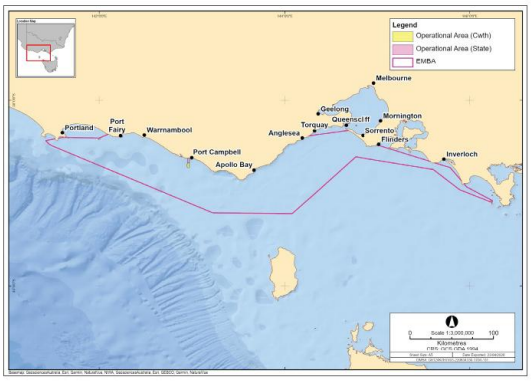
(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)



Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by **12 June 2026.**

feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit **www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities** or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.9 Torquay Surf Coast Times – 15 May 2026

New Cat joins Big Freeze Geelong lineup

JAMES TAYLOR

Cats old and new will brave the cold for a cause this year, with 2023 recruit Tanner Bruhn joining retired premiership players Cameron Mooney and David Wojcinski in the fifth edition of Big Freeze Geelong.

Bruhn was selected by Big Freeze Geelong ambassador and Cats waterboy Sam Moorfoot to take part in the annual fundraiser supporting research into motor neurone disease (MND).

This year's event will take place at Elderslie Reserve and be hosted by Geelong Football League club Newtown & Chilwell – the same club Bruhn played at as a junior before being drafted into the AFL by Greater Western Sydney.

"It is where I first fell in love with the game of footy," Bruhn said.

"I am so grateful for the Newtown & Chilwell FNC. I still remember my first game filling in for my brother Jaxon's under-9 team as a six-year-old, I snuck into the forward pocket."

Bruhn said his brother would line up for the Eagles in the Big Freeze clash against South Barwon on 31 May.

"I think the work that Big Freeze and Neale Daniher have done to raise money and awareness for MND has been nothing short of phenomenal and I am so grateful I can play a small part in highlighting this great organisation and special day," he said.

"I am sure I will give a few family and friends a laugh."

Mooney will take the slide on behalf of former teammate Mathew Stokes, whose family has been affected by MND.

The Fox Footy commentator and radio host said he had handed responsibility for his costume over to his daughters, who will be there to watch him take the plunge.

"We know how important days like these are to raise as much money as possible for really important causes like MND – plus the kids love any opportunity to laugh at me," Mooney said.

"I hated doing cold plunge baths when I was playing, so I'm not exactly looking forward to falling into cold water, but it'll be nothing compared to what MND fighters have to go through."

Wojcinski is taking part in support of his mother, who was recently diagnosed with MND.

"It's obviously for a good cause, so I'm more than happy to jump in, slide down and get cold and wet," he said.

"When people see how people suffer with it, it really breaks your heart.

"It's a horrible disease but there's a lot of support around it, so hopefully one day they'll find a cure."

The three-time Cats premiership player said he was still narrowing down ideas for his costume.

"I've got a shortlist at the moment ... and I'll whittle it down to a final costume at some stage soon," Wojcinski said.

Big Freeze Geelong organiser Graeme Reid said this year's fundraising target was $100,000, which would push the event's five-year total to almost half a million dollars.

"It's very gratifying, but it's a reflection on the Geelong community and on the event itself and just off the back of what the MCG Big Freeze does and what the Daniher family does," Reid said.

"We're just playing a small part, so we're happy to be contributing."



(From left) Big Freeze Geelong ambassador Sam Moorfoot, Tanner Bruhn and David Wojcinski. Photo: Matthew O'Donnell/Hails + Shine.



The Big Freeze raises money for motor neurone disease research. Photo: Matthew O'Donnell/Hails + Shine.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

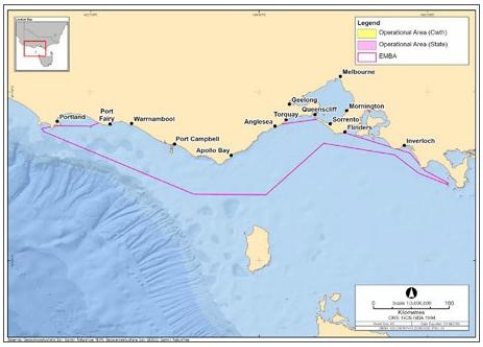
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by 12 June 2026.



feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.4.10 Wonthaggi South Gippsland Sentinel Times – 12 May 2026

24/7 sand renourishment works for Inverloch

By Bruce Wardley

SAND renourishment works on the Inverloch surf beach will operate through the night 24/7 for two weeks from May 21 as the $5.3 million project enters a critical new phase.

The Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) and Hall Contracting have advised the renourishment project will transition to round-the-clock operations for a short period to accelerate the delivery of vital protection measures.

Preparatory works are well underway on-site, with beachgoers already aware of the increased activity as teams finalise the setup required for dredging in the inlet.

The nourishment process involves relocating sand to areas of the beach most impacted by erosion, providing a buffer against the tides and storm surges that have taken a heavy toll on sand dunes along the Inverloch surf beach.

To ensure the safety of the public and the efficiency of the project, flagged sections of the beach will be temporarily closed as the works progress along the shore, however project managers have clarified that the entire beach will not be off-limits.

Areas outside the immediate flagged nourishment zones will remain open and safe for public use, allowing locals to still enjoy portions of the surf beach during the construction window.



Sand renourishment works for the Inverloch surf beach will operate 24/7 from May 21 for two weeks to accelerate progress on the project.

The shift to 24/7 operations is a strategic move designed to boost project delivery and take advantage of favourable conditions, and while this accelerated timeline will see the project completed sooner, the Gippsland Coastal Projects team has advised that it may result in some minor disruptions.

"You may hear some distant dredge noise or the sounds of plant machinery operating during this time," a spokesperson for the project team said.

"DEECA and Hall Contracting apologise for any inconvenience caused. This is a vital project for the long-term health of Inverloch, and we appreciate the community's patience as we work through the night to meet our targets."

This immediate sand renourishment is part of a broader, more complex strategy known as the Cape to Cape Resilience Project, a long-term initiative designed to address coastal hazard adaptation across a wide stretch of the Bass Coast, covering the region between Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap.

The project is overseen by the Inverloch Regional and Strategic Partnership (RASP) and represents a data-driven approach to environmental management.

It is built upon the four key pillars of new research including comprehensive coastal hazard assessment, extensive community engagement, a detailed risk and vulnerability assessment, and long-term resilience planning.

The ultimate goal of this partnership is the delivery of the Cape to Cape Coastal Resilience Plan, which rather than offering a temporary fix is designed to provide a clear action plan for priority adaptation activities over the next five to 10 years.

It also establishes pathways for future generations, ensuring that coastal management remains flexible and aligned with the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy as the climate continues to change.

The Inverloch surf beach has faced significant recession in recent years, impacting both local tourism and the natural ecosystem, and by replenishing the sand now and planning for the next decade the RASP aims to ensure the beach remains a functional asset for the community.

Those seeking more detail on the logistics of the 24/7 works, or the specific machinery being used, are encouraged to visit the project website where an extensive FAQ section has been provided to answer common questions regarding noise levels, beach access and environmental safeguards.

Interim upgrades in progress as Mirboo North CFA awaits new station

By Trent Westaway

THE Mirboo North CFA is undergoing some minor renovations to improve safety and space at its current station while it waits for a brand-new facility to be built.

The brigade recently announced the works, saying the changes would make the station more suitable for its "growing family".

Included in the works will be an upgrade to the station's current meeting room, which will see it converted into a turnout change room for its members.

The brigade said the change would give firefighters a safer area to get ready, rather than using the current cramped space beside the brigade's appliances.

"Our current meeting room is going to be upgraded to become our turnout change room, so our operational members have a safer environment to get dressed instead of the current tight squeeze beside our appliances," the brigade said.

The bottom level of the station will also become the brigade's new meeting room as part of the works.

Additionally, new shelving will be installed in the storeroom, helping supplies and equipment stay organised at the station.

"These renovations will see us through until a new station is built," the brigade said.

It is hoped the interim renovations will be completed in a couple of weeks.

These works come after the State Government announced Mirboo North CFA was one of only 10 stations across the state to share in $26.2 million through the 2026-27 Victorian Budget.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

(Commonwealth and State)

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 and State Environment Plans.

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plans

Woodside is planning to undertake Campaign 2 of decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field, which includes the removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation mattresses in Commonwealth and State waters. Woodside is consulting relevant persons on two Environment Plans regarding the proposed activities:

- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (Commonwealth)
- Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (State)

Environment that May Be Affected (EMBA)

The EMBA is the largest geographic area where an unplanned event could potentially have an environmental consequence. In the highly unlikely event a hydrocarbon release does occur, the whole EMBA would not be affected.

We would like to hear from you

If you are an individual, organisation or community group and believe your functions, interests or activities may be affected by the activities under these Environment Plans, we would like to hear from you by 12 June 2026.



feedback@woodside.com
Toll free: 1800 442 977
woodside.com

Visit www.woodside.com/what-we-do/consultation-activities or attend a community information session, no booking required:

- Port Campbell Surf Lifesaving Club | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 11am - 12pm
- Peterborough House | Tuesday 19 May 2026, 3pm - 4pm
- Warrnambool Quest Hotel | Wednesday 20 May 2026, 11am - 12pm

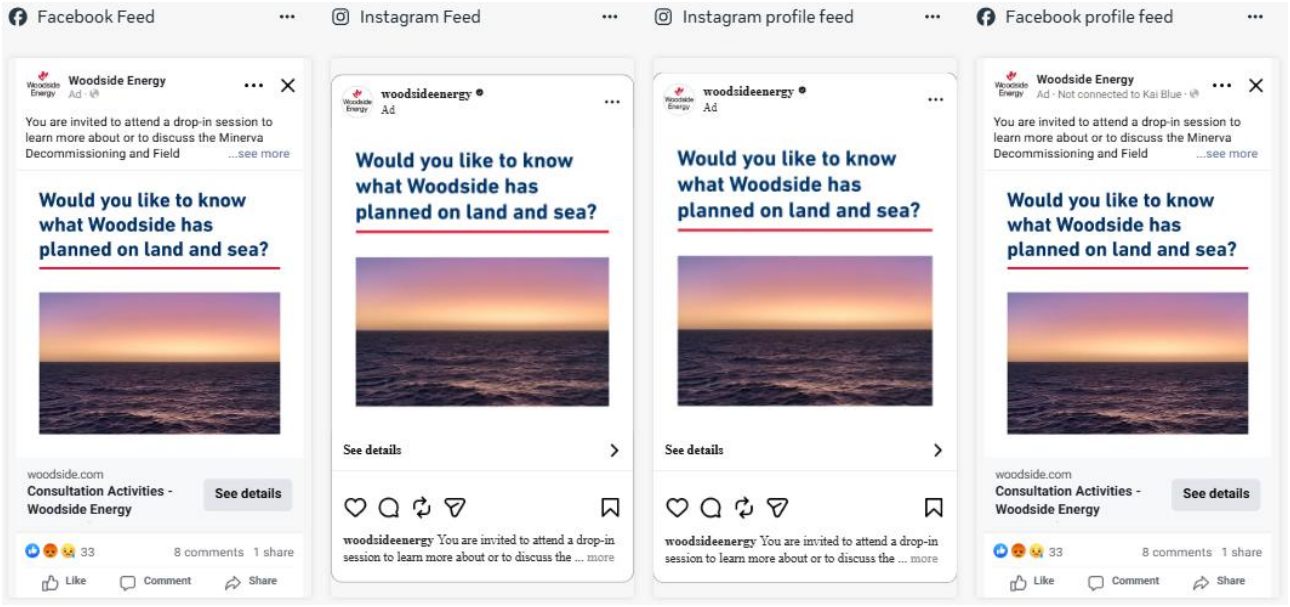
Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.5 Social media

6.5.1 Social media EP targeted campaign – Community drop-in information session information

Tile design 1



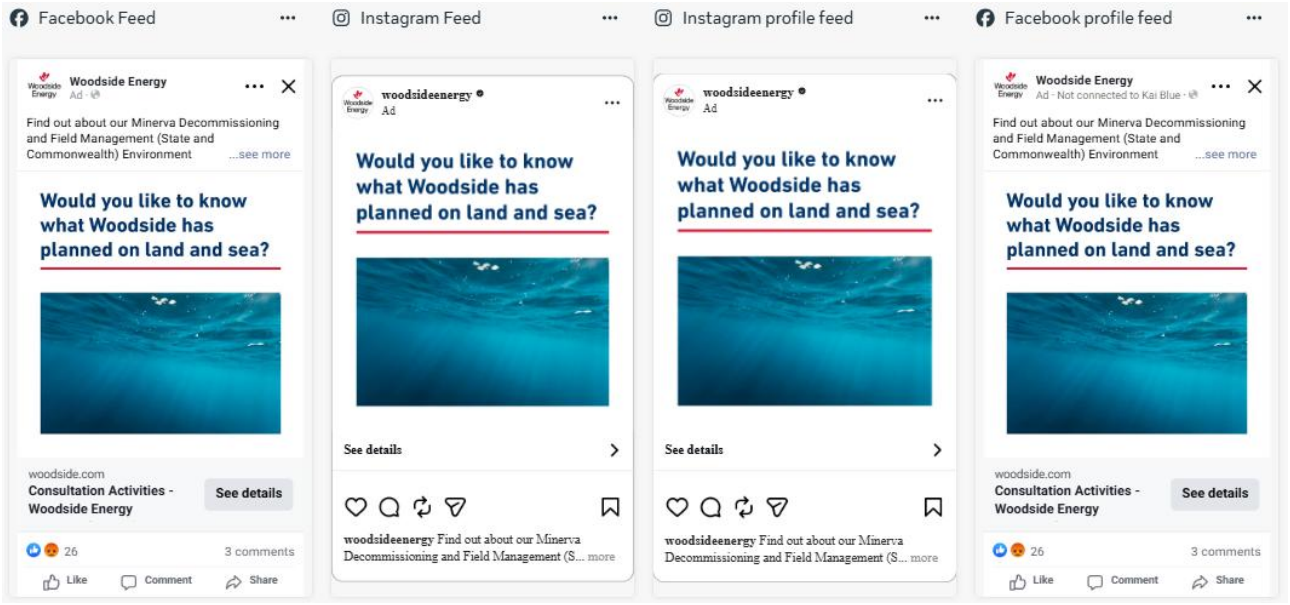
Social media campaign results

Platform	Geotargeted Reach	Post Dates	Impact
Meta – Facebook and Instagram	Portland, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Peterborough, Port Campbell, Apollo Bay, Lorne, Anglesea, St Andrews Beach, Flinders, Cowes, Wonthaggi, Inverloch, Sandy Point	15/05/2026	Reach: 150,584 Impressions: 171,687 Link Clicks: 543 Click Through Rate: 0.32%
Platform	**Number of reactions**	**Number of comments**	**Comments Relevant to EP**
Meta – Facebook and Instagram	40 reactions (unknown type) 5 shares	8 comments	0 relevant

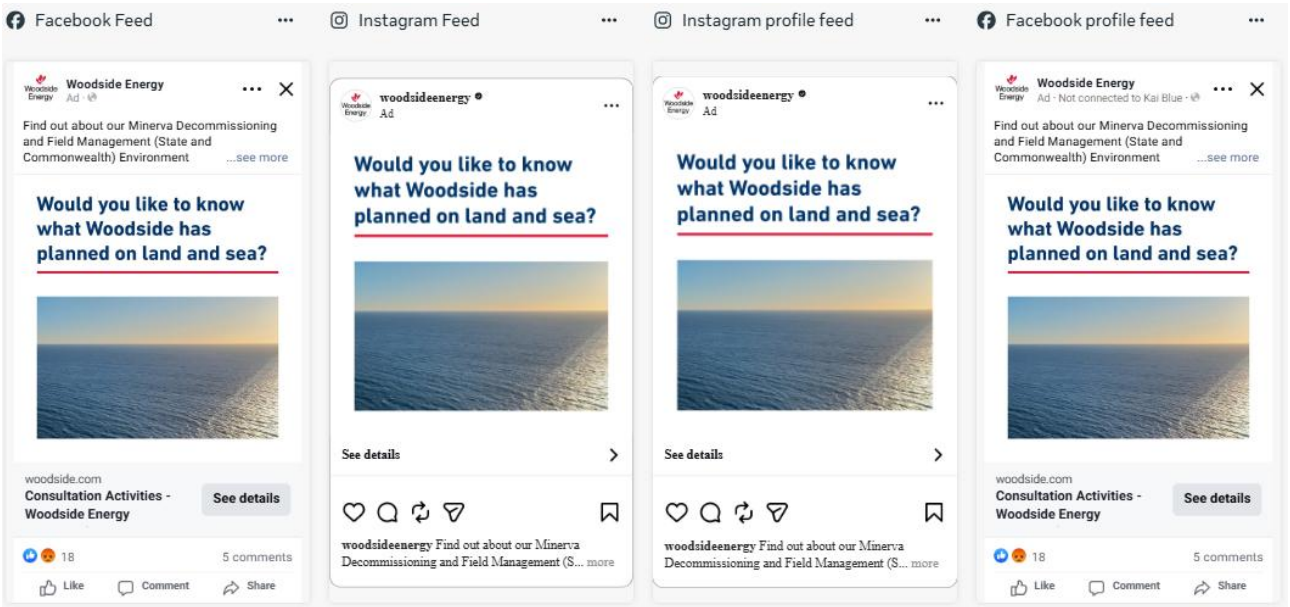
6.5.2 Social media EP targeted campaign – Generic

Tile design 2

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Tile design 3



Social media campaign results

Platform	Geotargeted Reach	Post Dates	Impact
Meta – Facebook and Instagram	Portland, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Peterborough, Port Campbell, Apollo Bay, Lorne, Anglesea, St Andrews Beach, Flinders, Cowes, Wonthaggi, Inverloch, Sandy Point	27/05/2026 09/06/2026	Reach: 288,495 Impressions: 317,032 Link Clicks: 934 Click Through Rate: 0.29%

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Platform	Number of reactions	Number of comments	Comments Relevant to EP
Meta – Facebook and Instagram	51 👍 5 😡 0 shares	10 comments	1 relevant – from Fight for the Bight (Surfrider Foundation – Surf Coast) (See Section 5.4.1 of this Appendix F).

6.6 Community information sessions

The community information sessions that Woodside has conducted are captured below:

6.6.1 Port Campbell

Location	Port Campbell Surf Life Saving Club and Function Rooms, Port Campbell Victoria
Activity	Community drop-in information session
Date	19 May 2026
Description of the consultation	Community drop-in information session for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs.
Advertising and invitations	No bookings were required. The sessions were advertised in local newspapers, through geotargeted social media ads, and in the initial consultation information emails.
Estimated number of individuals consulted	1 – a Port Campbell Progress Group representative attended and the group was subsequently provided consultation information via email (see Section 4.9.9 of this Appendix F).
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
No feedback, objections or claims were received about this EP on this occasion.	
Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response	
N/A	

Newspaper Advertisements	Social media
Refer to Sections 6.4.5 – 6.4.10 of this Appendix F.	Refer to Section 6.5.1 of this Appendix F.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Banner at event	Consultation Information Sheets at event
 	

6.6.2 Peterborough

Location	Peterborough House, Peterborough Victoria
Activity	Community drop-in information session
Date	19 May 2026
Description of the consultation	Community drop-in information session for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs.
Advertising and invitations	No bookings were required. The sessions were advertised in local newspapers, through geotargeted social media ads, and in the initial consultation information emails.
Estimated number of individuals consulted	1 – no details of attendee obtained.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
No feedback, objections or claims were received about this EP on this occasion.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response
N/A

Newspaper Advertisements	Social media
Refer to Sections 6.4.5 – 6.4.10 of this Appendix F.	Refer to Section 6.5.1 of this Appendix F.
Banner and Consultation Information Sheets at event	
	

6.6.3 Warrnambool

Location	[insert details]
Activity	Community drop-in information session
Date	19 May 2026
Description of the consultation	Community drop-in information session for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (State and Commonwealth) EPs.
Advertising and invitations	No bookings were required. The sessions were advertised in local newspapers, through geotargeted social media ads, and in the initial consultation information emails.
Estimated number of individuals consulted	1 - no details of attendee obtained.
Summary of Feedback, Objection or Claim	
No feedback, objections or claims were received about this EP on this occasion.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Energy's Assessment of Merits of Feedback, Objection or Claim and its Response
N/A

Newspaper Advertisements	Social media
Refer to Sections 6.4.5 – 6.4.10 of this Appendix F.	Refer to Section 6.5.1 of this Appendix F.

6.7 Community newsletters

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.7.1 Let's Talk – Edition 7 – 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
- **FeNaCLNG 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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.

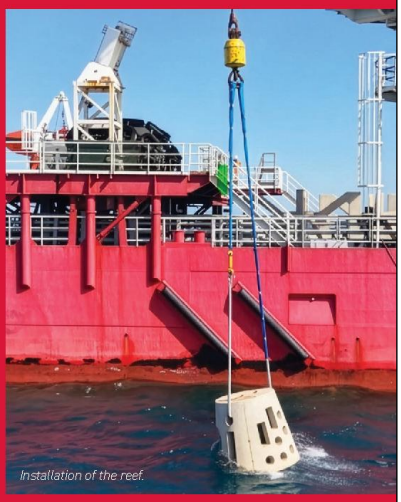
The reef comprises 48 purpose-built concrete modules. They were carefully transported and installed in early December 2025.

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.



Installation of the reef.

Talking point

Pluto 4D M3 Marine Seismic Survey

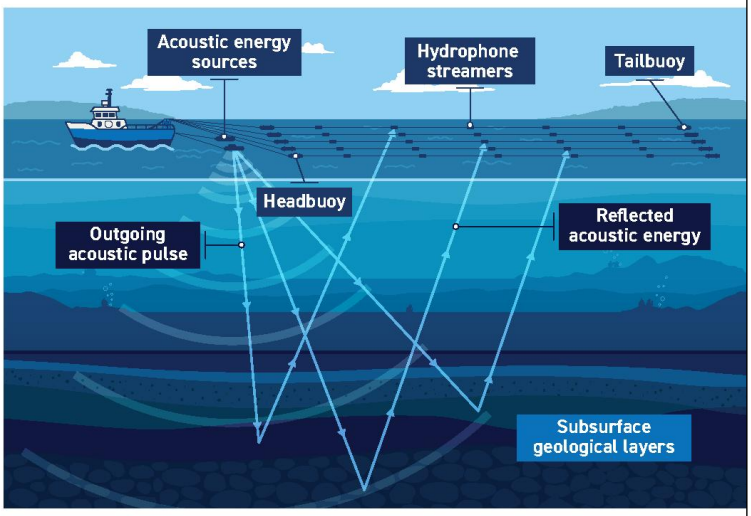
Woodside's Pluto 4D M3 Marine Seismic Survey Environment Plan covers seismic survey activities in the Carnarvon Basin, north-west Australia, planned for late December 2026 to early February 2027, or the same period in the subsequent year.

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.



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8 Historical consultation Sheets

6.8.1 Consultation Information Sheet – May 2023

Woodside Energy

CONSULTATION

INFORMATION SHEET

May 2023

ACTIVITY UPDATE – MINERVA DECOMMISSIONING ENVIRONMENT PLANS

OTWAY BASIN, SOUTH EAST AUSTRALIA

Overview

Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd (Woodside) consults relevant persons in the course of preparing an Environment Plan (EP) to notify them, obtain their input and to assist Woodside to confirm current measures or identify additional measures, if any, that could be taken to lessen or avoid potential adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment. This is the intended outcome of consultation.

Woodside's aim is to ensure the activity is carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD), by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity are reduced to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and of an acceptable level. We want relevant persons whose functions, interests or activities may be affected by the proposed activity to have the opportunity to provide feedback on our proposed activity, in accordance with the intended outcome of consultation.

Woodside is planning to undertake subsea decommissioning activities for the Minerva Field (previously operated by BHP Petroleum Pty Ltd (BHP)), located in Commonwealth waters in Petroleum Licence VIC-L22 and Pipeline Licence VIC-PL33, approximately 11 km south-southwest (SSW) of the township of Port Campbell, Victoria and in water depths of approximately ~50 – 60 m. The pipeline also tranverses State waters in Pipeline Licence VIC-PL33(v). Woodside plans to remove all subsea infrastructure and equipment from the seabed associated with the Minerva development in Commonwealth and State waters **(Figure 1).**

Regulatory approvals are being sought for the following activities:

Minerva Plug and Abandonment (P&A) and Field Management EP

- Well P&A of two former production wells and two exploration wells by placing cement plugs in the wells to permanently prevent hydrocarbon release using a moored Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU).
- Removal of well infrastructure above the mudline (wellheads and subsea xmas trees).
- Ongoing field management activities (inspection and monitoring) for the Minerva subsea and well infrastructure until final decommissioning.

Minerva Field Decommissioning EP

- Removal of the Minerva 10-inch gas pipeline bundle **(Figure 2)** in Commonwealth waters. The pipeline comprises of approximately 4.9 km of 8-inch concrete coated rigid-steel flowline, bundled with an electro-hydraulic umbilical and two 2-inch steel chemical injection lines and stabilisation materials.
- Removal of Minerva subsea infrastructure within VIC-L22 in Commonwealth Waters comprising of five inline pipeline structures, two tie-in spools and associated stabilisation material.

Minerva (State Waters) Decommissioning EP

- Removal of the Minerva pipeline bundle and stabilisation materials in VIC/PL33(V), in Victorian State Waters. The pipeline is proposed to be recovered up to the horizontal directional drill (HDD) location, approximately 800 m from shore.

Decommissioning of the Minerva field is planned to be undertaken following acceptance of the EPs, with work anticipated to commence around early 2024, starting with P&A activities, subject to vessel availability and weather constraints. The P&A activities are expected to take approximately 2 months to complete, and infrastructure removal activities are expected to take between 1 – 2 months.

The P&A activities and subsea removal are required to be completed by 30 June 2025, as per NOPSEMA General Direction 831.

Following removal, Woodside proposes to dispose of infrastructure onshore in accordance with applicable requirements, assessing all options to reduce waste through reuse or recycling of recovered infrastructure.

The location of the Minerva infrastructure is summarised in **Table 1** and proposed decommissioning activities summarised in **Table 2**.

An EP for the P&A activities has previously been submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for assessment under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009*. The Minerva Field Decommissioning EP will be submitted to NOPSEMA and the Minerva (State Waters) Decommissioning EP will be submitted to the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Precincts and Regions (DEECA) under the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*.

This Activity Update provides an overview of proposed activities under each of the three EPs, as well as additional information or changes to information previously provided.

Feedback from relevant persons as part of current consultation activities will be included in revisions to the EPs, which will be submitted to NOPSEMA and DEECA for assessment.

1 Minerva Decommissioning Environment Plans | May 2023

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Minerva decommissioning background

The offshore wells were drilled in late 2002 and the offshore and onshore pipeline was laid in 2003. The construction of the onshore Minerva Gas Plant was completed in December 2004, and the facilities were commissioned and commenced production in January 2005.

The Minerva field reached the end of its economic production life in September 2019. Immediately following the cessation of production, the Minerva wells were suspended and the subsea system was left in a preserved state (i.e. wells isolated and production system flushed of hydrocarbons) for final decommissioning. The onshore gas plant was sold for reuse to another Operator. A vessel-based campaign was conducted in Q1 2021 to disconnect flowlines from wells and install barrier plugs.

Communications with mariners

Well P&A: The Operational Area includes the area encompassing an approximate 1,500 m radius around each of the four wells within VIC-L22. A temporary 1,000 m exclusion zone will apply around the MODU and the associated project vessels during P&A activities.

Facilities removal: The Operational Area includes the area encompassing an approximate 1,000 m corridor along the pipeline route. It is intended that a temporary 500 m exclusion zone will apply around the Construction Support Vessel and the associated project vessels during removal activities.

Commercial fishers and other marine users are permitted to use but should take care when entering the Operational Area and remain clear of the exclusion zone.

It is anticipated that vessels will operate 24 hours per day for the duration of the activities. The duration of these activities is subject to change due to project schedule requirements, vessel availability, weather or unforeseen circumstances.

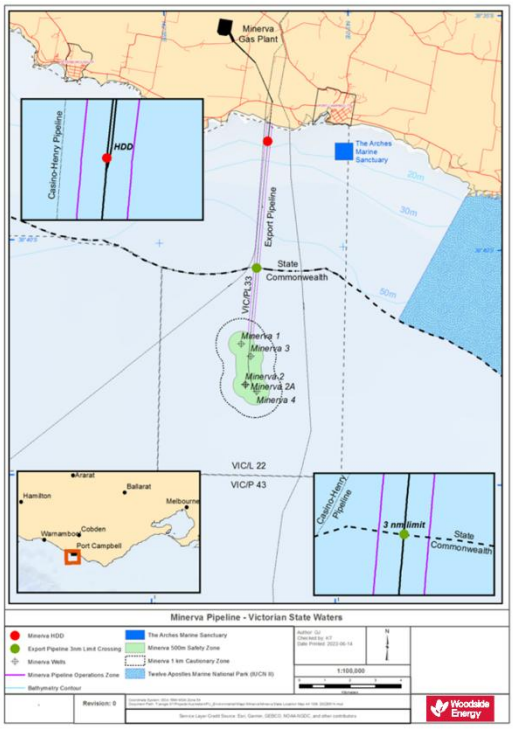


Figure 1. Minerva Location Map

Decommissioning assessment

Woodside has undertaken an assessment to identify potential risks to the marine environment and relevant persons, considering timing, duration, location and potential impacts arising from the planned activities. A number of mitigation and management measures will be implemented and are summarised in **Table 3**. Further details will be provided in the EPs.

In preparing the EPs, Woodside's intent is to minimise environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed activities, and we are seeking comments and input from relevant persons to inform our decision making and for the intended outcome of consultation (see above).

Joint Venture

Woodside is the Operator of Minerva field on behalf of the Joint Venture Partners. The participants are Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd and Cooper Energy (MF) Pty Ltd.

We welcome your feedback by 14 June 2023.



Figure 2. Minerva Pipeline Bundle Arrangement

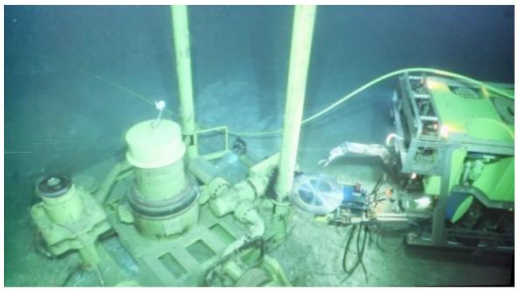


Figure 3. Typical Subsea Cutting Activity



Figure 4. Typical Subsea Equipment Recovery Activity

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 1. Activity summary

Minerva Decommissioning Activities	Well P&A	Facilities Removal (Commonwealth Waters)	Facilities Removal (State Waters)
Environment Plan	**Minerva Plug and Abandonment and Field Management EP**	**Minerva Field Decommissioning EP**	**Minerva (State Waters) Decommissioning EP**
Summary	Permanent P&A of 4 wells (2 former productions wells, 2 exploration wells). Removal of wellhead and subsea trees, by the MODU or Construction Support Vessel (CSV). Ongoing field management activities (equipment monitoring and inspection).	Removal of the pipeline bundle, well tie in spools and flying leads, pipeline structures and stabilisation materials.	Removal of the pipeline bundle within State waters. Note: the shore crossing will not be removed as part of this campaign.
Commencement date	Earliest P&A start is around Q2 2024, subject to approvals, MODU vessel availability and weather constraints. P&A must be completed by no later than 30 June 2025, pursuant to General Direction 831.	Planned removal activities are anticipated to commence from Q3 2024, subject to environmental approvals, vessel availability and weather constraints. The pipeline removal campaign will avoid activities being conducted in the peak blue pygmy whale foraging season. Removal will be undertaken in State and Commonwealth waters as a single campaign (30-60 days total). Equipment removal in Commonwealth waters must be completed no later than 30 June 2025, pursuant to General Direction 831.	
Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS)	P&A and Facilities Removal simultaneous operations (SIMOPs) are not planned but may occur depending on vessel and equipment availability.		
Petroleum Title	VIC-L22	VIC-L22, VIC-PL33	VIC-PL33(v)
Operational Area	The Operational Area includes the area encompassing an approximate 1,500 m radius around each of the wells.	The Operational Area includes the area encompassing an approximate 1,000 m corridor along the pipeline route and 1,500 m around the wells.	
Exclusion zones	A temporary 1,000 m exclusion zone will apply around the MODU and the associated project vessels during P&A activities.	A temporary 500 m exclusion zone will apply around the Construction Support Vessel and the associated project vessels during pipeline removal activities.	
Estimated duration	~45 - 60 days	~15 - 30 days	~15 - 30 days
Location and water depth	~10.45 km south south-west of Port Campbell in ~59 m water depth	~5.5 km to 10.45 km south south-west of Port Campbell in ~53 m to 59 m water depth	~1.7 km to 5.5 km south south-west of Port Campbell in ~15 m to 53 m water depth

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Minerva Decommissioning Activities	Well P&A	Facilities Removal (Commonwealth Waters)	Facilities Removal (State Waters)
Infrastructure	2 x production wells, including xmas tree completion. 2 x exploration wells. The P&A covers the removal of well infrastructure below or as close as practical to the mudline including wellheads and xmas trees that may be conducted on the MODU or otherwise be covered during the facilities removal campaign by the CSV. The EP includes ongoing field maintenance activities, such as inspection, as required until equipment is removed.	Pipeline bundle encompassing: • 4.95 km of 10-inch steel pipeline • 2 lengths of Chemical Injection Lines • 1 length of Electro-Hydro Umbilical (EHU) • 821 Piggyback clamps • Stabilisation structures Inline field equipment comprising: • 2 Umbilical Termination Assemblies and protection structures • 2 Subsea Safety Isolation Valve Assemblies and protection structures • 1 Pipeline End Module Assembly and protection structure Equipment from wells to the pipeline bundle: • Two ~85 m Gas Production Spools • Four lengths of Chemical Injection Spools • Two lengths of Electric Flying Leads (EFLs) • Two lengths of Hydraulic Flying Leads (HFLs) The recovery method options being considered for each group of equipment are as follows: • Pipeline bundle, rigid spools and flying leads will be cut with hydraulic shears and recovered after deburial using a control flow excavator (CFE) tool. Flowline and stabilisation structures will be recovered by reverse install method by the CSV crane with minor cuts made, as required.	Pipeline bundle encompassing: • 5.0 km of 10-inch steel pipeline • 2 lengths of Chemical Injection Lines • 1 length of Electro-Hydro Umbilical (EHU) • 832 Piggyback clamps • Stabilisation structures The recovery method options being considered for each group of equipment are as follows: • Pipeline bundle will be cut with hydraulic shears and recovered after deburial using a control flow excavator (CFE) tool. • Recovery methods may use diver assist and/or Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) in the shallow water.
Vessels	• Semi-submersible Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU). • MODU supported by 2 – 3 offshore support vessels.	• Multipurpose CSV • Supply Vessel	• Multipurpose CSV • Supply Vessel • Small Size Dive Air Vessel for operations near the shoreline, should diving operations be required.
Distance to nearest marine park/mature reserve	~8.5 km from The Arches Marine Sanctuary (Minerva-1 well) ~6.2 km from the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (Minerva-1 well)	~5.44 km from The Arches Marine Sanctuary ~4.74 km from the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park	~1.69 km from The Arches Marine Sanctuary ~5 km from the Twelve Apostles Marine Park

Table 2. Equipment locations (coordinates are GDA94)

Subsea Infrastructure	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
Minerva-1 well	-38° 42' 0.6.885"	142° 57' 17.278"
Minerva-2A well	-38° 42' 59.190"	142° 57' 25.742"
Minerva-3 well	-38° 42' 22.718"	142° 57' 32.997"
Minerva-4 well	-38° 43' 0.7368"	142° 57' 44.023"
Pipeline start	-38° 71' 89.530"	142° 96' 14.700"
Pipeline Commonwealth/State boundary point	-38° 40' 29.11"	142° 57' 39.42"
Pipeline end	-38° 62' 96.930"	142° 96' 48.470"

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

ENVIRONMENT THAT MAY BE AFFECTED (EMBA)

The environment that may be affected (EMBA) is the largest spatial extent where unplanned events could potentially have an environmental consequence. For this EP, the broadest extent of the EMBA has been determined by the highly unlikely event of a hydrocarbon release from both the direct and indirect activities that are the subject of the EPs. The worst-case credible spill scenario for these EPs is loss of well containment during the well P&A activities.

The EMBA does not represent the predicted impact of the highly unlikely hydrocarbon release. Rather, the EMBA represents the merged area of many possible paths that a highly unlikely hydrocarbon release could travel depending on the weather and ocean conditions at the time of the release.

This means that in the highly unlikely event that a hydrocarbon release does occur, the entire EMBA will not be affected and the specific and minimal part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known at the time of the release.

There are two potential EMBAs for this EP, reflecting the activities and the different locations that the activity could occur.

Each of the EMBAs are presented in **Figure 5** below and summarised as:

- **Loss of Well Containment EMBA:** Primary activity of the Well P&A EP – P&A of 4 production/exploration wells by a MODU.
- **Vessel Spill Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) EMBA:** Primary activity for the Minerva Decommissioning EP and the Minerva (State Waters) Decommissioning EP– Recovery of subsea infrastructure using a CSV.

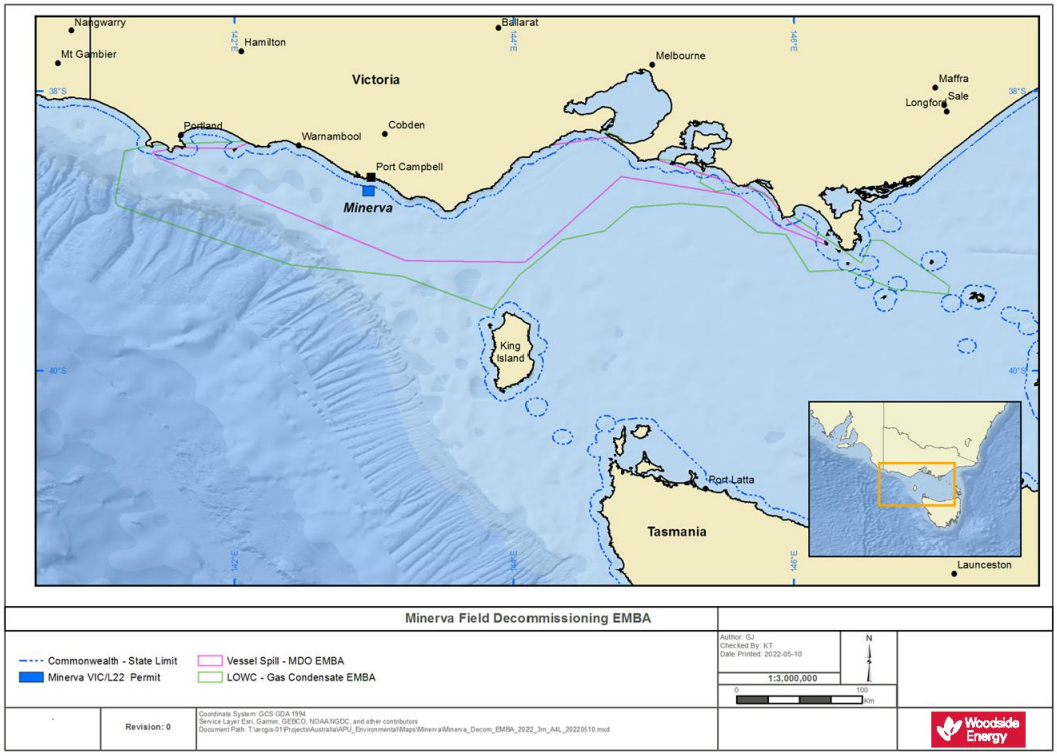


Figure 5. Environment that may be affected (EMBA) for the proposed decommissioning activities.

Mitigation and management measures

Woodside has undertaken an assessment to identify potential impacts and risks to the marine environment arising from the decommissioning activities considering timing, duration, location.

A number of mitigation and management measures for the P&A and decommissioning of the Minerva field are outlined in **Table 3**. Further details will be provided in the EPs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 3. Summary of key risks and/or impacts and management measures for the Minerva decommissioning activities. Key risks and/or impacts and management measure apply to activities occurring within the Operational Area.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Planned			
Physical presence and interactions with other marine users	• The activities will be undertaken using a range of project vessels, namely a MODU and CSV, along with general support vessels. A 1,000 m exclusion zone will apply around the MODU and a 500 m exclusion zone around the CSV. There is an existing 500 m Petroleum Safety Zone (PSZ) around the wellheads. • Presence of vessels in the safety and exclusion zones has the potential to result in interaction with third-party marine users.	• Interference with commercial shipping. • Interference with commercial fishing activity. • Displacement of recreational fishing activity. • Interaction with existing oil and gas infrastructure.	• 1500 m operational area maintained around the wells and 1000 m along the pipeline corridor until removal. • 1,000 m exclusion zone established around the MODU and 500 m exclusion zone around CSV. • Activity support vessel(s) to communicate with third-party vessels to assist in maintaining the exclusion zones. • Consultation with relevant persons for the consultation outcomes.
Physical presence – disturbance to benthic habitat from MODU anchoring, P&A and removal activities and ROV operations.	Seabed disturbance may result from: • Removal of excess marine growth from infrastructure prior to removal using high-pressure water jetting. • Infrastructure deburial and short-term wet parking of infrastructure may be required. • MODU mooring and transponder installation for MODU positioning. • Cutting and recovery of infrastructure on the seabed. • Temporary equipment laydown or ROV operations. • Post decommissioning sediment sampling.	• P&A and subsea removal activities including infrastructure deburial, marine growth removal, cutting and recovery of infrastructure, MODU mooring installation, ROV operations and temporary laydown of equipment may result in localised, temporary physical disturbance to benthic habitat and indirect disturbance to benthic habitats from sedimentation. • Seabed disturbance as a result of these activities could occur within a localised radius of the Minerva wells and subsea infrastructure locations. Near this area, it is possible that benthic communities may be reduced or altered, leading to a highly localised impact to epifauna and infauna benthic communities.	• Use controlled recovery techniques to limit seabed disturbance. • Subsea infrastructure to be marked on navigational charts until removal. • Project specific mooring design analysis for anchored MODU to reduce the likelihood of anchor drag leading to seabed disturbance. • All infrastructure and temporary wet parked equipment will be removed from the seabed on completion of the P&A and removal activities.
Routine Discharges: MODU and Project Vessels	• Sewage and greywater will be discharged from MODU and project vessels. • Bilge water, deck drainage, brine and cooling water may also be discharged.	• The main impact associated with ocean disposal of sewage and other organic wastes is eutrophication. Eutrophication occurs when the addition of nutrients, such as nitrates and phosphates, causes adverse changes to the ecosystem including short-term, localised impacts to water quality. • No significant impacts are expected to water quality from planned discharges because of the minor quantities involved, the expected localised mixing zone, and the high level of dilution into the open water marine environment of the Operational Area. • Similarly, although some marine fauna may transit the Operational Area, potential for impacts remains low due to the localised nature of discharges and rapid dilution.	• All routine marine discharges will be managed according to legislative and regulatory requirements.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Discharges: Decommissioning Activities	• During infrastructure removal, residual fluid remaining in infrastructure will be drained to the surrounding environment. Fluid includes treated seawater with residual hydrocarbon (less than 5ppm) and other minor volumes of chemicals such as monoethylene glycol (MEG), biocide and water based hydraulic fluid. • Chemical use may be required to remove marine growth and calcium/scale buildup. • Routine P&A discharges including well kill and well clean up brine, water-based drilling fluids, cement and cementing fluids, residual wellbore fluids including residual hydrocarbon. • Routine discharges of subsea control fluid, treated seawater and residual wellbore fluids during subsea tree preparation for P&A. • Potential non-routine discharge of unused bulk product.	• Localised short-term impacts to water quality from the release of seawater ballast and residual chemicals and hydrocarbons.	• All chemicals intended or likely to be discharged into the marine environment reduced to ALARP using the Woodside chemical assessment process. • Fluids contaminated with hydrocarbons will be treated to meet specified discharge limits prior to discharge or contained. If discharge specifications are not met the fluid will be returned to shore. • During well kill activities, formation water and any wellbore fluids that are not able to flared, will be processed through a water filtration treatment package prior to discharge to the environment. • No bulk cement, bentonite or barite will be discharged without a documented environmental assessment.
Light Emissions	• Project vessels and MODU will use external lighting to navigate and conduct safe operations at night. • Vessel lighting will also be used to communicate the vessel's presence to other marine users (i.e. navigation/ warning lights). • Light emissions may be generated by flaring during well P&A if required. Flaring is only expected to occur for short durations (hours).	Light emissions may affect fauna (such as marine turtles and birds) in two main ways: 1. Behaviour: artificial lighting has the potential to create a constant level of light at night that can override natural levels and cycles. 2. Orientation: if an artificial light source is brighter than a natural source, the artificial light may override natural cues, leading to disorientation. • During the decommissioning activities, there is potential a small number of seabirds and migratory shorebirds may be attracted to lighting on the MODU and project vessels. The Operational Area overlaps 10 seabird species foraging Biologically Important Areas (BIA). Potential impacts are expected to be limited to localised behavioural disturbance to isolated individuals, with no significant impact to seabird foraging. • The Operational Area does not overlap any critical habitat for marine turtle species. Localised behavioural impacts to individual foraging marine turtles from light emissions generated during the activity are considered negligible, with no impact predicted at a community or population level.	• Lighting limited to the minimum required for navigational and safety requirements, except for emergency events. • Flaring restricted to a duration necessary to perform the activity for well bleed-off. • Implementation of a Seabird Management Plan and relevant controls in the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (2020).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Noise Emissions	• MODU and project vessels will generate noise both in the air and underwater due to the operation of thruster engines, propellers, and the use of cutting tools, or positioning equipment subsea.	Underwater noise may affect marine fauna, including marine mammals in three main ways: 1. By causing direct physical effects, including injury or hearing impairment. Hearing impairment may be temporary or permanent. 2. Through disturbance leading to behavioural changes or displacement from important areas. The occurrence and intensity of disturbance is highly variable and depends on a range of factors relating to the animal and situation. 3. By masking or interfering with other biologically important sounds (including vocal communication, echolocation, signals and sounds produced by predators or prey). • Predicted noise levels from the MODU and project vessels may have short term behavioural impacts to Pygmy Blue Whales (PBW) and Southern Right Whales (SRW) transiting within or utilising a BIA. • Marine turtle presence is expected to be infrequent, and potential impacts from predicted noise levels are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. • Fish, sharks and rays may demonstrate avoidance or attraction behaviour to the noise generated by the activity. However, potential impacts from predicted noise levels are not considered to be ecologically significant at a population level. • Woodside has proposed controls that when implemented will ensure activities will not have physical and/or observable biologically significant behavioural disturbance (including breeding, foraging and resting on migration) on these species. Noise levels are expected to be localised, with possible effects limited to, at worst, short-term avoidance behaviour.	• Compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna to prevent adverse interactions. • Decommissioning activities will be undertaken outside the Pygmy Blue Whale peak foraging season (January to March) • Implementation of a Blue Whale and Southern Right Whale Adaptive Management Plan which details adaptive management measures for vessels operating on DP to reduce the risk of displacement of blue whale and southern right whales during the petroleum activities. • It is intended that two dedicated trained Marine Mammal Observers will be stationed aboard project vessels to implement adaptive management measures (e.g. application of standoff distances, management of support vessel movements and resupply activities) upon detection of cetaceans within certain distances of decommissioning activities. • Whale sightings to be reported to support greater environmental knowledge.
Atmospheric Emissions	• Atmospheric emissions will be generated by the MODU and project vessels from internal combustion engines and incineration activities. • Atmospheric emissions will be generated from venting of residual gas and contingent flaring from the MODU during P&A activities.	• Emissions from MODU and project vessels could result in temporary, localised reductions in air quality in the immediate vicinity of the vessels. • Venting or flaring of hydrocarbon gas may result in a short-lived localised gas plume and a minor contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.	• Compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements for marine air pollution. • Flaring and venting of hydrocarbons is restricted to a duration necessary to perform the P&A activity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned			
Unplanned Hydrocarbon Release – Loss of Well Containment during P&A	• Accidental loss of wellbore fluids and hydrocarbons to the marine environment due to loss of well containment may occur, caused by failure of well barriers during the P&A activity.	• A loss of well containment and resulting blowout event is considered to be a highly unlikely event as it has occurred only very infrequently in the industry, and never in the Company's history. • Modelling a loss of well containment was undertaken with the outcome, EMBA illustrated in **Figure 5.** • Minerva condensate is a light, non-persistent natured hydrocarbon with a high tendency to evaporate. • A release of gas condensate from a loss of well control has the potential to impact an array of receptors. Potential impacts across the whole EMBA were assessed including relevant ecological and socio-economic receptors. Given the limited volumes, low wax content and non-persistent nature of condensate, potential impacts are not expected to persist. The residual risk has been assessed to be tolerable.	**Preventing loss of well containment** • Wells to be permanently plugged in compliance with an accepted Well Operating Management Plan including implementation of barriers to prevent a loss of well containment. • Checks completed during well P&A operations to establish minimum acceptable standard of well integrity. • An approved Source Control Emergency Response Plan will be prepared prior to P&A, including feasibility and specific considerations for relief well. • Subsea blow out preventer specification, installation and testing compliant with internal Woodside Standards and international requirements. **Spill Response arrangements** • Arrangements supporting the Oil Pollution Emergency Preparation (OPEP) document (OPEP)/Emergency Response Manual (ERM) will be tested to ensure the OPEP can be implemented as planned. • Emergency response activities would be implemented in line with the OPEP/ERM.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned Hydrocarbon Release – Vessel Collision	• Project vessels will use marine diesel fuel. • In the unlikely event of a vessel collision involving a project vessel or third-party vessels during the activity, there is potential for a release of marine diesel fuel if the collision has enough force to penetrate the vessel hull in the exact location of the fuel tank.	• In the highly unlikely event of a vessel collision causing a release of hydrocarbons, impacts to water quality and marine ecosystems could occur. • Modelling of a surface release of marine diesel was undertaken at a representative location within the Operational Area • Marine diesel is a relatively volatile, non-persistent natured hydrocarbon with up to 41% evaporating within the first 24 hours. • A release of marine diesel from a vessel collision has the potential to impact an array of receptors. Potential impacts across the whole EMBA were assessed including relevant ecological and socio-economic receptors. Potential impacts are considered moderate to significant but are unlikely to persist due to the nature of the marine diesel. The residual risk has been assessed to be tolerable.	**Preventing Vessel Collision** • Comply with regulatory requirements for the prevention of vessel collisions and safety and emergency arrangements. • Consult with relevant persons so that other marine users are informed and aware, reducing the likelihood of a collision. • Establish temporary exclusion zones around vessels which are communicated to marine users to reduce the likelihood of collision. • Develop a management plan for simultaneous operations where multiple campaigns occur concurrently in the same Operational Area. **Spill Response Arrangements** • Arrangements supporting the Oil Pollution Emergency Preparation document (OPEP)/Emergency Response Manual (ERM) will be tested to ensure the OPEP can be implemented as planned. • Emergency response activities would be implemented in line with the OPEP/ERM.
Chemical and Hydrocarbon Spills (Deck Spills and Bunkering)	• Accidental loss of chemicals or hydrocarbons to the marine environment during bunkering/ refuelling may occur caused by partial or total failure of a bulk transfer hose or fittings due to operational stress or other integrity issues. • Accidental spills of chemicals or hydrocarbons from MODU or project vessel deck activities and equipment.	• Accidental loss of such chemicals from the MODU or vessels to the marine environment could occur as a result of failure of bulk transfer hoses or fittings during bunkering, spillage during handling, inadequate bunding and/ or storage, inadequate method of securing or tank/ pipework failure, leak from equipment or rupture or failure of ROV hydraulic hoses whilst underwater. • Spills from bunkering/refueling or deck activities could result in short term, localised impacts to water quality or marine fauna in the immediate area surrounding the spill.	• Compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution. • Chemicals will be selected with the lowest practicable environmental impacts and risks subject to technical constraints and approved through the Woodside chemical assessment process • Liquid chemical and fuel storage areas bunded or secondarily contained when they are not being handled or temporarily moved. • Maintain and locate spill kits in close proximity to hydrocarbon storage and deck areas for use to contain and recover deck spills • Appropriate bunkering equipment kept and maintained, and contractors to follow procedures and requirements for bunkering and refuelling to reduce the likelihood of a spill.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Unplanned Discharge of Solid Hazardous/ Non-Hazardous Waste/ Equipment	• Accidental, unplanned loss of hazardous or non-hazardous solid wastes/equipment to the marine environment may occur if dropped or blown overboard.	• 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. • The temporary or permanent loss of waste materials/ equipment into the marine environment is not likely to have a significant environmental impact, based on the location of the Operational Area, the types, size and frequency of wastes that could occur, and species present.	• Compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements for the prevention of marine pollution and handling of hazardous wastes. • Implement a Waste Management Plan. • Solid waste/equipment dropped to the marine environment will be recovered where safe and practicable to do so. • Where retrieval is not practicable and/ or safe, material items (property) lost to the marine environment will undergo an impact assessment and will be added to the inventory for the title.
Unplanned Interaction with Marina Fauna	• Accidental collision between project vessels and protected marine fauna.	• Vessel movements have the potential to result in accidental collisions between the vessel (hull and propellers) and marine fauna. • The risk of vessel collision with marine mammals is present year-round but is seasonally elevated for species such as Pygmy Blue Whales during foraging periods and southern right whales when resting on migration (May – October). Given the short duration of activities within the Operational Area, and the slow speeds at which project vessels operate collisions with cetaceans are considered highly unlikely.	• Compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements for interactions with marine fauna to reduce the likelihood of a collision occurring.
Disturbance to Seabed from Dropped Objects and Unplanned Anchor Drag	• Accidental, unplanned dropping of objects overboard from project vessels during recovery operations. • High energy weather conditions, occurring while the MODU is on station, can lead to excessive loads on the mooring lines, resulting in failure (either anchor(s) dragging or mooring lines parting).	• In the unlikely event of an object being dropped or mooring failure, potential environment effects should be limited to minor physical damage to seabed and benthic communities in a localised area.	• MODU and project vessel inductions include control measures and training for crew in dropped object prevention. • Lost waste/ dropped objects will be recovered where safe and practicable to do so. • Procedures for lifts, bulk transfers and cargo loading if an unplanned object release does occur. • Project-specific Mooring Design Analysis and mooring system testing undertaken to reduce the likelihood of mooring failure or anchor drag.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Source of Potential Impact/Risk	Description of Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation and/or Management Measure
Accidental Introduction of Invasive Marine Species (IMS)	• Vessels transiting to the Operational Area may be subject to marine fouling whereby organisms attach to the vessel hull. • Organisms can also be drawn into ballast tanks during onboarding of ballast water. • IMS could also be present as biofouling on submersible equipment.	• There is potential for the transfer of IMS between the project vessels while in its current location within the Operational Area.	• Ballast water and biofouling will be managed according to regulatory requirements, including the Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements, and the Australian Biofouling Management Requirements, as applicable. • Woodside's IMS risk assessment process will be applied to the MODU, project vessels and submersible equipment entering the Operational Area.
Indirect			
Waste Generation	• Removal of the Minerva subsea infrastructure will result in the generation of waste products.	• Generation of waste products that require appropriate management.	• Waste generated on the MODU and project vessels, including recovered infrastructure will be managed in accordance with legislative requirements. • Recovered infrastructure will be transported onshore by a licensed waste contractor for disposal including recycling and reuse opportunities. • Infrastructure and resource recovery strategy that ensures waste is handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable legislation, monitors and tracks waste and sets KPIs for recycling and reuse of decommissioned infrastructure.

Feedback

If you would like to comment on the proposed activities outlined in this information sheet, or would like additional information, please contact Woodside before **14 June 2023** via:

E: Feedback@woodside.com

Toll free: 1800 442 977

You can subscribe on our website to receive Consultation Information Sheets for proposed activities: www.woodside.com/sustainability/consultation-activities.

Please note that stakeholder feedback will be communicated to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) or the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) as required under legislation. Woodside will communicate any material changes to the proposed activity to affected stakeholders as they arise.

Please note that your feedback and our response will be included in the Environment Plans for the proposed activities, which will be submitted to NOPSEMA or DEECA for acceptance in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 (Cth) and the *Victorian Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2010*.

Please let us know if your feedback for this activity is sensitive and we will make this known to NOPSEMA or DEECA upon submission of the Environment Plan in order for this information to remain confidential to NOPSEMA or DEECA.

www.woodside.com

Woodside Energy

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6.8.2 Summary Information Sheet – May 2023

Woodside Energy

CONSULTATION

SUMMARY INFORMATION SHEET

May 2023

MINERVA DECOMMISSIONING

This is a summary of the activity in plain English. More detailed information can be found in Activity Update - Minerva Decommissioning Environment Plans.

Overview

Woodside is planning to remove all subsea infrastructure and equipment from the seabed for the Minerva Field, located in 50-60 m of water approximately 11 km south-southwest of Port Campbell, Victoria

A map of the location is shown below.



Background

The Minerva Gas Plant commenced production in 2005 and ceased in 2019. At that time, the Minerva wells were isolated and the production system flushed of hydrocarbons. In 2021, the flowlines were disconnected from the wells and barrier plugs installed.

Work Method

The work can be considered in three parts:

- **Minerva plug and abandonment and field management**
  Four wells are proposed to be permanently plugged with cement using a moored Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) and the well infrastructure above the mudline is proposed to be removed. Other vessels may provide support for this activity. The field will be monitored and inspected, as required, until the equipment is removed. A temporary 1000 m exclusion zone will apply around the MODU and other project vessels. This work is estimated to take up to 60 days and must be completed by mid 2025.
- **Minerva Field decommissioning in Commonwealth Waters**
  The gas pipeline bundle and other subsea infrastructure is proposed to be removed. Hydraulic shears will be used to cut the flowline and equipment will be recovered to a Construction Support Vessel (CSV) by crane. This work is estimated to take up to 30 days and must be completed by mid 2025. Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 show some of the structures and equipment used to remove them.
- **Minerva Field decommissioning in State Waters**
  The gas pipeline bundle is proposed to be removed in State Waters, using hydraulic shears and supported by divers, where required. This work is proposed to be done at the same time as decommissioning in Commonwealth Waters.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.



Figure 1. Minerva Pipeline Bundle Arrangement



Figure 2. Typical Subsea Cutting Activity



Figure 3. Typical Subsea Equipment Recovery Activity

Environmental Impacts and Management

This work program includes Planned Activities but may also result in Unplanned Activities. Both Planned and Unplanned Activities may impact the environment. Woodside manages the work program to reduce impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practical.

Planned Activities are activities that Woodside knows will happen as part of this work program. For example, Planned Activities include other marine users being temporarily stopped from accessing the work area, and the marine vessels and drill rig used for the work may disturb the seabed, generate underwater noise, light emissions, atmospheric emissions, and routine discharges (such as sewage, waste, and deck drainage), and other authorised waste.

Unplanned Activities are not planned as part of the work program, but may be the result of an accident, incident, or emergency situation. It is highly unlikely that there will be an Unplanned Activity. Unplanned Activities might include a spill of fuel or oil, a release from a well, a spill on the deck of a vessel (such as during refuelling), unplanned seabed disturbance, accidental collision with marine animals, waste entering the environment and accidental introduction of invasive species from outside the region. Management measures will be in place to reduce the probability and impacts of these unplanned activities to as low as practical.

A table showing all planned and unplanned activities, potential impacts, and management measures for each is included in the Information Sheet.

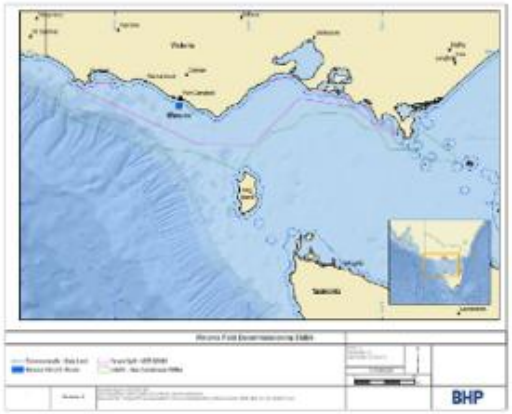
Environment that may be affected

The total area over which unplanned events could have environmental impacts is shown in the maps below. This is referred to as the environment that may be affected (EMBA. In the highly unlikely event such as a fuel spill from a vessel collision or an oil release from one of the wells while drilling, the entire EMBA will not be affected. The part of the EMBA that is affected will only be known at the time of the event.

There are two potential EMBAs for the Minerva decommissioning, in the event of:

- Loss of Well Containment during the plugging and abandonment of four production/exploration wells in the Minerva Field by a MODU
- Vessel Spill Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) during the recovery of subsea infrastructure in the Minerva Field using a CSV.

Figure 4 shows the two potential EMBAs.



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX G OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE MITIGATION ASSESSMENT

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Energy

Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan

Corporate HSE

Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness

November 2026

Revision 1a

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **7**

1 INTRODUCTION **9**

1.1 Overview 9
1.2 Purpose 9
1.3 Scope 9
1.4 Oil spill response document overview 9

2 RESPONSE PLANNING PROCESS **15**

2.1 Response planning process outline 17
2.1.1 Response Planning Assumptions 18
2.2 Environment plan risk assessment (credible spill scenarios) 19
2.2.1 Hydrocarbon characteristics 22
2.3 Hydrocarbon spill modelling 22
2.3.2 Deterministic Modelling 23
2.3.3 Response planning exposure values for surface and shoreline hydrocarbon exposure 23
2.3.4 Spill modelling results 27

3 IDENTIFY RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS (RPAS) **29**

3.1 Identified sensitive receptor locations 29
3.2 Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) 30

4 NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS (NEBA) **32**

4.1 Pre-operational / Strategic NEBA 33
4.2 Stage 1: Evaluate data 33
4.2.1 Define the scenario(s) 33
4.3 Stage 2: Predict Outcomes 33
4.4 Stage 3: Balance trade-offs 33
4.5 Stage 4: Select Best Response Options 33
4.5.1 Determining potential response options 34

5 HYDROCARBON SPILL ALARP PROCESS **37**

5.1 Monitor and evaluate 38
5.1.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 38
5.1.2 Environmental performance based on need 39
5.2 Source Control via vessel Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) 41
5.2.1 Environmental performance based on need 41
5.3 Shoreline Protection and Deflection 42
5.3.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 42
5.3.2 Environmental performance based on need 43
5.4 Shoreline Clean-up 45
5.4.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 45
5.4.2 Environmental performance based on need 49
5.5 Oiled wildlife response (including hazing) 51
5.5.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 51
5.5.2 Environmental performance based on need 54
5.6 Waste Management 55
5.6.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters 55

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.6.2 Environmental performance based on need 56
5.7 Operational and Scientific monitoring 57
5.7.1 Response need for Shoreline Clean-Up Assessment (SCAT) based on predicted consequence parameters 58
5.7.2 Summary – operational and scientific monitoring 59
5.7.3 Environmental performance based on need 60
5.8 Incident Management System (IMS) 62
5.8.1 Incident action planning 62
5.8.2 Operational NEBA process 62
5.8.3 Consultation engagement process 62
5.8.4 Environmental performance based on need 63
5.9 Measurement criteria for all response techniques 65

6 ALARP EVALUATION 69
6.1 Monitor and evaluate – ALARP Assessment 69
6.1.1 Monitor and evaluate – Control Measure Options Analysis 69
6.1.2 Selected Control Measures 70
6.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – ALARP Assessment 71
6.2.1 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – Control Measure Options Analysis 71
6.2.2 Selected control measures 71
6.3 Shoreline Protection and Deflection – ALARP Assessment 72
6.3.1 Existing Capability – Shoreline Protection and Deflection 72
6.3.2 Response Planning: Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management – Shoreline Protection and Deflection 72
6.3.3 Shoreline Protection and Deflection – Control Measure Options Analysis 75
6.3.4 Selected Control Measures 76
6.4 Shoreline Clean-up – ALARP Assessment 77
6.4.1 Existing Capability – Shoreline Clean-up 77
6.4.2 Response planning: Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management – Shoreline Clean-up 77
6.4.3 Shoreline Clean-up – Control measure options analysis 78
6.4.4 Selected Control Measures 78
6.5 Oiled Wildlife Response – ALARP Assessment 79
6.5.1 Existing Capability – Wildlife Response 79
6.5.2 Oiled Wildlife Response - Control Measure Options Analysis 79
6.5.3 Selected control measures 80
6.6 Waste Management – ALARP Assessment 81
6.6.1 Existing Capability – Waste Management 81
6.6.2 Waste Management - Control Measure Options Analysis 81
6.6.3 Selected control measures 82
6.7 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – ALARP Assessment 83
6.7.1 Existing Capability – Operational and Scientific Monitoring 83
6.7.2 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – Control Measure Options Analysis 83
6.7.3 Selected Control Measures 85
6.7.4 ALARP and Acceptability Summary 86

7 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED RESPONSE TECHNIQUES 87
7.1 Identification of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 87
7.2 Analysis of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 87

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

7.3 Evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 88
7.4 Treatment of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques 89
8 ALARP CONCLUSION 91
9 ACCEPTABILITY CONCLUSION 92
10 REFERENCES 93
11 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS 95
12 ANNEX A: NET ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT ANALYSIS DETAILED OUTCOMES 99
13 ANNEX B: MONITOR AND EVALUATE ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION CRITERIA 101

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Woodside hydrocarbon spill document structure 11
Figure 2-1: Response planning and selection process 16
Figure 2-2: Response planning assumption – timing, resourcing and effectiveness 18
Figure 2-3: Location of CS-02 21
Figure 2-4: Proportion of total area coverage (AMSA, 2014) 25
Figure 2-5: Oil thickness versus potential response options (from Allen & Dale 1996) 26
Figure 3-1: Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) flowchart 29
Figure 4-1: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) flowchart 32
Figure 5-1: Example screenshot of the CEM dashboard 66
Figure 5-2: Example screenshot for the SCAT role 66

TABLES

Table 0-1: Summary of the key details for assessment 7
Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon Spill preparedness and response – document references 12
Table 2-1: Petroleum Activity credible spill scenarios 20
Table 2-2: Summary of exposure values applied to the stochastic hydrocarbon spill modelling to determine the EMBA and environmental impacts 23
Table 2-3: Surface hydrocarbon exposure values for response planning 24
Table 2-4: Surface hydrocarbon viscosity thresholds 26
Table 2-5:Stochastic modelling results – probability and timing of surface and shoreline exposure values (CS-02) 28
Table 3-1: Response Protection Areas (RPAs) from stochastic modelling 31
Table 4-1: Response technique evaluation – vessel collision at nearest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast (CS-02) 35
Table 5-1: Environmental Performance – Monitor and evaluate 39
Table 5-2: Response Planning Assumptions – Shoreline Protection and Deflection 42
Table 5-3: Environmental Performance – Shoreline protection and deflection 43

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 5-4: Response Planning Assumptions – Shoreline Clean-up 45
Table 5-5: Shoreline Clean-up techniques and recommendations 47
Table 5-6: Environmental Performance – Shoreline Clean-up 49
Table 5-7: Key at-risk species potentially in Response Protection Areas and open ocean 52
Table 5-8: Environmental Performance – Oiled Wildlife Response (OWR) 54
Table 5-9: Response Planning Assumptions – Waste Management 55
Table 5-10: Environmental Performance – Waste Management 56
Table 5-11: Joint industry OSM plans relevant to the Petroleum Activity 58
Table 5-12: Response Planning Assumptions – SCAT 58
Table 5-13: Operational and scientific monitoring 60
Table 5-14: Environmental Performance – Incident Management System 63
Table 6-1: Response Planning – Shoreline Protection and Deflection 72
Table 6-2: Indicative Tactical response plan, aims and methods for identified RPAs 73
Table 6-3: Response Planning – Shoreline Clean-up 77
Table 7-1: Analysis of risks and impacts 88

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd (Woodside) has developed its oil spill preparedness and response position for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management, 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 Petroleum Activity 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

Key details of assessment	Summary		Reference to additional detail
Worst Case Credible Scenario	Credible Scenario-02 (CS-02): Loss of containment of Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) resulting from a vessel collision at the nearest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast 38° 42' 6.89" S 142° 57' 17.28" E, surface release. Six-hour release of 330 m^3 of MDO		Section 2.2
Hydrocarbon Properties	Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) (API Gravity 0.843) Marine Diesel (IKU) was selected as representative of MDO for the vessel collision loss of containment scenario (CS-02). MDO is a moderate weight, moderately persistent oil in the marine environment. Under low winds (1 m/s), 60% of the surface slick is predicted to remain after 120 hours (5 days). Under moderate winds (5 m/s), 40% of the initial surface slick is predicted to remain after 24 hours, decreasing further to ~10% after 48 hours and ~1% after 72 hours. With high winds (10 m/s), the surface slick is predicted to be almost entirely evaporated (~25%) and dispersed (~75%) after 12 hours.		Section 6 of the EP Appendix A of the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan
Modelling Results	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 400 replicate simulations were completed for CS-02 to test for trends and variations in the trajectory and weathering of the spilled oil, with an even number of replicates completed in Autumn-Winter and Spring-Summer seasons.		Section 2.3.4
		CS-02: MDO release of 330 m^3 over six hours resulting from a vessel collision – results from stochastic modelling	
	Minimum time to floating hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edge(s) of any shoreline receptor polygon (at a concentration of 10 g/m^2)	0.1 days at Otway	
	Minimum time to shoreline contact (above 100 g/m^2)	0.2 days at Warrnambool Plain (186.7 tonnes)	
	Largest volume ashore at any single Response Protection Area (RPA) (above 100 g/m^2)	186.7 tonnes at Warrnambool Plain (0.2 days)	
	Largest total shoreline accumulation (above 100 g/m^2) all shorelines	186.7 tonnes at Warrnambool Plain (0.2 days)	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

	Minimum time to dissolved hydrocarbon contact with the offshore edges of any receptor polygon (at an exposure value of 10 ppb)	0.1 days at Otway and 0.1 days at Warrnambool Plain	
Net Environmental Benefit Analysis	Monitor and evaluate source control via vessel SOPEP, protection and deflection, shoreline clean-up, oiled wildlife response, are all identified as potentially having a net environmental benefit (dependent on the actual spill scenario) 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Ltd (Woodside) has developed its oil spill preparedness and response position for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management, hereafter known as the Petroleum Activity. 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 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (EP)
- Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework [1]
- The Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) including
  - Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP)
  - Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM BIP)
  - 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 Petroleum Activity 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 Petroleum Activity 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 Petroleum Activity. 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 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.

[1] 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 using the following link: https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A1282745

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

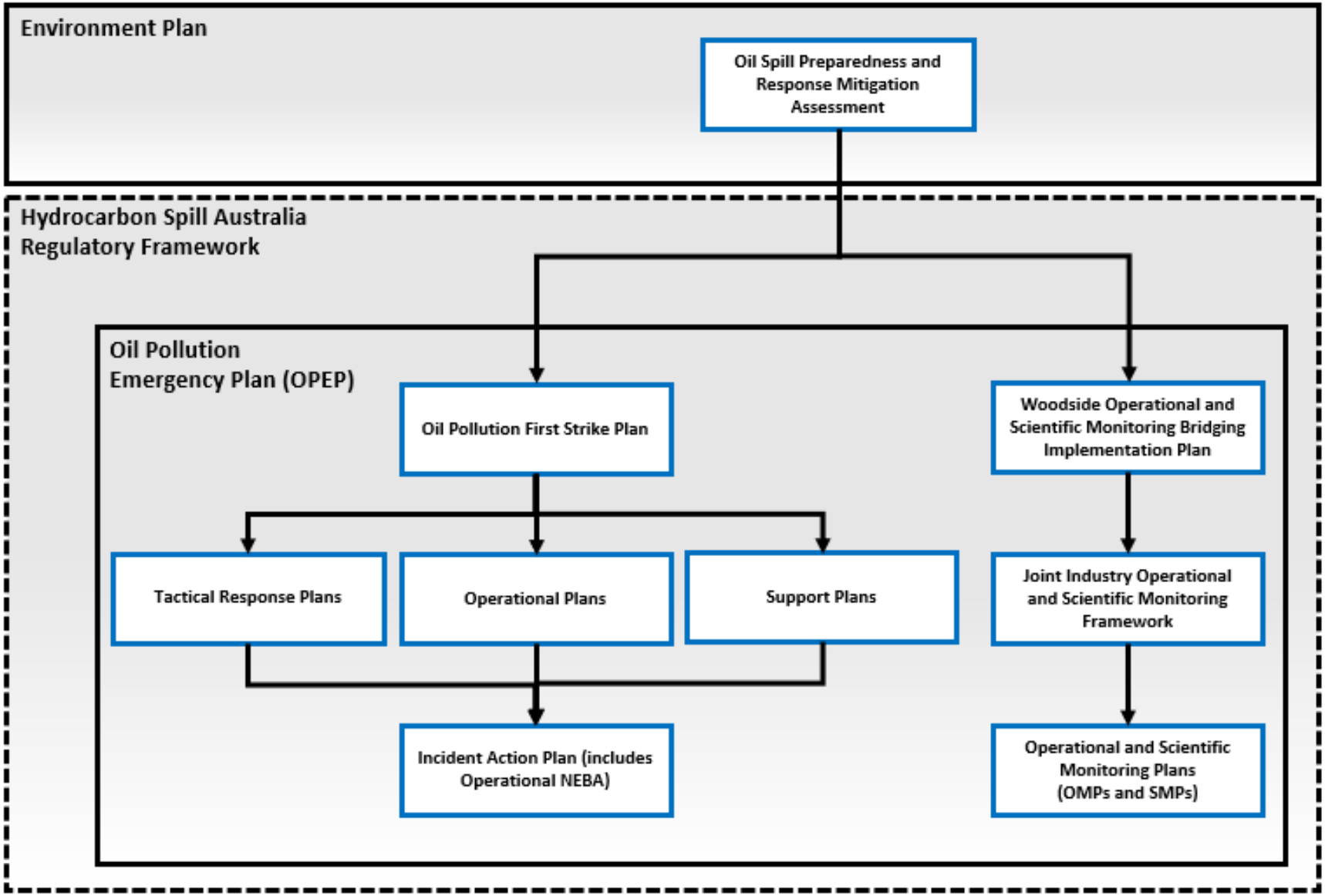


Figure 1-1: Woodside hydrocarbon spill document structure

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 1-1: Hydrocarbon Spill preparedness and response – document references

Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (EP)	Demonstrates that potential adverse impacts on the environment associated with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (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 4 (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 [1]	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 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (this document)	Evaluates response options to address the potential environmental impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the Petroleum Activity 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.	
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management 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	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	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
	responding Incident Management Team (IMT).		and oil spill tracking buoy details.	
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 Vessel Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) Protection and deflection Shoreline clean-up Oiled wildlife response Operational and scientific monitoring
Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Bridging Implementation Plan	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 and spill risks in Australian waters.	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 first-strike scientific monitoring priorities OSM arrangements and capability Permitting and access requirements for OSM	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Document	Document overview	Stakeholders	Relevant information	Document subsections (if applicable)
Tactical Response Plans	Provides options for response techniques in selected 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.	Tactical Response Plans available for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities include: • Aire River • Curdies Inlet • Gellibrand River • Warrnambool
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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 Petroleum Activity.

The Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Oil Pollution 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

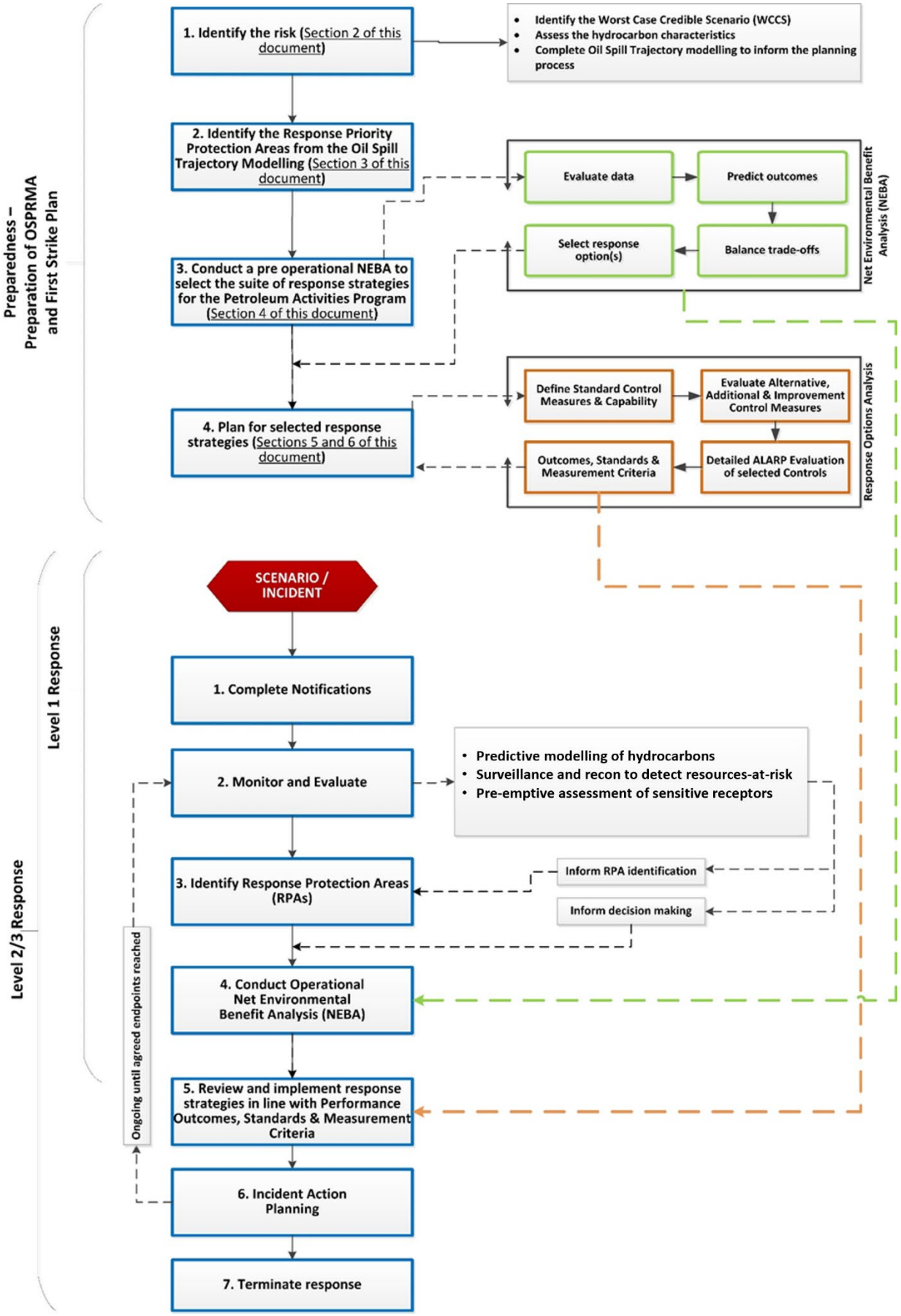


Figure 2-1: Response planning and selection process

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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.

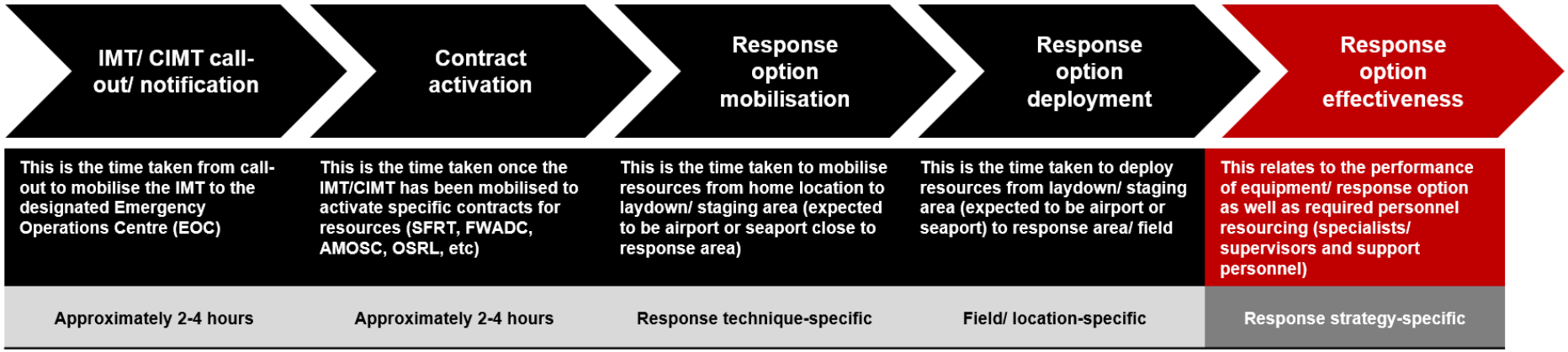


Figure 2-2: Response planning assumption – timing, resourcing and effectiveness

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

2.2 Environment plan risk assessment (credible spill scenarios)

Potential hydrocarbon release scenarios from the Petroleum Activity 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 events or credible spill scenario for the Petroleum Activity has 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 Petroleum Activity. 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.

One oil spill modelling scenario was selected as representative of the planned Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities. Credible Scenario-02 (CS-02) (labelled to be consistent with modelling report) is a loss of containment of marine diesel oil (MDO) following a collision between the project vessel and a third-party vessel at the nearest point of the Operational Area to the Victorian coast.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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)	Incident level	Hydrocarbon type	Residual proportion		
						Wind speed	Evaporation rate	Residue
Credible Spill Scenario-02 (CS-02) (WCCS)	Yes	Surface loss of containment resulting from a vessel collision at the nearest point of the Operational Area to the Victorian coast	330 m^3	2	MDO	Low wind	60% (198 m^3) within 120 hours	132 m^3 after 120 hours
						Moderate wind	40% (132 m^3) within 24 hours	161.7 m^3 after 72 hours
							A further 10% (33 m^3) within 48 hours	
							A further 1% (3.3 m^3) within 72 hours	
						High wind	100%, (330 m^3) within 12 hours	0 m^3 after 12 hours

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

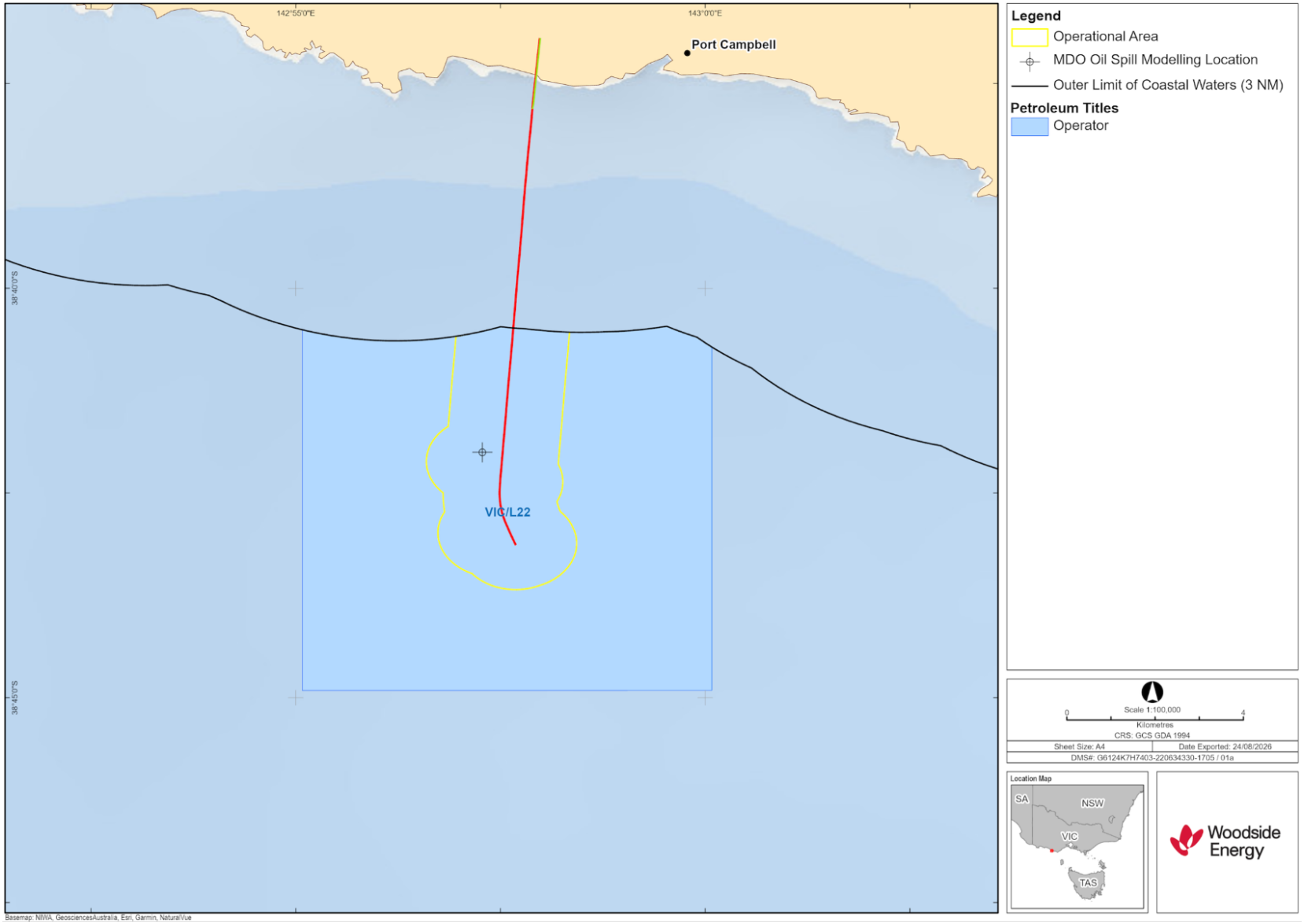


Figure 2-3: Location of CS-02

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

2.2.1 Hydrocarbon characteristics

Hydrocarbon characteristics, including modelled weathering data and ecotoxicity, are included in Section 6.9.1.1 of the EP.

Marine Diesel Oil

Marine Diesel (IKU) was selected as representative of MDO.

MDO is a moderate weight, moderately persistent oil in the marine environment. Under low winds (1 m/s), 60% of the surface slick is predicted to remain after 120 hours (5 days). Under moderate winds (5 m/s), 40% of the initial surface slick is predicted to remain after 24 hours, decreasing further to ~10% after 48 hours and ~1% after 72 hours. With high winds (10 m/s), the surface slick is predicted to be almost entirely evaporated (~25%) and dispersed (~75%) after 12 hours.

2.3 Hydrocarbon spill modelling

Oil spill trajectory modelling tools are used for environmental impact assessment and during response planning to understand spatial scale and timeframes for response operations. Woodside recognises that 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.

Spill modelling was carried out using SINTEF's Oil Spill Contingency and Response (OSCAR) System (Version 13.0.1). OSCAR is a system of integrated models that quantitatively assess the fate and transport of hydrocarbons in the marine environment, as well as evaluate the efficacy of response measures (Reed et al., 2001; Reed et al., 2004).

OSCAR provides an integrated hydrocarbon transport and weathering model that accounts for hydrocarbon advection, dispersion, surface spreading, entrainment, dissolution, biodegradation, emulsification, volatilisation and shoreline interaction.

Three-dimensional (3D) OSCAR modelling was undertaken in stochastic mode with start dates spaced approximately fortnightly over a five-year period. Inputs into the model were sourced from HYCOM (regional ocean currents, temperature and salinity profiles), TPXO7.2 (tidal currents) and NCEP/NCAR (regional winds). The weathering model (Daling et al., 1997) is supported by an extensive oil library that contains detailed, laboratory-derived data for a wide range of hydrocarbons subjected to a wide range of environmental conditions.

OSCAR enables simulation of a hydrocarbon release scenario in deterministic mode (i.e., a scenario is simulated with one start date with spatial results available at fixed time intervals over the duration of the simulation) or stochastic mode (i.e., a scenario is simulated numerous times with varying start dates, and the results are outputted spatially in a probabilistic manner).

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 400 replicate simulations were completed for CS-02 to test for trends and variations in the trajectory and weathering of the spilled oil, with an even number of replicates completed in Autumn-Winter and Spring-Summer seasons. Further details relating to the assessments for the scenarios can be found in Section 6 of the EP.

2.3.1.1 Environmental impact exposure values – 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 exposure value. The summary of all the locations where hydrocarbon exposure values 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

A conservative approach – adopting accepted accumulation exposure values for impacts on the marine environment – is used to define the EMBA. These hydrocarbon exposure values are based on the exposure values recommended in the Application of Oil Spill Modelling in Environment Plans Information Paper (NOPSEMA 2025) and are presented in Table 2-2 below and described in Section 6 of the EP.

Table 2-2: Summary of exposure values applied to the stochastic hydrocarbon spill modelling to determine the EMBA and environmental impacts

Hydrocarbon	Surface hydrocarbon (g/m^2)	Dissolved hydrocarbon (ppb)	Submerged hydrocarbon (ppb)	Accumulated hydrocarbon (g/m^2)
EMBA				
Diesel	10	10	100	100
Operational and scientific monitoring (OSM) assessment				
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 concentration 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.

While stochastic modelling predicts shoreline oil at the 100 g/m^2 concentration and floating oil at a concentration of 50 g/m^2, shoreline accumulations were relatively limited in spatial extent and offshore response techniques are not considered feasible for a spill of MDO. Deterministic modelling was therefore not required and stochastic modelling has thus been used to scale the clean-up response within 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 therefore deterministic modelling for OSM planning is not required and stochastic modelling has been used to plan the OSM activities.

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 exposure values for surface and shoreline hydrocarbon exposure

Exposure values to determine the EMBA and inform OSM are used to predict and assess environmental impacts, however they do not appropriately represent the exposure values at which an effective clean-up response can be implemented. Additional response exposure values 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

2.3.3.1 Surface hydrocarbon concentrations

Table 2-3: Surface hydrocarbon exposure values for response planning

Surface hydrocarbon exposure value (g/m^2)	Description	Bonn Agreement Oil Appearance Code	Mass per area (m^3/ km^2)
>10	Predicted minimum exposure value for commencing monitor and evaluate[2]	Code 3 – Dull metallic colours	5 to 50
50	Predicted minimum floating oil exposure value for containment and recovery and surface dispersant application [3]	Code 4 – Discontinuous true oil colour	50 to 200
100	Predicted optimum floating oil exposure value for containment and recovery and surface dispersant application	Code 5 – Continuous true oil colour	>200
Shoreline hydrocarbon exposure value (g/m^2)	**Description**	**National Plan Guidance on Oil Contaminated Foreshores**	**Mass per area (m^3/ km^2)**
100	Predicted minimum shoreline accumulation exposure value for shoreline assessment operations	Stain	>100
250	Predicted minimum exposure value 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/m^2. 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/m^2 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.

[2] Monitor and evaluate will be undertaken from the outset of a spill whether or not this 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 alternative regulatory or jurisdictional authority.

[3] 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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. 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 exposure value 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).

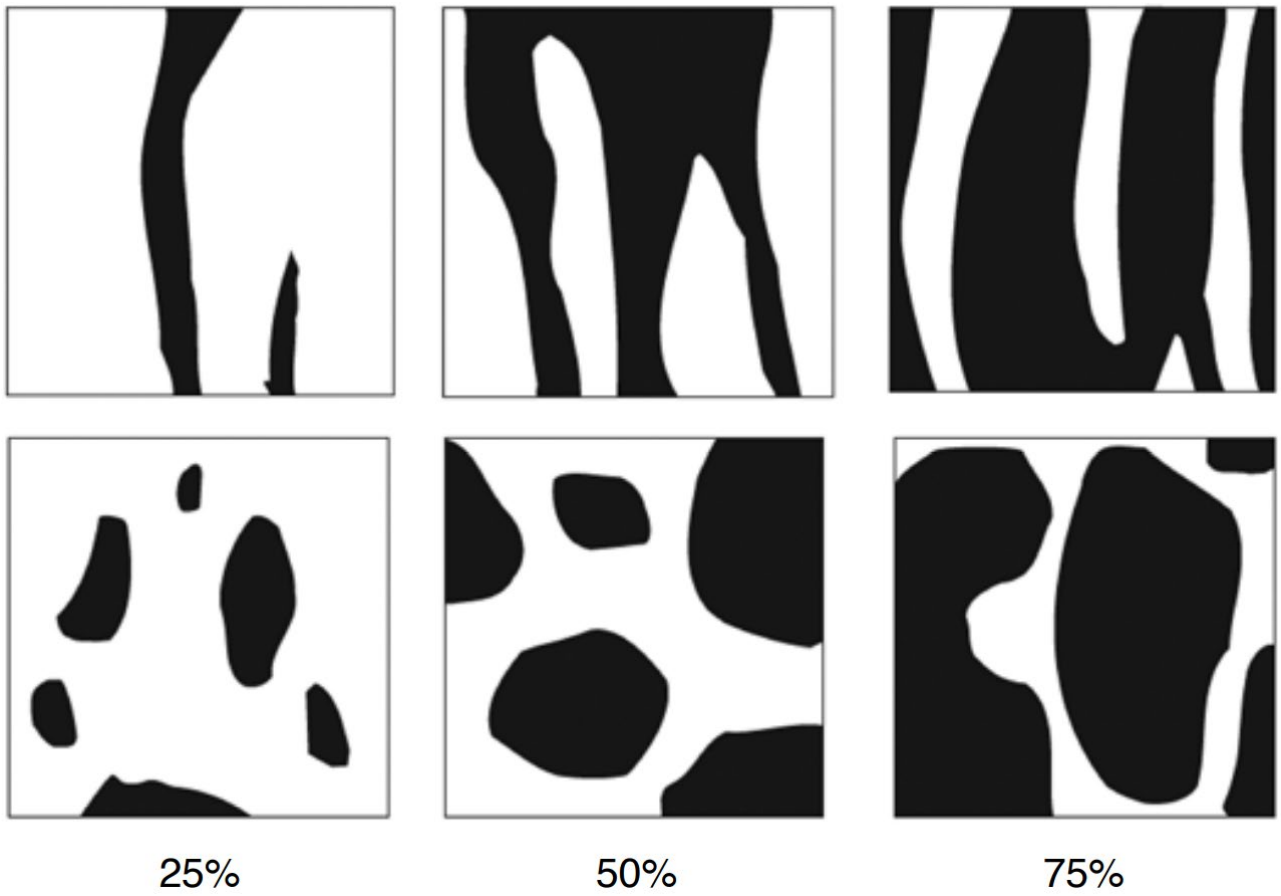


Figure 2-4: Proportion of total area coverage (AMSA, 2014)

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

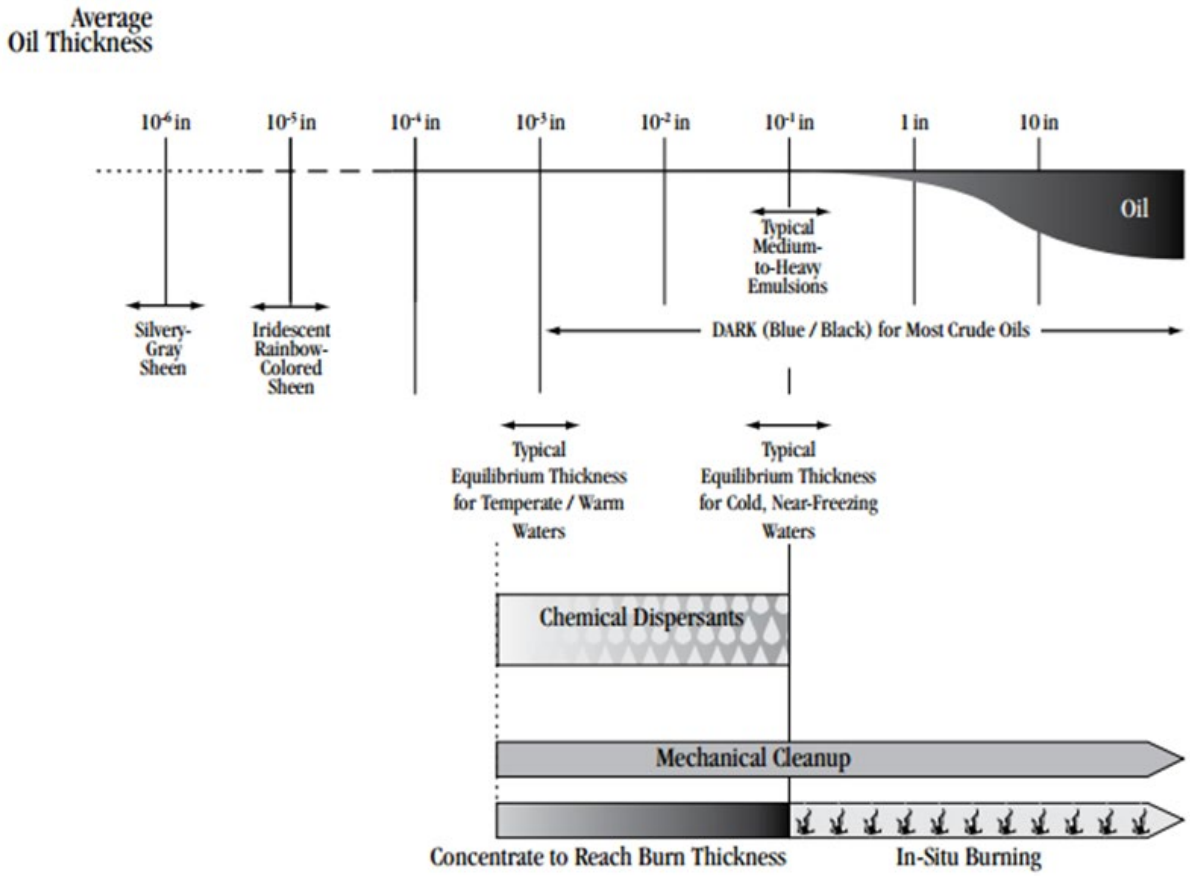


Figure 2-5: Oil thickness versus potential response options (from Allen & Dale 1996)

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.

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*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 2-1).

2.3.4 Spill modelling results

2.3.4.1 Stochastic modelling results

The scenario listed in Table 2-1 has been stochastically modelled. The receptors predicted to be contacted by surface (floating), shoreline, dissolved and submerged exposure values, together with the probability and timing of the contact, and any associated accumulated volumes, are detailed in Table 2-5.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 2-5:Stochastic modelling results – probability and timing of surface and shoreline exposure values (CS-02)

Receptor	Season	Probability (%) of floating oil contacting a receptor cell at ≥1 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for contact by floating oil at ≥1 g/m²	Probability (%) of floating oil contacting a receptor at ≥10 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for contact by floating oil at ≥10 g/m²	Probability (%) of floating oil contacting a receptor at ≥50 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for contact by floating oil at ≥50 g/m²	Probability (%) of oil accumulating on any shoreline at ≥10 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for accumulation on shoreline at ≥10 g/m²	Probability (%) of oil accumulating on any shoreline at ≥100 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for accumulation on shoreline at ≥100 g/m²	Probability (%) of oil accumulating on any shoreline at ≥100 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for accumulation on shoreline at ≥1,000 g/m²	Maximum accumulated volume along receptor shoreline (tonnes) – worst case simulation ≥100 g/m²	Probability (%) of dissolved contact at ≥10 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved (days) ≥10 ppb	Probability (%) of dissolved contact at ≥50 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved (days) ≥50 ppb	Probability (%) of dissolved contact at ≥400 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved (days) ≥400 ppb	Probability (%) of submerged contact* ≥10 ppb	Min. arrival time submerged (days) ≥10 ppb	Probability (%) of submerged contact* ≥100 ppb	Min. arrival time submerged (days) ≥100 ppb
Apollo*	Autumn-Winter	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	2.0	1.5	NC	NC	NC	NC	31.4	1.1	3.4	1.4
	Spring-Summer	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	1.5	3.7	NC	NC
Twelve Apostles	Autumn-Winter	18.6	0.2	5.4	0.3	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	52.5	0.3	38.7	0.3	13.7	0.3	77.0	0.2	48.5	0.2
	Spring-Summer	17.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	46.4	0.3	32.7	0.3	12.2	0.3	63.3	0.2	45.4	0.2
The Arches Marine Sanctuary*	Autumn-Winter	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	2.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	NC	NC	9.8	0.4	1.5	0.4
	Spring-Summer	2.6	0.3	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	1.0	0.8	NC	NC	NC	NC	19.4	0.3	3.1	0.3
Otway Plain	Autumn-Winter	0.5	1.0	NC	NC	NC	NC	73.0	1.0	28.9	1.0	4.9	1.0	26.5	13.7	0.9	4.9	0.9	NC	NC	73.5	0.9	22.5	0.9
	Spring-Summer	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	33.7	1.4	16.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	23.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	NC	NC	31.1	1.1	11.2	1.2
Otway Ranges	Autumn-Winter	1.0	0.7	NC	NC	NC	NC	57.8	0.7	13.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	7.0	23.5	0.7	7.4	0.8	NC	NC	73.5	0.6	21.1	0.7
	Spring-Summer	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	35.7	1.2	9.7	1.2	NC	NC	4.7	5.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	NC	NC	35.7	0.9	9.2	0.9
Warrnambool Plain	Autumn-Winter	44.6	0.1	24.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	79.9	0.2	62.7	0.2	42.6	0.2	186.7	81.9	0.1	66.2	0.1	37.7	0.2	96.1	0.1	75.5	0.1
	Spring-Summer	57.1	0.2	30.6	0.2	2.0	0.3	89.8	0.2	73.5	0.2	44.4	0.2	152.3	88.3	0.2	74.0	0.2	50.0	0.2	96.9	0.2	87.2	0.2
Otway*	Autumn-Winter	100	0.1	99	0.1	36.8	0.1	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1
	Spring-Summer	100	0.1	100	0.1	42.3	0.1	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1
Central Victoria*	Autumn-Winter	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	2.0	1.6	NC	NC	NC	NC	37.7	1.3	2.9	1.6
	Spring-Summer	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	3.1	2.5	NC	NC
Central Bass Strait*	Autumn-Winter	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.5	2.3	NC	NC	NC	NC	17.6	1.7	1.0	2.1
	Spring-Summer	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC

Key			
+	Submerged oil is a combination of entrained and dissolved oil above 10 ppb	*	Submerged receptor
	Spring-Summer	NC	No contact
	Autumn-Winter	NA	Not applicable as receptor is submerged

Locations identified in Table 2-5 where feasible clean-up exposure values are met, are identified as Response Protection Areas (RPAs). RPAs are described fully in Section 3 along with additional information on the protection and conservation statuses of these locations (Table 3-1).

Analysis of the above modelling results have been used as the basis for response planning and are included in Section 4.2

- Whilst modelling predicts that floating oil will reach the minimum feasible thresholds (>50 g/m²) at which to commence offshore response techniques (containment and recovery and surface dispersant application), these techniques are not suitable for MDO spills:
  - surface dispersant is not effective when applied on thin surface films such as marine diesel as the dispersant droplets tend to pass through the surface films without binding to the hydrocarbon resulting in the unnecessary addition of chemicals to the marine environment
  - corralling a volatile hydrocarbon such as MDO is deemed unsafe for response personnel. MDO is also prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and thus is deemed unsuitable for effective containment and recovery operations.
- 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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.

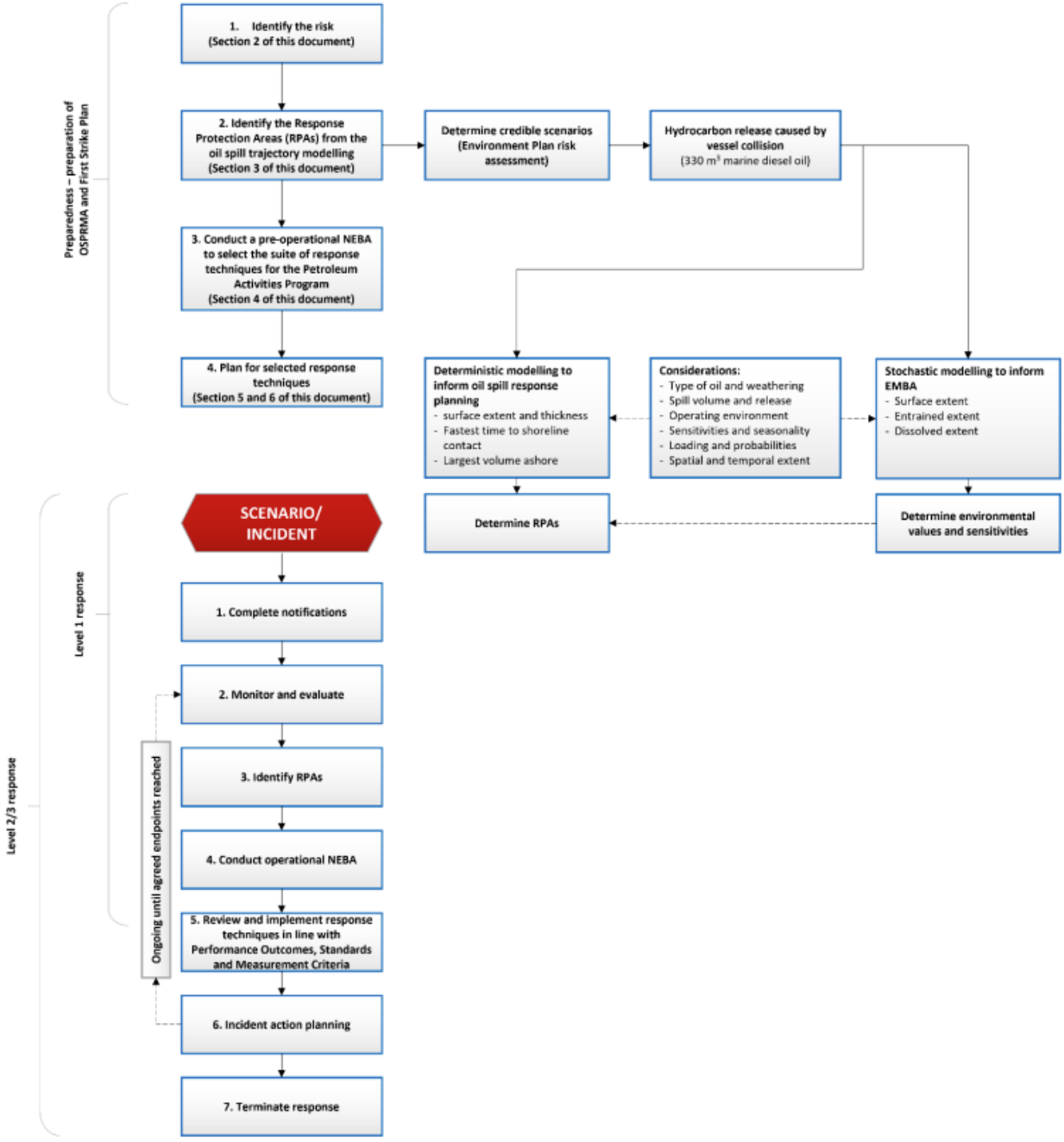


Figure 3-1: Identify Response Protection Areas (RPAs) flowchart

3.1 Identified sensitive receptor locations

Section 6 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 exposure values
- receptors within the EMBA which meet the following:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

- 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)

RPAs have been selected on the basis of their environmental ecological, social, economic, cultural and heritage values and sensitivities and the ability to conduct a response based on the minimum response exposure values (Section 2.3.1.1). It is important to note that the figures outlined in Table 3-1 are the combined results of the individual worst-case runs and do not indicate a single worst case credible scenario (where the timings and volumes are all expected from one release).

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 monitor and evaluate and/or 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.

Table 3-1 outlines locations which were identified from the modelling runs for the WCCS but does not constitute the full list of sensitive receptors potentially contacted from stochastic modelling (as per EMBA definition) (see Section 6 of the EP). Where other sensitive receptor outliers were identified from the modelling, these have been included in the assessment of capability in Sections 5 and 6.

Additional sensitive receptors are presented the existing environment description (Section 4 of the EP) and impact assessment section (Section 6 of the EP) for each respective spill scenario. The pre-operational NEBA (ANNEX A) considers the results from the stochastic modelling so all feasible response techniques are considered in the planning phase.

The RPAs identified in Table 3-1 are used to plan for the nature and scale of a shoreline response.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 3-1: Response Protection Areas (RPAs) from stochastic modelling

Response protection area	Conservation status	IUCN protection category	Minimum time to shoreline contact (above 100 g/m^2) in days	Maximum shoreline accumulation (above 100 g/m^2) in tonnes
Warrnambool Plain	State Marine Park	IUCN II – National Park IUCN III – Natural Monument or Feature	0.2 days (186.7 tonnes) – Autumn-Winter 0.2 days (152.3 tonnes) – Spring-Summer	186.7 (0.2 days) – Autumn-Winter 152.3 tonnes (0.2 days) – Spring-Summer
Otway Plain	State Marine Park	IUCN II – National Park IUCN III – Natural Monument or Feature	1 day (26.5 tonnes) – Autumn-Winter 1.4 day (23.5 tonnes) – Spring-Summer	26.5 tonnes (1 day) – Autumn-Winter 23.5 tonnes (1.4 days) – Spring-Summer
Otway Ranges	Ramsar Site and State Marine Park	IUCN II – National Park IUCN III – Natural Monument or Feature	0.8 days (7.0 tonnes) – Autumn-Winter 1.2 days (4.7 tonnes) – Spring-Summer	7.0 tonnes (0.8 days) – Autumn-Winter 4.7 tonnes (1.2 days) – Spring-Summer

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 3 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.

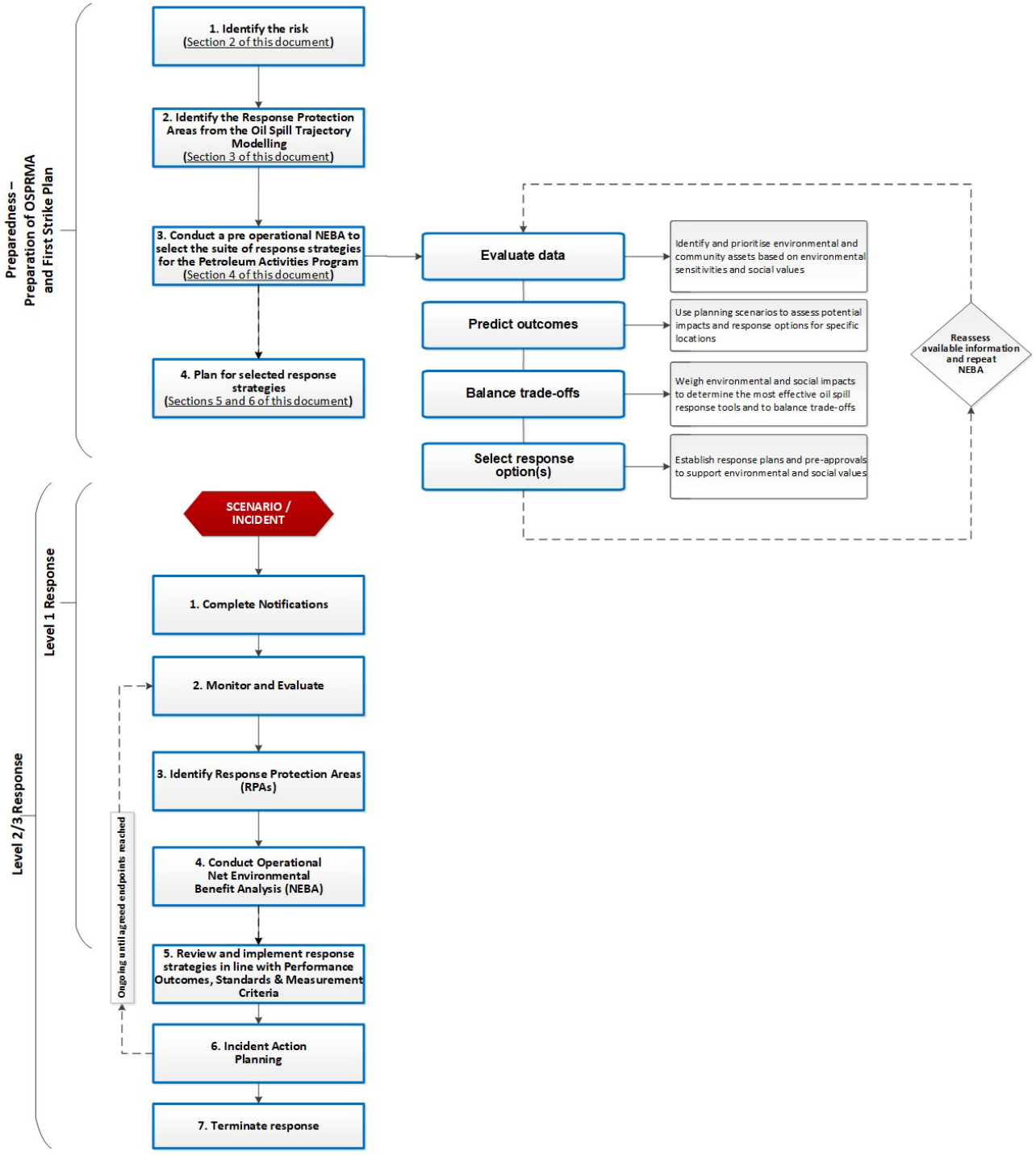


Figure 4-1: Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) flowchart

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 2.3.1.1) and the surface concentrations (Section 2.3.3.1) from the modelling.

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 Petroleum Activity 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 Petroleum Activity.

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. The worst-case diesel release scenario is also analysed to meet regulatory requirements. Response thresholds are then used to assess the feasibility/effectiveness and scale of the response. Modelling results are available in Table 2-5 and Table 3-1.

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.

As described in Section 2.3.2, while modelling undertaken predicts floating and/or shoreline oil at response thresholds offshore response techniques are not considered feasible for a spill of MDO thus deterministic modelling was not undertaken, and stochastic modelling has been used to scale the 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)
- 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 4-1: Response technique evaluation – vessel collision at nearest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast (CS-02)

Response Technique	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Decision	Rationale for the decision
Hydrocarbon: MDO				
Monitor an evaluate	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 marine diesel spill is a feasible response technique and an essential element of all spill response incidents. 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 Victoria Department of Transport and Planning (Vic DTP). Practicable techniques that could be used for this scenario include predictive modelling, surveillance and reconnaissance and monitoring of hydrocarbon presence in water.	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 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.	Surface dispersant application can potentially provide a net environmental benefit where its use would reduce the volume of shoreline accumulations in sensitive regions. At certain times it may not provide an environmental benefit, for example, during coral spawning seasons due to coral larvae being highly sensitivity to dispersants (Negri et al, 2018). Whilst modelling predicts that floating oil will reach the minimum feasible threshold at which to commence surface dispersant application (>50 g/m^2) within Otway, this technique is not suitable for MDO spills as this hydrocarbon is prone to rapid spreading and evaporation and there is unlikely to be a net environmental benefit from the use of surface dispersant. Dispersants are not considered effective when applied on thin surface films such as marine diesel as the dispersant droplets tend to pass through the surface films without binding to the hydrocarbon resulting in the unnecessary addition of chemicals to the marine environment. The volatile nature of MDO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of fresh hydrocarbon thus this response technique is deemed inappropriate.	No	The application of dispersant MDO is unnecessary as the MDO 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 marine diesel 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.	Whilst modelling predicts that floating oil will reach the minimum feasible threshold at which to commence containment and recovery (50 g/m^2) within Otway this technique is not suitable for MDO spills as it is prone to	No	Containment and recovery would be an inappropriate response technique for a spill of marine diesel. 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Response Technique	Effectiveness	Feasibility	Decision	Rationale for the decision
		rapid spreading and evaporation and is deemed unsuitable for effective containment and recovery operations. The volatile nature of marine diesel is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of the hydrocarbon thus this response technique is deemed inappropriate.		the spilled diesel would have been subject to rapid evaporation prior to the commencement of containment and recovery operations.
Shoreline protection and deflection	Shoreline protection and deflection can be effective at preventing contamination of at-risk areas.	For CS-02, stochastic modelling predicts first shoreline accumulation from floating surface hydrocarbon will occur on Day 0.2 (186.7 tonnes at Warrnambool Plain). Protection strategies can be used for targeted protection of sensitive resources where sufficient time prior to contact allows for safe deployment of protection equipment. As modelling predicts that shoreline receptors may be contacted at threshold within 0.2 days, this may be faster than shoreline protection teams could be deployed. Furthermore, the volatile nature of MGO is also likely to lead to unsafe conditions in the vicinity of the hydrocarbon and accessing sensitive areas may result in more negative impact than benefit. If real-time monitor and evaluate techniques indicate surface hydrocarbons are moving toward shorelines, pre-emptive assessments of sensitive receptors at risk and existing TRPs will be utilised to guide shoreline protection and deflection operations, in agreement with regulatory and control agencies (for Level 2/3 spills).	Potentially	RPAs predicted to be contacted are based on modelling outputs and thus may differ under the prevailing conditions of a real event. If RPAs are deemed to be at risk, based on real-time operational monitoring during a spill event, shoreline protection and deflection techniques will be employed, where sufficient time-to-contact permits, to minimise hydrocarbon accumulations providing net 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.	If real-time monitor and evaluate techniques indicate hydrocarbons will contact shorelines, pre-emptive assessments of sensitive receptors at risk, shoreline assessments and existing TRPs will be utilised, in agreement with regulatory and control agencies (for Level 2/3 spills), to establish the extent and distribution of oiling and thus direct any shoreline clean-up operations. For CS-02, stochastic modelling predicts first shoreline accumulation from floating surface hydrocarbon will occur on Day 0.2 (186.7 tonnes at Warrnambool Plain). Can reduce or prevent impact on sensitive receptors in most cases. Must ensure, through shoreline assessment, that sensitive sites will benefit from clean-up activities as the response itself may cause more negative impact than benefit through disturbance of habitats and species.	Yes	Response Protection Areas predicted to be contacted are based on modelling outputs and thus may differ under the prevailing conditions of a real event. If RPAs are at risk, based on real-time operational monitoring during a spill event, shoreline clean-up techniques will be deployed to expedite clean-up of the impacted sites. Removal of hydrocarbons will help shorten the recovery window unless shoreline type is of a sensitive nature. This technique can help prevent remobilisation of hydrocarbon and impact on shorelines.
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.	The modelling undertaken predicts that no sensitive areas will be impacted thus it is unlikely that this technique would be required. Monitor and evaluate techniques 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.1 Monitor and evaluate

Monitor and evaluate techniques 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 (SCAT) will be completed to guide effective shoreline clean-up operations per arrangements detailed in Woodside's Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM-BIP) (see Section 5.7 and Appendix I of the EP). This plan includes the process for the CIMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill.

The proximity of Avalon and Ballarat airports 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 Avalon. However, in the unlikely event of an extended spill with potential to impact receptors further afield, monitoring activities may also be mobilised from other airfields in Victoria.

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 oil at 1 g/m^2, 10 g/m^2 or 50 g/m^2 are predicted up to 75 km, 25 km and 10 km from the spill location respectively.
- The shortest timeframe that shoreline contact from floating oil is predicted is 0.2 days.
- The time to contact for oil at concentrations of dissolved hydrocarbons greater than 10 ppb at shoreline receptors is 0.1 days at Otway and Warrnambool Plain.
- 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 may extend up to 6 hours with response operations extending to 1 week or until the hydrocarbon discharge has ceased, surface hydrocarbons are no longer visible, and no additional response or clean-up of wildlife or habitats is predicted.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 5.9)
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 facility/ lead 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	1 trained aerial observer available to be deployed by day 1 from resource pool.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		4.2	1 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 FSP. 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 Shoreline Contamination Assessment Technique (SCAT), containment and recovery and surface dispersal and pre-emptive assessments as contingency if required.	1, 2
5	Pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors	5.1	Within 24 hours, in agreement with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), deployment of 2 specialists from resource pool in establishing the status of sensitive receptors.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 5.9)
		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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.2 Source Control via vessel Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (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 Petroleum Activity 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 marine diesel 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 of the EP. The vessel master's roles and responsibilities are described in EP Section 7.3.

Performance standards for each contracted Petroleum Activity 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.3 Shoreline Protection and Deflection

The placement of containment, protection or deflection booms on and near a shoreline is a response technique to reduce the potential volume of hydrocarbons contacting or spreading along shorelines, which may reduce the scale of shoreline clean-up. Hydrocarbons contained by the booms would be collected where practicable.

Shorelines would be protected where accessible via vessel or shore. Where hydrocarbon contact has already occurred, there may still be value in deploying protection equipment to limit further accumulations and preventing remobilisation of stranded hydrocarbons.

Shoreline protection and deflection equipment would be mobilised to selected locations, where the following conditions were met:

- Sea-states and hydrocarbon characteristics are safe to deploy protection and deflection measures,
- Oil trajectory has been identified as heading towards identified RPAs.
- Sufficient time prior to contact allows for safe deployment of protection equipment.

5.3.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which the response need can be based:

- The shortest timeframe that shoreline contact from floating oil above clean-up threshold (>100 g/m^2) is predicted to be 0.2 days at Warrnambool Plain (186.7 tonnes).
- Pre-emptive assessment, where sufficient time-to-contact permits, and shoreline assessments will be mobilised to shorelines with contact predicted at 100 g/m^2 (Warrnambool Plain, 0.2 days).
- Arrangements for support organisations who provide specialist services (trained personnel, protection and deflection equipment) and/or resources and should be tested regularly.
- Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) for Response Protection Areas (RPAs) along with other relevant plans, procedures and support documents need to be in place for Operational and Support Sections. These should be reviewed and updated regularly.

In addition, a number of assumptions are required to estimate the response need for Shoreline Protection and Deflection. These assumptions have been described in the table below.

Table 5-2: Response Planning Assumptions – Shoreline Protection and Deflection

Response Planning Assumptions	
Safety considerations	Shoreline protection and deflection operations cannot be implemented if the safety of response personnel cannot be guaranteed. This requires an initial and ongoing risk assessment of health and safety hazards and risks at the site. Personnel safety issues may include: • hydrocarbon gas and/or liquid exposure • safe for deployment and conditions within range of vessels • high ambient temperatures.
Shoreline Protection and Deflection	One Shoreline Protection and Deflection operation may include; • Quantity of shoreline sealing boom (as outlined in TRP) • Quantity of fence or curtain boom (as outlined in TRP) • 1-2 trained supervisors • 8-10 personnel/ labour hire Specific details of each operation would be tailored to the Tactical Response Plan implemented (where available).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.3.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-3: Environmental Performance – Shoreline protection and deflection

Environmental Performance Outcome		To stop hydrocarbons encountering particularly sensitive areas		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.9)
6	Response teams	6.1	In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), relevant Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) will be identified in the First Strike plan for activation within 24-48 hours of predicted impact.	1, 3A, 3C, 4
		6.2	In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), mobilise teams to RPAs within 24-48 hours of predicted impact. Teams to contaminated RPAs comprised of: • 1-2 trained specialists per operation • 8-10 personnel/ labour hire • Personnel sourced through resource pool.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		6.3	In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), 1 operation mobilised within 24-48 hours to each identified RPA. Expected to be 3 RPAs within 24-48 hours for CS-02. (operation as detailed above)	1, 3A, 3B, 4
		6.4	14 trained personnel available within 24-48 hours sourced through resource pool.	1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		6.5	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and infield operations to confirm awareness of progress against plan(s)	1, 3A, 3B
		6.6	The safety of shoreline response operations will be considered and appropriately managed. During shoreline operations: • All personnel in a response will receive an operational/safety briefing before commencing operations • Gas monitoring and site entry protocols will be used to assess safety of an operational area before allowing access to response personnel	1, 3B, 4
7	Response equipment	7.1	Equipment mobilised from closest stockpile within 24 hours prior to a predicted impact.	1, 3A, 3C, 4
		7.2	Supplementary equipment mobilised from AMOSC and State stockpiles within 48 hours prior to a predicted impact.	1, 3C, 4
		7.3	Supplementary equipment mobilised from OSRL within 48 hours prior to a predicted impact.	
		7.4	Woodside maintains integrated fleet of vessels. Additional vessels can be sourced through existing contracts/frame agreements	1, 3A, 3C, 4
8	Management of Environmental Impact of the response risks	8.1	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
		8.2	Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines	

The resulting shoreline protection and deflection capability has been assessed against the WCCS. The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to shoreline protection and deflection at identified RPAs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Under optimal conditions, during the surface release, the capability available meets the need identified by day 2. It indicates that, the shoreline protection and deflection capability have the following expected performance:

- The shortest timeframe that shoreline contact is predicted is at Warrnambool Plain on 0.2 days.
- Existing capability allows for mobilisation and deployment of shoreline protection operations within 24-48 (if required) guided by the ongoing monitor and evaluate activities.
- The scale of response operations may be constrained by the availability of accommodation and transport services in the region, and the management of response generated waste.
- TRPs have been developed for all identified RPAs.
- 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 6.3.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.4 Shoreline Clean-up

Shoreline clean-up may be undertaken using a broad range of techniques when floating hydrocarbons contact shorelines. The timing, location and extent of shoreline clean-up activities can vary from one scenario to another, depending on the hydrocarbon type, sensitivities and values contacted, shoreline type and access, degree of oiling, and area oiled.

Shoreline clean-up is typically undertaken as a three-phase process:

- phase one (gross contamination removal) involving the collection of bulk oil, either floating against the shoreline or stranded on it
- phase two (moderate to heavy contamination removal) involving removal or in-situ treatment of shoreline substrates such as sand or pebble beaches, and
- phase three (final treatment or polishing) involving removal of the remaining residues of oil.

As phase one typically involves recovery of floating and pooled oil, and phase three removes minor volumes, they have not been considered in the assessment of response need for the scenarios identified.

The *Shoreline Clean-up Operational Plan* details the mobilisation and resource requirements for a shoreline clean-up operation including the logistics, support and facility arrangements to manage the movement of personnel and resources.

The *Shoreline Clean-up Operational Plan* includes the process for the IMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill. Woodside would activate and mobilise trained and competent personnel in shoreline assessment before or following shoreline contact at response thresholds.

Shoreline clean-up consists of different manual and mechanical recovery techniques to remove hydrocarbons and contaminated debris from a shoreline; this is to minimise ongoing environmental contamination and impact. The National Plan also provides guidance on shoreline clean-up techniques as outlined in National Plan Guidance *Response assessment and termination of cleaning for oil contaminated foreshores* (AMSA 2015).

5.4.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which the response need can be based:

- The shortest timeframe that shoreline contact from floating oil is predicted is 0.2 days (187 tonnes) at Warrnambool Plain.
- Pre-emptive assessment and shoreline assessments will be mobilised prior to shoreline contact.
- Following Shoreline Assessment and agreement of prioritisation with Vic DTP and DEECA, clean-up operations would commence until agreed termination criteria are reached.
- Arrangements for support organisations who provide specialist services (trained personnel, labour hire, shoreline clean-up, and site management equipment) and/or resources and should be tested regularly.
- Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) for Response Protection Areas (RPAs) along with other relevant plans, procedures and support documents should be in developed and in place for Operational and Support Sections. These should be reviewed and updated regularly.

In addition, a number of assumptions are required to estimate the response need for shoreline clean-up. These assumptions have been described in the table below.

Table 5-4: Response Planning Assumptions – Shoreline Clean-up

Response planning assumptions: Shoreline clean-up	
Safety considerations	Shoreline clean-up operations cannot be implemented if the safety of response personnel cannot be guaranteed. This requires an initial and ongoing risk assessment of health and safety hazards and risks at the site. Personnel safety issues may include: • hydrocarbon gas and/or liquid exposure • waves and/or sea states, tidal cycle and intertidal zone limits • presence of wildlife • high ambient temperatures.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Manual shoreline clean-up operation (Phase 2)	One, manual shoreline clean-up operation (Phase 2) may include: • 1–2 x trained supervisor • 8–10 x personnel/ labour hire • Supporting equipment for manual clean-up including rakes, shovels, plastic bags etc.
Physical properties	Surface Threshold • Lower – 100 g/m^2–100% coverage of 'stain' – cannot be scratched off easily on coarse sediments or bedrock – Expected trigger to undertake detailed shoreline survey • Optimum – 250 g/m^2 – 25% coverage of 'coat' – can be scratched off with a fingernail on coarse sediments – Expected trigger to commence clean-up operations
Efficiency (m^3 oil recovered per person per day)	Manual shoreline clean-up (Phase 2) – approximately 0.25–1 m^3 oil recovered per person per 10 hour day is based on moderate to high coverage of oil (100 g/m^2–1,000 g/m^2) with manual removal using shovels/rakes, etc. from studies of previous response operations and exercises

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 5-5: Shoreline Clean-up techniques and recommendations

Technique	Description	Shoreline type		Application
		Recommended	Not recommended	
Natural recovery	Allowing shoreline to self-clean; no intervention undertaken.	Remote and inaccessible shorelines for personnel, vehicles and machinery. Other clean-up techniques may cause more damage than allowing the shoreline to naturally recover. Natural recovery may be recommended for areas with mangroves and coral reefs due to their sensitivity to disturbance from other shoreline clean-up techniques. High-energy shorelines: where natural removal rates are high, and hydrocarbons will be removed over a short timeframe.	Low-energy shorelines: these areas tend to be where hydrocarbon accumulates and penetrates soil and substrates.	May be employed, if the operational NEBA identifies that other clean-up techniques will have a negligible or negative environmental impact on the shoreline. May also be used for buried or reworked hydrocarbons where other techniques may not recover these.
Manual recovery	Use of manpower to collect hydrocarbons from the shoreline. Use of this form of clean-up is based on type of shoreline.	Remote and inaccessible shorelines for vehicles and machinery. Areas where shorelines may not be accessible by vehicles or machinery and personnel can recover hydrocarbons manually. Where hydrocarbons have formed semi-solid to solid masses that can be picked up manually. Areas where nesting and breeding fauna cannot or should not be disturbed.	Coral reef or other sensitive intertidal habitats, as the presence of a response may cause more environmental damage then allowing them to recover naturally. For some high-energy shorelines such as cliffs and sea walls, manual recovery may not be recommended as it may pose a safety threat to responders.	May be used for sandy shorelines. Buried hydrocarbons may be recovered using shovels into small carry waste bags, but where possible the shoreline should be left to naturally recover to prevent any further burying of hydrocarbons (from general clean-up activities).
Sorbents	Sorbent boom or pads used to recover fluid or sticky hydrocarbons. Can also be used after manual clean-up to remove any residues from crevices or from vegetation.	When hydrocarbons are free-floating close to shore or stranded onshore. As a secondary treatment method after hydrocarbon removal and in sensitive areas where access is restricted.	Access for deploying and retrieving sorbents should not be through soft or sensitive habitats or affect wildlife.	Used for rocky shorelines. Sorbent boom will allow for deployment from small shallow draught vessels, which will allow deployment close to shore where water is sheltered and to aid recovery. Sorbents will create more solid waste compared with manual clean-up, so will be limited to cleaning rocky shorelines.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Technique	Description	Shoreline type		Application
		Recommended	Not recommended	
Vacuum recovery, flushing, washing	The use of high volumes of low-pressure water, pumping and/or vacuuming to remove floating hydrocarbons accumulated at shorelines.	Suited to rocky or pebble shores where flushing can remobilise hydrocarbons (to be broken up) and aid natural recovery. Any accessible shoreline type from land or water. May be mounted on barges for water-based operations, on trucks driven to the recovery area, or hand-carried to remote sites. Flushing and vacuum may be useful for rocky substrate. Medium- to high-energy shorelines where natural removal rates are moderate to high. Where flushed hydrocarbons can be recovered to prevent further oiling of shorelines.	Areas of pooled light, fresh hydrocarbons may not be recoverable via vacuum due to fire and explosion risks. Shorelines with limited access. Flushing and washing not recommended for loose sediments. High-energy shorelines where access is restricted.	High volume low pressure (HVLP) flushing and washing into a sorbent boom could be used for rocky substrate, if protection booming has been unsuccessful in deflecting hydrocarbons from these areas.
Sediment reworking	Movement of sediment to surf to allow hydrocarbons to be removed from the sediment and move sand via heavy machinery.	When hydrocarbons have penetrated below the surface. Recommended for pebble/cobble shoreline types. Medium- to high-energy shorelines where natural removal rates are moderate to high.	Low-energy shorelines as the movement of substrate will not accelerate the natural cleaning process. Areas used by fauna which could potentially be affected by remobilised hydrocarbons.	Use of wave action to clean sediment: appropriate for sandy beaches where light machinery is accessible.
Vegetation cutting	Cutting vegetation to prevent oiling and reduce volume of waste and debris.	Vegetation cutting may be recommended to reduce the potential for wildlife being oiled. Where oiling is restricted to fringing vegetation.	Access in bird-nesting areas should be restricted during nesting seasons. Areas of slow-growing vegetation.	May be used on shorelines where vegetation can be safely cleared to reduce oiling.
Cleaning agents (OSCA)	Application of chemicals such as dispersants to remove hydrocarbons.	May be used for manmade structures and where public safety may be a concern.	Natural substrates and in low-energy environments where sufficient mixing energy is not present.	Not recommended for shorelines. Could be used for manmade structures such as boat ramps.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.4.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-6: Environmental Performance – Shoreline Clean-up

Environmental Performance Outcome		To remove bulk and stranded hydrocarbons from shorelines and facilitate shoreline amenity habitat recovery.		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.9)
9	Shoreline responders	9.1	In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), deployment of 1 shoreline clean-up team to contaminated RPAs comprised of: • 1-2 trained specialists per operation • 8-10 personnel/labour hire • Personnel sourced through resource pool within 24-48 hours of request from the IMT.	1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		9.2	Relevant Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) will be identified in the first strike plan for activation within 24-48 hours of monitor and evaluate predicted impact.	1, 3A, 3C, 4
		9.3	Clean-up operations for shorelines in line with results and recommendations from SCAT outputs	1, 3A, 3B
		9.4	All shoreline clean-up sites will be zoned and marked before clean-up operations commence to prevent secondary contamination and minimise the mixing of clean and oiled sediment and shoreline substrates.	
		9.5	In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), mobilise and deploy up to 3 shoreline clean-up operations within 24-48 hours of monitor and evaluate predicted impact.	1, 2, 3A, 3C, 4
		9.6	The safety of shoreline response operations will be considered and appropriately managed. During shoreline clean-up operations: • All personnel in a response will receive an operational/safety briefing before commencing operations • Gas monitoring and site entry protocols will be used to assess safety of an operational area before allowing access to response personnel	1, 3B, 4
		9.7	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and infield operations to ensure awareness of progress against plan(s)	1, 3A, 3B
10	Shoreline clean up equipment	10.1	Contract in place with 3rd party providers to access equipment.	1, 3A, 3C, 4
		10.2	Equipment mobilised from closest stockpile within 24 hours.	
		10.3	Supplementary equipment mobilised from AMOSC and State stockpiles within 48 hours.	1, 3C, 4
		10.4	Supplementary equipment mobilised from OSRL within 48 hours.	
11	Management of Environmental Impact of the response risks	11.1	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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Environmental Performance Outcome		To remove bulk and stranded hydrocarbons from shorelines and facilitate shoreline amenity habitat recovery.		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.9)
		11.2	Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines	
		11.3	Vehicular access will be restricted on dunes, turtle nesting beaches an in mangroves	
		11.4	Shoreline access route (foot, car, vessel and helicopter) with the least environmental impact identified will be selected by a specialist in SCAT operations.	
		11.5	Removal of vegetation will be limited to moderately or heavily oiled vegetation	
		11.6	Oversight by trained personnel who are aware of the risks	
		11.7	Trained unit leaders brief personnel of the risks prior to operations	

The resulting shoreline clean-up capability has been assessed against the WCCS. The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to shoreline clean-up at identified RPAs.

The capability available meets the need identified for this activity by day 6. The shoreline clean-up capability has the following expected performance (if required during a response):

- Woodside has the capacity to mobilise and deploy up to 8-10 shoreline clean-up teams (approximately 72-120 responders in total) comprising Woodside, AMOSC, Core Group and OSRL personnel by day 5-6.
- Assessment of response capability indicates that for a worst-case scenario the actual teams required would meet the available capability and the response would be completed by end month 1.
- Woodside has considered deployment of additional personnel to undertake shoreline clean-up operations but is satisfied that the identified level of resource is balanced between cost, time and effectiveness. Expanding the scale of response operations may be constrained by the availability of accommodation and transport services in the region and management of response generated waste.
- TRPs have been developed for identified RPAs.
- 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.5 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 with advice and assistance from Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). For a petroleum activity spill in State waters, DEECA will act as the Control Agency and will be responsible for the wildlife response. Woodside will continue to function as a support organisation for the OWR and will continue to provide planning and resources as required.

In such circumstances, Woodside would implement a response in accordance with the *Victorian Emergency Animal Welfare Plan* (DEECA, 2024) and Woodside's *Oiled Wildlife Response Operational Plan*. The latter includes the process for the IMT to mobilise resources depending on the nature and scale of the spill.

Woodside retains specialist personnel to support and manage oiled wildlife operations, including trained and competent responders. Additional personnel would be sourced through Woodside's arrangements to support an oiled wildlife response as required.

5.5.1 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 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 5-7 outlines the wildlife response areas for this activity. At the time of a spill, identification and allocation of wildlife RPAs should also take into consideration any key biological activities. Additional detail regarding species and their key biological activities within the vicinity of the Petroleum Activity are described in Section 4 of the *Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan*.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 5-7: Key at-risk species potentially in Response Protection Areas and open ocean

Species	Open ocean	Warrnambool Plain	Otway Plain	Otway Ranges	The Arches	Twelve Apostles	Otway
Marine turtles	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Whale sharks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sea snakes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Seabirds and/or migratory shorebirds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Cetaceans – migratory whales	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Cetaceans – dolphins and porpoises	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Dugongs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pinnipeds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Sharks and rays	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 Otway within 0.1 day.
- The shortest timeframe for shoreline accumulation at response thresholds (>100 g/m^2) is predicted to be Warrnambool Plain on day 0.2 (187 tonnes).
- 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.
- As the surface oil approaches shorelines and as oil accumulates on the shoreline, potential for oiled wildlife impacts is likely to increase as well as opportunities to rescue wildlife.

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.

The oiled wildlife response technique targets key wildlife populations at risk within Commonwealth open waters and the nearshore waters as described in Section 4 of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

In State waters, until formal handover to DEECA occurs, Woodside can conduct the initial first-strike response actions for wildlife and continue to manage those operations after handover at the direction of DEECA.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.5.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-8: Environmental Performance – Oiled Wildlife Response (OWR)

Environmental Performance Outcome		Oiled Wildlife Response is conducted in accordance with the Victorian Emergency Animal Welfare Plan (DEECA, 2024) to ensure it is conducted in accordance with legislative requirements.		
Control measure		Performance Standard		Measurement Criteria (Section 5.9)
12	Wildlife response arrangements	12.1	Oiled Wildlife Operational Plan in place and utilised during a response to plan, coordinate, implement and terminate operations	1, 3A, 4
		12.2	Initiate a wildlife first strike response within 24 hours of confirmed or imminent wildlife contact as directed by Operational Monitoring Plan (OMP): Marine Fauna Assessment and in liaison with DEECA.	1
13	Wildlife response equipment	13.1	Maintain contract with AMOSC for immediate access to oiled wildlife response equipment.	1, 3C, 4
		13.2	Maintain contract with OSRL to access additional oiled wildlife response equipment.	1, 3C, 4
14	Wildlife responders	14.1	Two Oiled Wildlife Team Members to supervise the oiled wildlife operations who have completed an OWR Management course.	1, 2, 3B
		14.2	Maintain contract with AMOSC for immediate access to trained oiled wildlife response specialists	1, 3B, 3C
		14.3	Maintain contract with OSRL to access additional trained OWR specialists	1, 3B, 3C
		14.4	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and infield operations to ensure awareness of progress against plan(s).	1, 3A, 3B
15	Management of environmental impacts of response risks	15.1	Oiled wildlife operations (including hazing) would be implemented with advice and assistance from DEECA.	1

The resulting wildlife response capability has been assessed against the WCCS. 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:

- undertake OWR first strike response:
  - mobilisation of monitor and evaluate and/or OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment to identify wildlife and RPAs contacted or at imminent risk of contact by hydrocarbons.
- availability and mobilisation of trained OWR personnel to supervise OWR activities.
- access to wildlife resources (personnel and equipment) to meet the needs where there are medium or high levels of wildlife impact.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.6 Waste Management

Waste management is considered a support technique to wildlife response, shoreline protection and deflection and shoreline clean-up. Waste generated and collected during the response that will require handling, management and disposal may consist of:

- Liquids (hydrocarbons and contaminated liquids) collected during shoreline clean-up and oiled wildlife response, and/or
- Solids/semi-solids (oily solids, garbage, contaminated materials) and debris (e.g. seaweed, sand, woods, and plastics) collected during shoreline clean-up and oiled 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.

All waste management activities will follow the Victoria Environment Protection Regulations 2021 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.

5.6.1 Response need based on predicted consequence parameters

Table 5-9: Response Planning Assumptions – Waste Management

Response planning assumptions: Waste management	
Waste loading per m^3 oil recovered (multiplier)	Shoreline clean-up (manual) – approximately 5-10x multiplier for oily solid and liquid wastes generated by manual clean-up.
	Oiled wildlife response – approximately 1 m^3 of oily solid and liquid waste generated for each wildlife unit cleaned

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.6.2 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-10: 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 5.9)
16	Waste Management	16.1	Contract with waste management services for transport, removal, treatment and disposal of waste	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		16.2	Access to at least 213 m^3 of solid and liquid waste storage available within 2 days upon activation of 3rd party contract.	
		16.3	Access to up to 2,400 m^3 by end of week 1.	
		16.4	Recovered hydrocarbons and wastes will be transferred to licensed treatment facility for reprocessing or disposal.	
		16.5	Waste management provider support staff available year-round to assist in the event of an incident with waste management as detailed in contract.	
		16.6	Open communication line to be maintained between IMT and waste management services to ensure the reliable flow of accurate information between parties.	1, 3A, 3B
		16.7	Waste management to be conducted in accordance with Australian laws and regulations	1, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		16.8	Waste management services available and employed during response	
17	Management of environmental impacts of response risks	17.1	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. The range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to waste management at identified RPAs.

The largest shoreline volumes ashore are predicted during week 1 at a maximum volume of ~220 tonnes/ m^3 (CS-02), with ~1,100 m^3-2,200 m^3 of waste expected across all shoreline clean-up operations. The capability available within week 1 is 2,400 m^3 therefore exceeds the need identified.

It indicates that the waste management capability has the following expected performance:

- 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 6.5.
- Woodside's waste contractor has access to approximately 80,000 m^3 to treat overall waste volumes. The waste management requirements are within Woodside's and its service providers existing capacity.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.7 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)** is 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 Australian Energy Producers (AEP)] 2021).
- **Scientific Monitoring (SM)** is 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 Scientific Monitoring Plan (SMP) initiation and termination criteria during a Level 2-3 spill event refer to Table 9-2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA [now AEP] 2021).

Woodside has developed a Minerva Decommissioning Activities OSM Bridging Implementation Plan (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 5-11 lists the Joint Industry OMPs and SMPs that are relevant to the Petroleum Activity. 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 activity, 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 this activities credible spill scenarios, including monitoring priorities, implementation timeframes and capability is provided in the OSM-BIP.

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 Operational and Scientific Monitoring 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 5-11: Joint industry OSM plans relevant to the Petroleum Activity

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)	x	SM4: Seabirds and Shorebirds Assessment	✓
OM4b: Dispersant Effectiveness Monitoring (Surface)	x	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	✓

5.7.1 Response need for Shoreline Clean-Up Assessment (SCAT) based on predicted consequence parameters

The following statements identify the key parameters upon which the response need can be based:

- SCAT will be mobilised to RPAs contacted at 100 g/m^2.
- The stochastic run with the shortest timeframe for shoreline accumulation at 100 g/m^2 predicted is 0.2 days to Warrnambool Plain (CS-02).

The shortest timeframe for shoreline accumulation at 100 g/m^2 predicted by stochastic modelling is Warrnambool Plain (0.2 days), Otway Ranges (0.8 days) and Otway Plain (1 day).In addition, a number of assumptions are required to estimate the response need for SCAT. These assumptions have been described in Table 5-12. Consequently, for planning purposes and based on the modelling results for shortest time to contact at 100 g/m^2 there are up to three RPAs requiring 2 SCAT specialists. These resourcing requirements can be met via the resourcing arrangements outlined in Table 8-3 of the OSM-BIP, however, it should be noted that this need has been based on stochastic modelling and, as such, is conservative.

Table 5-12: Response Planning Assumptions – SCAT

Response planning assumptions: SCAT	
Safety considerations	Shoreline clean-up operations cannot be implemented if the safety of response personnel cannot be guaranteed. This requires an initial and ongoing risk assessment of health and safety hazards and risks at the site. Personnel safety issues may include: • hydrocarbon gas and/or liquid exposure • waves and/or sea states, tidal cycle and intertidal zone limits • presence of wildlife • high ambient temperatures.
SCAT	Deployment of 2 x specialists in SCAT from resource pool for each of the RPAs with predicted impacts

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.7.2 Summary – operational and scientific monitoring

A detailed OSM preparedness assessment is provided in the OSM-BIP.

The ALARP assessment for operational and scientific monitoring (Section 6.7) 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.7.3 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-13: 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 5.9)
18	OSM arrangements	18.1	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
		18.2	OSM Implementation Lead responsible for overseeing implementation of OMP and SMP components in accordance with the Minerva Decommissioning Activities OSM Bridging Implementation Plan	
19	Access to adequate OSM capability to provide both initial and ongoing monitoring	19.1	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 requirement described in Sections 8–10 of the OSM-BIP	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
		19.2	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	
		19.3	Annual testing of OSM Service Provider standby arrangements and activation process	
20	Baseline studies assurance	20.1	Annual review of environmental baseline data for all locations where spill modelling has predicted contact at relevant hydrocarbon thresholds within 7 days	3C
21	OSM-BIP maintenance	21.1	Annual review will be conducted according to the criteria in Section 11 of the OSM-BIP	3A, 3B, 3C, 4
22	OSM response	22.1	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
		22.2	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	
		22.3	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	
		22.4	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	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

		22.5	OSM to be conducted in accordance with the Woodside OSM-BIP.	
		22.6	Monitoring prioritisation will be undertaken in accordance with the process and checklist provided in Table 13-1 of the Minerva Decommissioning Activities OSM Bridging Implementation Plan	
		22.7	Mobilisation and implementation of OMPs and SMPs will be undertaken in accordance with the indicative timeframes and sequencing described in Part B of the OSM-BIP	
		22.8	Implementation of OSM will comply with the minimum standards listed in Appendix A of the Joint Industry OSM Framework	
		22.9	Once Scientific Monitoring data reports are drafted they will be peer reviewed by an expert panel for data integrity	
		22.10	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)	
23	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique (SCAT)	23.1	Mobilisation within 24 hours, in agreement with Vic DTP (for Level 2/3 incidents), deployment of 2 x specialist(s) in SCAT from resource pool for each of the Response Protection Areas (RPAs) with predicted impacts	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4
		23.2	Reports from OM6: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment will be provided to the IMT daily, detailing the assessed areas to maximise effective utilisation of resources.	1, 3B, 4
24	Management of Environmental Impact of the response risks	24.1	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
		24.2	Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines	
		24.3	Shoreline access route (foot, car, vessel and helicopter) with the least environmental impact identified will be selected by a specialist in SCAT operations	
		24.4	Vehicular access will be restricted on dunes, turtle nesting beaches an in mangroves	
		24.5	Oversight by trained personnel who are aware of the risks	
		24.6	Trained unit leaders brief personnel of the risks prior to operations	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.8 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 Section 5.8.1, 5.8.2 and 5.8.3). 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 Petroleum Activity.

As the IMS does not directly remove hydrocarbons spilt into the marine environment there is no direct relationship to the response planning need.

5.8.1 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 either the CIMT DM or 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.

5.8.2 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 Joint Industry OSM Framework (APPEA, 2021). In effect the operational NEBA will determine whether there is net environmental benefit to continue response operations.

5.8.3 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.8.4 Environmental performance based on need

Table 5-14: 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 5.9)
25	Operational SIMA	25.1	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
		25.2	Record the evidence and justification for any deviation from the planned response activities.	
		25.3	Record the information and data from operational and scientific monitoring activities used to inform the SIMA.	
26	Stakeholder engagement	26.1	Prompt and record all notifications (including government notifications) for persons/ organisations in the region are made	
		26.2	In the event of a response, identification of relevant persons/ organisations will be re-assessed throughout the response period.	
		26.3	Undertake communications in accordance with: Functional Support Team Guideline – Reputation External Communication and Continuous Disclosure Procedure	
27	Personnel required to support any response	27.1	Action planning is an ongoing process that involves continual review to confirm the appropriateness of techniques to control the incident are appropriate to the situation at the time.	1, 3B
		27.2	A duty roster of trained and competent people will be maintained so minimum manning requirements are met all year round.	3C
		27.3	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
		27.4	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.	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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 5.9)
		27.5	Security and emergency management (S&EM) advisors will be integrated into CIMT to monitor performance of all functional roles.	
		27.6	Continually communicate the status of the spill and support Woodside to determine the most appropriate response by delivering on the responsibilities of their role.	
		27.7	Follow the Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework[1], Operational Plans, FSPs, support plans and the IAPs developed.	1, 2, 3A, 4
		27.8	Contribute to Woodside's response in accordance with the aims and objectives set by the Incident Commander.	1, 2, 3B, 3C, 4

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

5.9 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 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

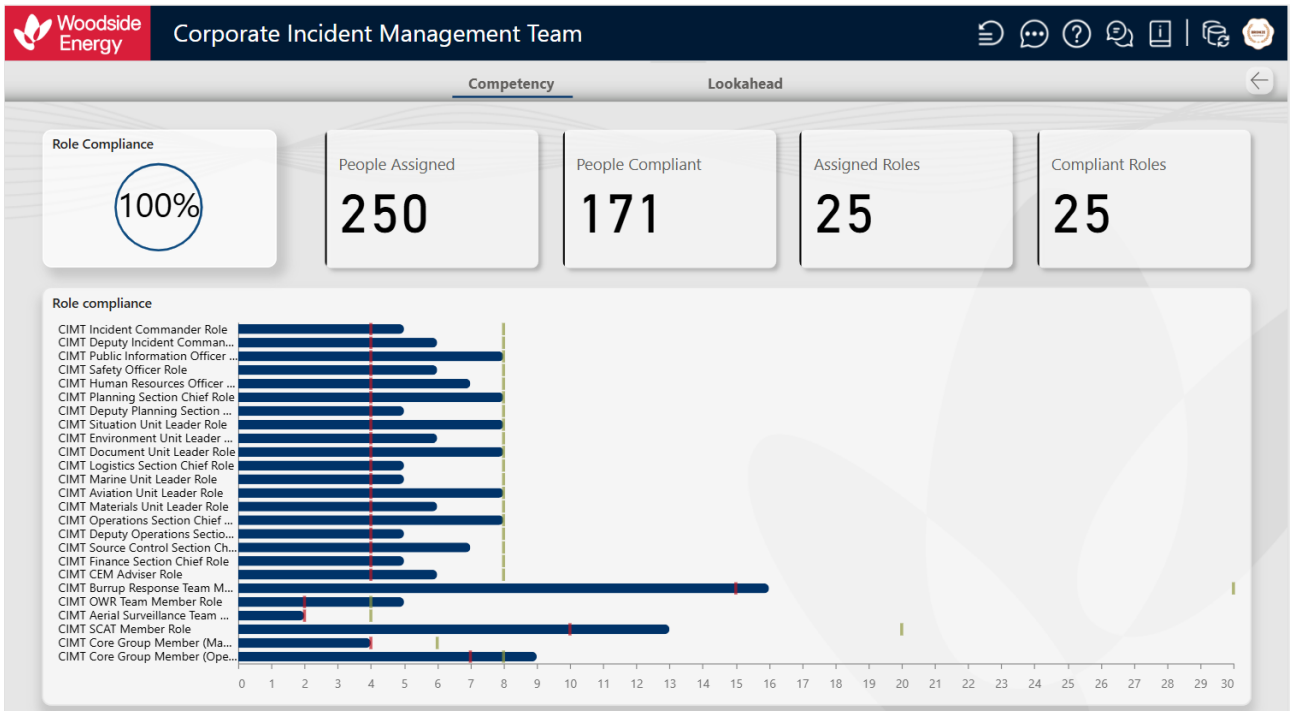


Figure 5-1: Example screenshot of the CEM dashboard

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 filling certain response roles.

Figure 5-2 shows an example of the SCAT role and the training modules required to show competence.

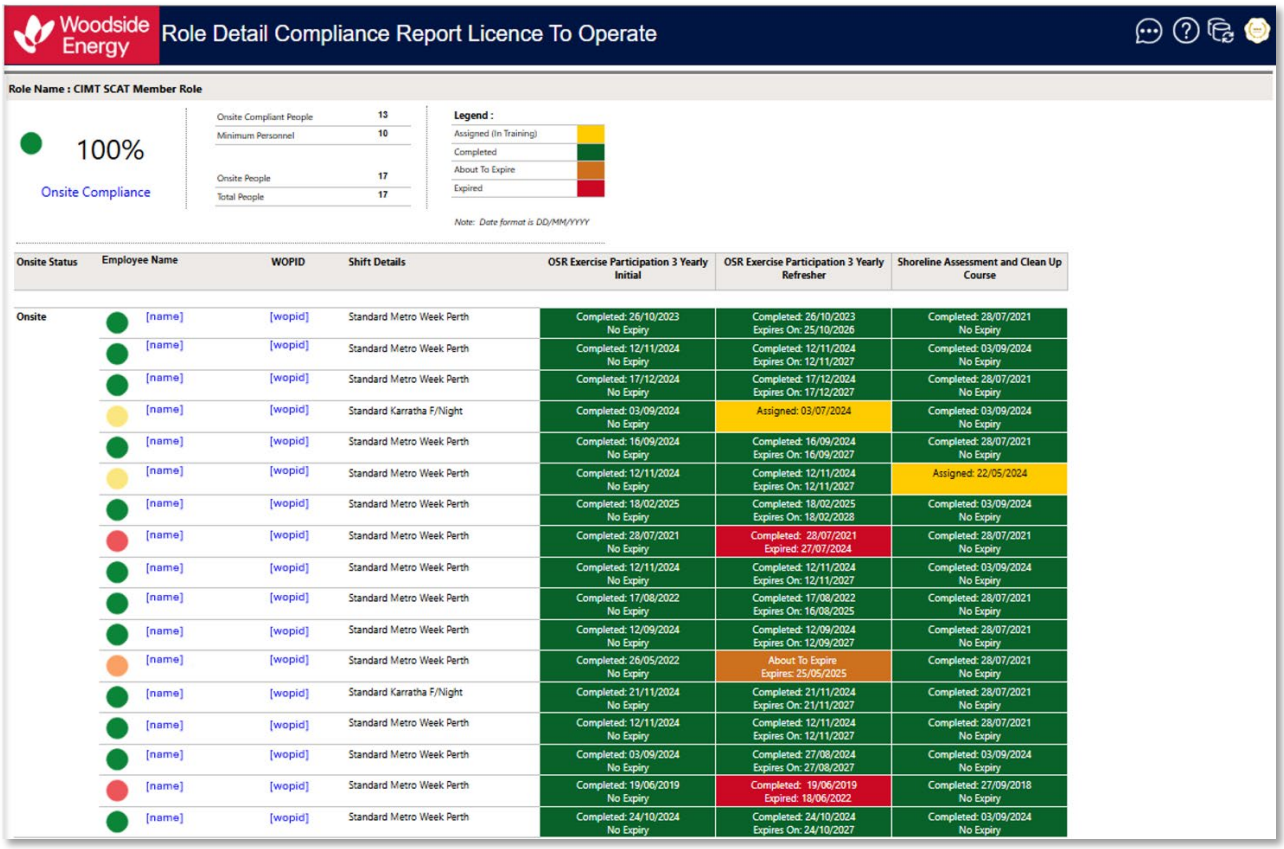


Figure 5-2: Example screenshot for the SCAT role

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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[1], 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[4] 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 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.

[4] 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

- 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 (responders and communities)
- stopping the source of the spill as quickly as possible
- minimising the environmental and community impact.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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. 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, 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 from which it is deployed.	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 Monitor and evaluate data used to inform all other response techniques. No improvement required.	Woodside considers 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 vessel and additional needs are met from Woodside-owned stockpiles 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. Woodside 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.	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

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	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

				complexity of its implementation.	
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 Petroleum Activity.

- Alternative – none selected
- Additional – none selected
- Improved – none selected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.2 Source Control via Vessel SOPEP – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.2. Those that have been selected for implementation are highlighted in green. Items highlighted in red have been considered and rejected on the basis that they are not feasible, the costs are 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 Petroleum Activity.

- Alternative – none selected
- Additional – none selected
- Improved – none selected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.3 Shoreline Protection and Deflection – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.3. Those that have been selected for implementation 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.

6.3.1 Existing Capability – Shoreline Protection and Deflection

Woodside's exiting 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 Response Planning: Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management – Shoreline Protection and Deflection

Planning for shoreline protection is based upon identification of Response Protection Areas (RPAs) from stochastic modelling and the logistics associated with deploying protection at these locations. The response planning scenarios indicate that this would require effective mobilisation to priority shorelines and maintenance of protection until monitor and evaluate confirms that the locations were no longer at risk. Woodside has identified the RPAs from modelling results provided from specific scenarios. The full list of RPAs predicted to be contacted by oil above response thresholds are detailed in Table 3-1.

The control measures selected provide capability to mobilise shoreline protection equipment within 24-48 hours (if required). Stochastic modelling scenarios indicate that first shoreline impact at a threshold of >100 g/m^2 at Warrnambool Plain within 0.2 days. The existing capability will be mobilised and deployed at RPAs predicted to be contacted, where sufficient time prior to contact allows for safe deployment of protection equipment, and guided by the ongoing monitor and evaluate activities.

Tactical response plans exist for many of the RPAs identified. The plans identify values and sensitivities that would be protected at each location. To allow for the best use of available shoreline protection and deflection resources, monitor and evaluate will inform the response, targeting and prioritising RPAs where contact is predicted above response threshold levels and where sufficient time prior to contact allows for safe deployment of protection equipment.

Table 6-1 below outlines the capability required (number of RPAs predicted to be impacted) against the capability available (number of shoreline protection and deflection operations that can be mobilised and deployed). It should be noted that the use of stochastic modelling for scaling the response results in overestimation of number of sites feasibly contacted by a spill, therefore this assessment is conservative. The response planning need identified for shoreline protection and deflection operations based on the modelling results is met by day 2.

Table 6-1: Response Planning – Shoreline Protection and Deflection

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management – CS-02		Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Month 2	Month 3
A	Capability Required												
A1	Number of RPAs contacted (> 100 g/m^2) – CS-02	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Capability Available (operations per day)												
B1	SPD operations available – per day (lower)	1	4	4	6	8	12	15	105	105	105	420	420
B2	SPD operations available – per day (upper)	2	6	6	8	10	15	20	140	140	140	560	560
C	Capability Gap (operations per day)												
C1	SPD operations gap – per day (lower)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C2	SPD operations gap – per day (upper)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A1, A2 and A3 – the number of Response Protection Areas contacted by surface hydrocarbons above 100 g/m^2

B1 and B2 – the upper and lower number of shoreline protection and deflection operations available (based on response planning assumptions in Section 5.3),

C1 and C2 – the gap between the upper and lower number of shoreline protection and deflection operations required in A1, A2 and A3 compared to the operations available in B1 and B2

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Table 6-2: Indicative Tactical response plan, aims and methods for identified RPAs

Tactical Response Plan	Response aims and methods
Warrnambool Plain	First Task: Pre-clean of shoreline. Methods: Manual removal of debris to above the high tide area.
	Second Task: Physically close the mouth of the Hopkins River. Methods: Access the beach from Hopkins River Lookout. Utilise heavy plant equipment (Primary) or shore seal boom (Alternative).
	Thirds Task: Conduct assessment of impacted shoreline inside and outside the Hopkins River mouth. Methods: Task SCAT team to conduct assessment of the area.
Aire River	First Task: Pre-clean of shoreline. Methods: Manual removal of debris to above the high tide area.
	Second Task: Physically close the mouth of the Aire River. Methods: Access the beach from Old Coach Rd and use heavy plant equipment (Primary) or shore seal boom/sandbags (Alternative).
	Thirds Task: Conduct assessment of impacted shoreline inside and outside the Aire River mouth. Methods: Task SCAT team to conduct assessment of the area.
Gellibrand River	First Task: Pre-clean of shoreline. Methods: Manual removal of debris to above the high tide area.
	Second Task: Physically close the mouth of the Gellibrand River.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

	Methods: Access the beach from Old Coach Rd and use heavy plant equipment (Primary) or shore seal boom/sandbags (Alternative
	Third Task: Conduct assessment of impacted shoreline inside and outside the Gellibrand River estuary. Methods: Task SCAT team to conduct assessment of the area.
Curdies Inlet	First Task: Check and confirm whether the mouth of Curdies Inlet is open to the ocean: http://www.estuarywatch.org.au/site/ccma/729. Pre-clean of shoreline. Methods: Manual removal of debris to above the high tide area.
	Second Task: Physically close the mouth of the Curdies Inlet. Methods: Access the beach from Irvine Rd (west of inlet) or Great Ocean Road (east of inlet), depending on the status of the inlet mouth. Use heavy plant equipment (Primary) or shore seal boom/sandbags (Alternative).
	Third Task: Conduct assessment of impacted shoreline inside and outside Curdies Inlet (Peterborough Coastal Reserve). Methods: Task SCAT team to conduct assessment of the area.

Pre-emptive mobilisation of equipment and personnel would commence as soon as practicable prior to oil contact. Additional resources would be mobilised depending on the scale of the event to increase the length or number of shorelines being protected.

A shoreline protection and deflection response would be launched only when monitor and evaluate operations identify spill heading towards RPA(s) and where sufficient time prior to contact allows for safe deployment of protection equipment.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.3.3 Shoreline Protection and Deflection – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.3.3.1 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
Pre-position equipment at Response Protection Areas (RPAs)	Additional environmental benefit of having equipment prepositioned is considered minor. Equipment is currently available to protect RPAs and additional shorelines, within estimated minimum times until shoreline contact at RPAs, enabling mobilisation of the selected delivery options.	The incremental environmental benefit associated with these delivery options is considered minor and unlikely to reduce the environmental consequence of a significant hydrocarbon release beyond the adopted delivery options. Considering the highly unlikely nature of a significant hydrocarbon release and the costs and organisational complexity associated with prepositioning and maintenance of equipment, the sacrifice is considered disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit that might be realised. Furthermore, these options would conflict with the mutual aid philosophy being adopted under the selected delivery options. The selected delivery options for shoreline protection and deflection meet the relevant objectives of this control measure and do not require prepositioned or additional equipment.	Total cost to preposition protection/ deflection packages at each site of potential impact would be approx. A$6,100 per package per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.3.3.2 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
Supplemented stockpiles of equipment to protect additional shorelines	Additional equipment would increase the number of receptor areas that could be protected from hydrocarbon contact. However, current availability of personnel and equipment is capable of protecting up to 30 km of shoreline, commensurate with the scale and progressive nature of shoreline impact. Additional stocks would be made available from international sources if long term up scaling were necessary. A reduction in environmental consequence from a 'B' rating (serious long-term impacts) is unlikely to be realised as a result of having more equipment available locally.	The incremental environmental benefit associated with these delivery options is considered minor and unlikely to reduce the environmental consequence of a significant hydrocarbon release beyond the adopted delivery options. Considering the highly unlikely nature of a significant hydrocarbon release and the costs and organisational complexity associated with prepositioning and maintenance of equipment, the sacrifice is considered disproportionate to the limited environmental benefit that might be realised. Furthermore, these options would conflict with the mutual aid philosophy being adopted under the selected delivery options. The selected delivery options for shoreline protection and deflection meet the relevant objectives of this control measure and do not require prepositioned or additional equipment..	Total cost for purchase supplemental protection and deflection equipment would be approximately. A$455,000 per package.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No
Additional trained personnel	The level of training and competency of the response personnel allows the shoreline protection and deflection operation is delivered with minimum secondary impact to the environment. Training additional personnel does not provide an increased environmental benefit.	Additional personnel required to sustain an extended response can be sourced through the Woodside *People & Global Capability Surge Labour Requirement Plan*. Additional personnel sourced from contracted OSRO's (OSRL/AMOSC) to manage other responders. Response personnel are trained and exercised regularly in shoreline response techniques and methods. All personnel involved in a response will receive a full operational/safety briefing prior to commencing operations.	Additional Specialist Personnel would cost A$2,000 per person per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.3.3.3 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/ mobilisation time	Modelling predict floating or shoreline impacts at threshold on day 1 (CS-01), Initial deployment of protection and deflection operations will be available for mobilisation within 24-48 hrs of activation.	Response teams, trained personnel, contracted oil spill response service providers, government agencies and the associated mitigation equipment required to enact an initial protection and deflection response will be available for mobilisation within 24-48 hrs of activation. Additional equipment from existing stockpiles and oil spill response service providers can be on scene within 24-48 hrs.	The cost of establishing a local stockpile of new mitigation equipment (including protection and deflection boom) closer to the expected hydrocarbon stranding areas is not commensurate with the need.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.3.4 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the Petroleum Activity.

- Alternative – none selected
- Additional – none selected
- Improved – none selected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.4 Shoreline Clean-up – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.4. Those that have been selected for implementation 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.

6.4.1 Existing Capability – Shoreline Clean-up

Woodside's exiting 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.

6.4.2 Response planning: Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management – Shoreline Clean-up

Woodside has assessed existing capability against the WCCS and has identified that the range of techniques provide an ongoing approach to shoreline clean-up at identified RPAs.

Modelling predicts shoreline contact at Warrnambool Plain from day 0.2. The largest volumes ashore is at Warrnambool Plain with approximately 187 tonnes/m^3 predicted on day 0.2. It should be noted that the use of stochastic modelling for scaling the response results in overestimation of the number, volumes and speed of sites feasibly contacted by a spill, assumes no offshore response, and there is no shoreline protection prior to contact. As a result, the assessment is considered conservative. On this basis, Woodside's capability can cover required shoreline clean-up operations for the Petroleum Activity from day 6. The full list of RPAs predicted to be contacted by oil is detailed in Table 3-1 and relevant Tactical Response Plans available for identified RPAs are included in Table 6-2.

These figures have been combined into a single response planning need scenario that provides a worst-case scenario for planning purposes as outlined below. Given all other shoreline contact scenarios identified from stochastic modelling are longer time frames and/or lesser volumes, demonstration of capability against this need will ensure Woodside can meet requirements for any other outcome. Woodside is satisfied that the current capability is managing risks and impacts to ALARP.

Due to the time of contact predicted shoreline clean-up and stochastic modelling predicting ongoing stranding after this peak, this response may not be as time critical compared to other response techniques and the scale will depend on the success of other techniques preventing oiling occurring. Further, the potential scale and remoteness of a response coupled with the uncertainty of which locations will be affected precludes the stockpiling or prepositioning of equipment specific to shorelines.

Woodside has identified several options which could be mobilised to achieve defined response objectives. Evaluation considers the benefit in terms of the time to respond and the scale of response made possible by each option. The evaluation of possible control measures is summarised in Section 6.4.3.

Table 6-3: Response Planning – Shoreline Clean-up

	Shoreline Clean-up (Phase 2)	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Week	Week	Week	Month	Month	Month
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	2	3	4
	Oil on shoreline (from stochastic modelling) m^3													
	Shoreline accumulation (above 100 g/m^2) - m^3	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oil remaining following previous day's response operations - m^3	0	213	179	145	107	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	Capability Required (number of operations)													
A1	SCU operations required (lower)	22	21	18	14	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	SCU operations required (upper)	110	106	89	72	53	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Capability Available (number of operations)													
B1	SCU operations available - Stage 2 - Manual (lower)	1	4	4	6	8	12	15	105	105	105	560	560	560
B2	SCU operations available - Stage 2 - Manual (upper)	2	6	6	8	10	15	20	140	140	140	560	560	560
C	Capability Gap													
C1	SCU operations gap (lower)	21	17	14	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C2	SCU operations gap (upper)	108	100	83	64	43	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A1 and A2 – the number of Shoreline Clean-up operations required based on the hydrocarbon volumes ashore above 100 g/m^2

B1 and B2 – the upper and lower number of shoreline clean-up operations available (based on response planning assumptions in Section 5.4),

C1 and C2 – the gap between the upper and lower number of shoreline clean-up operations required in A1 and A2 compared to the operations available in B1 and B2

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.4.3 Shoreline Clean-up – Control measure options analysis

6.4.3.1 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					

6.4.3.2 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 trained personnel available	The level of training and competency of the response personnel ensures the shoreline clean-up operation is delivered with minimum secondary impact to the environment. Training additional personnel does not provide an increased environmental benefit.	Additional personnel required to sustain an extended response can be sourced through the Woodside *People & Global Capability Surge Labour Requirement Plan*. Additional personnel sourced from contracted OSROs (OSRL/AMOSC) to manage other responders Response personnel are trained and exercised regularly in shoreline response techniques and methods. All personnel involved in a response will receive a full operational/safety brief prior to commencing operations.	Additional Specialist Personnel would cost A$2,000 per person per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No
Additional trained personnel deployed	Maintaining a span of control of 200 competent personnel is deemed manageable and appropriate for this activity. Additional personnel conducting clean-up activities may be able to complete the clean-up in a shorter timeframe, but modelling predicts ongoing stranding of hydrocarbons over a period of weeks. Managing a smaller, targeted response is expected to achieve an environmental benefit through ensuring the shoreline clean-up response is suitable and scalable for the shoreline substrate and sensitivity type. This will ensure there is no increased impact from the shoreline clean-up through the presence of unnecessary personnel and equipment.	The figure of 200 personnel is broken down to include on 1-2 x Trained Supervisors managing 8-10 personnel/labour hire responders. This allows for multiple operational teams to operate along the extended shoreline at different locations. Typically, an additional 30-50% of the tactical workforce is required to support ongoing operations including On-Scene control, logistics, safety/medical/welfare and transport. Personnel on site will include members with the appropriate specialties to ensure an efficient shoreline clean-up. Additional personnel are available through existing contracts with oil spill response organisations, labour hire organisations and environmental panel contractors	Additional Specialist Personnel would cost A$2,000 per person per day.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.4.3.3 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/ mobilisation time	Modelling predicts floating or shoreline impacts at threshold on day 1 (CS-02). Initial deployment of protection and deflection operations will be available for mobilisation within 24-48 hrs of activation.	Response teams, trained personnel, contracted oil spill response service providers, government agencies and the associated mitigation equipment required to enact an initial protection and deflection response will be available for mobilisation within 24-48 hrs of activation. Additional equipment from existing stockpiles and oil spill response service providers can be on scene within 24-48 hours.	The cost of establishing a local stockpile of new shoreline clean-up equipment closer to the expected hydrocarbon stranding areas is not commensurate with the need.	This option is not adopted as the existing capability meets the need.	No

6.4.4 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the Petroleum Activity.

- Alternative – none selected
- Additional – none selected
- Improved – none selected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.5 Oiled Wildlife Response – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.5. Those that have been selected for implementation 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 – 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.

6.5.2 Oiled Wildlife Response - 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
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

6.5.2.2 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
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 within 24-48 hours. 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 1, given the low likelihood of such an event occurring and that the current capability can be mobilised within 24-48 hours, 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 monitor and evaluate. 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 maybe sourced via existing contracts with OSROs. Materials for holding facilities, portable pools, enclosures and rehabilitation areas would be sourced as required.	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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.5.2.3 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 first shoreline contact. This control measure provides increased effectiveness through faster mobilisation of specialists. However, no significant net environmental benefit is expected due to shoreline stranding times.	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 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

6.5.3 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures, the following controls were selected for implementation for the Petroleum Activity.

- Alternative – none selected
- Additional – none selected
- Improved – none selected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.6 Waste Management – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.6. Those that have been selected for implementation 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.

6.6.1 Existing Capability – Waste Management

Woodside's exiting 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.

6.6.2 Waste Management - Control Measure Options Analysis

6.6.2.1 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					

6.6.2.2 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 Woodside's waste service provider'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 Petroleum Activity.	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

6.6.2.3 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 Woodside's waste service provider's 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 waste service provider's licensed waste management facilities would be undertaken via controlled-waste-licensed vehicles and in accordance with Environmental Protection Regulations 2021. 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 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.	Woodside has access to stockpiles of temporary waste storage equipment and equipment in the region 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.6.3 Selected control measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the Petroleum Activity.

- Alternative – none selected
- Additional – none selected
- Improved – none selected

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.7 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – ALARP Assessment

Alternative, additional and improved options have been identified and assessed against the base capability described in Section 5.7. Those that have been selected for implementation 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.

6.7.1 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 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.

6.7.2 Operational and Scientific Monitoring – Control Measure Options Analysis

6.7.2.1 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 water 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

6.7.2.2 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 Portland	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 Portland could result in a more rapid deployment of initial monitoring. However, this option is reliant on suitable vessels being readily available in Portland 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 Portland 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 Portland 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 OSM-BIP indicates that up to 24 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	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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

		adopted. Should additional monitoring capacity be required 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 initial 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 initial water quality sampling.	Implementing this additional control measure will involve time and effort to source and supply initial 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 initial 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 a consideration for first-strike 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

6.7.2.3 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	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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

	Service Provider (MSP) 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

6.7.3 Selected Control Measures

Following review of alternative, additional and improved control measures as outlined above, the following controls were selected for implementation for the Petroleum Activity:

- 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 ³ 10%.
- Improved:
  - adoption of 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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

6.7.4 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 Petroleum Activity, 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 Petroleum Activity, relevant Australian standards and codes of practice will be followed to evaluate the impacts from a loss of well control. Stakeholder consultation undertaken for the Petroleum Activity did not receive feedback regarding concerns for 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 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.		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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
- Presence of personnel on the shoreline
- Human presence (manual cleaning)
- Vegetation cutting
- Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife
- Secondary contamination from the management of waste

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shoreline protection and deflection	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Shoreline clean-up	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Oiled wildlife					✓	✓	
Operational and scientific monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste management	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

7.3 Evaluation of impacts and risks from implementing response techniques

Vessel operations and anchoring

Typical booms used in shoreline protection and deflection operations are designed to float, meaning that fauna capable of diving, such as cetaceans, marine turtles and sea snakes can readily avoid contact with the boom. Impacts to species that inhabit the water column such as sharks, rays and fish are not expected. Additionally, some fauna, such as cetaceans, are likely to detect and avoid the spill area, and are not expected to be present in the proximity of containment and recovery operations.

During the implementation of response techniques, where water depths allow, it is possible that response vessels will be required to anchor (e.g. during shoreline surveys). The use of vessel anchoring will be minimal and likely to occur when the impacted shoreline is inaccessible via road. Anchoring in the nearshore environment of sensitive receptor locations will have the potential to impact 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.

Presence of personnel on the shoreline

Presence of personnel on the shoreline during shoreline operations could potentially result in disturbance to wildlife and habitats. During the implementation of response techniques, it is possible that personnel may have minimal, localised impacts on habitats, wildlife and coastlines. The impacts associated with human presence on shorelines during shoreline surveys may include:

- Damage to vegetation/habitat to gain access to areas of shoreline oiling;
- Damage or disturbance to wildlife during shoreline surveys;
- Removal of surface layers of intertidal sediments (potential habitat depletion); and
- Excessive removal of substrate causing erosion and instability of localised areas of the shoreline.

Human presence

Human presence for manual clean-up operations may lead to the compaction of sediments and damage to the existing environment especially in sensitive locations such as mangroves and turtle nesting beaches. However, any impacts are expected to be localised 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:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

- 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.

Cutting back vegetation could allow additional oil to penetrate the substrate and may also lead to localised habitat loss. However, any loss is expected to be localised in nature and lead to an overall net environmental benefit associated with the response by reducing exposure of wildlife to oiling.

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 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 access in the nearshore environment

- 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] 8.1, PS 11.1, PS 24.1)
- Shallow draft vessels will be used to access remote shorelines to minimise the impacts associated with seabed disturbance on approach to the shorelines (PS 8.2, PS 11.2, PS 24.2)

Presence of personnel on the shoreline

- Oversight by trained personnel who are aware of the risks (PS 11.6, PS 24.5)
- Trained unit leaders brief personnel of the risks prior to operations (PS 11.7, PS 24.6)

Human Presence

- Shoreline access route (foot, car, vessel and helicopter) with the least environmental impact identified will be selected by a specialist in SCAT operations (PS 11.4, PS 24.3)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

- Vehicular access will be restricted on dunes, turtle nesting beaches and in mangroves (PS 11.3, PS 24.4)

Waste generation

- All shoreline clean-up sites will be zoned and marked before clean-up operations commence to prevent secondary contamination and minimise the mixing of clean and oiled sediment and shoreline substrates (PS 9.4)
- Removal of vegetation will be limited to moderately or heavily oiled vegetation (PS 11.5)

Additional stress or injury caused to wildlife

- Oiled wildlife operations (including hazing) would be implemented with advice and assistance from DEECA (PS 15.1)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

10 REFERENCES

Allen, A. and D. Dale. 1996. Computerized Mission Planners: Useful tools for the planning and implementation of oil spill response operations. Proceedings, “Prevention is the Key: A Symposium on Oil Spill Prevention and Readiness,” Valdez, AK, Oct. 8–11, 1996, 24 pp.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority (2014) ‘Identification of Oil on Water – Aerial Observation and Identification Guide’. Available at: https://www.amsa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2014-01-mp-amsa22-identification-oil-on-water.pdf [accessed 11 May 2026]

Australian Maritime Safety Authority. The National Plan Oil Spill Control Agents List. Available from: https://www.amsa.gov.au/marine-environment/pollution-response/register-oil-spill-control-agents [Accessed 24 March 2024]

Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association (APPEA) [now Australian Energy Producers (AEP)], 2021. Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Plan Framework. https://energyproducers.au/hubfs/Joint%20Industry%20OSM%20Framework%20Rev%20D%2012032021.pdf [accessed 10 April 2026]

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), 2024. Victorian Emergency Animal Welfare Plan. Available at https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/emergency-management/emergency-animal-welfare/victorian-emergency-animal-welfare-plan/Victorian_Animal_Emergency_Welfare_Plan.pdf

Edwards v National Coal Board, 1949. 1 All ER 743 CA

European Maritime Safety Agency, 2012. Manual on the Applicability of Oil Spill Dispersants, Version 2, p.57.

French-McCay, D.P. (2002), Development and application of an oil toxicity and exposure model, OilToxEx. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 21: 2080-2094. https://doi.org/10.1002/etc.5620211011 [accessed 10 April 2026]

French-McCay, D.P. 2003. Development and application of damage assessment modeling: Example assessment for the North Cape oil spill. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 47(9-12), 341-359.

French-McCay, D.P. 2004. Oil spill impact modeling: development and validation. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 23(10), 2441-2456.

French, D., Reed, M., Jayko, K., Feng, S., Rines, H., Pavignano, S.1996. The CERCLA Type A Natural Resource Damage Assessment Model for Coastal and Marine Environments (NRDAM/CME), Technical Documentation, Vol. I - Model Description, Final Report. Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.: Contract No. 14-0001-91-C-11

French, D.P., H. Rines and P. Masciangioli. 1997. Validation of an Orimulsion spill fates model using observations from field test spills. In: Proceedings of the 20th AMOP Technical Seminar, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada, 20, 933-961.

French, D.P. and H. Rines. 1997. Validation and use of spill impact modeling for impact assessment. International Oil Spill Conference Proceedings, Vol. 1997, No. 1, pp. 829-834. [https://doi.org/10.7901/2169-3358-1997-1-829]

French-McCay, D.P. and J.J. Rowe. 2004. Evaluation of bird impacts in historical oil spill cases using the SIMAP oil spill model. In Proceedings of the 27th AMOP Technical Seminar, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada, 27, 421-452.

French-McCay, D.P, C. Mueller, K. Jayko, B. Longval, M. Schroeder, J.R. Payne, E. Terrill, M. Carter, M. Otero, S. Y. Kim, W. Nordhausen, M. Lampinen, and C. Ohlmann, 2007. Evaluation of Field-Collected Data Measuring Fluorescein Dye Movements and Dispersion for Dispersed Oil Transport Modeling. In: Proceedings of the 30th Arctic and Marine Oil Spill Program (AMOP) Technical Seminar, Emergencies Science Division, Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada, pp.713-754.

French McCay, D.P, K. Jayko, Z. Li, M. Horn, Y. Kim, T. Isaji, D. Crowley, M. Spaulding, L. Decker, C. Turner, S. Zamorski, J. Fontenault, R. Shmookler, and J.J. Rowe. 2015. Technical Reports for Deepwater Horizon Water Column Injury Assessment – WC_TR14: Modeling Oil Fate and Exposure Concentrations in the Deepwater Plume and Cone of Rising Oil Resulting from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. DWH NRDA Water Column Technical Working Group Report. Prepared for National Oceanic and Atmospheric

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Administration by RPS ASA, South Kingstown, RI, USA. September 29, 2015. Administrative Record no. DWH-AR0285776.pdf [https://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/adminrecord]

French-McCay, D.P, Z. Li, M. Horn, D. Crowley, M. Spaulding, D. Mendelsohn, and C. Turner. 2016. Modeling oil fate and subsurface exposure concentrations from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. In: Proceedings of the 39th AMOP Technical Seminar, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada, 39, 115-150.

French-McCay D (2026) 'Considerations for Development of Entrained Oil Thresholds for Oil Spill Risk Assessments. RPS Ocean Science. Australian Energy Producers. Available at: Oil-in-Water Threshold Review_French-McCay-2026Mar18.pdf [accessed on 11 May 2026].

IPIECA, 2015, Dispersants: surface application, IOGP Report 532, p.43.

ITOPF, 2011. Fate of Marine Oil Spills, Technical Information Paper #2.

ITOPF, 2014a, Use of Dispersants to Treat Oil Spills, Technical Information Paper #4, p. 7.

ITOPF, 2014b, Aerial Observation of marine oil spills, Technical Information Paper #1, p. 5

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (2013) Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments, 2013, p.19 and p24.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority. 2022. ALARP, Guidance Note N-04300-GN0166, Perth, WA.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority. 2025. Application of oil spill modelling in Environment Plans, Information Paper N-04750-IP2376 A1289237, Perth, WA.

National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority. 2026. Oil Pollution Risk Management, Guidance Note N-04750-GN1488 A382148, Perth, WA.

Payne, J.R., E. Terrill, M. Carter, M. Otero, W. Middleton, A. Chen, D. French-McCay, C. Mueller, K. Jayko, W. Nordhausen, R. Lewis, M. Lampinen, T. Evans, C. Ohlmann, G.L. Via, H. Ruiz-Santana, M. Maly, B. Willoughby, C. Varela, P. Lynch and P. Sanchez, 2007a. Evaluation of Field-Collected Drifter and Subsurface Fluorescein Dye Concentration Data and Comparisons to High Frequency Radar Surface Current Mapping Data for Dispersed Oil Transport Modeling. In: Proceedings of the Thirtieth Arctic and Marine Oil Spill Program (AMOP) Technical Seminar, Emergencies Science Division, Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON, pp. 681-711.

Spaulding, M.S., D. Mendelsohn, D. Crowley, Z. Li, and A. Bird, 2015. Draft Technical Reports for Deepwater Horizon Water Column Injury Assessment: WC_TR.13: Application of OILMAP DEEP to the Deepwater Horizon Blowout. DWH NRDA Water Column Technical Working Group Report. Prepared for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration by RPS ASA, South Kingstown, RI 02879. Administrative Record no. DWH-AR0285366

Spence, A, McTaggart, A (2018) Defining response capability: effectiveness, limitations and determining ALARP. Interspill Conference, London 2018.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

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
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
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
DEECA	Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
Dependency	The degree of reliance on other systems in order for the control measure to be able to perform its intended function.
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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Term	Description / Definition
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
KEF	Key Ecological Feature
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
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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Term	Description / Definition
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.
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.
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle(s)
RPA	Response Protection Area
S&EM	Security and Emergency Management
SCAT	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Techniques
SCU	Shoreline clean-up
SIMA	Spill Impact Mitigation and Assessment
SIMAP	Integrated Oil Spill Impact Model System
SIMOPS	Simultaneous operations

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Term	Description / Definition
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
Vic DTP	Victoria Department of Transport and Planning
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WCCS	Worst Case Credible Scenario
WCP	Well Control Package
WHA	World Heritage Area
Woodside	Woodside Energy (Victoria) Pty Limited

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

12 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 CS-02. The complete list of potential receptor locations within the EMBA within the Petroleum Activity is included in Section 4 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 (>10 g/m^2 for potential oiled wildlife response)
- Surface contact (>50 g/m^2)
- Shoreline accumulation (>100 g/m^2)

The detailed NEBA assessment outcomes are shown below. The Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management preoperational NEBAs contains the full assessments.

Table A-1: NEBA assessment technique recommendations for MDO (CS-02)

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 via vessel SOPEP
Otway Plain	Yes	No	No	Potentially	Yes	Potentially	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Warrnambool Plain	Yes	No	No	Potentially	Yes	Potentially	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Otway Ranges	Yes	No	No	Potentially	Yes	Potentially	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Otway*	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
The Arches*	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Twelve Apostles*	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

*Submerged receptor

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 via vessel SOPEP
Is this response Practicable?	Yes	No	No	Potentially	Yes	Potentially	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
NEBA identifies response potentially of net environmental benefit?	Yes	No	No	Potentially	Yes	Potentially	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

NEBA Impact Ranking Classification Guidance

To reduce variability between assessments, the following ranking descriptions have been devised to guide the workshop process:

			Degree of impact[5]	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))

.

[5] 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

13 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
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
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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

Operational Monitoring Operational Plan	Objectives	Activation triggers	Termination criteria
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 Vic DTP 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).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved. Document to be read in conjunction with Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan.

APPENDIX H OIL POLLUTION FIRST STRIKE PLAN

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Energy

Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management – Oil Pollution First Strike Plan

Corporate HSE

Hydrocarbon Spill Preparedness

November 2026

Revision 2a

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

CONTENTS

CONTROL AGENCIES AND INCIDENT CONTROLLERS....5
SPILLS IN STATE WATERS....5
RESPONSE PROCESS OVERVIEW....6
1. NOTIFICATIONS....7
2. RESPONSE TECHNIQUES....10
3. RESPONSE PROTECTION AREAS....12
4. DISPERSANT APPLICATION....14
5. GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS....15
APPENDIX A – CREDIBLE SPILL SCENARIOS AND HYDROCARBON INFORMATION....17
APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION FORMS....18
APPENDIX C – SPILL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS....20
APPENDIX D – COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR A CONCURRENT HYDROCARBON SPILL IN BOTH COMMONWEALTH AND STATE WATERS/SHORELINES....21
APPENDIX E – WOODSIDE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE....22

TABLES

Table 1-1: Notifications.... 7
Table 2-1: Response techniques.... 10
Table 3-1: Receptors for Priority Protection with Potential Impact within 48 Hours.... 12
Table 3-2: Assets in the vicinity of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Operational Area 12

FIGURES

Figure 3-1: Operational area.... 13

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

CONTROL AGENCIES AND INCIDENT CONTROLLERS

Source	Location	Level	Jurisdictional Authority/ Hazard Management Agency	Control Agency	Incident Controller
Spill from vessel Note: SOPEP should be implemented in conjunction with this document	Commonwealth waters	1	Australian Marine Safety Authority (AMSA)	Vessel	Vessel Master
		2/3		AMSA	AMSA (with response assistance from Woodside)
	State waters	1	Victoria Department of Transport and Planning (Vic DTP)	Port Authority	Port Management Body/ Local Port Manager
		2/3		Vic DTP	Vic DTP State Controller Maritime Emergencies (SCME) (with response assistance from Woodside)
Spills impacting wildlife	State waters	1/2/3	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)	DEECA	Duty Officer

SPILLS IN STATE WATERS

In the event of a hydrocarbon spill (hereafter 'spill') where Woodside Energy (Victoria) 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 Victoria Department of Transport and Planning (Vic DTP).

Woodside will continue to provide initial response actions for State waters, until such time that Vic DTP establishes an Incident Control Centre (ICC) and assumes control of the spill response. Initially Woodside will be required to make available an Emergency Management Liaison Officer (EMLO) to work in the Vic DTP IMT to facilitate effective communication between Vic DTP and Woodside.

The role of Port of Portland Pty Ltd (POPL) (for Level 1 incidents) and Vic DTP (for Level 2/3 incidents) as the Controlling Agencies 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 POPL/Vic DTP establishing incident control in line with the Victorian Joint Industry and State Oil Pollution Responses Guidance Note (V2.4, 2023). Woodside will provide resources in line with its Crisis and Emergency Management (CEM) arrangements and the Oil Pollution First Strike Plan (FSP).

A Vic DTP officer will be appointed the role of the State Controller Maritime Emergencies (SCME), otherwise known as the State Controller under the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP), who has overall responsibility for ensuring there is an adequate response in State waters. The SCME will be responsible for authorising the activation of National Plan resources (including the National Response Team (NRT), trajectory modelling, and specialist equipment) via AMSA.

The Emergency Management Commissioner (EMC) is responsible for ensuring effective control arrangements are in place for maritime emergencies. To facilitate effective coordination between the titleholder and State control agencies and their respective IMTs, a Joint Strategic Coordination Committee (JSCC) will be established. The JSCC will be jointly chaired by the SCME and the Woodside nominated senior representative, and will comprise of individuals deemed necessary by the chairs to ensure an effective coordinated response across both jurisdictions. The coordination structure for the JSCC is shown in APPENDIX D – Coordination Structure for a Concurrent Hydrocarbon Spill in Both Commonwealth And State Waters/Shorelines. Detailed cross-jurisdiction arrangements are available in the State Maritime Emergencies (Non-Search and Rescue) Sub-Plan (Edition 3, 2024)which acts as the Victorian Marine Pollution Contingency Plan in accordance with section 71B of the Marine (Drug, Alcohol and Pollution Control) Act 1988.

The Woodside Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT), based in Woodside's head office, is the onshore coordination point for an offshore emergency. The CIMT is staffed by an appropriately skilled team available on call 24-hours per day. Woodside's Incident Management Structure for a hydrocarbon spill can be seen at **Error! Reference source not found.**.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 or Port Authority 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 Vic DTP/ Port Authority	Handover control to AMSA and stand up CIMT to assist.
	Commence quick revalidation of the recommended strategies in Table 2-1 taking into consideration seasonal sensitivities and current situational awareness. Commence validated strategies.	If requested by AMSA: Commence quick revalidation of the recommended strategies in 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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: Notifications

In the event of an incident between campaign vessels, also activate relevant vessel Emergency Response Plans and/or Bridging Documents

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. If further support required, implement this Oil Pollution First Strike Plan per relevant actions detailed in Table 1-1 and Table 2-1.	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).	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) NOPSEMA [2] NOPTA [3]	[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	
Report all actual or impending marine pollution incidents that are in, or may impact, state waters as soon as reasonably practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Vic Department of Transport and Planning (Vic DTP)	State Duty Officer (SDO) State Agency Commander (if SDO unavailable)	[4] [4]	Verbally notify Vic DTP SDO that a spill has occurred. Follow up with a written Marine Pollution Report (POLREP) as soon as practicable following verbal notification. Send to: [4]	Verbal and written	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	DEECA Earth Resources Regulation (ERR)	Duty Officer	[5]	Verbally notify Earth Resources Regulation that a spill has occurred. Within 3 days, follow up with an email containing a more detailed information as soon as practicable following verbal notification. Send to: [5]	Verbal and written	
As soon as practicable	CIMT IC or Delegate	Port of Portland Ltd (POPL)	Harbour Master/ Marine Manager	[6]	Verbally notify POPL that a spill has occurred (responsible for Level 1 spill response from South Australian-Victoria border to Cape Otway)	Verbal	
In accordance with the Environment Protection Act 2017 (Vic), Woodside must notify EPA Victoria as soon as practicable after Woodside becomes aware or reasonably should have been aware of the occurrence of a notifiable incident.	Woodside CIMT IC or Delegate	Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria	EPA Victoria 24-hour pollution hotline	[7]	A notifiable incident includes a pollution incident that causes or threatens to cause material harm to human health or the environment, including releases of debris or contaminants to the marine environment, including where a pollution event occurs outside Victoria but has the potential to impact Victoria. Further details on what constitutes a notifiable incident and reporting requirements is found here. The notification must include: • the time, date and location of the notifiable incident; • the nature of the notifiable incident; • the circumstances in which the notifiable incident occurred (including the cause of the notifiable incident, if known); • any action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the notifiable incident; • any other prescribed information.	**Initially:** verbally through phone. **Subsequently:** return a written notification form within 5 business days. The notification form will be provided by EPA Victoria following receipt of verbal report.	

[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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Timing	By	To	Name	Contact	Instruction	Form	Complete? (✓)
NOTIFICATIONS FOR ALL LEVELS OF SPILL							
					If any of the information required to be provided is not known at the time Woodside notifies EPA Victoria, that information must be provided to the EPA Victoria as soon as practicable after Woodside becomes aware of the information.		
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 Director of National Parks (DNP) should be made aware of oil/ gas pollution incidences which occur within a marine park or are likely to impact a marine park as soon as possible. Notification should be provided to the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer This notification should include: • titleholder details • time and location of the incident (including name of marine park potentially affected) • proposed response arrangements as per the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) • confirmation of access to relevant monitoring and evaluation reports when available. • 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.	Verbal	
As soon as practicable if there is potential for oiled wildlife or the spill is expected to contact land or waters managed by DEECA	CIMT IC or Delegate	DEECA	State Agency Commander	[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 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management. 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 OSPRMA for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management. 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)	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC)	[10]	Verbally notify AMSA JRCC 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]	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Timing	By	To	Name	Contact	Instruction	Form	Complete? (✓)
NOTIFICATIONS FOR ALL LEVELS OF SPILL							
					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	

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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 closest stockpile.	Operations	WITHIN 2 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.	Environment	WITHIN 6 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 4 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 Form 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	Potentially	ALL	Consider the need to mobilise resources to undertake pre-emptive assessment of sensitive receptors at risk.	Planning or Environment	In agreement with Vic DTP, 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	Yes	ALL	Consider the need to mobilise resources to undertake shoreline assessment surveys.	Planning or Environment	In agreement with Vic DTP, deployment of 2 specialists trained in Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique (SCAT) for each of the RPAs with predicted impacts.	Mobilise OSM service via OSR: [12] Refer to Minerva Decommissioning Activities 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: Notify service provider of spill event. 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 for a spill of MDO			
Containment and recovery	No	N/A	This response strategy is not recommended for a spill of MDO			
Mechanical dispersion	No	N/A	This response strategy is not recommended for a spill of MDO			
In-situ burning	No	N/A	This response strategy is not recommended for a spill of MDO			
Shoreline protection and deflection	Potentially	ALL	Equipment from Woodside, AMOSC, Port Authority and State stockpiles mobilised will be mobilised and deployed at RPAs predicted to be contacted, where sufficient time prior to contact allows for safe deployment of protection equipment. Consideration of mobilisation of interstate/international shoreline protection equipment (i.e. OSRL).	Operations and Planning	DAY 1-2: In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), and where sufficient time allows for safe deployment, mobilise teams to RPAs within 24-48 hours of predicted impact (CS-02).	Protection and Deflection Operational Plan *Logistics Section to download immediately and follow steps*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Technique	Spill type	Level	Pre- Identified Tactics	Responsible	ALARP Commitment Summary	Link to Operational Plans for notification numbers and actions
	MDO					
Shoreline clean-up	Yes	ALL	Equipment from Woodside, AMOSC, Port Authority and State stockpiles and relevant personnel mobilised. Consideration of mobilisation of interstate/international shoreline clean-up equipment and relevant personnel (i.e. OSRL).	Logistics and Planning	DAY 1-2: In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), relevant Tactical Response Plans (TRPs) will be identified in the First Strike plan for activation within 24-48 hours of predicted impact. In liaison with regulatory or jurisdictional authority (for Level 2/3 incidents), mobilise and deploy shoreline clean-up operations within 24-48 hours (CS-02)	Shoreline Clean-up Operational Plan *Logistics Section to download immediately and follow steps*
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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3. RESPONSE 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 modelling results, the sensitive receptors outlined in Table 3-1 are 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 3-1: Receptors for Priority Protection with Potential Impact within 48 Hours

Receptor	Distance and direction from release location (km)	Minimum time to shoreline contact (above 100g/m^2) in days	Maximum shoreline accumulation (above 100g/m^2) in tonnes	Tactical Response Plans
Warrnambool Plain	~3km north	0.2	187	Aires River – Tactical Response Plan Curdies Inlet – Tactical Response Plan Gellibrand River (Princetown Wetlands) – Tactical Response Plan Warrnambool– Tactical Response Plan
Otway Plain	~35 km west	1.0	27	
Otway Ranges	~25 km west	0.8	7	

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 Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Operational Area.

Consideration should be given to other stakeholders (including mariners) in the vicinity of the spill location. **Table 3-2** indicates the assets within the vicinity of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Operational Area.

Table 3-2: Assets in the vicinity of the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Operational Area

Asset/ Title	Distance and Direction from Operational Area	Operator
Thylacine A (TL/2 and TL/4)	59.93 km south	Beach Energy (Operations) Ltd
VIC/P43	5.23 km, south south-west	Beach Energy (Operations) Ltd
VIC/P44	10.51 km west	Amplitude Energy Ltd
VIC/L24	11.74 km west south-west	Amplitude Energy Ltd

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

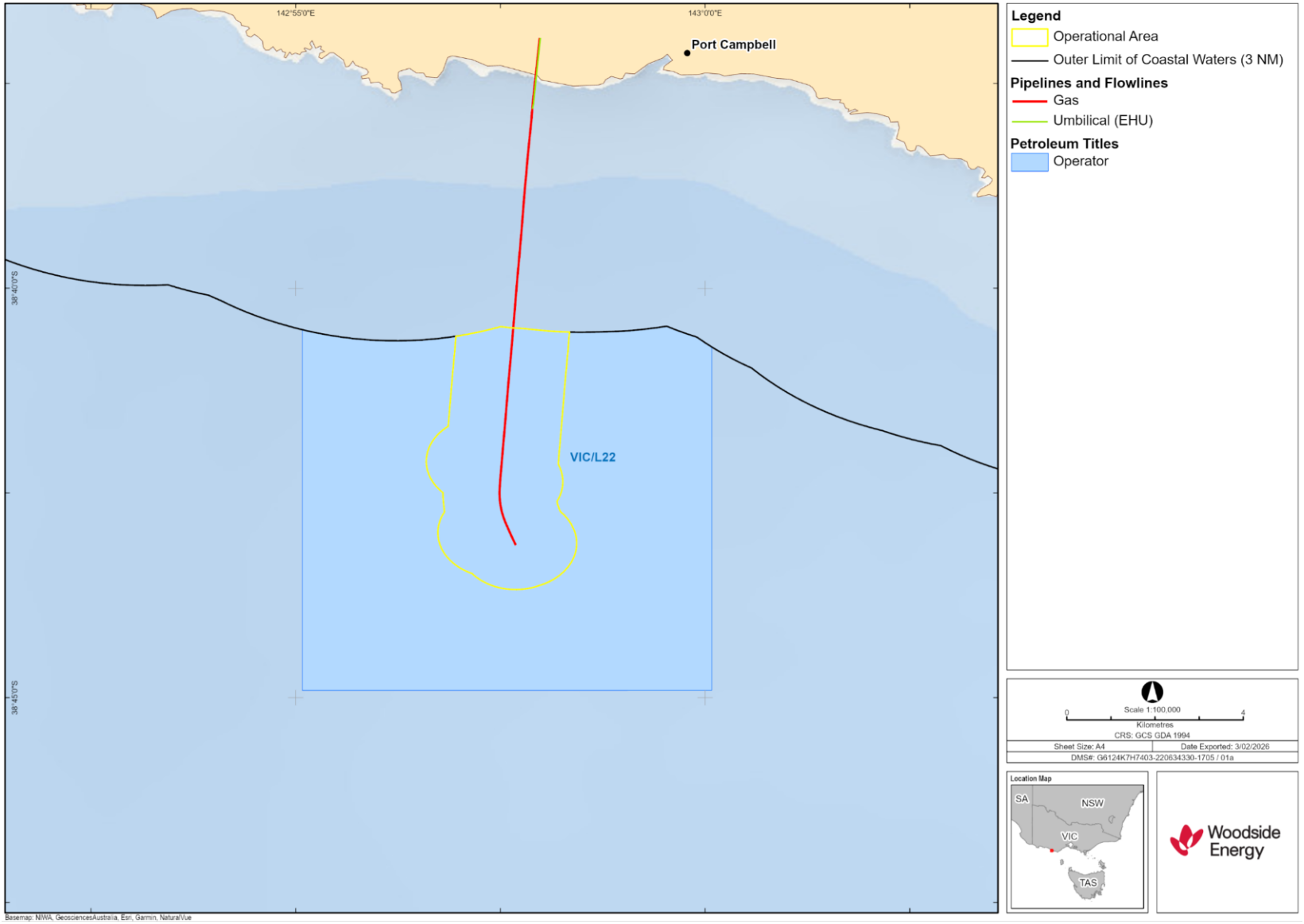


Figure 3-1: Operational area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

4. DISPERSANT APPLICATION

Dispersant is not considered an appropriate response strategy for this activity as described in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan Appendix G (Woodside's Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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)
BP	Boiling point
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
CS	Credible Scenario
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DNP	Director of National Parks
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EP	Environment Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
FOB	Forward Operating Base
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
HSE	Health, safety and environment
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IMT	Incident Management Team
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
MDO	Marine Diesel Oil
MOP	Marine oil pollution
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corporation
N/A	Not applicable / available
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (Australia)
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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Term	Definition
POPL	Port of Portland Pty Ltd
RPA	Response Protection Area
SCAT	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique
SMPC	State Marine Pollution Coordinator
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
TRP	Tactical Response Plan
Vic DTP	Victoria Department of Transport and Planning
WCC	Woodside Communications Centre
WCCS	Worst Case Credible Scenario
WSR	Woodside representative

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX A – CREDIBLE SPILL SCENARIOS AND HYDROCARBON INFORMATION

Table A - 1: Credible spill scenarios and hydrocarbon information

Credible Spill Scenarios	Hydrocarbon type	API gravity	Maximum credible volume released (liquid m^3)	Residual proportion			Suggested ADIOS2 Analogue[3]
				Wind speed	Evaporation rate	Residue	
Credible Spill Scenario-02 (CS-02) (WCCS) Surface loss of containment resulting from a vessel collision at the nearest point of the Operational Area to the Victorian coast *Lat: 38° 42' 6.89" S Long: 142° 57' 17.28" E*	MDO	0.843	330 m^3	Low wind	60% (198 m^3) within 120 hours	132 m^3 after 120 hours	Marine Diesel (IKU)
				Moderate wind	40% (132 m^3) within 24 hours	161.7 m^3 after 72 hours	
					A further 10% (33 m^3) within 48 hours		
					A further 1% (3.3 m^3) within 72 hours		
				High wind	100%, (330 m^3) within 12 hours	0 m^3 after 12 hours	

[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.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION FORMS

Table B - 1: 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	AMOSC Service Contract	[11]
5a	OSRL Initial Notification Form	[12]
5b	OSRL Mobilisation Activation Form	[12]
5c	OSRL Operational and Scientific Monitoring Service Mobilisation Form	[12]
6	RPS Response Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling Request	[14]
7	Aerial Surveillance Observer Log	Link
8	Tracking buoy deployment instructions	Link

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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]	
ERR	[5]	

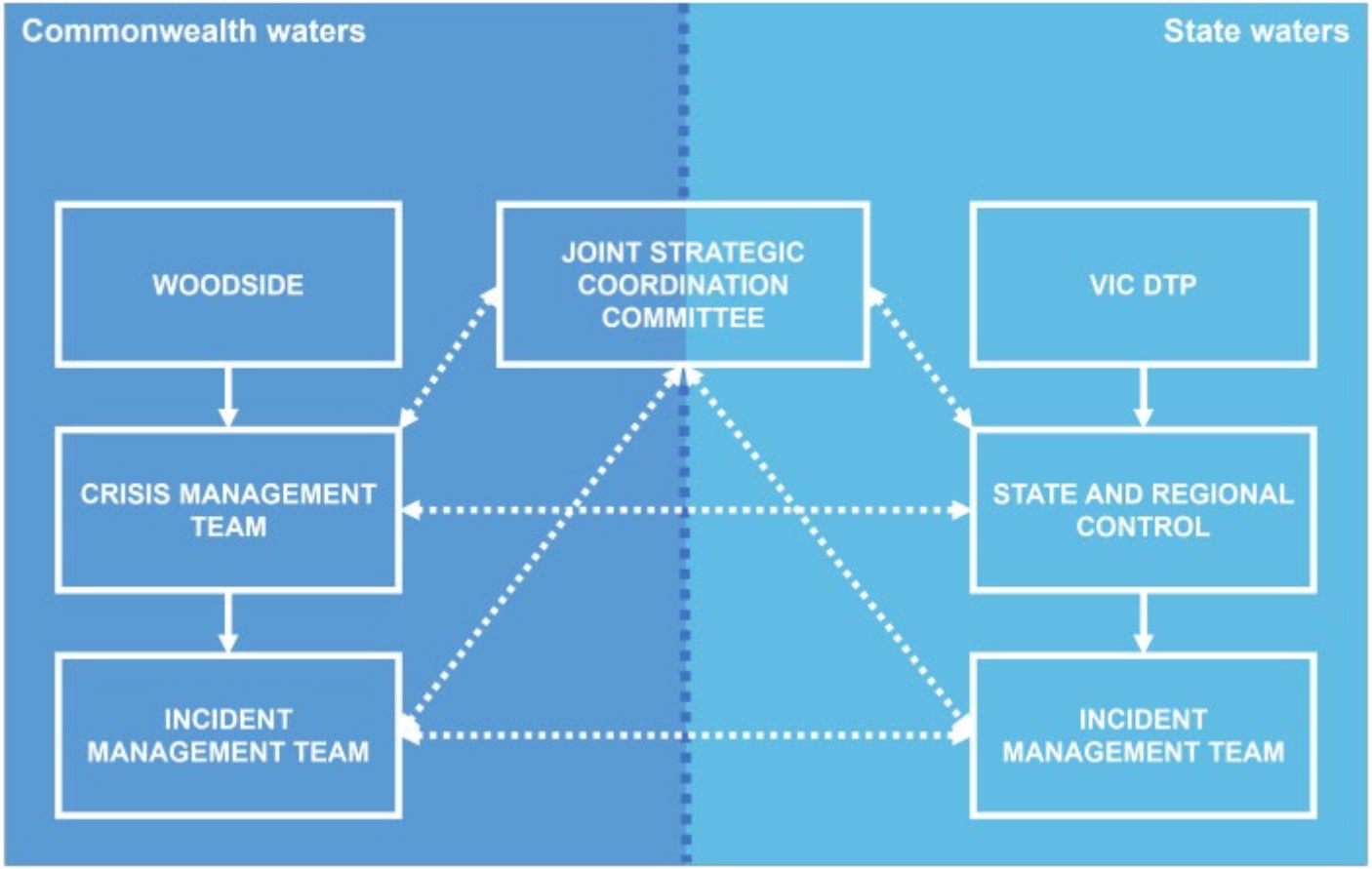
This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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		

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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).

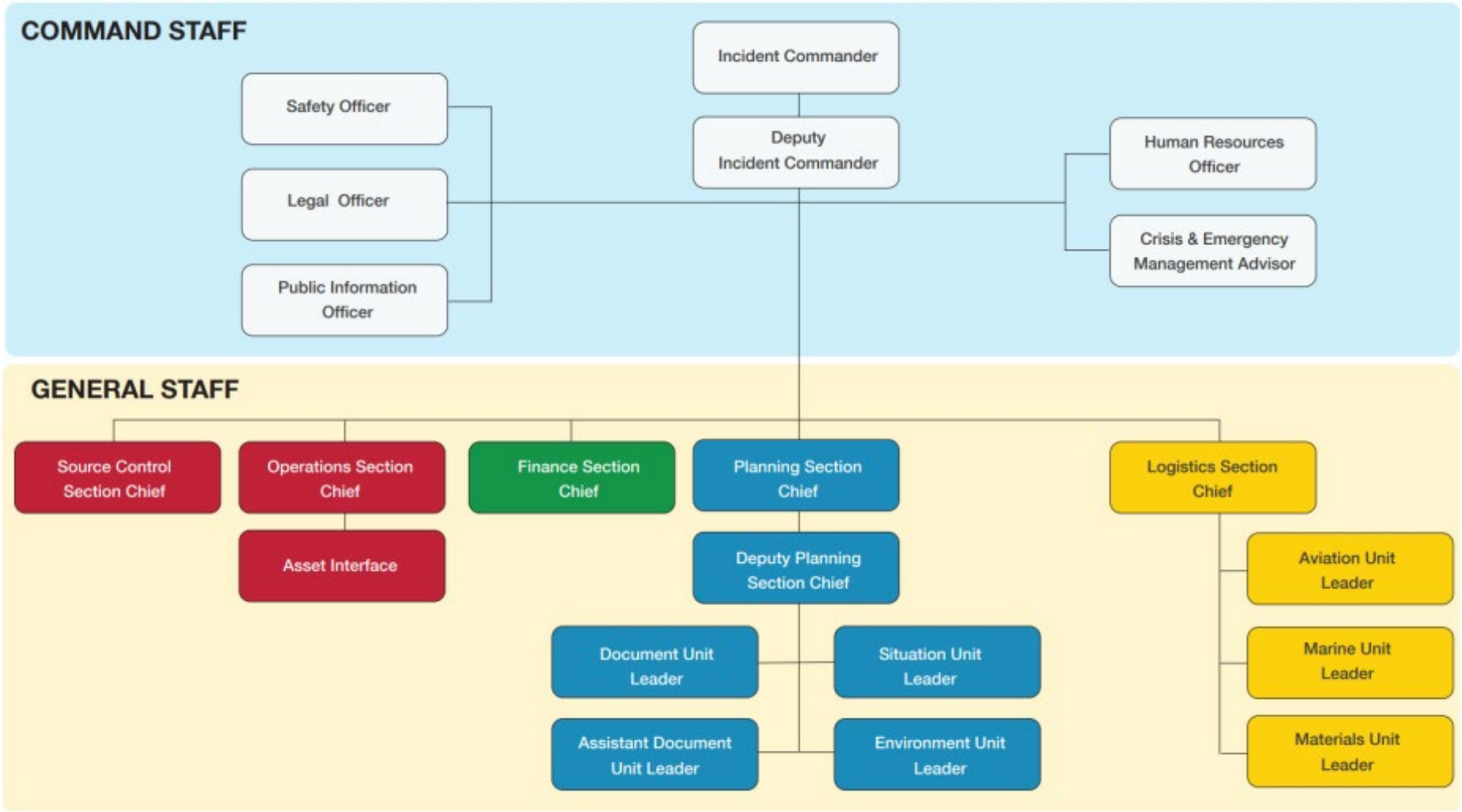
The Control Agency/ Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for a hydrocarbon spill in State waters/shorelines resulting from an offshore petroleum activity is Vic DTP. Vic DTP will appoint an Incident Controller and form a separate IMT to only manage the spill within State waters/shorelines.

[4] Adapted from Victorian Joint Industry and State Oil Pollution Responses Guidance Note, V2.4 2023.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX E – WOODSIDE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Woodside Corporate Incident Management Team structure for hydrocarbon spills:



This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX I OPERATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC MONITORING BRIDGING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Woodside Energy

Minerva Decommissioning Activities Operational and Scientific Monitoring Bridging Implementation Plan

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Contents

PART A – PREPAREDNESS 6
1 INTRODUCTION 6
2 EMBA AND MONITORING PRIORITIES 7
2.1 EMBA and OSM Area 7
2.2 Monitoring Priorities 7
3 RELEVANT EXISTING BASELINE INFORMATION SOURCES 14
3.1 Data.gov.au 14
3.2 Australian Ocean Data Network 14
3.3 The Atlas of Living Australia 14
3.4 Marine Biodiversity Values 14
3.5 Statewide Marine Habitat Map 14
3.6 Victorian State of the Marine and Coastal Environment Report 14
3.7 Other Sources 14
4 BASELINE DATA REVIEW 15
4.1 Baseline Data Review 15
5 OSM ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 19
6 OSM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES 21
7 MOBILISATION AND TIMING OF OMP AND SMP IMPLEMENTATION 21
8 RESOURCING REQUIREMENTS 24
9 CAPABILITY ARRANGEMENTS 29
9.1 Personnel Competencies 29
9.2 Equipment 30
9.3 Exercises 30
10 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT 31
11 DOCUMENT REVIEW 33
PART B – IMPLEMENTATION 34
CONTROL AGENCIES AND JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITIES 34
12 MOBILISATION AND ACTIVATION PROCESS 34
13 MONITORING PRIORITIES 35
14 PROTECTED MATTERS REQUIREMENTS 36
15 FINALISING MONITORING DESIGN 37
16 MOBILISATION OF MONITORING TEAMS 37
17 PERMITS AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS 39
18 USE OF DATA IN RESPONSE DECISION-MAKING 41
18.1 Operational Monitoring to Inform Response Activities 41
18.2 Impacts from Response Activities 44

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

18.3 Operational Monitoring of Effectiveness of Control Measures and to Ensure Environmental Performance Standards are Met 44
19 DATA MANAGEMENT 44
20 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL 44
21 COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOLS 45
21.1 OSM Services Provider 45
21.2 External Stakeholders 45
22 STAND DOWN PROCESS 46
23 REFERENCES 47
24 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS 48
APPENDIX A BASELINE DATA SOURCES 50
APPENDIX B OSM SERVICES PROVIDER CALL OFF ORDER FORM 54

Tables

Table 1-1: Key documents in Woodside's environmental management framework related to Minerva Decommissioning Activities 6
Table 2-1: Worst-case spill scenario used for determining the OSM Planning Area 7
Table 2-2: Stochastic modelling results for 6-hour surface release of 330 m^3 of MDO during autumn-winter at the nearest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast with a probability of contact > 10% and < 14 days (GHD 2022) 10
Table 2-3: Monitoring Priorities and Marine and Coastal Values Assessment of Vic's Biounits (DEECA, 2026) 11
Table 2-4: Receptors contacted within 14 days at a probability >10% and BIAs within the EMBA versus relevant OMPs and SMPs 12
Table 4-1: Key parameters and key methodology from the Joint Industry SMPs 16
Table 4-2: Assessment criteria for quality of environmental baseline data 17
Table 4-3: Baseline data assessment versus SMPs for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities 18
Table 6-1: Roles and responsibilities for OSM 21
Table 7-1: Indicative OMP and SMP implementation schedule for OSM activities if initiation criteria are met 22
Table 8-1: Monitoring units (MU) relevant to Minerva Decommissioning OSM capability 25
Table 8-2: Resources required for key OSM coordination roles 27
Table 8-3: Resources required for initially implementing operational monitoring plans for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activity spills# 27
Table 8-4: Resources required for initially implementing scientific monitoring plans for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activity spills# 27
Table 9-1: OSM services provider preparedness and activation / monitoring services 29
Table 9-2: OSM equipment 30
Table 9-3: Exercise types 30
Table 10-1: OSM capability 32
Table 12-1: OSM Mobilisation and Activation Process 34
Table 13-1: Checklist for determining monitoring priorities 35
Table 14-1: Checklist for inclusion of protected matters into monitoring designs 36
Table 15-1: Checklist for finalising monitoring design 37
Table 16-1: Checklist for mobilisation of monitoring teams 38
Table 17-1: Permits required in the OSM Area and EMBA 40
Table 18-1: Checklist for using OM data to inform IMT decision making 42

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 18-2: Data generated from each OMP and how this may be used by IMT in decision-making 43
Table 18-3: Environmental Performance Standards 44
Table 22-1: Checklist for terminating monitoring components 46

Figures

Figure 2-1: OSM Area 9
Figure 5-1: Woodside IMT Structure 19
Figure 5-2: Woodside IMT Structure with OSM Team 20

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part A – Preparedness

This Plan is presented in two parts. Part A outlines the relationship between Woodside Energy Ltd ("Woodside") environmental management document framework and the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Framework (AEP, 2021). Part B provides operationally focused guidance for Woodside personnel, OSM Services Provider and subcontracted Monitoring Service Providers to coordinate the implementation of monitoring plans.

1 Introduction

OSM is a key component of the environmental management document framework for offshore petroleum activities, which also includes an Environment Plan (EP) and Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP), or Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment (OSPRMA). Operational Monitoring (OM) is instrumental in providing situational awareness of a hydrocarbon spill, enabling the Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT) or site-based Incident Management Teams (IMT) to mount a timely and effective spill response and continually monitor the effectiveness of the response. Scientific Monitoring (SM) is the principal tool for determining the extent, severity and persistence of environmental impacts from a hydrocarbon spill and for informing resultant remediation activities.

Woodside will implement OSM, as applicable, for oil spills across both State and Commonwealth waters. In the event that control of scientific monitoring in Victorian (Vic) State waters is taken over by the Vic Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), Woodside will follow the direction of Vic DTP as Control Agency and provide all necessary resources (monitoring personnel, equipment and planning) to assist as a supporting agency.

Woodside has elected to use the Joint Industry OSM Framework and supporting Operational Monitoring Plans (OMPs) and Scientific Monitoring Plans (SMPs) as the foundation of its OSM approach. The Joint Industry OSM Framework is available on the Australian Energy Producers (AEP) Environmental Publications Webpage.

Use of the Joint Industry OSM Framework requires each Titleholder to develop a Bridging Implementation Plan (this plan) which fully describes how the Framework interfaces with the Titleholder's own activities, spill risks and internal management systems. This Operational and Scientific Monitoring - Bridging Implementation Plan (OSM-BIP) addresses the requirements of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023.

Table 1-1 describes key documents that form Woodside's environmental management document framework in relation to the Minerva Decommissioning activity.

Mobilisation of OSM should follow the process listed in Part B: Section 12 Mobilisation and Activation Process.

Table 1-1: Key documents in Woodside's environmental management framework related to Minerva Decommissioning Activities

Document	Description
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Environment Plan (EP)	This EP describes the Minerva Decommissioning activity and the location, the environment, the risks to the environment as a result of the activity and the associated management controls. Of particular relevance to this plan, the EP identifies sensitive receptors, potential impacts from hydrocarbon spills and the environment that may be affected (EMBA).
Hydrocarbon Spill Australia Regulatory Framework	Describes the arrangements, legislative framework and processes adopted by Woodside when responding to a hydrocarbon spill from a petroleum activity in Commonwealth and State waters.
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA (Appendix D of the EP)	Evaluates response options to address the potential environmental impacts resulting from an unplanned loss of hydrocarbon containment associated with the petroleum activities program described in the EP. Performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria related to hydrocarbon spill preparedness and response are included in this document.
Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management Oil	Facility specific document providing details and tasks required to mobilise a first strike response.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Document	Description
Pollution First Strike Plan (Appendix G of the EP and a component of the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan)	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 Response Plans are intended to be the first document used to provide immediate guidance to the responding IMT.
Corporate Incident Management Guideline	Provides the Corporate Incident Management Team (CIMT) members with the resources and guidance to manage a Level 2 or 3 incident effectively.

2 EMBA and Monitoring Priorities

2.1 EMBA and OSM Area

The EMBA is defined in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP (Section 4.1) as the area potentially impacted by hydrocarbons from a spill event above impact concentrations. The OSM planning area (Figure 2-1) was determined using stochastic modelling results applying the following thresholds:

- 1 g/m^2 floating oil thickness, which is considered to be below levels which would cause environmental harm and is more indicative of the areas perceived to be affected due to its visibility on the sea-surface
- 10 g/m^2 for accumulated (shoreline) oil, which represents the area visibly contacted by the spill
- 10 ppb for dissolved hydrocarbons, which corresponds generally with potential for exceedance of water quality triggers
- 10 ppb entrained hydrocarbons represents the low exposure zone and corresponds generally with potential for exceedance of water quality triggers.

The OSM Planning Area has been determined based on the modelling results for all activities and worst-case spill scenarios identified in Table 2-1. Analysis of the oil spill modelling results indicates that a surface release of 330 m³ of Marine Diesel Oil (MDO) over six hours, following a vessel collision at the closest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast, results in the shortest time to contact, the highest contact probabilities, and the greatest number of receptors contacted. This scenario has therefore been adopted for operational and scientific monitoring (OSM) planning in this document.

A description of the environment for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities is provided in Section 4 of the EP. The description of the environment includes the following pertinent information: EPBC Act protected matters of national environmental significance including threatened and migratory species and any associated Part 13 Instruments: recovery plans/conservation advices, biologically important areas designations, key ecological features (KEFs), protected areas, significant socio-economic industries, and cultural-heritage significant places.

Table 2-1: Worst-case spill scenario used for determining the OSM Planning Area

Environment plan	Hydrocarbon type	Scenario
The Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP	MDO	A 6-hour duration surface spill of 330 m^3 MDO from a vessel collision at the nearest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast.

2.2 Monitoring Priorities

Monitoring priorities have been derived from the key receptor locations and sensitivities identified in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP (Section 4) and the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA (Section 3.1), and with reference to the Vic Government's framework for prioritising areas of ecological significance.

Monitoring prioritisation during 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. Oil spill modelling provides a useful tool in assessing monitoring priorities, as it predicts the probability and minimum time at

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

which individual receptors may be contacted by a spill. Sensitive receptors with a higher probability of rapid contact from an oil spill should be the priority of a monitoring program, compared to similar sensitive receptors with a lower probability and longer time to contact following a spill, where time may permit the collection of reactive (post-spill but pre-contact) baseline data.

Spill modelling results are reported by receptor region (Table 2-2), including Australian Marine Parks, Vic State Marine Parks, the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA)[1] (DCCEEW 2025) and Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA) (Digital Atlas of Australia 2025) mesoscale bioregions. The IBRAs identified in the modelling have been aligned with Vic's Marine Planning Areas (MPAs), which divide the State's marine environment into eight regions under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and the Vic Marine Spatial Planning Framework. Each MPA contains Biounits, which are broad biogeographic divisions defined by shared ecological and physical characteristics and used by the Vic Government to describe, map and monitor marine habitats and ecosystem types (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action [DEECA], 2026).

Woodside reviewed the oil spill modelling outputs for the Minerva decommissioning activities and identified receptors with a higher probability of rapid contact. Table 2-2 presents receptors predicted to be contacted at defined low thresholds for submerged[2] (≥10 ppb), dissolved (≥10 ppb), floating (≥1 g/m²) and shoreline (≥10 g/m²) hydrocarbons. Monitoring priorities were determined in consideration of the modelling results and the Marine and Coastal Values Assessment of Victoria's biounits (as outlined by DEECA, 2026), including Vic Marine Key Ecological Features (Vic KEFs), key biodiversity values and management areas (Table 2-3). The Vic KEF framework complements the Commonwealth KEF approach and provides a structured method for identifying and ranking areas of ecological significance. Each Vic KEF is assessed against nine ecological dimensions: rarity, uniqueness, life history importance, threatened biodiversity, sensitivity, productivity, diversity and complexity, naturalness, and ecosystem function. Based on this assessment, KEFs are assigned to one of three tiers: Flagship (highest ecological value, with Exceptional scores across most dimensions), Highly Significant (multiple Very High or Exceptional scores), and Significant (meeting defined criteria for ecological importance) (DEECA, 2026).

The shoreline and marine areas of the Warrnambool Plain (Biounits 3 and 4), including the Twelve Apostles Marine National Park, are predicted to have the highest probability of contact within the shortest timeframe, followed by the Otway Plain (Biounit 7) and Otway Ranges (Biounit 5), where shoreline contact is predicted within approximately one day. The 'flagship' and 'highly significant' Vic KEFs, as well as the key biodiversity values and management areas in these areas (refer to Table 2-3), are regarded as the highest monitoring priorities for a spill associated with the Minerva decommissioning and field management activities.

Table 2-4 identifies receptors predicted to be contacted within 14 days at a probability greater than 10 percent and lists the relevant Operational Monitoring Plans (OMPs) and Scientific Monitoring Plans (SMPs) applicable to each receptor. Background information on receptor presence, distribution, and seasonality is provided in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP (Section 4).

Some receptors are transient, such as cetaceans, seabirds and white sharks, while others are broad in spatial extent, including managed fisheries, Biologically Important Areas (BIAs) and Commonwealth KEFs. The OSM Area and EMBA overlap a number of BIAs and protected species distributions, as outlined in Section 4 of the EP and Table 2-4. These values occur within the IBRA (and corresponding Vic MPA/Biounit) and IMCRA bioregions used to present the spill modelling results. Accordingly, where a bioregion is identified as a priority receptor region, the BIAs, protected species and other conservation values within that region are encompassed within the relevant SMP developed for that receptor region (refer to Table 2-4).

The availability and quality of baseline data is a further key consideration for monitoring prioritisation. Section 4 describes Woodside's baseline review and evaluation process, and Table 4-3 summarises the baseline assessment for the sensitive receptors identified in Table 2-2. Baseline monitoring characterises pre-impact conditions, or spatially independent control conditions, and enables comparison with post-impact monitoring to detect and quantify spill-related changes relative to natural variability. Priority should therefore be given to receptors and locations where baseline data are limited or absent.

The relationship between exposure levels and degree of impact should be considered when finalising the monitoring design. It should be noted that the monitoring priorities provided in Table 2-3 are listed for planning purposes only. Woodside will work with its monitoring providers and key stakeholders in the initial stages of

[1] For the modelling reporting modifications were made to the IBRA regions to extend their shoreline boundaries offshore to the state waters (coastal waters) limit, which is 3 nautical miles (~5.5 km) offshore (GHD 2022).

[2] Submerged oil is a combination of entrained and dissolved oil above 10 ppb

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

the spill regarding priority receptors and to assist in the finalisation of the monitoring design. This process is outlined in Section 13.

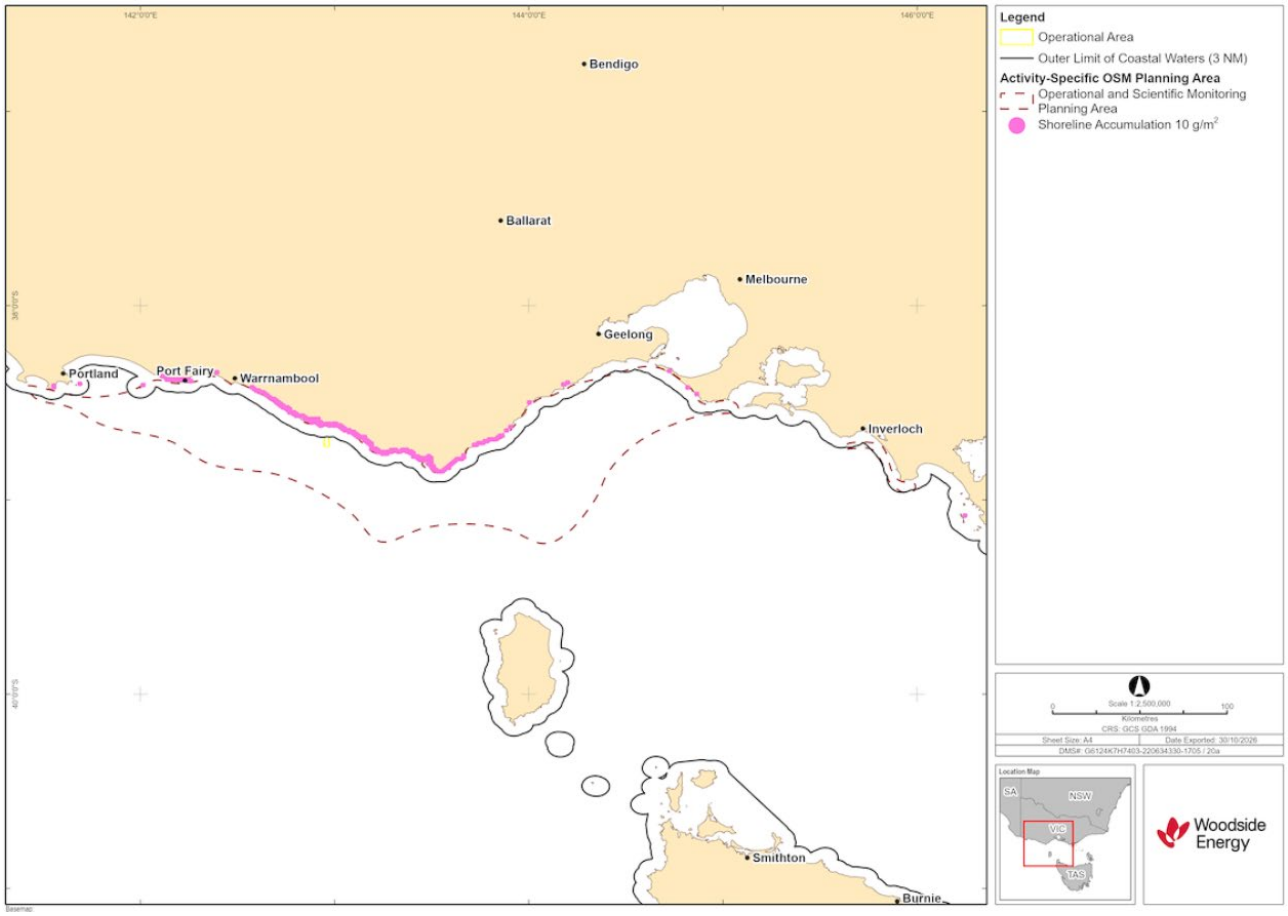


Figure 2-1: OSM Area

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 2-2: Stochastic modelling results for 6-hour surface release of 330 m³ of MDO during autumn-winter at the nearest point of the operational area to the Victorian coast with a probability of contact > 10% and < 14 days (GHD 2022)

Sensitive receptor	Receptor (as per modelling report)	Vic MPA & Biounit	Season	Probability (%) of floating oil contacting a receptor cell at ≥1 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for contact by floating oil at ≥1 g/m²	Probability (%) of floating oil contacting a receptor at ≥10 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for contact by floating oil at ≥10 g/m²	Probability (%) of floating oil contacting a receptor at ≥50 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for contact by floating oil at ≥50 g/m²	Probability (%) of oil accumulating on any shoreline at ≥10 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for accumulation on shoreline at ≥10 g/m²	Probability (%) of oil accumulating on any shoreline at ≥100 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for accumulation on shoreline at ≥100 g/m²	Probability (%) of oil accumulating on any shoreline at ≥100 g/m²	Minimum time (days) for accumulation on shoreline at ≥1,000 g/m²	Maximum accumulated volume along receptor shoreline (tonnes) – worst case simulation ≥100 g/m²	Probability (%) of dissolved contact at ≥10 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved (days) ≥10 ppb	Probability (%) of dissolved contact at ≥50 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved (days) ≥50 ppb	Probability (%) of dissolved contact at ≥400 ppb	Min. arrival time dissolved (days) ≥400 ppb	Probability (%) of submerged contact* ≥10 ppb	Min. arrival time submerged (days) ≥10 ppb	Probability (%) of submerged contact* ≥100 ppb	Min. arrival time submerged (days) ≥100 ppb
AMP*	Apollo	-	Autumn-Winter	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.5	NC	NC	NC	NC	31.4	1.1	3.4	1.4
State Marine Park	Twelve Apostles	MPA 2 Biounit 4 (Shipwreck)	Autumn-Winter	18.6	0.2	5.4	0.3	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	52.5	0.3	38.7	0.3	13.7	0.3	77.0	0.2	48.5	0.2
State Marine Park	The Arches Marine Sanctuary*	MPA 2 Biounit 4 (Shipwreck Coast)	Autumn-Winter	2.6≠	0.3≠	0.5	1.3	NC	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	NC	NC	19.4≠	0.3≠	3.1≠	0.3≠
IBRA	Otway Plain	MPA 3 Biounit 7 (Surf Coast)	Autumn-Winter	0.5	1.0	NC	NC	NC	NC	73.0	1.0	28.9	1.0	4.9	1.0	26.5	13.7	0.9	4.9	0.9	NC	NC	73.5	0.9	22.5	0.9
IBRA	Otway Ranges	MPA 3 Biounit 5 (Cape Otway)	Autumn-Winter	1.0	0.7	NC	NC	NC	NC	57.8	0.7	13.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	7	23.5	0.7	7.4	0.8	NC	NC	73.5	0.6	21.1	0.7
IBRA	Warrnambool Plain	MPA 1 and MPA 2 Biounit 3 (Cape Nelson) and Biounit 4 (Shipwreck Coast)	Spring-Summer	57.1	0.2	30.6	0.2	2.0	0.3	89.8	0.2	73.5	0.2	44.4	0.2	186.7^	88.3	0.2	74.0	0.2	50.0	0.2	96.9	0.2	87.2	0.2
IMCRA	Otway*	-	Spring-Summer	100	0.1	100	0.1	42.3	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1
IMCRA	Central Victoria*	-	Autumn-Winter	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.6	NC	NC	NC	NC	37.7	1.3	2.9	1.6
IMCRA	Central Bass Strait*	-	Autumn-Winter	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	2.3	NC	NC	NC	NC	17.6	1.7	1.0	2.1

Key			
+	Submerged oil is a combination of entrained and dissolved oil above 10 ppb	≠	Included from Spring-Summer simulations
*	Submerged receptor	^	Included from Autumn-Winter simulations
	Spring-Summer	NC	No contact
	Autumn-Winter	NA	Not applicable as receptor is submerged

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 2-3: Monitoring Priorities and Marine and Coastal Values Assessment of Vic's Biounits (DEECA, 2026)

Biounit	Vic KEF including tiered ranking	Biodiversity Values	Management Areas
Biounit 3 (Cape Nelson)[3]	• k.vic.133- The Craigs Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.134- Port Fairy Exposed Coast (significant) • k.vic.135- Griffith Island (significant) • k.vic.136- Moyne Ocean Beach (significant) • k.vic.137- Belfast Lough Wetland (significant) • k.vic.138- Port Fairy Whale Rest Area (significant) • k.vic.139- Julia Offshore Rocky Reef (significant)	• High lobster and abalone productivity • Southern right whale sheltering in Port Fairy Bay	-
Biounit 4 (Shipwreck Coast)	• k.vic.160- Mepunga Coast (highly significant) • k.vic.151- Shipwreck Shelf Reef (significant) • k.vic.152- Killarney Shore (significant) • k.vic.153- Killarney Wetlands (significant) • k.vic.154- Helen Rock and Reef (significant) • k.vic.155- Thunder Point Headland (significant) • k.vic.156- Merri Islands and Reefs (significant) • k.vic.157- Hopkins Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.158- Hopkins Rocky Bank (significant) • k.vic.159- Logan Beach whale Nursery (significant) • k.vic.161- Childers Cove Coast (significant) • k.vic.162- Bay of Islands Coast (significant) • k.vic.163- Peterborough to Point Hesse Coast (significant) • k.vic.164- The Curdies Inlet (significant) • k.vic.165- Port Campbell Coast (significant) • k.vic.166- Port Campbell Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.167- The Arches Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.168- Twelve Apostles Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.169- Shelley Beach Port Campbell (significant) • k.vic.170- Gellibrand River Inlet and Wetland (significant) • k.vic.171- Gellibrand Shore (significant) • k.vic.172- Moonlight Head Headland (significant) • k.vic.173- Lion Headland Shore (significant) • k.vic.179- Shipwreck Shelf Coastal Krill (significant)	• Southern right whale calving/nursery (Logans Beach) • Durvillaea and Ecklonia beds • Unique deep reef biotopes • Seabird and seal colonies • Rhodolith beds	• Merri Marine Sanctuary • The Arches Marine Sanctuary • Twelve Apostles Marine National Park • Bay of Islands Coastal Park • Great Otway National Park • Port Campbell National Park • Western District Lakes Ramsar Site
Biounit 5 (Cape Otway)	• k.vic.185- Cape Otway Headland (flagship) • k.vic.188- Henty Reef (highly significant) • k.vic.181- Big Reef Shelf Reef (significant) • k.vic.182- Nine Mile Shelf Reef (significant) • k.vic.183- Johanna Ocean beach (significant) • k.vic.184- Dinosaur Cove Coast (significant) • k.vic.186- Blanket Bay Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.187- The Blow Hole Shore (significant) • k.vic.189- Little Henty Reef and Marengo Reefs (significant) • k.vic.190- Mounts Bay Ocean Beach and Wetland (significant) • k.vic.191- Apollo Bay Breakwater Penguin Rookery (significant) • k.vic.192- Apollo Bay Ocean Beach (significant) • k.vic.193- Apollo Bay Whale Rest Area (significant) • k.vic.194- Aire Ocean beaches (significant)	• High lobster and abalone production • Dense bull kelp and common kelp • Unique circalittoral sponge gardens • Seals and whales (southern right habitat) • High reef biodiversity (Henty Reef)	• Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary • Apollo Marine Park (Commonwealth) • Great Otway National Park

[3] Note: The OSM Area overlaps with only a small area of Biounit 3 (Cape Nelson)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Biounit	Vic KEF including tiered ranking	Biodiversity Values	Management Areas
Biounit 7 (Surf Coast)	• k.vic.201- Cape Patton Coast (significant) • k.vic.202- Point Hawdon Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.203- Kennett-Wye Pelagic Area (significant) • k.vic.204- View Point Seapens (significant) • k.vic.205- Cumberland Reef and Sediment Complex (significant) • k.vic.206- Loutit Bank Rocky Reef (significant) • k.vic.207- Loutit Bay Whale Rest Area (significant) • k.vic.208- Lorne Coast (significant) • k.vic.209- Aireys Inlet Wetland and Ocean Beach (significant) • k.vic.210- Eagle Rock Headland (significant) • k.vic.211- Urquhart Bluff Shore (significant) • k.vic.212- Anglesea Inlet Wetland (significant) • k.vic.213- Point Addis Deep Reef (significant) • k.vic.214- Point Addis Rhodolith Bed (significant) • k.vic.215- Point Addis Seaweed Beds (significant) • k.vic.216- Point Danger Rocky Shore (significant) • k.vic.217- Point Addis Nearshore Habitats (significant) • k.vic.218- Point Addis Shore (significant) • k.vic.219- Rocky Point Seaweed Bed (significant) • k.vic.220- Breamlea Ocean Beach and Wetland (significant)	• High diversity thallose red algae • Sub-canopy brown seaweed beds • Rhodolith beds • Unique sessile invertebrate assemblages • Leafy seadragon sites	• Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary • Point Addis Marine National Park • Point Danger Marine Sanctuary • Great Otway National Park

Table 2-4: Receptors contacted within 14 days at a probability >10% and BIAs within the EMBA versus relevant OMPs and SMPs

Receptor	OMP: Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea	OMP: Water Quality Assessment	OMP: Sediment Quality Assessment	OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment	OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment	SMP: Water quality impact assessment	SMP: Sediment quality impact assessment	SMP: Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds	SMP: Marine mega-fauna assessment - reptiles*	SMP: Marine mega-fauna assessment – pinniped and cetacean	SMP: Benthic habitat assessment	SMP: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	SMP: Fisheries impact assessment	SMP: Heritage features assessment and SMP: Social impact assessment
AMPs															
Apollo	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓
State Marine Parks															
Twelve Apostles Marine National Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Arches Marine Sanctuary	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victoria Biounits and Victorian state KEFs within them															
Biounit 3 (Cape Nelson)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biounit 4 (Shipwreck Coast)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biounit 5 (Cape Otway)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Biounit 7 (Surf Coast)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IMCRA															
Otway	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central Victoria	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central Bass Strait	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓
BIAs															
Pygmy blue whale BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Southern right whale BIA	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Receptor	OMP: Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea	OMP: Water Quality Assessment	OMP: Sediment Quality Assessment	OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment	OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment	SMP: Water quality impact assessment	SMP: Sediment quality impact assessment	SMP: Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds	SMP: Marine mega-fauna assessment - reptiles*	SMP: Marine mega-fauna assessment – pinniped and cetacean	SMP: Benthic habitat assessment	SMP: Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	SMP: Fisheries impact assessment	SMP: Heritage features assessment and SMP: Social impact assessment
White Shark	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
Antipodean Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-browed Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buller's Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbell Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Diving Petrel	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-tailed Shearwater	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shy Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wandering Albatross	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-faced Storm Petrel	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

*Marine turtles do not breed in Victorian waters and are uncommon there, occurring mainly as seasonal or transient individuals; leatherback turtles occasionally forage in southern Australian waters, while sea snakes are not typically found in southern Australia due to their preference for warmer, tropical and subtropical regions.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

3 Relevant Existing Baseline Information Sources

Woodside has access to a number of different baseline data sources that are relevant to the high-value receptors in the OSM Area and EMBA. These include the Woodside Geographic Information System (GIS) (including habitat/fauna distribution layers and satellite imagery) and the following external data sources.

3.1 Data.gov.au

Data.gov.au is the central source of Australian open government data published by federal, state and local government agencies. In addition, it includes publicly-funded research data and datasets from private institutions that are in the public interest.

3.2 Australian Ocean Data Network

The Australian Ocean Data Network (AODN) is the primary access point for search, discovery, access and download of data collected by the Australian marine community. Data is presented as a regional view of all the data available from the AODN. Primary datasets are contributed to by Commonwealth Government agencies, State Government agencies, Universities, the Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS – an Australian Government Research Infrastructure project).

3.3 The Atlas of Living Australia

The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) is a collaborative, online, open resource that contains information on all the known species in Australia aggregated from a wide range of data providers. It provides a searchable database when considering species within the OSM Area and EMBA. The ALA receives support from the Australian Government through the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy and is hosted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

3.4 Marine Biodiversity Values

DEECA has created the Marine Biodiversity Values (MBV) which is a spatial assessment of Victoria's listed and key marine and coastal biodiversity features.

3.5 Statewide Marine Habitat Map

The Statewide Marine Habitat Map, complements the MBV map and was created from available habitat observations recorded in Victoria's waters, combined with predictive modelling and mapping techniques that synthesise existing information. This map provides a baseline for future data collection and analysis.

3.6 Victorian State of the Marine and Coastal Environment Report

The Victorian State of the Marine and Coastal Environment 2024 Report (SMCE 2024), published in 2024 by the Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (Vic)*, provides a five-yearly statutory assessment of the condition of Victoria's marine and coastal environment, the environmental, social and economic benefits it provides, and the threats it faces. The report updates the scientific baseline established in the inaugural 2021 SMCE Report and assesses 82 indicators across multiple environmental themes, supported by status, trend and confidence evaluations. As required under the Act, the report is issued on a five-year cycle, with the next SMCE Report due in 2029.

3.7 Other Sources

Other sources include:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

- Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) Research Data Platform;
- Commonwealth State of Fisheries Report;
- eAtlas.org.au;
- Geoscience Australia data and publications;
- Australian Marine Parks Science Atlas; and
- BirdLife Data Zone.

Other sources of information including Woodside commissioned studies, reports and peer reviewed journal articles were also accessed via research and journal databases such as PubMed and Google Scholar, as well as unpublished monitoring reports.

4 Baseline Data Review

4.1 Baseline Data Review

Understanding the presence or absence, suitability and quality of baseline data for locations and associated receptors predicted to be contacted within 14 days is an important preparatory measure for prioritising monitoring. During a spill event, prioritisation of capability may be given to those receptors with insufficient baseline data, where it is possible to collect baseline data post-spill pre-impact. Further, where post-spill pre-impact monitoring is not feasible due to short contact times, understanding which receptors have insufficient baseline data will help quickly guide the finalisation of each SMP design and the need to include alternative designs (e.g. the Gradient Approach versus Before-After Control-Impact (BACI) design).

An overview of the process used to assess baseline data is provided in the steps below:

1. **Identification of receptors requiring a baseline review:** Receptors predicted to be contacted at the low thresholds within 14 days, at a probability greater than 10%, are identified and aligned with OMPs and SMPs (as per Table 2-2 and Table 2-4).
2. **Collection of baseline data:** Environmental baseline monitoring data relevant to the locations and receptors is located (as per sources outlined in Section 3) and included (if it is not already included) in the Marine Environment Baseline Database. A summary of the data included in the baseline assessment is provided in APPENDIX A.
3. **Assessment of baseline data:** The relevance of each data source is assessed:
    a. For each data source obtained, a meta-analysis is performed to determine if the parameters and methods align with the key parameters and methods outlined in the Joint Industry SMPs (Table 4-1), the spatial extent of the data, the sampling effort/duration, and the temporal relevance is also noted.
    b. Table 4-2 outlines the overall assessment criteria used for each data source.
4. **Evaluation of baseline adequacy:** A qualitative annual evaluation of the adequacy (in terms of the likely ability to detect changes between pre-impact and post-impact conditions) of the collective baseline data for each location and associated receptors is undertaken. This evaluation takes into consideration the following:
    a. Background historical information on the presence, distribution, and seasonality of the receptor (as outlined in Section 4 of the EP) is compared with the data available from studies and monitoring activities within the last 5 years. Depending on the receptor and associated Joint Industry SMP, the following is considered:
        i) Does the data collectively cover the required spatial extent of the receptor within a location (taking into consideration any background historical information on the distribution of the receptor)?
        ii) Does the data collectively cover all the species/biological communities required for the relevant Joint Industry SMP and that may be present at the receptor/location?
5. **Assessment outcome:** Each location and associated receptor is then categorised as follows, and summarised in Table 4-3:

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

a. 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; or
b. Historical data (>5 years old) that remain of value, or some current but not extensive baseline data; or
c. No baseline data available, or existing data are inadequate in quality, scope, or relevance.

Once SMP monitoring reports are drafted (post-spill) they will be peer reviewed by an expert panel (Refer to Section 10.10 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework).

Table 4-1: Key parameters and key methodology from the Joint Industry SMPs

SMP	Key parameter	Key methodology
Water quality impact assessment	At least one key parameter: • Total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH); • Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH); • Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes and naphthalene (BTEXN); or • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	In situ UV fluorometer and/or samples analysed at National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited lab using NATA accredited method
Sediment quality impact assessment	At least one key parameter: TRH, TPH, BTEXN, PAH, heavy metals	Sediment collected by corer/grab and samples analysed at NATA accredited lab using NATA accredited method
Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	At least one key parameter: presence, diversity, distribution	Any of the following, as appropriate to the parameters: • Ground and vessel-based intertidal surveys (e.g. quadrats, transects, including video and still photography) • Remote sensing • Infauna sampling
Benthic habitat assessment	At least one key parameter: presence, diversity, distribution	Any of the following, as appropriate to the parameters: • Transects • Towed camera • Drop camera • Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) camera • Diver-based camera surveys • Remote sensing (coral & seagrass broad scale survey) • Sediment grab for infauna
Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	At least one key parameter: species identification, abundance, habitat type	Any of the following, as appropriate to the parameters: • Baited remote underwater video stations (BRUVS) • Stereo Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations (SBRUVS) • ROV • Towed video survey
Fisheries impact assessment	At least one key parameter: Abundance, catch-rate, stock structure, size structure	Catch and effort for stock assessment
Marine mega-fauna - reptiles	At least one key parameter: species identification, abundance / counts, key behaviour (foraging, mating, nesting, internesting)	As appropriate to the species and behaviour / life stage: • Nesting turtles: ground surveys • In water turtles: vessel and aerial surveys • Sea snakes: manta board and snorkel surveys

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

SMP	Key parameter	Key methodology
		• Estuarine crocodiles: vessel-based spotlight surveys at night
Marine mega-fauna - cetaceans and pinnipeds	At least one key parameter: species identification, abundance / counts, key behaviour	Aerial or vessel surveys, acoustic monitoring
Seabirds and shorebirds	At least one key parameter: species present, abundance / counts, behaviour (resting, roosting, foraging, nesting)	Ground surveys and standardised methodology for counting birds

Table 4-2: Assessment criteria for quality of environmental baseline data

Year of most recent data capture	Duration of monitoring program	Frequency of data capture	Similarity of methods to Joint Industry SMP	Similarity of parameters to Joint Industry SMP
High= less than 5 years old	High= >4 years	High= 4+ sampling trips per year	High	High
Medium= between 5-10 years old	Medium= 2-4 years	Medium= 2-3 sampling trips per year	-	-
Low= greater than 10 years old	Low= <2 years	Low= one-off sampling trip	Low	Low

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 4-3: Baseline data assessment versus SMPs for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities

Receptor	Water quality impact assessment	Sediment quality impact assessment	Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	Seabirds and shorebirds	Marine mega-fauna assessment - reptiles	Marine mega-fauna assessment - cetaceans and pinnipeds	Benthic habitat assessment	Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	Fisheries impact assessment	Heritage features assessment and social impact assessment
MPA 1 Biounit 3 (Cape Nelson)									Locations to be determined in consultation with key stakeholders to reflect current fishing zones/effort	Locations to be determined in consultation with key stakeholders
MPA 2 Biounit 4 (Shipwreck Coast)										
MPA 3 Biounit 5 (Cape Otway) & Biounit 7 (Surf Coast)										

Key	
	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[4]. Caveat: Additional relevant data may exist but be unknown and therefore not included in the assessment.
	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.

[4] Baseline data are considered not extensive where they are limited in spatial and/or temporal coverage, sample size, or representativeness of species and / or the marine environment (e.g. life stages, habitats, seasonality). Such data may not capture natural variability or interannual trends, may be seasonally, taxonomically, or methodologically biased, or may rely on opportunistic or inconsistent datasets with variable data quality.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

5 OSM Organisational Structure

Woodside uses the Incident Command System (ICS) to respond to incidents and therefore adopts the key roles and responsibilities used in this system, as described in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP and/or OSPRMA. The IMT will be responsible for coordinating OSM activities, which will be led by the Planning Section, with support from each Section, in particular the Operations Section.

The Woodside IMT structure is shown in Figure 5-1. Where the Vic DTP is the Control Agency, the IMT will be managed through coordinated command and Woodside will still be expected to continue monitoring activities in State waters, with oversight from Vic DTP.

Figure 5-2 illustrates the hierarchy of key OSM roles during the response phase. The IMT Incident Commander is ultimately accountable for managing the response operation, which includes this plan. Depending on the scale of the event, individual people may perform multiple roles; similarly, multiple people may share the same role.

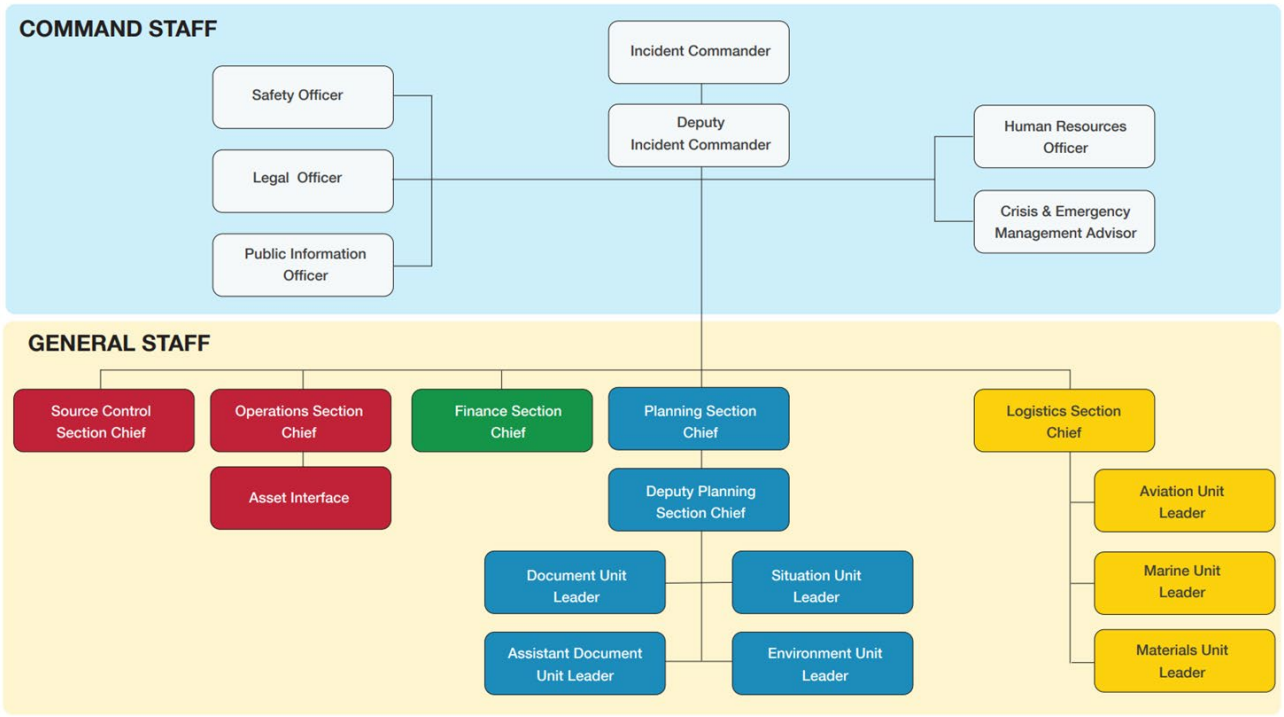


Figure 5-1: Woodside IMT Structure

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

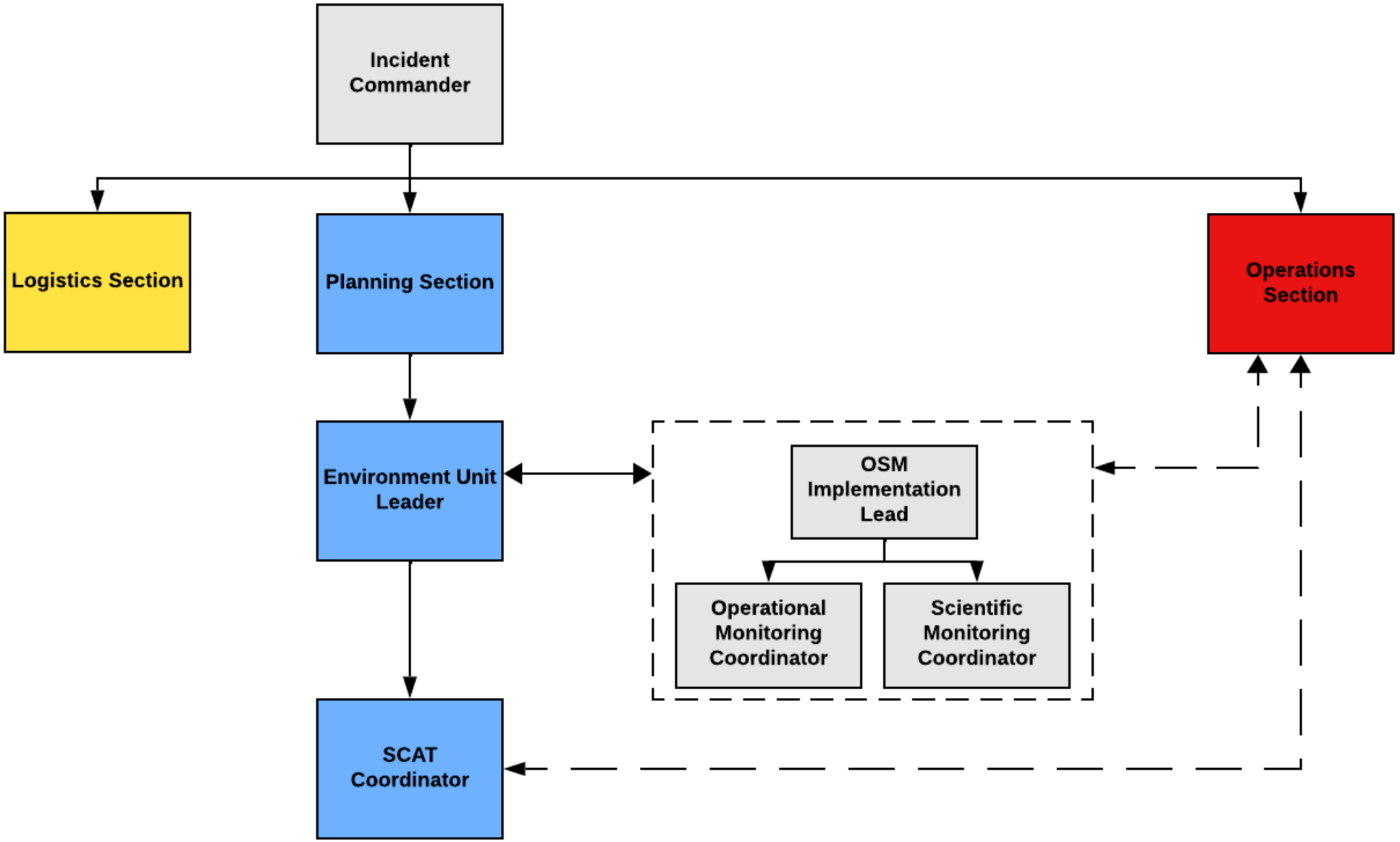


Figure 5-2: Woodside IMT Structure with OSM Team

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

6 OSM Roles and Responsibilities

OSM roles and responsibilities are listed in Section 10.13.2 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework. Table 6-1 outlines the key OSM roles held by Woodside and the OSM Services Provider.

During the post-response phase the Woodside Environment Unit Leader and the OSM Services Provider OSM Implementation Lead will continue to be responsible for the coordination and delivery of monitoring plans.

Table 6-1: Roles and responsibilities for OSM

Role	Held by
Environment Unit Leader	Woodside
OSM Implementation Lead	OSM Services Provider
Operational Monitoring Coordinator and/or Scientific Monitoring Coordinator	OSM Services Provider
OSM Field Operations Manager	OSM Services Provider
OSM Field Teams	OSM Services Provider

7 Mobilisation and Timing of OMP and SMP implementation

Table 7-1 provides an indicative implementation schedule for OMPs and SMPs in the OSM Area and EMBA and adjacent waters. ‘Implementation’ of an OMP/SMP is defined as being ready, at the point of staging or departure, to mobilise for monitoring. If the monitoring plan is desktop-based, implementation is defined as commencing the work (e.g. computer model inputs). Refer to the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP and OSPRMA for an indication of worst-case minimum contact times based on stochastic modelling (stochastic modelling represents all possible outcomes that could potentially occur, in reality, only a subset of locations will likely be contacted during a spill event).

Due to short contact times, there may be instances where post-spill pre-impact monitoring is not feasible. For these receptors and locations, and where baseline data does not exist, or may not be recent and applicable, the application of a BACI design may not be possible. The finalisation of each SMP design will consider this and may need to include alternative designs (e.g. data from an expected BACI design may need to be analysed as a Gradient Approach).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 7-1: 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	On-going
Spill site and surrounding waters	OM	Activation of OMP Team Leads. Finalise OMPs. Commence activation and mobilisation of OM personnel.	• OMP: Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour, where resources are available (e.g. Supply Vessel with onboard sampling equipment). • OMP: Water Quality Assessment • OMP: Sediment Quality Assessment • OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment • 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 (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.	• SMP: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SMP: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SMP: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SMP: 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. • Commence activation and mobilisation of OM personnel.	• OMP: Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea • OMP: Water Quality Assessment • OMP: Sediment Quality Assessment • OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment • OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment • 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.	• SMP: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SMP: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SMP: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SMP: Intertidal and Coastal Habitat Assessment • SMP: Seabirds and Shorebirds • SMP: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment-Cetaceans, Pinnipeds • SMP: Marine Fish and Elasmobranch Assemblages assessment • SMP: Fisheries Impact Assessment • SMP: Heritage Features Assessment • SMP: Social Impact Assessment	Continued	Continue SMP implementation until termination criteria are met.
Sensitive receptors predicted to be contacted week 1-2	OM	-	-	• Additional Activation of OMP Team Leads. • Commence activation and mobilisation of additional OM personnel.	• Continue to finalise OMPs. • Continue to activate and mobilise OM personnel. • OMP: Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea • OMP: Water Quality Assessment • OMP: Sediment Quality Assessment • OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment • OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment	As results from implemented OMPs are available, data are provided to relevant personnel in IMT (Situation Unit Leader) 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

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

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	On-going
	SM	-	-	• Additional Activation of SMP Team Leads. • Commence activation and mobilisation of additional SM personnel.	• SMP: Water Quality Impact Assessment • SMP: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment • SMP: Benthic Habitat Assessment • SMP: Intertidal and Coastal Habitat Assessment • SMP: Seabirds and Shorebirds • SMP: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment-Cetaceans, Pinnipeds • SMP: Marine Fish and Elasmobranch Assemblages assessment • SMP: Fisheries Impact Assessment • SMP: Heritage Features Assessment • SMP: Social Impact Assessment	Continue SMP monitoring until termination criteria are met

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

8 Resourcing Requirements

The resources required to assist the IMT in the coordination and management of OSM for the worst-case scenario for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management (Table 2-1) are outlined in Table 8-2. The resources required to commence operational and scientific monitoring components during weeks 1-2 are presented in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4 respectively, which are based on the monitoring priorities in Section 2.2 and Section 4, and the implementation schedule outlined in Table 7-1.

It should be noted that a single spill will not contact all locations and receptors listed in Table 2-2, as this assessment is based on stochastic modelling results, therefore the capability assessment presented in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4 is an overestimation of the required capability for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activities. Should escalation be required, however, additional personnel, vessels and equipment can be mobilised from Week 2 onwards under the OSM Services Provider Contract, which includes provision for scalable surge capacity.

It is anticipated that some receptors and locations may be impacted before monitoring teams can begin their 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 (Kirby et al. 2026). During a spill, it may be necessary to identify additional unaffected control sites for comparative monitoring where possible.

The resourcing assessment for the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSM has considered monitoring priorities together with logistical constraints, the potential for simultaneous operations (SIMOPs) during the early stages of a spill, safety requirements, and the availability of personnel, vessels and equipment. Monitoring priorities have been grouped into defined monitoring ‘units’ aligned with Victoria’s Marine Planning Areas (MPAs) to provide a consistent and scalable spatial framework. MPAs divide Victoria’s marine environment into eight regions to support marine spatial planning under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and the Victorian Marine Spatial Planning Framework (DEECA 2026). Within each MPA are biounits, which are large biogeographic divisions defined by shared physical and ecological characteristics and are used by the Victorian Government to describe, map and monitor marine habitats and ecosystem types (DEECA 2026).

For the purposes of the OSM, the monitoring units extend beyond the offshore boundary of the MPAs, which is three nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline, and continue to the outer boundary of the EMBA to ensure monitoring coverage aligns with the full extent of the predicted environmental exposure area.

Table 8-1 presents these monitoring units, which include KEFs, BIAs and transient species. As the monitoring units extend to the outer boundary of the EMBA, they also include receptors within the EMBA that fall below the screening criteria used in Section 2.2 (contact probability greater than 10% within 14 days), such as the Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF. Additional information on the seasonality of the receptors can be found in Section 4 of the EP.

Where monitoring programs share compatible objectives, spatial footprints, sampling methods or logistical dependencies, co-mobilisation of OMP and/or SMP teams may be undertaken to maximise efficiency and minimise vessel movements, provided that safety, data integrity and analytical objectives are not compromised. Table 8-3 and Table 8-4 outline when co-mobilisation of OMP and/or SMP teams may be undertaken. Co-mobilisation is particularly applicable where monitoring programs:

- target the same or adjacent environmental compartments (e.g. water column and sediment);
- use comparable sampling and analytical techniques (e.g. grab or water sampling, fluorometry, or visual transects);
- operate within the same geographic area or under the same environmental conditions (e.g. similar tidal or meteorological windows); and
- are required within a comparable timeframe following the spill (e.g. within 0–14 days post-activation).

Compatibility of OMPs and SMPs arises because many operational and scientific monitoring elements are designed to be complementary rather than sequential. For example, data collected under OMP: Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea, OMP: Water Quality Assessment and OMP: Sediment Quality Assessment provide the initial exposure information required to inform SMP: Water Quality Impact Assessment and SMP: Sediment Quality Impact Assessment. These programs use consistent sample media, laboratory

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

protocols and QA/QC chains, enabling co-deployment without compromising scientific rigour. Similarly, concurrent aerial or vessel-based surveys for OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment can support the early stages of SMP: Seabirds and Shorebirds and SMP: Marine Mega-fauna Assessment through shared platforms and observation windows.

This approach reduces duplication of mobilisation logistics, minimises transit times between sites and sample transport while maintaining representative spatial and temporal coverage. It also supports ALARP principles by limiting the number of concurrent field assets, thereby reducing SIMOPs, vessel congestion, and overall operational risk. Where subsequent SMP phases require extended sampling or increased replication, these will be implemented independently once initial monitoring is underway.

Co-mobilisation decisions will be confirmed post-spill through the Incident Action Planning process, in consultation with the OSM Services Provider, monitoring specialists and relevant stakeholders, taking into account safety, receptor access, timing and data-quality considerations

Table 8-1: Monitoring units (MU) relevant to Minerva Decommissioning OSM capability

Monitoring Unit (MU)	Receptors within Monitoring Unit
MU 1: MPA 1, including Biounit 3 (Cape Nelson)	Bonney Coast Upwelling KEF
	Vic KEFs
	Offshore Renewable Energy Infrastructure Region
	Seabird BIAs
	Pygmy blue whale BIA
	Southern right whale BIA
	White Shark BIA
MU 2: MPA 2, including Biounit 4 (Shipwreck Coast)	Vic KEFs
	Merri Marine Sanctuary
	The Arches Marine Sanctuary
	Twelve Apostles Marine National Park
	Bay of Islands Coastal Park
	Great Otway National Park
	Port Campbell National Park
	Western District Lakes Ramsar Site
	Offshore Renewable Energy Infrastructure Region
	Seabird BIAs
	Pygmy blue whale BIA
	Southern right whale BIA
MU 3: MPA 3, including Biounit 5 (Cape Otway) and Biounit 7 (Surf Coast)	Vic KEFs
	Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary
	Apollo Marine Park
	Great Otway National Park
	Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary
	Point Addis Marine National Park
	Point Danger Marine Sanctuary
	Seabird BIAs
	Pygmy blue whale BIA
	Southern right whale BIA

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Monitoring Unit (MU)	Receptors within Monitoring Unit
Control	Control sites

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 8-2: Resources required for key OSM coordination roles

Role	Resources required	Arrangement
OSM Implementation Lead (OSM Services Provider)	1 x OSM Implementation Lead	Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) OSM Supplementary Service Agreement
Operational Monitoring Coordinator and Scientific Monitoring Coordinator (OSM Services Provider)	1 x Operational Monitoring Coordinator 1 x Scientific Monitoring Coordinator	
OSM Field Operations Manager (OSM Services Provider)	1 x OSM Field Operations Manager	

Table 8-3: Resources required for initially implementing operational monitoring plans for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activity spills[#]

OMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea*	1 team MU 1[#] 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 **Total 3 teams**	1 team MU 1[#] 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 **Total 3 teams** *Note: these resources may not be required if relevant scientific monitoring components initiation criteria have been triggered.*	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangements
Shoreline clean-up assessment	Detail on resources required for shoreline clean-up assessment is presented in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA		Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) Master Services Agreement (MSA) and/or OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers State/Territory Response Teams and AMSA National Response Team
Water quality assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea resourcing* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
Sediment quality assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea resourcing* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
Marine fauna assessment	1 team to conduct aerial surveys for MU 1 and MU 2 (2 observers per aircraft) 1 team to conduct aerial surveys MU 3 (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
Air quality modelling (responder health and safety)	1 model	1 model	3rd party modelling provider / OSRO

[#] Specific MUs 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.

** Initial co-mobilisation between OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea, OMP: Water quality assessment and OMP: Sediment quality assessment*

Table 8-4: Resources required for initially implementing scientific monitoring plans for Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management activity spills[#]

SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
Water quality impact assessment*	1 team MU 1[#] 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams** *Note: can initially be performed by the same team as OMP: Water quality assessment. This SMP may replace OMP: Water quality assessment if the OMPs termination criteria are triggered*	1 team MU 1[#] 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams** *Note: can initially be performed by the same team as OMP: Water quality assessment. This SMP may replace OMP: Water quality assessment if the OMPs termination criteria are triggered*	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Sediment quality impact assessment*	Refer to SMP: Water quality impact assessment* (all sites)		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	1 team MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3	1 team MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

SMP	Week 1 (total)	Week 2 (total)	Arrangement
	1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	
Seabirds and shorebirds	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for MU 1 and MU 2 1 team for MU 3 **Total 2 aerial teams** 1 team to conduct vessel-based surveys MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans and pinnipeds]) **Total 4 vessel-based teams** Note: can initially be performed by the same team as OMP: Marine fauna assessment. This SMP may replace OMP: Marine fauna assessment if the OMPs termination criteria are triggered	1 team to conduct initial aerial surveys for MU 1 and MU 2 1 team for MU 3 **Total 2 aerial teams** 1 team to conduct vessel-based surveys MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans and pinnipeds]) **Total 4 vessel-based teams** 1 team to conduct ground-based surveys for MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) (1 experienced ornithologist per team) **Total 4 ground-based teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Marine mega-fauna assessment (cetaceans and pinnipeds)	Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds This SMP may replace the relevant OMP: Marine fauna assessment if the OMPs termination criteria are triggered	Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabird and shorebirds	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Marine mega-fauna assessment (reptiles)	Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds	Aerial surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds Vessel surveys refer to SMP: Seabirds and shorebirds	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers
Benthic habitat assessment	1 team MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	1 team MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	1 team MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	1 team MU 1 1 team MU 2 1 team MU 3 1 team control site(s) **Total 4 teams**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Fisheries impact assessment	**Total 2 teams** to cover all relevant Commonwealth and State fisheries		OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Heritage features assessment	**1 team**	**1 team**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement Woodside Contracted Vessel Providers Laboratory arrangement
Social impact assessment	**1 team**	**1 team**	OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement

 # Specific MUs 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 SIMOPs) would be assessed. This would be identified and managed as part of implementation as per the guidance in Section 13.

** Initial co-mobilisation between SMP: Water quality impact assessment and SMP: Sediment quality impact assessment.*

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9 Capability Arrangements

Woodside is a Member of the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement, which provides OSM Annual Services and Response Services to members who have subscribed to this supplementary service. This OSM Supplementary Service Agreement includes access to OSRL's sub-contracted Monitoring Service Providers in Australia and internationally (who will report through OSRL) to deliver monitoring capability.

Details of OSM services are provided in Table 9-1. Woodside will maintain responsibility for implementing air quality modelling (responder health and safety).

OSRL (referred to as the OSM Services Provider in this OSM-BIP), via the OSM Supplementary Service Agreement is contracted to provide Members with a monthly Capability Register, which details personnel requirements for OMPs/SMPs, numbers of available personnel and competencies for service provider and sub-contracted personnel.

Personnel listed on the monthly update are accessible following a Member's initial activation of OSM Services.

Table 9-1: OSM services provider preparedness and activation / monitoring services

Preparedness[5]
24/7 Duty Manager accessed through 24-hour hotline
Provision of suitably trained operational and scientific monitoring personnel
Monthly reports on personnel and equipment availability
Access to OSM Services Provider's sub-contracted Monitoring Service Providers
Access to OSM Services Provider's network of laboratories and equipment providers
Activation / Monitoring[6]
Provision of an OSM Implementation Lead and OM/SM Coordinators to the Woodside IMT within 12 hours of notification
Provision of an initial Monitoring team within 72 hours of notification, ready to deploy from a nominated port(s) or staging location (e.g. Forward Operating Base [FOB])
Assisting Woodside in finalisation of monitoring plans
Provision of scientific monitoring personnel within 5-7 days of notification
Access to OSM Services Provider personnel and equipment

9.1 Personnel Competencies

The training and competencies held by key OSM personnel via the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement are consistent with the specified training and competencies stated in Table 11-1 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework. The OSM Supplementary Service Agreement commits to nominated monitoring personnel providing copies of their CVs, along with certificates or evidence meeting the competency requirements. This information is stored in the OSRL Operational and Scientific Monitoring Document Management System for capability tracking and assurance purposes. The Monthly Capability Register is updated so that it reflects changes to personnel availability or gaps in competency and training. The role of the OSM Implementation Lead aligns with the responsibilities listed in the Joint Industry OSM Framework.

In addition and where practicable, Woodside will engage its most qualified local environmental advisors in the initial stages of the monitoring program to help activate and mobilise monitoring teams and support the OSM Services Provider in the finalisation of monitoring designs.

[5] Defined as Annual OSM Services in OSM Supplementary Service Agreement

[6] Defined as Response Services in OSM Supplementary Service Agreement

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

9.2 Equipment

Equipment requirements are listed in the individual OMPs and SMPs. A generalised breakdown of equipment types and the source is listed in Table 9-2.

In accordance with the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement, the OSM Services Provider will provide specialised field monitoring equipment to implement individual OMPs and SMPs. Woodside will remain responsible for support and field logistics, including monitoring platforms (e.g. vessels, vehicles and aircraft), flights and accommodation for personnel and transportation/couriers for samples to be sent to laboratories.

Availability of key equipment will be listed in the OSM Services Provider's Equipment Register.

Table 9-2: OSM equipment

Equipment type	Source
Woodside equipment	
Rapid oil sampling kits located on in-field support vessels	Woodside
Desktop equipment (e.g. Oil Spill Response Atlas, GIS)	Geospatial Support coordinated through IMT
Logistical equipment (e.g. in-field accommodation, vessels, aircraft)	Marine contracts, aviation contracts coordinated through IMT
OSM Service Provider equipment	
In-field specialised monitoring equipment (e.g. fluorometers, sample bottles, ROVs)	Coordinated through the OSM Services Provider's OSM response and implementation services

9.3 Exercises

The OSM Services Provider, via the OSM Supplementary Service Agreement, is contracted to maintain an OSM Services Annual Assurance Program. As part of this program, the OSM Services Provider will conduct at least one of a number of different exercise types, which are outlined in Table 9-3. The purpose of this testing is to confirm that the response arrangements and capability in place are available when needed and function as intended. Following the Notification and Tabletop exercises listed in Table 9-3, the OSM Services Provider will prepare exercise reports and track any action items to completion.

In addition, Woodside will conduct an annual notification test of the OSM Services Provider, as outlined in the Woodside Testing of Arrangements Register.

Table 9-3: Exercise types

Exercise Type	Responsibility	Description	Frequency
Assurance Program Workshop	OSRL, Industry Member Technical Advisory Group (IMTAG) and Monitoring Service Providers	The outputs from the annual OSM Services and Assurance Program Workshop will form the basis of the OSM Annual Services and Assurance Program for the coming Contract Year.	Annually
Notification exercise	Woodside with OSRL	Test procedures to notify and activate the OSM Services, including subcontracted Monitoring Service Providers.	Annually
Tabletop exercise	IMTAG and OSRL to agree a lead Titleholder for each Calendar Year	A discussion-based exercise that involves no physical deployment of personnel or equipment. The exercise will simulate all actions to validate the enactment of plans, procedures, protocols, roles and tasks during a simulated incident.	Annually
Desktop review	Monitoring Service Providers & OSRL	A desktop review of capability for any OMP and/or SMP not tested during the annual table-top exercise. The review can also be based on the outcomes/findings of the OMPs and/or SMPs that were tested.	Annually

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

10 Capability Assessment

Table 10-1 provides a comparison of Woodside's worst-case capability requirements (as outlined in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4) with the OSRL OSM Supplementary Service Agreement capability to implement each OMP and SMP. Where there are synergies between OMPs and SMPs, the same personnel may implement multiple OMPs/ SMPs simultaneously, as identified in Table 10-1. For example, personnel assigned to the OMP for Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea can also carry out the OMPs for Water Quality Assessment and Sediment Quality Assessment concurrently.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 10-1: OSM capability

Component	Total Personnel Required (Weeks 1–2) [7]	Personnel available via OSM Services Provider	Personnel available via OSROs	Woodside	Total Personnel Available#
OSM Personnel embedded in IMT	1 OSM Implementation Lead 1 OM Coordinator 1 SM Coordinator 1 Field Operations Manager	1 OSM Implementation Lead 1 OM Coordinator 1 SM Coordinator 1 Field Operations Manager	-	-	1 OSM Implementation Lead 1 OM Coordinator 1 SM Coordinator 1 Field Operations Manager
OMPs					
Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea*	3 teams	6 teams	-	-	6 teams
Shoreline clean-up assessment	Detail on resources required for shoreline clean-up assessment are presented in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA	18 OSRL	60 + AMOSC Core Group 12 AMOSC staff trained in SCAT	10 staff trained in SCAT	60 + AMOSC Core Group 12 AMOSC staff 18 OSRL 10 Woodside
Water quality assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea				
Sediment quality assessment*	Refer to OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea				
Marine fauna assessment	2 aerial teams	2 teams	-	-	2 teams
Air quality modelling (responder health and safety)	1 model	-	3rd party modelling provider / OSRO	-	3rd party modelling provider / OSRO
SMPs					
Water quality impact assessment	4 teams Note: can initially be performed by the same team as OMP: Water quality assessment. This SMP may replace OMP: Water quality assessment if the OMPs termination criteria are triggered	6 teams	-	-	6 teams
Sediment quality impact assessment	Refer to SMP: Water quality impact assessment*				
Intertidal and coastal habitat assessment	4 teams	6 teams	-	-	6 teams
Seabirds and shorebirds	2 aerial teams (Can initially be performed by the same aerial team as OMP: Marine fauna assessment) 4 vessel teams (surveys would include all fauna [birds, reptiles, cetaceans, and pinniped]) 4 ground teams (including 1 experienced ornithologist per team)	2 aerial teams 5 vessel teams 5 ground based teams	-	-	2 aerial teams 5 vessel teams 5 ground based teams
Marine mega-fauna assessment – cetaceans and pinnipeds	Refer to SMP: seabirds and shorebirds				
Marine mega-fauna assessment – reptiles	Aerial and vessel - Refer to SMP: seabirds and shorebirds		-		
Benthic habitat assessment	4 teams	6 teams	-	-	6 teams
Marine fish and elasmobranch assemblages assessment	4 teams	6 teams	-	-	6 teams
Fisheries impact assessment	2 teams	2 teams	-	-	2 teams
Heritage features assessment	1 team	1 team	-	-	1 team
Social impact assessment	1 team	1 team	-	-	1 team

** Initial co-mobilisation between OMP: Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea, OMP: Water quality assessment and OMP: Sediment quality assessment*

 # During capability assessment, available personnel were allocated to one monitoring team only

[7] If additional resources are required for week 3 onwards then this will be identified early in the monitoring process and Woodside will activate additional contracted resources through its OSM Services Provider to increase capacity

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

11 Document Review

As part of the Environment Plan review cycle, this document will be reviewed annually and revised, if required, in accordance with the Woodside EP Management of Change Manual. This could include changes required in response to one or more of the following:

- When major changes have occurred which affect Operational and/or Scientific Monitoring coordination or capabilities (e.g. change of services provider);
- Changes to the activity that affect Operational and/or Scientific Monitoring coordination or capabilities (e.g. a significant increase in spill risk);
- Changes to legislative context related to Operational and/or Scientific Monitoring (e.g. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protected matters requirements);
- Following routine testing of the OSM if improvements or corrections are identified; or
- After a Level 2/3 spill incident.

The extent of changes made to this OSM Bridging Implementation Plan and resultant requirements for regulatory resubmission will be informed by the relevant Commonwealth regulations, i.e. the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023* (OPGGS (E) Regulations).

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Part B – Implementation

Control Agencies and Jurisdictional Authorities

The Oil Pollution First Strike Plan of each Woodside EP provides detailed information on Control Agency responsibilities and should be referred to when planning operational and scientific monitoring activities, particularly in Vic State Waters and along Vic shorelines. Where the Vic DTP is the Control Agency, OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment will be implemented under their direction, with resources provided by Woodside.

In addition, Section 1 of all Woodside Oil Pollution First Strike Plans provides regulatory and stakeholder notification and reporting requirements. Whilst all notification and reporting will be performed by Woodside CIMT/ IMT personnel, monitoring personnel should be aware of these requirements, and confirm all relevant notifications and reporting have been completed prior to undertaking monitoring activities.

The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) is the designated Jurisdictional Authority for all spills within Commonwealth waters.

12 Mobilisation and Activation Process

Woodside's IMT Environment Unit Leader is responsible for activating OSM components, subject to approval from the Incident Commander. Table 12-1 outlines the Woodside OSM activation process.

Table 12-1: OSM Mobilisation and Activation Process

Responsibility	Task	Timeframe	Complete
Woodside Environment Unit Leader	Review initiation criteria of OMPs and SMPs (provided in Table 9-1 (OMPs) and Table 9-2 (SMPs) of the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Framework) during the preparation of the initial IAPs and subsequent IAPs; and if any criteria are met, activate relevant OMPs and SMPs	Within 4 hours of spill notification	☐
	Obtain approval from Incident Commander or Deputy Incident Commander to activate OSM Services Provider	Within 4 hours of spill notification	☐
	Contact OSM Services Provider and verbally notify their Duty Manager of the incident, requesting provision of OSM Implementation Lead to the IMT. Complete Call Off Order Form (APPENDIX B) and submit to OSM Services Provider[8] to confirm activation of OSM Services	Within 4 hours of spill notification	☐
	Provide monitor and evaluate data (e.g. aerial surveillance, fate and weathering modelling, tracking buoy data, current IAPs) to OSM Services Provider	Within 1 hour of data being received by IMT	☐
	Liaise with Woodside Logistics Section Chief to identify potential staging and departure location/s for monitoring activities. Provide this information to OSM Services Provider	Within 4-6 hours of spill notification	☐
	Record tasks in Individual Log	At time of completion of task	☐
Safety Officer (Woodside)	Develop a Site Safety and Control Plan	Prior to mobilisation of personnel to the field	☐
Logistics Section Chief (Woodside)	Commence arrangements for vessels, accommodation and transport to mobilise monitoring teams	Within 24 hours of spill notification	☐

[8] A copy of the Call Off Order Form is provided in APPENDIX B, however a copy of the Call-off Order Form will also be available via OSRL Duty Manager upon request.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Responsibility	Task	Timeframe	Complete
OSM Services Provider	Duty Manager to activate relevant Sub-Contracted Monitoring Service Providers	Within 30 minutes of Call Off Order Form being received by OSM Services Provider	☐
	OSM personnel (OSM Implementation Lead and OM/SM Coordinators) requested by Woodside (via Call Off Order Form) to be sent to Woodside's IMT	Within 12 hours of notification being made to OSM Services Provider	☐
	Liaise directly with Environment Unit Leader to confirm which OMPs and SMPs are to be fully activated	Within 4 hours of monitor and evaluate data being received from IMT	☐
	Confirm availability of initial personnel and equipment resources	Within 5 hours of monitor and evaluate data being received from IMT	☐

13 Monitoring Priorities

As outlined in Sections 2 and 4, the sensitive receptors identified in the EP, along with available stochastic spill trajectory modelling and a desktop review of current baseline data, have been analysed to determine likely monitoring priorities. Table 4-3 presents a review and categorisation of baseline data to help identify where post-spill, pre-impact monitoring should be focused.

The information provided in Table 4-3 is to be used as guidance when confirming monitoring priorities in consultation with key stakeholders and sub-contracted Monitoring Service Providers (including subject matter experts, where available) at the time of the spill. Monitoring priorities will be confirmed and refined by the Woodside Environment Unit Leader (or delegate) against the actual spill conditions and current monitor and evaluate data, and may be raised or lowered through continual re-evaluation as the spill evolves and actual exposure data becomes available. Receptors observed or predicted to be contacted after the initial 14-day window used in Section 2.2 are addressed through the same re-evaluation process (Section 18.1). Table 13-1 provides a checklist to assist in the confirmation of monitoring priorities for individual spills.

Table 13-1: Checklist for determining monitoring priorities

Responsibility	Task	Timeframe	Complete
Woodside Environment Unit Leader (or delegate)	Evaluate monitoring priorities in consultation with key stakeholders, including the appointed State/Territory Environmental Scientific Coordinator	Within 12 hours of monitor and evaluate spill data being received from IMT	☐
Woodside Environment Unit Leader (or delegate) with input from OSM Services Provider	Confirm monitoring priorities for activated OMPs and SMPs based on: • Current monitor and evaluate data (i.e. situational awareness data, including predicted time to receptor impact, aerial/vessel surveillance observations, tracking buoy data, satellite data); • Monitoring priorities identified in Section 2.2; • Availability of baseline data identified in Table 4-3; • Nature of hydrocarbon spill (i.e. subsea blow out, surface release, hydrocarbon characteristics, volume, expected duration of release); • Seasonality and presence of receptors impacted or at risk of being impacted; • Current information on transient and broadscale receptors (surface and subsea); • Current operational considerations (e.g. weather, logistics, safety and SIMOPs); and	Within 12 hours of monitor and evaluate spill data being received from IMT	☐

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Responsibility	Task	Timeframe	Complete
	• Existing literature, baseline data, and monitoring programs. Raise or lower monitoring priorities where the actual spill diverges from the modelled worst-case scenario, and record the reasoning for the change.		
	Using the results of the baseline data analysis in Table 4-3 and the information above, determine receptors for initial post-spill, pre-impact monitoring	Within 12 hours of monitor and evaluate data being received from IMT	☐
	Confirm the need for any additional reactive baseline monitoring data for SMPs and determine suitable locations and receptors, noting that suitable control or reference sites may be outside of the OSM Area and EMBA	Within 12 hours of monitor and evaluate data being received from IMT	☐
	Re-evaluate monitoring priorities at the start of each operational period in consultation with relevant key stakeholders throughout spill response. Use updated surveillance / OM / SM data, and updated operational considerations	Ongoing	☐
	Confirm that OM activities are co-located with active spill response strategies at any receptors targeted by spill response activities, to support operational NEBA and confirm response effectiveness (e.g. OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment informing shoreline clean-up; OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment informing oiled wildlife response decisions)	Ongoing	☐

14 Protected Matters Requirements

Table 14-1 provides a checklist to ensure monitoring personnel consider protected matters requirements in the finalisation of OMPs and SMPs.

Section 4 (Description of Environment) of the EP outlines the management plans, recovery plans and conservation advice statements relevant for the EPBC Act MNES (protected matters) within the OSM Area and EMBA of this activity. This information is likely to be important for the final design of the OMPs and SMPs. Section 4 (Description of Environment) of the EP and Table 2-3 also includes relevant locations where these receptors are known to occur in order to expedite consideration of relevant information into finalised monitoring designs. Table 2-4 provides guidance on the OMPs and SMPs that are likely to be required for the protected matters identified within the OSM Area and EMBA.

Table 14-1: Checklist for inclusion of protected matters into monitoring designs

Responsibility	Task	Complete
Environment Unit Leader with input from OSM Services Provider	Review Monitoring, Evaluation and Surveillance data and available OM data to determine likely presence and encounter of protected species in predicted trajectory of the spill	☐
	Review the relevant recovery plan/conservation advice/management plan in Section 4 (Description of Environment) of the EP and online protected matters search tool and determine if there have been any updates to the relevant conservation threats/actions. Integrate relevant considerations into the final monitoring design for affected OMPs and SMPs	☐
	Review restrictions on marine fauna buffer distances in SMP: Marine mega-fauna and ensure this is included in all relevant response and monitoring IAPs (e.g. Shoreline Protection Plan, Shoreline Clean-up Plan, OSM Plan), so that response and monitoring field teams maintain required buffer distances from fauna during operations	☐

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

15 Finalising Monitoring Design

The methods presented in the Joint Industry OMPs and SMPs are designed to allow the OSM Services Provider and their sub-contracted Monitoring Service Providers with the flexibility to modify the standard operating procedures, so that the latest research, technologies, equipment, sampling methods and variables may be used. Monitoring designs may also be varied *in-situ*, according to the factors presented in Section 10.6 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework.

Woodside's checklist for finalising monitoring designs post-spill is provided in Table 15-1. The OSM Implementation Lead, in liaison with the Environment Unit Leader, will be responsible for approving the finalised monitoring design used in the OMPs and SMPs upon first deployment and ongoing monitoring.

Table 15-1: Checklist for finalising monitoring design

Responsibility	Task	Timeframe	Complete
OSM Implementation Lead in liaison with EUL and OSM Services Provider	Confirm survey objectives and sampling technique for each initiated OMP and SMP	Within 48 hours of initial monitoring priorities being confirmed by IMT	☐
	Determine suitable sampling frequency	Within 48 hours of initial monitoring priorities being confirmed by IMT	☐
	Finalise standard operating procedures	Within 48 hours of initial monitoring priorities being confirmed by IMT	☐
	Review Table 10-4 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework to ensure potential impacts from response activities are considered and incorporated into relevant OMP/SMP designs	Before finalising monitoring designs	☐
	Liaise with the Woodside Environment Unit Leader to review the Environmental Performance Standards listed in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA and integrate checks into the monitoring design that will help determine if relevant Environmental Performance Standards are being met	Before finalising monitoring designs	☐
	Scientific monitoring: • Establish the OMPs and SMPs to be used • Confirm indicator species • Confirm parameters and metrics	Within 96 hours of initial monitoring priorities being confirmed by IMT	☐

16 Mobilisation of Monitoring Teams

When the monitoring design has been finalised for each OMP and SMP, the OSM Services Provider shall work in conjunction with Woodside to develop and execute a monitoring mobilisation plan, which will be incorporated into the Incident Action Planning process.

The OSM Services Provider will be required to coordinate the availability of personnel and equipment for all monitoring programs. Woodside will be responsible for flights, accommodation and victualling for field personnel. Woodside will also be required to procure all vessels, aerial platforms and vehicles for OMP and SMP implementation.

A checklist for mobilising monitoring teams is provided in Table 16-1.

Note: OMP: Air quality modelling is a desktop assessment and should be mobilised as soon as practicable as it is not reliant on any mobilisation of field personnel.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 16-1: Checklist for mobilisation of monitoring teams

Responsibility	Task	Complete
OSM Services Provider with input from Woodside Environment Unit Leader	Confirm availability of all monitoring personnel (noting required competencies in Section 9.1 and individual OMPs/SMPs)	☐
	Allocate number of teams, personnel, equipment and supporting resource requirements	☐
	If additional resources are likely to be required to implement monitoring from week 2 onwards, this should be raised by the OSM Implementation Lead with the Environment Unit Leader and arranged via the OSM Services Provider	☐
	As part of the Incident Action Planning Process, liaise with CIMT regarding co-mobilisation of monitoring teams, giving due consideration to safety, access to sensitive receptors, timing, and data quality requirements	☐
	Undertake HAZIDs as required and consolidate/review field documentation including safety plans, emergency response plans, and daily field reports	☐
	Develop site-specific health and safety plans which are compliant with health safety and environment systems (including call in timing and procedures)	☐
	Conduct pre-mobilisation meeting with monitoring team/s on survey objectives, logistics, safety issues, reporting requirements and data management collection requirements	☐
	Determine data management delivery needs of the IMT and process requirements, including data transfer approach and frequency/timing	☐
	Confirm data formats and metadata requirements with personnel receiving data	☐
	Logistics	
	Confirm Woodside Logistics Section has arranged flights, accommodation and car hire	☐
	Develop field survey schedules, detailing staff rotation	☐
	Equipment	
	Confirm Woodside Logistics Section have arranged survey platforms (vessel, vehicle, aircraft) as required to survey or access survey sites and ensure they are equipped with appropriate fridge and freezer space for transportation of samples (and carcasses if collecting)	☐
	Confirm Woodside Logistics Section have arranged vessels with correct fit-out specifications (e.g. winches, Global Positioning System (GPS), satellite, deck crane, sufficient deck space, water supplies (fresh and/or salt), accommodation)	☐
	Confirm consumables (including personal protective equipment) have been purchased and will be delivered to required location	☐
	Liaise with NATA-accredited laboratories to confirm availability, limits of detection, sampling holding times, transportation, obtain sample analysis quotes and arrange provision of appropriate sample containers, Chain of Custody (CoC) forms and suitable storage options for all samples. Make arrangements for couriers (if necessary)	☐
	Confirm specialist equipment requirements and availability (including redundancy)	☐
	Check GPS units and digital cameras are working and that sufficient spare batteries and memory cards are available	☐
	Confirm sufficient equipment to allow integration of survey software and navigational systems (e.g. GPS, additional equipment and adaptors), and additional GPS units prepared	☐
	Confirm GPS survey positions (where available) have been Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) checked and pre-loaded into navigation software/positioning system	☐
	Check field laptops, ensuring they have batteries (including spares), power cable, and are functional	☐
	Check if a first aid kit or specialist personal protective equipment (PPE) is required	☐

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Responsibility	Task	Complete
	Confirm arrangements for freight to mobilisation port is in place	☐

17 Permits and Access Requirements

Permit and access requirements apply to Marine Parks, Marine Protected Areas, restricted heritage areas, operational areas of industrial sites, defence locations, certain fauna and managed fisheries. Table 17-1 lists relevant protected areas within the OSM Area and EMBA and the jurisdictional authority to be contacted to obtain the necessary permit or access permission.

The OSM Services Provider will work with Woodside to request access and permit applications to all relevant Jurisdictional Authorities to conduct monitoring for OMPs and SMPs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 17-1: Permits required in the OSM Area and EMBA

Receptor	Jurisdictional Authority	Relevant information on permits
Permits for monitoring fauna	DCCEEW Vic - Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action	Cth- Any interactions involving nationally listed threatened fauna may require approval from DCCEEW (https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/permits) Vic- No specific permitting requirements required for observational monitoring, however, permits may be required for some protected species. Additional information on flora and fauna permits can be found at: https://www.vic.gov.au/research-permits
State Marine Protected Area	Vic – Parks Victoria	Vic – A permit may be required to conduct research on Parks Victoria managed land, some exemptions apply for observational monitoring and research. Additional information can be found at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/science-and-research/access-agreements-for-research-activities
Ramsar wetland	DCCEEW	Additional information on Ramsar wetlands and how they are protected as a matter of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act is available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/our-role/what-is-protected
Australian (Commonwealth) Marine Parks	Director of National Parks Parks Australia	Permit and licence application information for Marine Protected Areas (including monitoring) can be found at: https://onlineservices.environment.gov.au/parks/australian-marine-parks and https://onlineservices.environment.gov.au/parks/australian-marine-parks/permits Additional information on permitting requirements in Australian Marine Parks can be obtained through Parks Australia. Information on permits to access biological resources in Commonwealth areas can be found at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/science-research/australias-biological-resources/access-biological-resources-commonwealth
State Managed Fisheries	Victorian Fisheries Authority	Information on Victorian State Managed Fisheries may be sought by contacting the Victorian Fisheries Authority - https://vfa.vic.gov.au/about/contact-us
Commonwealth Managed Fisheries	Australian Fisheries Management Authority	Commonwealth Managed Fisheries (scientific permit for research/monitoring in an Australian Fishing Zone) https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/fishing-rights-and-permits
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	Vic State Government : First Peoples - State Relations	Aboriginal heritage information for Vic - https://www.firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au/cultural-heritage-permit
Defence/restricted military area	Department of Defence	Unexploded Ordnance (mapping information): https://www.defence.gov.au/defence-activities/programs-initiatives/national-unexploded-ordnance-program Maritime military firing practice and exercise areas (refer to the current Annual Australian Notices to Mariners): https://www.hydro.gov.au/notices-to-mariners
Industry (e.g. operational zone of offshore oil or gas platform)	Operating company	Safety zones (up to 500 m from outer edge of well or equipment) – https://www.nopsema.gov.au/offshore-industry/safety/safety-zones
Shipwrecks	DCCEEW	Refer to the *Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* (Commonwealth): https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/underwater-heritage/underwater-cultural-heritage-act

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

18 Use of Data in Response Decision-making

18.1 Operational Monitoring to Inform Response Activities

The OSM Services Provider is responsible for the collection of data by field teams, which shall be QA/QC checked by the Field Team Lead in accordance with the requirements listed in the finalised OMPs and SMPs (where applicable). Table 18-1 provides a checklist to assist in utilising OM data to inform decision making.

The Field Team Lead will be responsible for communicating data back to the OSM Implementation Lead via field reporting forms, debriefs and reports. Laboratory analysis reports should also be directed to the OSM Implementation Lead.

The OSM Implementation Lead is responsible for the interpretation and analysis of data. OM data should be analysed rapidly so that it may be used to inform response planning and decisions in the current and/or next operational period. SM data is designed to be more scientifically robust and long-term in nature and is not relied upon by the CIMT/ IMT for spill response decision-making. Therefore, SM data will be analysed more thoroughly by the OSM Implementation Lead.

Once OM data has been QA/QC checked by the Field Team Lead, it will be provided to the OSM Implementation Lead in the Planning Section, who will then analyse and distribute the data from each monitoring component to the relevant IMT Unit and/or Section. Table 18-2 provides guidance on the type of data generated from each OMP, which IMT Section/Unit requires the data and how the data may be used during a response. During a response, all SM data will also be provided to the Planning Section, when available.

Analysed data will then be incorporated into the Common Operating Picture (managed by the Situation Unit Leader) and used by the Environment Unit Leader during development of the operational Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA), which would be included in the IAP for the current or next operational period.

The continual re-evaluation of monitoring priorities required by Section 13 also applies to receptors that fall outside the initial 14-day window used in Section 2.2 but are predicted to be contacted later in the response. For each operational period, the OSM Implementation Lead, in consultation with the Environment Unit Leader, will review updated monitor and evaluate strategy outputs, the response strategies in the upcoming IAP, and the receptors predicted to be contacted in the next operational period(s); confirm or update the monitoring priority of those receptors; and confirm whether OMPs and SMPs need to be activated, scaled or relocated to maintain co-location with active response strategies.

Decisions to activate additional monitoring components must be recorded in the IAP for the relevant operational period. This process ensures that all receptors targeted by response activities (whether contacted during the initial 14 days or later in the response) are captured in OM resourcing with confirmed monitoring priorities, and that operational NEBA inputs (e.g. from OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment, OMP: Water Quality Assessment and OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment) are available to the IMT to inform response decisions throughout the duration of the spill.

Where co-location of response and monitoring resources is required, the OSM Implementation Lead will liaise with the Logistics Section before each operational period to identify opportunities to share logistics resources (for example, vessels, offshore accommodation, aviation assets and shoreline access) between OM/SM teams and response personnel. Sharing logistics resources aims to provide efficiency and reduce the cumulative footprint of response and monitoring activities at sensitive locations and minimises the potential for additional impacts arising from co-located teams operating independently.

As ultimately responsible for the IAPs, the Planning Section Chief will be required to utilise the OM data to aid in decision making and determine if the response strategies can be commenced, continued, escalated, terminated, or if controls need to be put in place to manage impacts of the response activities. These decisions will be communicated to the broader IMT during regular situation debriefs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 18-1: Checklist for using OM data to inform IMT decision making

Responsibility	Task	Timeframe	Complete
OSM Services Provider - Field Team Lead	Data collected whilst implementing OMPs and SMPs is checked that it aligns with the requirements listed in the finalised OMPs and SMPs (where applicable)	Ongoing	☐
	OM data provided to the IMT Situation Unit Leader	Daily and ongoing	☐
Field Team	Reports from OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment will be provided to the IMT daily, detailing the assessed areas to maximise effective utilisation of resources	Daily reporting	☐
Woodside Situation Unit Leader	Incorporate OM data into Common Operating Picture	Daily and ongoing	☐
Woodside Environment Unit Leader	Incorporate OM data into operational NEBA and IAP for the next operational period	Each operational period	☐
OSM Implementation Lead, in consultation with Environment Unit Leader	Review updated monitor and evaluate strategy outputs; response strategies in the upcoming IAP; and the receptors that are predicted to be contacted in the next operational period(s). Confirm or update the monitoring priority of these receptors (Section 13), including receptors first predicted to be contacted after the initial 14-day window used in Section 2.2. Confirm whether OMPs and SMPs need to be activated, scaled or relocated to maintain co-location with active response strategies. Decisions to activate additional monitoring components need to be recorded in the IAP.	Each operational period	☐
OSM Implementation Lead, in consultation with Logistics Section	Identify opportunities to share logistics resources (e.g. vessels, offshore accommodation, aviation assets, vehicle and shoreline access, staging locations) between OM/SM teams and response personnel for locations where co-location of response and monitoring activities is required. Resource sharing aims to provide efficiency and reduce the cumulative footprint of response and monitoring activities at sensitive locations and minimises the potential for additional impacts (e.g. vessel disturbance to fauna, repeated shoreline access, redundant aviation movements).	Each operational period	☐

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Table 18-2: Data generated from each OMP and how this may be used by IMT in decision-making

OMP	Data generated[9]	IMT Section requiring data	How data may be used by IMT
Hydrocarbon properties and weathering behaviour at sea	Hydrocarbon physical characteristics (e.g. viscosity, asphaltene content, fingerprinting, weathering ratios of hydrocarbon chains)	Planning Section to aid in response option selection / modification	Changes to the hydrocarbon properties will affect the window of opportunity for particular responses and the associated logistical requirements of these responses, such as recovery and pumping equipment suitability, hydrocarbon storage and hydrocarbon disposal requirements
Shoreline clean-up assessment	Assessment of shoreline character; assessment of shoreline oiling; recommendations for response activities; post-treatment surveys	Planning Section to aid in IAP development and response option selection / modification	• Confirmation of shoreline character, habitats and fauna present which may influence selection of response tactics (e.g. no mechanical recovery if shorebirds are known to be nesting); • Oil deposition and/or removal rate for a shoreline sector will help determine effectiveness of relevant tactics (e.g. shoreline protection and/or clean-up operations); • Informs the IMT on the effectiveness of shoreline clean-up and identifies where method changes are required; • Assessment teams provide ground truthing of sites that are not possible via satellite imagery, therefore the IMT can rely on the recommendations of Assessment Teams (e.g. flagging access issues, suitable tactics, likely resourcing needs)
Water quality assessment	Distribution of oil in water column and change in hydrocarbon concentrations (e.g. total recoverable hydrocarbons, BTEXN, PAH), physico-chemical parameters	Situation Unit Leader to validate surveillance and modelling data; Planning Section for use in IAP	Confirm spatial extent of spill within the water column and verify spill modelling and surveillance data; extent of spill can in turn influence location of other OMP and SMP monitoring components and sites.
Sediment quality assessment	Distribution of oil in sediment and change in hydrocarbon concentrations (e.g. Total recoverable hydrocarbons, BTEXN, PAH)	Situation Unit Leader to validate surveillance and modelling data; Planning Section for use in IAP	Confirm spatial extent of spill; extent of spill can in turn influence location of other OMP and SMP monitoring components and sites
Marine fauna assessment	Rapid assessment of presence and distribution of marine fauna; evaluate impact of spill and response activities on fauna	Planning Section for use in IAP; Oiled Wildlife Unit / Division to help in developing wildlife portion of the IAP	Understanding of species, populations and geographical locations at greatest risk from spill impacts. IMT can use this information to help qualify locations with highest level of protection priority (e.g. a pinniped rookery at risk of high contact may be prioritised for protection and oiled wildlife response); understanding the impacts of spill response activities can help IMT to modify or terminate activities if they are assessed as creating more harm than the oil alone (e.g. large shoreline clean-up teams and staging areas may disturb shorebird nesting resulting in adults abandoning chicks). Information also feeds directly into IMT decision making for oiled wildlife response
Air quality modelling (responder health and safety)	Modelled outputs of VOCs	Operations Section to help determine safe zones in close vicinity of spill; Planning Section for use in IAP	Determine safe distances from spill source for response personnel; determine the presence and persistence of volatile organic compounds to know if response areas are safe for personnel

[9] Summary only. For additional detail, please refer to individual OMPs. Also note data outputs will be reliant on finalised monitoring design.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

18.2 Impacts from Response Activities

Table 10-4 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework outlines the potential impacts from response activities and the relevant OMP/SMP for monitoring impacts. For example, if shoreline clean-up was being considered as a response option, then possible impacts resulting from that activity could include physical presence, ground disturbance, water/sediment quality decline and lighting/noise impacts to fauna.

When finalising monitoring designs, the OSM Implementation Lead shall review Table 10-4 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework and the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management EP to ensure potential impacts from response activities are considered and incorporated into relevant OMP/SMP designs.

18.3 Operational Monitoring of Effectiveness of Control Measures and to Ensure Environmental Performance Standards are Met

As stated in Table 15-1, when finalising monitoring designs, the OSM Implementation Lead and Woodside Environment Unit Leader (or delegate) shall review the Environmental Performance Standards (EPSs) listed in the Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA and integrate checks into the monitoring design that will help determine if relevant EPSs are being met.

Table 18-3 provides relevant EPSs listed in Woodside's Minerva Decommissioning and Field Management OSPRMA and how operational monitoring may be able to confirm they are being met.

Table 18-3: Environmental Performance Standards

Environmental Performance Standard	Confirmation that EPS is being met
Shoreline Clean-up	
Clean-up operations for shorelines in line with results and recommendations from shoreline clean-up assessment outputs	Ongoing implementation of OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment will involve a continual assessment of the Shoreline Clean-up operations
All shoreline clean-up sites will be zoned and marked before clean-up operations commence to prevent secondary contamination and minimise the mixing of clean and oiled sediment and shoreline substrates.	Implementation of OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment will involve assessment teams mapping any demarcation zones in sensitive habitat areas
Vehicle access will be restricted on dunes, turtle nesting beaches and in mangroves.	Implementation of OMP: Shoreline Clean-up Assessment will involve assessment teams determining suitable access routes, including utilisation of existing roads and tracks
Oiled Wildlife Response	
Initiate a wildlife first strike response within a minimum of 24 hours (if required) prior to confirmed or imminent wildlife contact as directed by OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment and in liaison with DEECA	Implementation of OMP: Marine Fauna Assessment will involve a rapid assessment of fauna including species, populations, habitats and geographical locations at greatest risk from potential spill impacts

19 Data Management

Minimum standards for data management are provided in Section 10.10 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework and will be adopted by Woodside and the OSM Services Provider.

20 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Refer to Section 10.11 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework for QA/QC minimum standards, which will be adopted by Woodside and the OSM Services Provider.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Once SMP monitoring reports are drafted (post-spill) they will be peer reviewed by an expert panel (Refer to Section 10.10 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework

21 Communications Protocols

21.1 OSM Services Provider

Communication protocols between Woodside and its OSM Services Provider with respect to delivery of the OMPs and SMPs (during both preparedness and implementation) are intentionally defined to ensure clear and consistent information is provided in both directions.

The following communication protocols must be observed:

- Communication between Woodside and its OSM Services Provider during the preparedness phase (pre-spill) will be between the nominated Industry Member Technical Advisory Group representative and the OSM Services Provider.
- Communication between Woodside and its OSM Services Provider during activation (prior to deployment) will be between the Environment Unit Leader (or delegate) and the OSM Services Provider representative.
- During implementation (post deployment), primary communication occurs via two pathways:
    - Environment Unit Leader and the OSM Services Provider Duty Manager for contractual, management, scientific and general direction matters; and
    - Woodside's On-Scene Commander and the OSM Services Provider's Field Operations Manager/s / Field Team Leaders for on-site matters.
- All key OSM decisions should be logged in an ICS 214a Individual Log maintained by the OSM Implementation Lead.
- All key OSM tasks, actions and requirements should be documented in an IAP during the response phase of the spill.
- The Woodside Environment Unit Leader will keep the Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief and Planning Section Chief briefed of the OSM status as required.
- All correspondence (copies of emails and records of phone calls) between Woodside and the OSM Services Provider during a response should be recorded and kept on file.
- All communication received by OSM Services Provider not in line with these protocols should be reported to the Environment Unit Leader who will seek guidance on the accuracy of the information received.
- Unless related to safety (e.g. evacuation), any direction or instruction received by the OSM Services Provider outside of these protocols should be confirmed via the Woodside Environment Unit Leader or On-Scene Commander prior to implementation.

During the post-response phase, all communications shall be between a nominated Woodside representative and the OSM Services Provider.

21.2 External Stakeholders

Results of OMPs and SMPs will be discussed with relevant stakeholders. Information will be shared with regulatory agencies/ authorities as required and inputs received from stakeholders will be evaluated and where practicable, will be used to refine the ongoing spill response and/or ongoing operational and/or scientific monitoring.

The Woodside CIMT Public Information Officer will be the focal point for external engagement during the response operation.

Stakeholder communications post-response will be managed by Woodside Corporate Affairs.

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

22 Stand Down Process

Monitoring for each component will continue until termination criteria for individual components are reached. Typically, OMPs will terminate when agreement has been reached with the Jurisdictional Authorities relevant to the spill to terminate the response or a relevant SMP has been activated. SMPs will continue after the spill response has been terminated and until such time as their termination criteria are also reached. A list of criteria is provided in the OSM Framework.

After OMPs are terminated, the OM monitoring teams will be advised to stand down. Following this stage, Woodside is responsible for coordinating a lessons-learnt meeting between the OSM Services Provider, sub-contracted Monitoring Service Providers and other relevant stakeholders. It is the responsibility of Woodside to ensure that lessons learnt are communicated to the relevant stakeholder groups. The lessons discussed should include both positive actions to be reinforced and lessons for actions that could be improved in future standby or response campaigns.

Table 22-1 provides a checklist to assist in terminating the OMPs and SMPs and the monitoring effort.

Table 22-1: Checklist for terminating monitoring components

Responsibility	Task	Complete
Woodside's Environment Unit Leader / Environment Advisor with input from OSM Services Provider	Review termination criteria of OMPs and SMPs (provided in Table 9-1 (OMPs) and Table 9-2 (SMPs) of the Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Framework) to ensure OMPs and SMPs are terminated in accordance with these criteria	☐
	Ensure all drafted SMP monitoring reports are peer reviewed by an expert panel (Refer to Section 10.10 of the Joint Industry OSM Framework)	☐
	Conduct lessons-learnt/after action review meeting	☐

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

23 References

AEP (2021) Joint Industry Operational and Scientific Monitoring Plan Framework. Rev D. Report prepared by BlueSands Environmental for AEP Marine and Environmental Science Working Group.

Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2025) Australia's bioregions (IBRA). IBRA represents a landscape-based approach to classifying the land surface into 89 bioregions and 419 subregions based on common climate, geology, landform, vegetation and species information. Available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/nrs/science/ibra

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) (2026, January 20). Marine and Coastal Biogeographical Settings. Marine and Coasts Victoria. https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/marine-and-coastal-knowledge/marine-and-coastal-biogeographical-settings

Digital Atlas of Australia (2025) Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRA) v4.0 – Meso-scale Bioregions. Available at: https://digital.atlas.gov.au/datasets/integrated-marine-and-coastal-regionalisation-of-australia-imcra-v4-0-meso-scale-bioregions/about

GHD (2022) Minerva Decommissioning Oil Spill Modelling Report. Report 12579278-REP-A prepared for BHP Petroleum Pty Ltd by GHD Pty Ltd, Perth, 13 May 2022.

Kirby MF, Goodsir F, Robson G, Devlin MJ (eds) (2026) PREMIAM – Pollution Response in Emergencies – Marine Impact Assessment and Monitoring: Post-incident monitoring guidelines. Third Edition. Science Series Technical Report. Cefas, Lowestoft, 236 pp. . Available at: https://www.bas.ac.uk/data/our-data/publication/premiam-pollution-response-in-emergencies-marine-impact-assessment-and-monitoring-post-incident-monitoring-guidelines/

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

24 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/Acronym	Definition
AEP	Australian Energy Producers (formerly Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association [APPEA]; from 13 September 2023)
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AMOSC	Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre
AMP	Australian Marine Park
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
AODN	Australian Ocean Data Network
BACI	Before-After Control-Impact
BIA	Biologically Important Area
BIP	Bridging Implementation Plan
BRUVS	Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations
BTEXN	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene, Naphthalene
CIMT	Corporate Incident Management Team
CoC	Chain of Custody
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEECA	Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DTP	Victorian Department of Transport and Planning
EMBA	Environment that may be Affected
EP	Environment Plan
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
EPS	Environmental Performance Standard
ESC	Environmental Scientific Coordinator
EUL	Environment Unit Leader
FOB	Forward Operating Base
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAZID	Hazard Identification
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia
ICS	Incident Command System
IMCRA	Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia
IMOS	Integrated Marine Observing System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IMTAG	Industry Member Technical Advisory Group
KEF	Key Ecological Feature
MBV	Marine Biodiversity Values
MDO	Marine Diesel Oil

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Abbreviation/Acronym	Definition
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
Monitoring Service Providers	The subcontracted specialist monitoring service providers subcontracted by OSRL to perform certain operational and scientific monitoring services
MPA	Marine Planning Area, as defined under the Victorian Marine Spatial Planning Framework (distinct from a Marine Protected Area)
MU	Monitoring Unit
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
OM	Operational Monitoring
OMP	Operational Monitoring Plan
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPGGS (E)	Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023
OSM	Operational and Scientific Monitoring
OSM-BIP	Operational and Scientific Monitoring-Bridging Implementation Plan
OSM Services Provider	The operational and scientific monitoring services to be provided by OSRL via the OSM Supplementary Service Agreement
OSPRMA	Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Mitigation Assessment
OSRL	Oil Spill Response Limited
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle
SBRUVS	Stereo Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations
SCAT	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique
SIMOPs	Simultaneous Operations
SM	Scientific Monitoring
SMCE	State of the Marine and Coastal Environment
SMP	Scientific Monitoring Plan
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRH	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
UV	Ultraviolet
Vic	Victoria
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX A BASELINE DATA SOURCES

Table A-1: Baseline data sources

Receptor	Existing baseline monitoring	Source / Data Custodian	Spatial extent
Intertidal and coastal habitats	Boon PI, Allen T, Brook J, Carr G, Frood D, Hoye J, Harty C, McMahon A, Mathews S, Rosengren N, Sinclair S, White M, Yugovic J (2011) 'Mangroves and Coastal Saltmarsh of Victoria: Distribution, Condition, Threats and Management', Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), Bendigo, Victoria.	Vic Government	Victoria
	Brooks S, Hale J (2023) 'Mapping the extent of seagrass, saltmarsh and mangrove in the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar Site', A report to Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA).	Corangamite Catchment Management Authority	Port Phillip Bay Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar Site
	Ierodiaconou D, Young M, Wines S, Carnell P, Tinkler P, Allan B, Whitmarsh S, Howe S, Pocklington J 2022. An integrated monitoring program for Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park. Parks Victoria Technical Series 117. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-117-an-integrated-monitoring-program-for-port-phillip-heads-marine-national-park.pdf?rev=e0de54b1a34d40deab84c3030bd883e0	Parks Victoria	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park
	Ierodiaconou D, Wines S, Carnell P, Tinkler P, Allan B, Carey J, Young M, Howe S, Pocklington J 2020, 'An enhanced Signs of Healthy Parks monitoring program for Victoria's Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries: Point Addis Marine National Park', Parks Victoria Technical Series 114. Melbourne, Victoria. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-114-an-enhanced-signs-of-healthy-parks-monitoring-program.pdf?rev=00350563b7b34e10874c0b50a4e8f953	Parks Victoria	Point Addis Marine National Park
	Flynn A, Edmunds M, Pritchard K, Donnelly D, Davis S (2012) Intertidal Reef Monitoring Program: Central Victoria Marine Protected Areas, 2011. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 80. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-080-victorian-intertidal-reef-monitoring-program.pdf	Parks Victoria	Point Addis Marine National Park / Point Danger Marine Sanctuary
	Young M, Porskamp P, Murfitt S, Wines S, Tinkler P, Bursic J, Allan B, Howe S, Whitmarsh S, Pocklington J, Ierodiaconou D (2022) Baseline habitat mapping and enhanced monitoring trials of subtidal and intertidal reef habitats in Victoria's marine national parks and sanctuaries. Parks Victoria Technical Series 116. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-116-baseline-habitat-mapping-and-improved-monitoring-of-reef-habitats.pdf	Parks Victoria / Deakin University	Merri Marine Sanctuary
Benthic habitat, Fish and elasmobranchs	Signs of Healthy Parks program https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/science-and-research/signs-of-healthy-parks	Parks Victoria	Monitoring sites are spread across the 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victoria
	Ierodiaconou D, Young M, Wines S, Carnell P, Tinkler P, Allan B, Whitmarsh S, Howe S, Pocklington J (2022) An integrated monitoring program for Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park. Parks Victoria Technical Series 117. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-117-an-integrated-monitoring-program-for-port-phillip-heads-marine-national-park.pdf?rev=e0de54b1a34d40deab84c3030bd883e0	Parks Victoria	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park
	Ierodiaconou D, Wines S, Carnell P, Tinkler P, Allan B, Carey J, Young M, Howe S, Pocklington J 2020, 'An enhanced Signs of Healthy Parks monitoring program for Victoria's Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries: Point Addis Marine National Park', Parks Victoria Technical Series 114. Melbourne, Victoria. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-114-an-enhanced-signs-of-healthy-parks-monitoring-program.pdf?rev=00350563b7b34e10874c0b50a4e8f953	Parks Victoria	Point Addis Marine National Park
	Carnell PE, Keough MJ (2019) 'Reconstructing historical marine populations reveals major decline of a kelp forest ecosystem in Australia', Estuaries and Coasts, 42(3), pp. 765–778. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12237-019-00525-1	Deakin University	Port Phillip Bay
	Camprasse E, Ierodiaconou D, Tinkler P, Wong D, Young M, Whitmarsh S, Gray S, Cutter D, Arnould J 2023, 'Giant spider crab ecological assessment', Final report to the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), April, CC BY 4.0. Available at: https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0034/689920/Spider-crab-report-PPB-May-2023.pdf	Deakin University	Port Phillip Bay
	Reefwatch https://vnpa.org.au/programs/reefwatch/	Vic National Parks Association	Victoria
	Graf LG, Dalby O, Whitmarsh SK, Ierodiaconou D, Young MA (2025) Assessing the current and projected distributions of temperate sharks and rays in southeastern Australia. Regional Studies in Marine Science 90:104418. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2025.104418	Deakin University	Victoria
	Whitmarsh SK, Sams MA, Ierodiaconou D, Young MA (2025) Two Decades of Marine Protection: Assemblage-Wide and Species-Specific Responses of Fish in a No-Take MPA. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems 35(7): e70168. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/aqc.70168	Deakin University	Port Phillip Bay
	Mills K (2025) Great Victorian Fish Count 2024. Victorian National Parks Association, Carlton. Available at: https://vnpa.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Great-Victorian-Fish-Count-2024.pdf	Vic National Parks Association	Victoria

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Receptor	Existing baseline monitoring	Source / Data Custodian	Spatial extent
	Bell JD, Beever S, Wong D, Conron S (2024) Fisheries biology of the southern bluespotted flathead (Platycephalus speculator) in Victoria. Victorian Fisheries Authority Science Report Series No. 46. Victorian Fisheries Authority, Melbourne. Available at: https://vfa.vic.gov.au/science-in-fisheries/fisheries-research-findings/recently-completed-research/biology-of-the-southern-bluespotted-flathead-in-victoria/Bell-2024-Fisheries-biology-of-bluespotted-flathead-March-2024-Science-Report_FINAL.pdf	Vic Fisheries Authority Deakin University	Port Phillip Bay
	Connolly RM, Herrera C, Rasmussen J, Buelow CA, Sievers M, Jinks KI, Brown CJ, Lopez-Marcano S, Sherman CDH, Martínez-Baena F, Martin B, Baring R, Reeves SE (2024) Estimating enhanced fish production on restored shellfish reefs using automated data collection from underwater videos. Journal of Applied Ecology 61(4):633–646. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.14617	Griffith University	Port Phillip Bay Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia
	Dixon CD, Lowe J, Potts J (2023), 'Draft Stock Assessment for the Central Zone of the Victorian Abalone Fishery 2021/22', MRAG Asia Pacific, Brisbane, Australia.	MRAG Asia Pacific	Central Victoria
	Mazor T, Watermeyer K, Hobley T, Grinter V, Holden R, MacDonald K, Ferns L (2023) 'Statewide Marine Habitat Map. Habitat Complex Modelling Method (CBiCS Level 3)', The State of Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), Melbourne, Victoria Available at: https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/617607/Statewide-Marine-Habitat-Map-2023.pdf	DEECA	Victoria
	Hart SP, Edmunds M, Ingwersen C, Elias J (2004) Victorian Subtidal Reef Monitoring Program: The reef biota on the Western Victorian Coast. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 14. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-014-victorian-intertidal-reef-monitoring-program.pdf	Parks Victoria	Merri Marine Sanctuary / Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary / Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary / Point Addis Marine National Park
	Woods B, Edmunds M, Brown H (2014) Victorian Subtidal Reef Monitoring Program: The Reef Biota at Point Addis Marine National Park, June 2013. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 94. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-094-victorian-subtidal-reef-monitoring-program.pdf	Parks Victoria	Point Addis Marine National Park
	Edmunds M (2017) Victorian Subtidal Reef Monitoring Program: Merri Marine Sanctuary, June 2015. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 107. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-107-victorian-subtidal-reef-monitoring-program.pdf	Parks Victoria	Merri Marine Sanctuary
	Edmunds M (2017) Victorian Subtidal Reef Monitoring Program: Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary, July 2015. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 108. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-108-victorian-subtidal-reef-monitoring-program.pdf	Parks Victoria	Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary
	Edmunds M (2017) Victorian Subtidal Reef Monitoring Program: Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary, August 2015. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 109. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-109-victorian-subtidal-reef-monitoring-program.pdf	Parks Victoria	Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary
	Edmunds M, Pickett P, Judd A (2010) Reef Surveys at Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 56. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-056-reef-surveys-at-twelve-apostles-marine-national-park-and-the-arches-marine-sanctuary.pdf	Parks Victoria	Twelve Apostles Marine National Park / The Arches Marine Sanctuary
	Holmes KW, Radford B, Van Niel KP, Kendrick GA, Grove SL (2007) Mapping the Benthos in Victoria's Marine National Parks, Volume 4: Twelve Apostles Marine National Park. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 43. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-043-mapping-the-benthos-in-victorias-marine-national-parks.pdf	Parks Victoria	Twelve Apostles Marine National Park
	Heislers S, Parry GD (2007) Species diversity and composition of benthic infaunal communities found in Marine National Parks along the outer Victorian coast. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 53. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-053-species-diversity-and-composition-of-benthic-infaunal-communities.pdf	Parks Victoria	Victorian open coast marine national parks (including Twelve Apostles Marine National Park)
	Barton J, Pope A, Howe S (2012) Marine Natural Values Study Vol 2: Marine Protected Areas of the Otway Bioregion. Parks Victoria Technical Series No. 75. Parks Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/-/media/project/pv/main/parks/documents/get-into-nature/conservation-and-science/technical-series/pvts-075-marine-natural-values-study.pdf	Parks Victoria	Otway Bioregion marine protected areas
	Reef Life Survey / Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS). Reef Life Survey public survey data. Accessed via the Australian Ocean Data Network, September 2026.	Reef Life Survey / IMOS	Point Addis Marine National Park / Merri Marine Sanctuary
Reptiles	State Wide Integrated Flora and Fauna Teams (SWIFFT) (n.d.) Southern Australian Sea Turtle project. State Wide Integrated Flora and Fauna Teams. Available at: https://www.swifft.net.au/cb_pages/team_southern_australian_sea_turtles.php Accessed 21 September 2026.	State Wide Integrated Flora and Fauna Teams	South Australia / Victoria / Tasmania
	Hazel J, Hamann M, Bell I, Groom R (2024) Occurrence of leatherback turtles around Australia. Endang Species Res 54:83-91 https://doi.org/10.3354/esr01331	James Cook University	Australia wide (including Victoria)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Receptor	Existing baseline monitoring	Source / Data Custodian	Spatial extent
	Hays, G.C., Morrice, M. & Tromp, J.J. A review of the importance of south-east Australian waters as a global hotspot for leatherback turtle foraging and entanglement threat in fisheries. Mar Biol 170, 74 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-023-04222-3	Deakin University	Victoria Tasmania
Megafauna (pinnipeds and cetaceans)	McIntosh RR, Sorrell KJ, Thalmann S, Mitchell A, Gray R, Schinagl H, Arnould JPY, Dann P, Kirkwood R (2022) Sustained reduction in numbers of Australian fur seal pups: implications for future population monitoring. PLoS ONE 17:e0265610. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265610	Conservation Department, Phillip Island Nature Parks	Victoria Tasmania
	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (2018) Australian fur seal (Brown fur seal) colonies in Victorian marine waters and adjacent Tasmanian waters [dataset]. State of Victoria. Available at: https://discover.data.vic.gov.au/dataset/australian-fur-seal-brown-fur-seal-colonies-in-victorian-marine-waters-and-adjacent-tasmanian-w	DEECA	Victoria / adjacent Tasmanian waters
	McCauley RD, Gavrilov AN, Jolliffe CD, Ward R, Gill PC (2018) Pygmy blue and Antarctic blue whale presence, distribution and population parameters in southern Australia based on passive acoustics. Deep-Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography 157–158:154–168. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0967064517303958	Curtin University	Victoria
	Gill PC, Morrice MG, Page B, Pirzl R, Levings AH, Coyne M (2011) Blue whale habitat selection and within-season distribution in a regional upwelling system off southern Australia. Marine Ecology Progress Series 421:243–263. https://doi.org/10.3354/meps08914	Blue Whale Study Deakin University	Victoria South Australia
	Kirkwood R, Warneke RM, Arnould JPY (2009) Recolonization of Bass Strait, Australia, by the New Zealand fur seal, *Arctocephalus forsteri*. Marine Mammal Science 25(2):441–449. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1748-7692.2008.00250.x	Phillip Island Nature Parks	Bass Strait (Victoria / Tasmania)
	Gill PC, Pirzl R, Morrice MG, Lawton K (2015) Cetacean diversity of the continental shelf and slope off southern Australia. Journal of Wildlife Management 79(4):672–681. https://wildlife.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jwmg.867	Blue Whale Study Deakin University	Victoria South Australia
	Beddoe J, Shimeta J, Klaassen M, Robb K (2024) Population distribution and drivers of habitat use for the Burrunan dolphins, Port Phillip Bay, Australia. Ecology and Evolution 14:e11221. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.11221	RMIT University Marine Mammal Foundation	Port Phillip Bay
	Ledwidge MJ, Monk J, Mason SJ, Arnould JPY (2024) Using vessels of opportunity for determining important habitats of bottlenose dolphins in Port Phillip Bay, south-eastern Australia. PeerJ 12:e18400. Available at: https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.18400	Deakin University	Port Phillip Bay
	Foord CS, Szabo D, Robb K, Clarke BO, Nugegoda D (2024) Hepatic concentrations of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in dolphins from south-east Australia: Highest reported globally. Science of the Total Environment 908:168438. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.168438	RMIT University Marine Mammal Foundation	Victoria
	Foord CS, Robb K, Nugegoda D (2024) Trace element concentrations in dolphins of south-east Australia; mercury a cause for concern in the region. Marine Pollution Bulletin 209:117130. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2024.117130	RMIT University Marine Mammal Foundation	Victoria
	Foord CS, Robb K, Nugegoda D (2025) Legacy organic pollutants are still a threat for resident dolphins of south-east Australia. Environmental Research 270:121045. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2025.121045	RMIT University Marine Mammal Foundation	Victoria
	Watson M, Stamation K, Charlton C (2021) Calving rates, long-range movements and site fidelity of southern right whales (*Eubalaena australis*) in south-eastern Australia. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management 22(1):17–28. Available at: https://doi.org/10.47536/jcrm.v22i1.210	Vic Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (now DEECA)	Western Australia South Australia Victoria Tasmania
	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Arthur Rylah Institute. Southern Right Whale Monitoring Program. State of Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.ari.vic.gov.au/research/threatened-plants-and-animals/animals/southern-right-whales-in-victoria	DEECA	Victoria
	Donnelly DM, Dickie J, Weir J (2021) Two Bays Whale Project Summary 2021. Dolphin Research Institute, Hastings. Available at: https://www.dolphinresearch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/2021_TBWP_AnnualSummary.pdf	Dolphin Research Institute	Port Phillip Western Port
	Donnelly DM, Dickie J, Weir J (2022) Two Bays Whale Project Summary 2022. Dolphin Research Institute, Hastings. Available at: https://www.dolphinresearch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/2022_TwoBaysWhaleProject_Report.pdf	Dolphin Research Institute	Port Phillip Western Port
	Dolphin Research Institute (n.d.) Two Bays Whale Project. Dolphin Research Institute, Hastings. Available at: https://www.dolphinresearch.org.au/twobays/ Accessed 21 September 2026.	Dolphin Research Institute	Port Phillip Western Port
	Dolphin Research Institute (n.d.) Port Phillip Common Dolphin Project. Dolphin Research Institute, Hastings. Available at: https://www.dolphinresearch.org.au/port-phillip-common-dolphin-project/ Accessed 21 September 2026.	Dolphin Research Institute	Port Phillip
	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (n.d.) Cetacean emergencies. Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan, State of Victoria, Melbourne. Available at: https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/port-phillip-bay-emp/habitats-and-marine-life/marine-mammals/emergency-records	DEECA	Port Phillip Bay
	Lacetera P, Mason SJ, Tixier P, Arnould JPY (2023) Using ecotourism boats for estimating the abundance of a bottlenose dolphin population in south-eastern Australia. PLOS ONE, 18(8), e0289592 https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0289592	Deakin University	Port Phillip

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Receptor	Existing baseline monitoring	Source / Data Custodian	Spatial extent
	Stamation K, Watson M, Moloney P, Charlton C, Bannister J (2020), 'Population estimate and rate of increase of southern right whales Eubalaena australis in southeastern Australia', Endangered Species Research, 41, pp. 373–383. https://www.int-res.com/articles/esr2020/41/n041p373.pdf	Vic Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (now DEECA)	Victoria Tasmania New South Wales
	State Wide Integrated Flora and Fauna Teams (SWIFFT), 'Whale Face Southern Right Whale photo identification project', https://whaleface.swifft.net.au Accessed 6 March 2026	State Wide Integrated Flora and Fauna Teams	Victoria
	Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability (2024) Victorian State of the Marine and Coastal Environment 2024 Report - Scientific Assessments. Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, Melbourne (Indicator 31: Marine mammals, including Australian fur seal pup counts at Marengo Reef).	Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability	Victoria
Seabirds and shorebirds	Driessen J, Kidd L, Weller D, Purnell C, Maguire G, Jaensch R, LeClair S (2025) Australian National Directory of Important Migratory Shorebird Habitat. Report for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. BirdLife Australia, Melbourne https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/directory-important-migratory-shorebird-habitat.pdf	BirdLife Australia	Australia wide
	Fromant A, Schumann N, Dann P, Cherel Y, Arnould JPY (2020) Trophic niches of a seabird assemblage in Bass Strait, south-eastern Australia. PeerJ 8:e8700. https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.8700	Deakin University	Bass Strait
	Counilh A, Arnould JPY (2023) Environmental effects on movement and breeding of Australasian Gannets: insights from banding records. Emu – Austral Ornithology 123(3):206–216. https://doi.org/10.1080/01584197.2023.2214581	Deakin University	Black Pyramid, Tasmania Cat Island, Tasmania Lawrence Rocks, Portland Point Danger, Portland Pope's Eye, Port Phillip Bay Wedge Light, Port Phillip Bay New Zealand
	BirdLife Australia (2025) Report on the 2024 biennial Hooded Plover population count. BirdLife Australia, Melbourne. Available at: https://beachvol.birdlife.org.au/public_files/93/Report%20on%20the%202024%20Biennial%20Hooded%20Plover%20Population%20Count.pdf	BirdLife Australia	Victoria South Australia New South Wales
	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (2021) Coastal bird habitats on the Victorian coast [dataset]. Victorian Government, Melbourne. Available at: https://discover.data.vic.gov.au/dataset/coastal-bird-habitats-on-the-victorian-coast	DEECA	Victorian coast
	Sanchez S, Cullen M, Maguire GS (2024) Fairy Tern census in south-eastern Australia in 2023/2024. Unpublished report for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water by BirdLife Australia, Carlton. Available at: https://beachvol.birdlife.org.au/public_files/78/Final%20Report_Fairy%20Tern%20census%20in%20south-eastern%20Australia_v1.0.pdf	BirdLife Australia	South Australia Victoria Southern New South Wales / Tasmania
	Maguire G, Ekanayake K, Cullen M, Mead R, Rhodes L (2018) Ten years of Hooded Plover recovery on the Bellarine Peninsula and Surf Coast – an overview and future recommendations. BirdLife Australia report, Carlton, Victoria. Available at: https://beachvol.birdlife.org.au/public_files/27/bnb_Bellarine%20Surf%20Coast%20final%20MS%20PDF_opt.pdf	BirdLife Australia	Bellarine Peninsula Surf Coast
	Sánchez S, Reina RD, Kato A, Ropert-Coudert Y, Cavallo C, Hays GC, Chiaradia A (2018) Within-colony spatial segregation leads to foraging behaviour variation in a seabird. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 606:215-230 https://doi.org/10.3354/meps12764	Monash University	Phillip Island Bass Strait
	Venegas-Li R, Chiaradia A, Schinagl H, Kato A, Ropert-Coudert Y, Possingham H, Reina RD (2023) 'Integrating animal tracking data into spatial conservation prioritisation for seabirds during their breeding season', bioRxiv preprint (not peer reviewed). https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.12.14.571606	Monash University	Phillip Island Bass Strait
	Warrnambool City Council (2024) The Middle Island Project Season Report 2023-24. Warrnambool City Council, Warrnambool. Available at: https://www.warrnamboolpenguins.com.au/sites/warrnamboolpenguins.com.au/files/documents/Middle%20Island%20Project%20Season%20Report%202023%2024.pdf	Warrnambool City Council	Middle Island, Merri Marine Sanctuary (Warrnambool)

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX B OSM SERVICES PROVIDER CALL OFF ORDER FORM

OSRL

Operational and Scientific Monitoring (OSM) Services Call-Off Order Form

Please do not hesitate in contacting the Duty Manager at the earliest opportunity in the event of an incident or potential incident. Please ensure you telephone the Duty Manager before e-mailing or faxing this completed form

Oil Spill Response Limited's safety policy requires us to work closely with the mobilising party to ensure all aspects of safety and security are addressed for our personnel.

To	Duty Manager
OSRL Base	Southampton, UK Loyang, Singapore Fort Lauderdale, USA
Telephone	+65 6266 1566
Emergency Fax	+65 6266 2312
Email	dutymanagers@oilspillresponse.com, osm@oilspillresponse.com

Details of Authorised Contact				
Mobilising Company				
Name of Person Authorising OSRL				
Position of Authorising Representative				
Direct Phone Number	Country Code	+	Number	
Email Address				

Operational Monitoring service to be activated (X)		**Scientific Monitoring service to be activated (X)**	
OM1 Hydrocarbon Properties and Weathering Behaviour at Sea		**SM1** Water Quality Impact Assessment	
OM2 Water Quality Assessment		**SM2** Sediment Quality Impact Assessment	
OM3 Sediment Quality Assessment		**SM3** Intertidal and Coastal Habitat Assessment	
OM4a Surface Chemical Dispersant Effectiveness and Fate Assessment		**SM4** Seabirds and Shorebirds	
OM4b Subsea Dispersant Injection Monitoring		**SM5** Marine Mega-fauna Assessment	
OM5 Marine Fauna Surveillance		**SM6** Benthic Habitat Assessment	
OM6 Shoreline Clean-up Assessment		**SM7** Marine Fish and Elasmobranch Assemblages Assessment	
		SM8 Fisheries Impact Assessment	
		SM9 Heritage Features Assessment	
		SM10 Social Impact Assessment	

Confidential. Not to be reproduced in any form or media without written consent from the management of Oil Spill Response Limited.
Printed versions are uncontrolled and will not be updated.
Document Number: OSRL-OPER-FOR-01122 Revision: 1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

OSRL

Location of Port of Staging/ Departure – Port (X)		Additional Information
Ashburton		
Barrow Island		
Broome		
Cape Preston		
Dampier		
Darwin		
Derby		
Exmouth		
Onslow		
Port Hedland		
Port Walcott		
Varanus Island		
Wyndham		
Yampi Sound		
Others (*To be Agreed)		

Location of Port of Staging/ Departure – Airport (X)		Additional Information
Barrow Island		
Broome		
Cape Preston		
Darwin		
Derby		
Karratha		
Learmonth		
Lombardina		
Onslow		
Pardoo		
Perth		
Port Hedland		
Roebourne		
Wallal Downs		
Others (*To be Agreed)		

Request for OSM position to IMT/EMT (X)		IMT/EMT Address
OSM Implementation Lead		
OSM Field Operations Manager		
SM Coordinator		
OM Coordinator		

Invoice Address if available	
Purchase Order Number	

I, the above-named Authorising Representative for the Mobilising Company, approve activation of Oil Spill Response Limited and its resources for OSM Services under the terms of the SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR OPERATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC MONITORING (OSM) SERVICES Agreement in place between the above stated Company and Oil Spill Response PTY Limited.

Signature:		Date / Time (UTC+8):		

Please telephone the Duty Manager to confirm receipt the completed form after sending this completed form.

Confidential. Not to be reproduced in any form or media without written consent from the management of Oil Spill Response Limited.
Printed versions are uncontrolled and will not be updated.
Document Number: OSRL-OPER-FOR-01122 Revision: 1

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

APPENDIX J CULTURAL HERITAGE SEARCH RESULTS

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Heritage Sites within EMBA (Source: Victorian Heritage Database https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/)

Site Name	UFI	Hermes Number	VHR Number	ID
ANGLESEA RECREATION AND SPORTS CLUB	1467768	209468	H2469	157678
BARRAGUNDA	1441415	201	H0615	113338
BATTERY HILL	1444601	2386	H1504	116519
CALEDONIAN INN	1448946	2607	H0247	120828
CAPE NELSON LIGHTSTATION	1441023	4950	H1773	112948
CAPE OTWAY LIGHTSTATION	1440747	1914	H1222	112674
CAPE SCHANK LIGHTSTATION	1441696	4443	H1748	113617
CHRIST CHURCH COMPLEX WARRNAMBOOL	1445827	4343	H0387	117726
COTTAGE 14 WILLIAM STREET PORT FAIRY	1452193	13531	H2078	124061
COTTAGE 73 KOROIT STREET WARRNAMBOOL	1450418	1195	H0577	122297
COTTAGE PORT FAIRY (64 CAMPBELL ST)	1454433	2609	H0249	126288
COTTAGE PORT FAIRY (66 CAMPBELL ST)	1454426	2610	H0250	126281
COTTAGE PORT FAIRY (68 CAMPBELL ST)	1454310	2836	H0251	126165
DENNINGTON RAILWAY BRIDGE	1448262	1604	H0151	120146
EMOH	1450530	1332	H0252	122408
ERSKINE HOUSE	1442084	4375	H1812	114002
FIJI SHIPWRECK LANDSCAPE	1466484	208379	H2449	157262
FLETCHER JONES FACTORY & GARDENS	1444492	2409	H2101	116410
FORMER BANK OF AUSTRALASIA PORT FAIRY	1453208	4153	H0749	125070
FORMER CUSTOMS SHED	1456296	12778	H2046	128148
FORMER ELLERSLIE COLLEGE	1451177	4341	H2076	123052
FORMER WARRNAMBOOL CUSTOMS HOUSE	1451837	4248	H0463	123708
FORMER WATTLE HILL HOTEL	1447946	648	H0609	119830
FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH	1467698	4586	H0884	119539
GLENAMPLE HOMESTEAD	1441967	962	H0392	113887
GREAT OCEAN ROAD	1440599	14228	H2261	112527
GREAT OCEAN ROAD	1440645	14228	H2261	112574
GREAT OCEAN ROAD	1440625	14228	H2261	112554
GREAT OCEAN ROAD	1440695	14228	H2261	112623
GRIFFITHS ISLAND	1440899	2711	H1659	112825
JOHN MILLS COTTAGE	1448988	2678	H0253	120870
JURA	1450707	664	H0822	122584
LADY BAY LIGHTHOUSE & STORE	1445443	1197	H1520	117347
LEIGHWOOD	1449136	663	H0604	121018

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.

Site Name	UFI	Hermes Number	VHR Number	ID
LIFEBOAT STATION PORT FAIRY	1453139	2793	H1431	125000
LOCH ARD PEACOCK	1455717	113397	H2132	127572
LORNE CINEMA	1457418	112539	H2230	125010
LOVERIDGE LOOKOUT	1466369	206243	H2403	156914
LOVERIDGE LOOKOUT AND VOLUNTEER AIR OBSERVERS CORPS (VAOC) OBJECTS	1467258	206243	H2403	158036
MERRIJIG INN	1450977	4060	H0248	122854
MOTTS COTTAGE	1453012	2837	H0254	124875
MOYNE RIVER TRAINING WALLS	1457068	23012	H2213	119795
MOYNE RIVER TRAINING WALLS	1448393	23012	H2213	120278
MURWEH	1447057	1196	H0402	118945
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE AVENUES	1441216	116511	H2239	113141
ORDERLY ROOM & RESIDENCE	1447650	1630	H0543	119538
POINT NEPEAN	1440590	3256	H2030	112518
POLICE STATION COMPLEX	1448269	1194	H1698	120153
PORT FAIRY COURT HOUSE	1453184	2387	H1480	125046
PORT FAIRY RAILWAY GOODS SHED	1450449	3905	H2072	122328
PRIMARY SCHOOL NO.2162	1445582	662	H1716	117485
PROUDFOOTS BOATHOUSE	1452576	1199	H0620	124442
SEAFIELD	1452961	12535	H2063	124824
SHOPS & RESIDENCES	1454102	1200	H0228	125959
SPLIT POINT LIGHTSTATION	1446192	4943	H2270	118090
ST. JOHNS ANGLICAN CHURCH	1446266	4154	H0524	118164
SULLIVANS LIME KILN	1455010	3680	H1930	126867
TALARA	1446294	2608	H0255	118192
THE FORMER ST. ANDREWS CHURCH & MANSE	1446264	2099	H0850	118162
WARRNAMBOOL BOTANIC GARDENS	1441610	1877	H2090	113532
WARRNAMBOOL BREAKWATER	1441744	1619	H2124	113666
WARRNAMBOOL COURT HOUSE	1451232	1193	H1674	123107
WOODBINE	1447646	927	H0271	119534

UFI – Unique Feature Identifier assigned to a spatial feature in Victorian mapping datasets
ID – Victorian Heritage Database ID
VHI – Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR – Victorian Heritage Register
HERMES – Heritage data and process management tool for Victoria

This document is protected by copyright. No part of this document may be reproduced, adapted, transmitted, or stored in any form by any process (electronic or otherwise) without the specific written consent of Woodside. All rights are reserved.