



Schomberg 3D Marine Seismic Survey  
Environment Plan Summary

Woodside Energy Ltd.

January 2008

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# 1 Environmental Plan Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

The Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Management of Environment) Regulations 1999 require the submission of an Environment Plan (EP) to the relevant State/Territory Designated Authority (DA), which in this case is the Minerals & Petroleum Division of the Department of Primary Industries (DPI), for offshore oil and gas approvals.

This Environment Plan (EP) identifies and assesses all environmental risks and affects relevant to the proposed Schomberg three dimensional (3D) marine seismic survey activity within Petroleum Permit Area VIC/P43 located in Commonwealth waters off Port Campbell, Victoria. It includes an implementation strategy showing how Woodside Energy Ltd (hereafter referred to as Woodside) will reduce environmental risks and effects to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and ensure the environmental performance objectives and standards are met.

## 1.2 Woodside's Management Framework

Woodside is Australia's largest publicly traded oil and gas company, and is one of the nation's most successful oil and gas explorers, developers and producers. Woodside is dedicated to a corporate Environment Policy that provides a public statement of its commitment to minimising adverse effects on the environment and to improving environmental performance. The Woodside Management Framework (WMF) describes the way in which Woodside is organised and governed. It provides a systematic framework which connects up all the components of the business in order to provide:

- clear policy, strategy, and objectives; and
- clear responsibility, accountability and authority.

The Woodside Management System (WMS) is one element of the WMF which details how Woodside's business objectives can be practically achieved.

## 1.3 Survey Description

Woodside proposes to undertake the Schomberg 3D Marine Seismic Survey (MSS) over selected portions of the Otway Basin to map the sub-surface geology and ascertain the potential of sub-surface oil and gas deposits for further investigation. The survey will be undertaken for approximately 23 days (includes a 30% weather downtime) between late January 2008 and late February 2008. The Schomberg 3D MSS will acquire sub-surface data within the petroleum permit area VIC/P 43, within the coordinates of the survey area provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 *Marine Seismic Survey Area Coordinates (GDA94).*

Latitude	Longitude
38°55'04.51"	143°01'14.57"
38°52'00.80"	142°47'55.98"
38°44'54.68"	142°50'04.89"
38°44'54.72"	142°58'55.47"
38°46'03.78"	143°03'56.41"

The survey area is located in offshore Commonwealth marine waters approximately 20 kilometres south of Port Campbell, Victoria. Water depths in the survey area range from approximately 50 to 80 metres. The closest point of the operational area to the shoreline is in the north east corner of the operational area, where it is approximately 7.5 kilometres from the shoreline. The closest point of the survey area to the shoreline is in the north east corner of the survey area, approximately 10.5 kilometres from the shoreline.

The Schomberg 3D MSS involves a specialised survey vessel towing an acoustic source array astern, whilst moving along linear transects at a nominal speed of 4.5 to 5.0 knots (8.3 to 9.0 kilometres per hour). The acoustic pulses are reflected from the boundaries of the geological layers in the sub-surface and the reflected signals are recorded by a series of hydrophones in multiple cables

(streamers) towed behind the vessel. These signals will then be processed to provide an image of the sub-surface.

The seismic signals will be emitted from acoustic source arrays, of up to 3,090 cubic inches capacity. The acoustic source will be discharged at a shot point interval of approximately 18.75 metres. These operate by releasing compressed air that push the water away from the unit and create a pressure wave that is used as a seismic signal. The seismic signals will be within a frequency range of 5 to 90 hertz.

During the seismic survey the vessel will tow six hydrophone streamers of up to 6,000 metres in length at a depth of approximately 5.0 to 7.0 metres below the water surface. The vessel will sail along a series of pre-determined parallel transects at intervals of approximately 250 metres. There may be deviations from the planned lines in order to achieve full data coverage of the sub-surface within the survey area. Such deviations may be required as a result of ocean surface currents that may push the streamers off-line (feather angle) from the planned transects.

The survey will be conducted by the geophysical contractor Petroleum Geo-Services (PGS) using the "Pacific Explorer" (91.4 metres in length). A scout vessel (the "Pacific Crest") will provide logistical, safety, and gear management support for the duration of the survey. In addition, at least one or possibly two (depending on availability) scout vessels will be appointed from local operators already working off the Victorian coastline. These vessels will be required to operate in accordance with Woodside's health, safety and environmental policies. Once appointed, the details of these vessels will be made available to the Department of Environment and Water Resources (DEWR) and DPI. Seismic operations are proposed to operate 24 hours a day. However, there will be **no** refuelling of vessels offshore during this survey.

Survey operations will be conducted in accordance with all relevant Commonwealth Acts and regulations, with procedures in place to govern the survey activities that involve potential environmental impacts, including cetacean interaction, refuelling operations, streamer handling and maintenance, and vessel encounters.

## **1.4 Existing Environment**

### **1.4.1 South-east Marine Region**

The South-east Marine Region (SEMR) covers more than 1.6 million square kilometres of water off Victoria, Tasmania (including Macquarie Island), southern New South Wales around the town of Bermagui, and eastern South Australia from the South Australian/Victorian border to Victor Harbour. The Region is divided into 11 provincial bioregional units under the Integrated Coastal and Marine Regionalisation of Australia (IMCRAv.4).

### **1.4.2 Physical Environment**

The southern continental shelf is the southern coastal boundary of the Australian mainland and stretches approximately 2,000 kilometres, forming the northern boundary to the Southern Ocean. The Schomberg 3D MSS will be undertaken in water varying in depth from 50 to 80 metres. The seabed sediment in the survey area is likely to consist of calcarenite, limestone, sandstone, marl and granite, with areas of sand of varying grain size. Benthic substrate can be expected to consist of sand, silt, gravel, calcareous gravel and calcareous ooze (Environment Australia, 2003). Deep rocky reefs that may occur in the area (but more likely to occur in much shallower waters east of the survey area) are likely to be inhabited by invertebrates such as sponges, bryozoans, corals, sea whips and ascidians.

### **1.4.3 Oceanography**

The SEMR is dominated by two major ocean currents: the East Australian Current (EAC) coming from the northeast and the Leeuwin Current coming from the northwest. Circulation is predominantly as a result of wind forcing along the southern continental shelf. During winter currents move eastwards over the continental shelf flowing from Cape Leeuwin to the southern tip of Tasmania. The wind reverses during summer, producing an upwelling favourable system, caused by a westward current flow at the coastal boundary (Butler et al., 2002). These upwelling conditions occur off the Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, the Bonney Coast (Robe to Portland) and eastern Victoria. The Bonney Coast is the most prominent of these upwellings

#### 1.4.4 Ecological Environment

##### **Benthic Habitat**

The Bass Strait region has been described to be one of the most highly diverse areas on the temperate continental shelf (South-east Regional Marine Plan, 2001), with benthic species recorded to display a high degree of endemism. However, there is a wide distribution of species and heterogeneity of benthic habitat recorded throughout the region which may broadly indicate that isolated activities, such as drilling for oil and gas, are unlikely to significantly disturb any unique faunal elements (South-east Regional Marine Plan, 2001).

##### **Blue Whales**

Blue whales (*Balaenoptera musculus*) are widely distributed throughout the worlds' oceans. This species has been recorded off all states excluding the Northern Territory. Their migration paths are widespread and do not clearly follow coastlines or particular oceanographic features. Most of the current information on blue whale distribution in Australian waters is derived from aerial and marine visual surveys, which suggests that blue whales' migratory patterns are dynamic and shift according to prey availability.

A search of the DEWR's Protected Matters database indicates that blue whales are known to feed in the Schomberg Seismic Survey area (DEWRb, 2007). Blue whales are known to congregate and feed in Victorian coast waters from November to April, which coincides with upwelling along the Bonney Coast (Gill and Morrice, 2003). The Bonney Upwelling area has been identified as covering more than 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> of continental shelf habitat between Robe (South Australia) in the northwest and Cape Otway (Victoria) in the southeast, and out to approximately five nautical miles seaward of the shelf break. Oceanographically, the upwelling along this stretch of coastline forms two distinct halves or 'zones' – the western zone from Cape Nelson and westwards to Robe and the eastern zone from Portland and east to Cape Otway (Gill and Morrice, 2003).

Surface upwelling has been well documented in the western zone by several studies, however, although upwelling occurs simultaneously in both the western and eastern zone, it rarely reaches the surface in the eastern zone (Gill and Morrice, 2003). In the eastern zone, there are usually no predictable high productivity surface fronts and surface primary production is both less intense and more diffuse than to the west.

Since 1999/2000, the Blue Whale Study undertaken by the Whale Ecology Group-Southern Ocean, Deakin University has been increasingly involved with assessing the impacts of hydrocarbon seismic exploration on blue whales in the Otway Basin, through carrying out aerial surveys during prescribed periods when blue whales were thought to be present, and also used during periods when blue whales were not thought to be present, but seismic surveys were operating.

The primary prey of blue whales in the Bonney Upwelling has been identified as krill (*Nyctiphanes australis*) and occurs around southeast Australia and New Zealand in continental shelf waters, forming surface swarms throughout the year (Gill and Morrice, 2003). Aerial surveys carried out between mid December 1999 and April 2000 recorded a general movement of blue whales and krill swarms from east to west between January and March driven by southeasterly winds, (which drive the Bonney Upwelling), and then a reverse movement eastwards from late March driven by westerly winds (see **Error! Reference source not found.**, (Gill, 2000).

Krill swarms are significantly larger in the western zone than in the eastern zone of the upwelling area, with coverage of swarms peaking in the latter part of the season, i.e. March to April, though sometimes extending into May (Gill and Morrice, 2003). Blue whale sightings in the western zone from 1998 to 2003 have totaled 368 sightings and in the eastern zone 132 sightings (Gill and Morrice, 2003). Aerial surveys conducted by Gill and Morrice from 1998 to 2003 have concluded that it is relatively hard to predict blue whale distribution in the eastern zone due to the lack of clear surface fronts, (i.e. thermal front between cool upwelled water and warmer adjacent water), compared to the western zone. And generally, blue whale numbers tend to increase throughout the upwelling area, with greatest density of sightings in the western zone (Gill and Morrice, 2003).

### **Other Marine Mammals**

The DEWR's protected matters database indicates that southern right whales (*Eubalaena australis*) are known to occur in the survey area (DEWR, 2007). The survey area is within a southern right whale aggregation area and a significant migration path for the species along the Victorian coast (DEWR, 2007). Southern right whales gather to calve in winter and spring along the southern coast of Australia (DEWR, 2005). Calving females prefer to calve close inshore in shallow, northeast trending bays over sandy bottoms (DEWR, undated). Warrnambool and Logans Beach are the nearest known important calving or nursery areas to the survey area, located approximately 50 kilometres to the northwest of the survey area. The proposed survey duration does not coincide with the calving period of southern right whales.

Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) also have a wide distribution and have been recorded from all the coastal areas off all Australian states (Bannister *et al.*, 1996). Humpback whales migrate north and south along the eastern and western coasts of Australia from calving grounds in the tropical north to feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean. The DEWR's protected matters database indicates that humpback whales are likely to occur in the survey area, (DEWR, 2007), however, the survey is not within the species' mapped migratory pathway. The species' nearest mapped migratory pathway is located approximately 45 kilometres south of the survey area of the survey area. Humpback whales also migrate in the vicinity of Wilson's Promontory on the Victorian coast (DEWR, 2007).

Bryde's whales (*Balaenoptera brydei*) are listed by the EPBC Act as migratory. The southern Australian coast represents the approximate southern limit of the Bryde's whales' range in the Southeast Pacific region. This species is therefore only likely to occur in the survey area on a transient basis, and generally only during the warmest summer months (ACS, 1995 - 2005).

Pygmy right whales (*Caperea marginata*) occur throughout the year off Australia's coast. Strandings data suggest that key habitats may occur in close proximity to the survey area in the Bass Strait and coastal waters off southeast Tasmania. Little is known about the migration patterns or reproductive biology of this species, but strandings have historically occurred throughout the year in coastal southern Australia. These strandings suggest that although they are officially listed as migratory by the EPBC Act, pygmy right whales may be permanent residents in the vicinity of the survey area (Bannister *et al.*, 1996). Calving areas are unknown, but calving may occur year round off southern Australia.

Killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) are known to occur in the vicinity of the survey area, including coastal Victoria and southeast Tasmania. They are a wide ranging species that appear to migrate according to the distribution of particular prey species in different regions of their range. They can occur in the survey area at any time of year, though off southern Australia killer whales tend to follow the migrations of humpback whales (their primary prey) as well as other large baleen whales.

Dusky dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*) may occur in the survey area year-round, but strandings, observations, and migration data from other locations suggest that peak abundance in the survey area probably occurs during summer (ACS, 1995 – 2005). These data also suggest that the species may calve during summer; however, there are no definitive records of calving activity in the survey area.

### **Fish**

Two threatened species of fish listed by the EPBC Act could potentially be affected by the seismic survey – the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) and the Australian grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*). The great white shark is a pelagic species that moves along the Victorian coast according to local prey availability. Great white sharks often congregate near seal pupping grounds, particularly when young seals begin to swim. Great white sharks may be more abundant in the vicinity of the survey area during summer when fur seal pups are weaned than at other times of the year, however, detailed data on their seasonal abundance in the survey area is not available.

Australian grayling migrate between freshwater and the ocean. Adults live in freshwater, and spawn in autumn in the freshwater reaches of coastal rivers. After hatching larval fish descend the rivers to the ocean. Early juvenile-stage fish spend approximately six months in the ocean before ascending coastal rivers in spring. After ascending coastal rivers as juveniles Australian grayling spend the balance of their lives in freshwater (DEWR, 2007).

## **Birds**

Seventeen species of birds listed by the EPBC Act have the potential to be affected by the seismic survey. These species include 12 species of albatrosses, four species of petrels, and one species of parrot. The orange-bellied parrot does not nest or forage in the survey area, but may fly through the area on its seasonal migration between mainland Australia and Tasmania. Albatrosses and petrels breed on land and use the survey area primarily for foraging. They feed on fish and squid while at sea, and may occur in the survey area according to the distribution of prey in the area.

### **1.4.5 Socio-Economic Environment**

A key component of the South-east Marine Regional planning process has been the development of a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within the region. Two candidate MPAs - the Murray and Zeehan MPAs - were announced as part of the South-east Regional Marine Plan in May 2004, with a further 11 MPAs announced with the release of the full network of South-east Marine Protected Areas in early 2006 (DEWRA, 2007).

The Schomberg 3D MSS area is not located in or adjacent to any World Heritage Areas and do not contain any Wetlands of International Significance. Furthermore, the operational area is not located in or adjacent to any Marine Conservation Areas. The nearest Marine Reserve is the Apollo Commonwealth Marine Reserve, located approximately 40 kilometres to the east.

Commercial fisheries operating in the relevant commercial fisheries have been contacted by Woodside and informed of the location and timing of the survey. Relevant recreational fisheries stakeholders, including fishing charter companies have also been contacted by Woodside during the consultation process and issues that were raised are summarised in Section 11. Rock lobster and shark fishers were identified to have some concerns associated with the Schomberg 3D MSS.

### **1.4.6 Cultural Environment**

A search of the Australian Heritage Database did not reveal any sites listed as National Heritage Places within or adjacent to the Schomberg 3D MSS area (Australian Heritage Council, 2007). Furthermore, a search of the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register did not identify any indigenous heritage values within or adjacent to the Schomberg 3D MSS area.

## **1.5 Potential Environmental Effects**

The principal environmental risks and potential environmental effects of the proposed marine seismic survey have been determined on the basis of Woodside's previous seismic experience in the region and the generic environmental risks outlined in Swan *et al.* (1994). The principal environmental risks have been determined to be associated with noise generated by the acoustic source arrays. Other environmental aspects of the Schomberg 3D MSS include:

- operation of the vessels and towing of the acoustic source and streamer arrays through the survey area;
- routine waste discharges from the survey and support vessels;
- accidental fuel and oil spills from the survey and support vessels;
- accidental loss of streamers and associated equipment; and
- ballast water discharge and hull bio-fouling.

Potential environmental effects associated with the above environmental aspects are:

- acoustic disturbance to marine fauna;
- disturbance to marine habitats;
- marine pollution;
- introduction of non-indigenous species;
- interactions with fisheries; and
- interactions with shipping.

## 1.6 Environmental Mitigation and Management Measures

Woodside's environmental management strategies and procedures to be used for the Schomberg 3D MSS include responsibilities, training, reporting frameworks, mitigation and response activities and monitoring and auditing procedures. Commitments associated with these (listed in Table 1-2), will be used to reduce environmental risk to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

A series of environmental management controls will be implemented by Woodside and its survey contractors to ensure that no significant environmental effects are realised from the survey. Additional measures to manage the impacts to cetaceans are included in the management controls. Table 1-2 details the environmental management commitments.

Woodside's environmental performance objectives, relevant standards and criteria to measure its performance are outlined in this EP.

## 1.7 Project Implementation Strategy

In summary the Implementation Strategy (IS) for this EP (in accordance with the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Regulations 1999*, includes an outline of:

- roles and responsibilities;
- training and education;
- monitoring and auditing;
- reporting and record keeping;
- EP review; and
- emergency response and contingency planning.

Woodside is responsible for ensuring that the proposed seismic survey is managed in accordance with the Implementation Strategy and the company's HS&E Management Systems.

## 1.8 Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder consultation for the Schomberg 3D MSS has included meetings with commercial fishers, environment groups and the Victorian government as follows:

- Victorian Department of Primary Industries;
- Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment;
- Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources;
- Australian Fisheries Management Authority;
- Commonwealth Department of Industry and Tourism and Resources;
- Port Campbell Environment Group; and
- South-Western Victoria Community and Fishing Industry.

To date three consultation visits to Victoria have been undertaken. The first occurred from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2007 and was planned to give key stakeholders early notice of the proposed Schomberg 3D MSS and to alert them of the EPBC Act referral which was to be posted on the DEWR website for public comment.

The second round of stakeholder consultation took place from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2007. It had been planned that this round of consultation would result in cooperative agreements being reached with commercial fishers affected by the Schomberg 3D MSS. However, notice that the Schomberg 3D MSS had been classed as a controlled action was received on arrival in Melbourne. Given the uncertainty in the timing of the Schomberg 3D MSS that this created, this second round of stakeholder consultation was used to brief key stakeholders of the controlled action decision and its possible impact on the survey timing.

Through in-depth discussions with DEWR, Woodside recalled the original EPBC Act referral that was submitted and assessed as a controlled action. A new referral was submitted in agreement with



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DEWR due to a change in the nature of the activity, i.e. the proposed timing of the seismic survey has changed from occurring from November 2007 to May 2008 to a much reduced window of late January to late February 2008. All key stakeholders were advised of the revised referral.

A third round of consultation took place on 13 December 2007. This involved discussions with DPI in Melbourne on a draft Environmental Plan and with Seafood Industries Victoria (SIV) to discuss issues with the commercial fishing industry in the survey area.

On 24 December 2007 the revised referral was determined not to be a controlled action if undertaken in accordance with the manner described in the decision document which included additional whale mitigation measures.

A new round of consultation is planned for January 2008. This will involve discussions with fishermen to ensure that the acquisition of the Schomberg 3D MSS is achieved in a safe and timely manner.

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## 1.9 Conclusions

Whilst desktop studies from the DEWR protected matters search tool revealed 22 threatened species and 24 migratory species that have the potential to occur or travel through the study area, the impact on the majority of these species would be minor. However, the blue whale is known to feed in the vicinity of the Schomberg 3D MSS in the Bonney Upwelling area during the timing of the proposed survey and impacts to blue whales are considered to be medium. However, the Schomberg 3D MSS area is located on the shelf where no significant aggregations of blue whales have been observed from all available historical survey data; only two such sightings have been recorded specifically within the proposed Schomberg survey area.

The timing of the Schomberg 3D MSS to occur between late January to late February 2008 has been identified as when south easterly winds cause krill swarms to accumulate in the western zone of the Bonney Upwelling area, coinciding with greater sightings of blue whales pursuing their main prey source. The Schomberg 3D MSS area is in the eastern zone of the Bonney Upwelling area, i.e. in an area where there are lower concentrations of both krill and therefore blue whales during January and February. Potential impacts are expected to be localised impacts on feeding behaviour in the short-term whilst the survey is being carried out and will be limited to a small part of the Bonney Coast in the eastern zone.

The Schomberg 3D MSS is proposed to be undertaken outside of the southern right whale aggregation and migratory period off the Victorian coast and therefore this species will not be impacted by the proposed seismic activity.

The environmental effects associated with the Schomberg 3D MSS are likely to be limited to localised effects on water quality due to routine vessel discharges and disturbances to marine fauna, most notably blue whales, from sound waves associated with the seismic energy source and noise in the vicinity of the vessel and/or streamers. Further detailed consultation with local fisheries will occur closer to the proposed survey. The impact assessment undertaken indicates that the potential impacts arising from the proposed Schomberg 3D MSS can be categorised as having low, medium and high risk levels. However implementation of the mitigation/management measures identified in this EP will ensure that residual impacts will be of negligible or minor significance. There are no impacts identified as having a severe risk level.

Table 1-2 Schomberg 3D MSS – Summary of Proponent Commitments

EP No.	Commitments	Actionee	Timing
1	The survey will be undertaken as described in this EP and in accordance with the survey parameters outlined in <b>Error! Reference source not found..</b>	Project Manager (Woodside)	Throughout Survey
2	All Crew will undertake Woodside HSE Inductions that will include environmental sensitivities, management procedures and commitments detailed in this EP.	Woodside Environmental Advisor	Prior to commencing survey operations
3	Adherence to <i>EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 – Interaction Between Offshore Seismic Exploration and Whales (May 2007)</i> , (see Appendix A) plus additional measures adapted for this survey, described in Section 8 of the EP.	Project Manager (Woodside)	Throughout Survey
4	Soft start procedures applied to all operations.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative Marine Mammal Observer	Throughout Survey
5	Whale, dolphin and porpoise sighting reports completed and returned to Woodside, and provided to the DEWR at the completion of the survey. These will also be made available to the Australian Antarctic Survey and other researchers.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative Marine Mammal Observer	Throughout Survey
6	Additional measures to mitigate the impact on cetaceans, such as Marine Mammal Observer (MMO) night time / poor visibility procedures and scout vessels.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative Marine Mammal Observer	Throughout Survey
7	Anchoring of support vessels minimised or avoided and recording and reporting of all items lost overboard.	Contractor Woodside	Throughout Survey
8	Refuelling at sea will not occur during the seismic survey to eliminate or reduce the risk of hydrocarbon spills. The survey vessel will fully refuel prior to the survey commencement as to ensure sufficient supplies are onboard for the duration of the survey. No at sea refuelling of support vessels will occur during the survey.	Contractor	Throughout Survey
9	Oil Spill contingency procedures are in place and operational. Sufficient spill response equipment is provided on board the vessels.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative	Throughout Survey

EP No.	Commitments	Actionee	Timing
10	Sewage and putrescible wastes treated and disposed of in accordance with the P(SL)A Schedule and MARPOL 73/78 (maceration is <25 millimetres prior to discharge to sea).	Contractor Woodside Site Representative	Throughout Survey
11	Waste management and disposal will be carried out in accordance with Waste Management Procedures (WMP); Woodside's Environmental Standards and Aspirations; and the Vessels Management System.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative	Throughout Survey
12	All storage facilities and handling equipment are required to be in good order and designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent spillage. All hazardous materials handled, stored and used in accordance with agreed procedures.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative	Throughout Survey
13	All vessels contractually obliged to comply with AQIS requirements to minimise the potential for introducing non-indigenous marine species.	Contractor	Prior to Mobilisation
14	Standard Maritime Safety Procedures (AMSA) via the Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) for warning and notifying other vessels of presence of seismic vessel and support vessels to be followed.	Contractor Woodside Site Representative	Throughout Survey
15	All incidents are reported in accordance with Woodside procedures and legislative requirements.	All Vessel Personnel	During all offshore operations

*Note: This checklist is a summary of the major commitments made in this EP. It is not intended as a comprehensive list of all commitments, but rather a list of the major commitments for auditing compliance with the EP. The Schomberg 3D MSS shall be implemented according to the details within this EP. This table will be incorporated into the HSE Commitments Checklist for the survey which is distributed and monitored onboard the vessels.*

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