



Theo-2 & 3H Appraisal Wells Environment Plan: Public Summary March 2007

This summary of the Theo-2 & 3H EP has been submitted to comply with Regulation 11(7)(8) of the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Management of Environment) [P(SL)(MoE)] Regulations 1999.

Introduction

Apache Energy Limited (Apache) proposes to drill Theo-2 & 3H as appraisal wells in Commonwealth waters off the WA coast in Exploration Permit WA-155-P(1). Drilling is planned for mid-April, depending on weather conditions and rig availability.

Apache submitted a generic Environment Plan (EP) to the Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR) for its drilling program on the North West Shelf (NWS) in state and Commonwealth waters, which was approved in late June 2005. All environmental approvals for drilling are consequently sought by preparing a bridging document that links to the generic EP, providing specific details about the proposed well, in accordance with the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Management of Environment) (PSLMoE) Regulations 1999.

Project Description

The proposed Theo-2 & 3H drill site is located in a water depth of 367 m at 21° 23' 52.124" S and 114° 04' 05.237" E (GDA 94, Zone 50). The wells will be drilled with water-based mud (WBM) using the *Stena Clyde* semi-submersible drill rig.

Theo-2 and Theo-3H will share the same parent well bore. The drilling procedure for the wells will be to drill a 914 mm hole and run 762 mm x 508 mm conductor, which will be cemented in place. A 406 mm hole will be drilled using seawater and pre-hydrated bentonite sweeps. Then 340 mm surface casing will be run and cemented. Blow-out preventers (BOPs) will be run and tested then a 216 mm hole will be drilled to the Theo-2 target (at 1,414 m true vertical depth [TVD]) using potassium chloride/partially-hydrolysed polyacrylamide (KCL/PHPA) WBM. This well will be plugged with cement back to the 340 mm casing shoe and a 311 mm hole drilled. Next, 244 mm casing will be run and cemented in place. A 216 mm hole will be drilled to the Theo-3H TVD of 1,327 m. WBM-coated cuttings will be disposed to the seabed. The well will be completed, flow tested and suspended.

Receiving Environment

Physical Environment

The NWS lies in the arid tropics region of Australia, which experiences high summer temperatures and periodic cyclones (with associated rainfall). Rainfall is generally low, with evaporation exceeding rainfall. Mean ocean temperatures range from a minimum of 11°C in winter to a maximum of 37°C in summer. Shelf waters are usually thermally stratified at a depth of about 20 m.

Wind patterns are monsoonal with a marked seasonal pattern. From October to March, the prevailing non-storm winds are from the south-west, west and north-west at an average speed of less than 10 knots. From June to August, winds are generally lighter and more variable in direction than in spring and summer. Non-storm winds prevail from north-east through to south-east at average speeds of 5-6 knots. Transitional wind periods, during which either pattern may predominate, can be experienced in April, May and September each year.

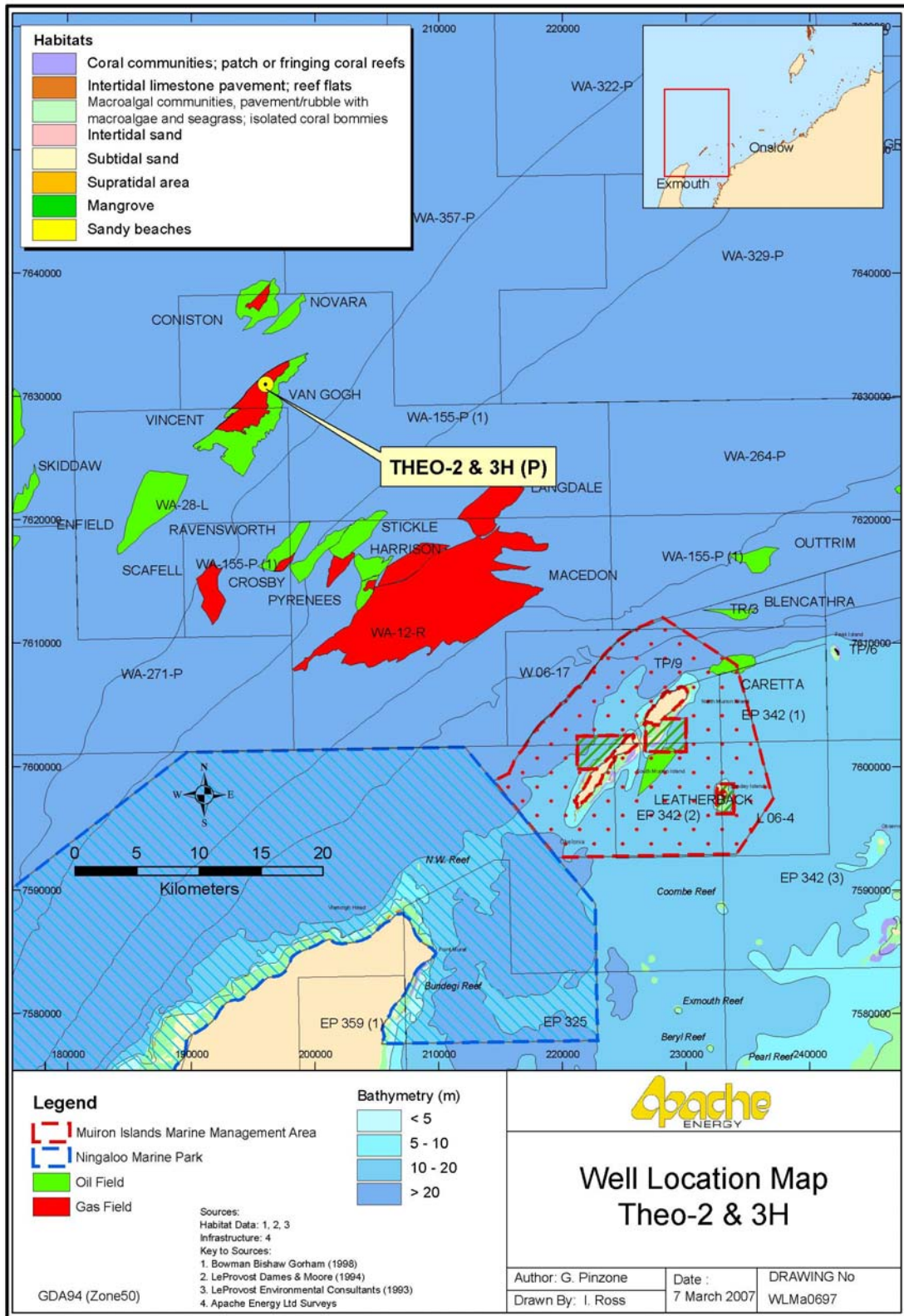


Figure 1 Location of the proposed Theo-2 and Theo-3H drill site in relation to marine habitats and nearby oil and gas reservoirs

The seabed at the drill site has been surveyed and was found to be clayey silts with some fine sand and shell fragments of less than 1 mm dimension. Remote operated video (ROV) footage indicates an abundance of benthic work burrows and sparse marine fauna. No raised seabed features were detected using side-scan sonar.

Biological Environment

Diverse assemblages of benthic fauna are likely to exist at the site, given the unconsolidated sediments present. Mobile burrowing species that may be present include crustaceans (crabs and shrimps), worms, sea stars, sea urchins and other small animals. Spatial and seasonal distribution of such species depends on factors such as substrate composition, season, water depth and temperature.

The demersal habitat of the NWS hosts a diverse assemblage of fish. Pelagic fish in this area include tuna, mackerel, herring, pilchard and sardine. Trawling is not known to occur in this locality. The inshore habitats in this region are not considered to be significant nursery grounds for commercially important deeper-water fish species.

Whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) are oceanic and cosmopolitan in their distribution; however, they aggregate in and near the waters of the Ningaloo Marine Park during autumn, around the Exmouth region. They are occasionally observed from Apache's offshore oil and gas facilities on the NWS such as the Stag platform.

Four species of marine turtle nest on sandy shore sites of the coastal islands in the Exmouth region. These are the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*), hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*). All four species are on the National List of Threatened Species. The leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) may also visit the open waters of the shelf. The loggerhead, flatback and leatherback turtles are known to feed on mid-water plankton and benthic animals, and can forage in continental shelf waters, so may occur around the Theo-2 & 3H location.

The nationally threatened dugong (*Dugong dugong*) occurs across the tropical coastal waters of Australia from Shark Bay to Queensland. They are herbivorous and are generally associated with seagrass beds, upon which they feed. Dugongs are commonly found in shallow sheltered areas (less than 5 m deep), often near islands or large bays. They are not likely to be present around the proposed drilling location.

Dolphins are relatively common in the region. Species known to occur in the region are the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), Indo-pacific humpback dolphins (*Sousa chinensis*) and the striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*). A number of whale species, including the short-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*), tropical byrdes whale (*Balaenoptera edeni*), southern minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) and humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), also occur in the region, the most commonly sighted of these being the humpback whale. This species migrates between the Antarctic waters and the Kimberly region of Western Australia. The peak of their northerly migration between the Exmouth Gulf and the Dampier Archipelago occurs around late July to early August, while the southerly return migration peaks around late August – early September. While the Theo-2 & 3H drill site is located within the migration corridor, the drilling is scheduled to occur outside of the migration period.

Eighteen species of seabird have been recorded over the NWS waters. These include petrels, shearwaters, tropicbirds, frigatebirds, boobies and terns, and silver

gulls. Of these, eight species occur year round and the remaining 10 are seasonal visitors.

Socio-Economic Environment

The population centres adjacent to the region in which the drilling program is located are the small coastal and fishing towns of Exmouth and Onslow. Dampier, Karratha and Port Hedland, further to the north, are the main service and population centres for the region. Local people seeking aquatic recreation such as boating, diving and fishing use the waters and islands of the Exmouth Gulf, and the waters of the Ningaloo Marine Park. The open waters of the Commonwealth permit areas do not support significant recreational or tourism activity.

Commercial fisheries are active in the Exmuoth Gulf (predominantly prawn fishing), however fishing effort in the open Commonwealth waters is low.

The boundary of the Ningaloo Marine Park is located 30 km south of the drill site, and the Muiron Islands Marine Management Area (MMA) is located 35 km south (see Figure 1).

Table 1 summarises the biological and socio-economic features of the NWS.

Table 1. NWS biological and human activity seasons

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dugong breeding	breeding								breeding			
Hawksbill turtle nesting												
Flatback turtle nesting												
Green turtle nesting												
Loggerhead turtle nesting												
Coral spawning												
Whale migration						north			south			
Whale sharks												
Algae	growing				Shedding fronds				growing			
Seabird nesting												
Prawn trawling												
Tourism												
Theo-2 & 3H												

Key
 Peak activity, presence reliable and predictable
 Low level of abundance/activity/presence
 Activity not occurring within the area

Major Environmental Hazards and Controls

The potential environmental impacts resulting from offshore drilling on the NWS are outlined in detail in the Generic Drilling Program EP. Table 2 summarises the potential impacts of the Theo-2 & 3H drilling program.

Table 2. Summary of potential environmental impacts from offshore drilling on the NWS

Potential hazard (risk)	Potential environmental effect (consequence)	Risk ranking
Drill rig and vessel anchoring	Localised disturbance to seabed, such as shallow furrows, dependent on seabed type. Effects are temporary.	Negligible – semi-submersible rig with anchoring to seabed.
Artificial lights from drill rig (must be kept on 24 hrs due to safety regulations)	Potential disorientation of fauna by lights at night, especially turtle hatchlings.	Negligible – wave direction and magnetic cues are primary influences on turtle hatchlings once they have left the beach. Drill site is distant from nesting beaches.
Impacts to marine species from noise generated by the drill rig and support vessels	Potential short-term physiological effects or disruption to behaviour patterns of cetaceans, birds, turtles, fish and other marine life.	Negligible – observations have shown whales resting and swimming in close proximity to operating rigs. Drilling will be undertaken outside of whale migration period.
Drill cuttings and fluid discharges	Drilling activities and disposal of drill cuttings and fluids will produce suspended sediments in the water column increasing turbidity, will bury and smother infauna and epifauna and may lead to toxicity and bioaccumulation to marine organisms.	Acceptable – WBMs used. Studies on NWS reveal few long-term impacts on benthic fauna from WBMs.
Sewage, putrescible and solid domestic wastes	Potential localised reduction in water quality - nutrient enrichment. Modification of feeding habits of local fauna.	Negligible – sewage treatment available on rig.
Waste oil, chemicals and oil-contaminated drainage water	Potential localised reduction in water quality.	Negligible – decks kept clean during operations, oily-water separator collects any spilled material.
Cooling water and atmospheric emissions	Potential localised reduction in water quality. Emissions of greenhouse gases. Potential localised reduction in air quality.	Negligible – discharged above water line to allow cooling and oxygenation.
Introduction of foreign marine organisms from drill rig and support vessels	Competition with local marine life and absence of natural predators can alter ecological balance of flora and fauna communities, favouring the introduced species and resulting in loss of flora and fauna diversity and abundance.	Negligible.
Oil or diesel spills	Severe damage of marine habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, beaches) and death or injury to marine life (e.g., birds, mammals).	Acceptable – oil spill modelling indicates spills would be unlikely to reach land.

Environmental Management

Extensive environmental management guidelines are prepared for each Apache-drilled well. Apache management documents used to guide the implementation of well-specific environmental management procedures are listed below:

- Environmental Management Policy (April 2006).
- Contaminated Waste Management Procedure (VI-SA-ON-EN-000).
- Incident Reporting Procedure (AE-91-IF-002).
- Lighting Management Plan (EA-60-RI-153).
- OSCP Volume 1 – Operations (NWS) (AE-OO-EF-008).
- OSCP Volume 2 – Resource Atlas (NWS) (AE-OO-EF-008/2).
- Quarantine Procedure (AE-91-IQ-189).
- Refuelling Management Plan (DR-91-IG-001).
- Refuelling Operational Procedure Guide.
- Vermin Management Plan (EA-60-RI-131).
- Waste Management Plan (EA-60-RI-167).

Consultation

In preparing the Generic NWS Drilling Program EP, Apache consulted with numerous stakeholder representatives, including:

- DoIR
- Department of Environment (DoE)
- CALM (Marine branch)
- Fisheries WA
- Marine and Coastal Community Network
- Environment Protection Agency (EPA)
- Marine Parks Reserve Authority (MPRA)
- CALM (Environmental protection)
- WA Fishing industry Council

Further Details

For further information about the Theo-2 & 3H drilling program, please contact:

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