

Appendix A.

Environmental legislation, regulations, standards, systems,
practices and procedures

Table A-1: NT legislation and regulations

Legislation	Governing department	Summary	Relevance to project
<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>	NT Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	This Act provides for the assessment of the environmental effects of development proposals and for the protection of the environment within the NT.	The project will adhere to the requirements of this Act, as relevant to potential project development activities in NT jurisdiction.
<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act</i>	NT EPA DENR	This Act provides for the protection of the NT environment through encouragement of effective waste management and pollution prevention and control practices.	The project will involve activities which will result in the generation and management of waste. ConocoPhillips will adhere to the Act and Regulations with regard to appropriate waste management and pollution prevention practices. In the unlikely event of a large-scale release impacting NT waters, any spill response operations will be undertaken in accordance with plans produced under this Act (e.g. NT Oil Spill Contingency Plan), in consultation with the relevant NT response agencies.
<i>Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority Act</i>	NTEPA	This Act establishes the NT EPA whose key objectives are to promote ecologically sustainable development, protect the environment, and promote effective waste management and minimisation strategies.	The project will adhere to the requirements of the NT EPA where required.
<i>National Environment Protection Council (Northern Territory) Act</i>	DENR	This Act provides for the establishment and operation of the NT National Environment Protection Council whose purpose is to make national environment protection measures.	The project will adhere to the requests of the NT National Environment Protection Council as required.

Legislation	Governing department	Summary	Relevance to project
<i>Heritage Act</i>	Department of Tourism and Culture	This Act establishes the NT Heritage Council and governs the protection of both natural and cultural heritages places within NT jurisdiction by setting out the process for obtaining permission to do work within these places.	The project will take into consideration any NT natural and cultural heritage values.
<i>Dangerous Goods Act and Dangerous Goods Regulations</i>	Department of the Attorney-General and Justice	This Act relates to the handling of certain dangerous goods within the NT. Regulations stipulate requirements for the safe handling, storage and transportation of dangerous goods, including provision of adequate training for personnel, and suitable hazard labelling, storage facilities and on-site management.	Dangerous marine goods shipped during the project will be stored, handled and transported in line with these regulations.
<i>Darwin Port Corporation Act and Port By-Laws</i>	Darwin Port Corporation	The Darwin Port Corporation is responsible for the movement and control of all vessels within the Port, including traffic, mooring and anchoring of vessels within the Port limits. Port officers are responsible for the prevention, management and control of pollution by oil in this jurisdiction.	Vessels associated with the project that may be entering and exiting the Darwin Port will comply with the vessel movement and Emergency Response Plan requirements.
<i>Marine Pollution Act 1999 and Marine Pollution Regulations</i>	NT Department of Transport	This Act protects the NT marine and coastal environment from ship sourced pollution, including litter/ rubbish, hydrocarbons and substances that may be hazardous to the marine environment (including substances that may be in ballast and greywater). This Act also gives effect to MARPOL in NT waters. Operation of support vessels and Emergency Response Plans, to be compliant with requirements of this Act.	Operation of vessels in NT waters associated with the project will adhere to the requirements of this Act and Regulations.

Legislation	Governing department	Summary	Relevance to project
Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Objective (established under the <i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act</i>) Also: <i>National Environment Protection Council (Northern Territory) Act</i>	NT EPA DENR	The Environment Protection Objective provides for implementation of Commonwealth NEPMs in conjunction with the <i>National Environment Protection Council (NT) Act</i> , which provides for the establishment of a National Environment Protection Council. The Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Objective outlines the requirements to annually calculate and report emissions to the NPI.	Emissions released during the project will adhere to the Act and Environment Protection Objective.
<i>Marine Act</i>	Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	The Act regulates shipping in the NT and provides for the application to the Territory of the Commonwealth's Uniform Shipping Laws Code.	Operation of vessels associated with the project in NT waters will adhere to the requirements of this Act and Regulations.

Table A-2: International agreements and conventions

International agreements and conventions	Summary	Relevance to project
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982	This convention establishes a legal order for the seas and oceans which will facilitate international communication, and will promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilisation of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment.	All vessels and offshore facilities will adhere to the laws of the sea during the project to avoid any unplanned vessel interactions.
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 1992	This convention deals with the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, particularly by sea. This convention is implemented through the Commonwealth <i>Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989</i> .	All hazardous wastes generated and disposed throughout the project will adhere to the requirements of this convention. Specifically, all hazardous waste materials will be contained, handled and disposed of onshore by a licensed waste contractor at a licensed facility. The project will have a strict 'no disposal at sea' policy.
Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation 1990	This convention comprises national arrangements for responding to oil pollution incidents from ships, offshore oil facilities, sea ports and oil handling. The convention recognises that in the event of pollution incident, prompt and effective action is essential.	Oil spill response planning for the project will provide prompt and effective emergency responses that can be implemented in the event of an oil spill.
International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	This convention ensures compensation is provided for damage caused by oil pollution.	This convention becomes relevant in the unlikely event of a large-scale spill scenario associated with the project (i.e. long-term well blowout during development drilling).
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979 (Bonn Convention)	The Bonn Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international agreements between range states of particular groups of species.	ConocoPhillips recognises the importance of international conventions. Project operations are not expected to significantly influence any areas significant to migratory species.
International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	This convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Ramsar wetlands are listed as a matter of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act 1999) (Commonwealth).	The nearest Ramsar wetland in relation to the project is Ashmore Reef (situated approximately 185 km north-east). Routine operations associated with the project are not expected to influence these areas.

International agreements and conventions	Summary	Relevance to project
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)	This agreement recognises the special international concern for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction that migrate between Australia and Japan. Implemented in EPBC Act 1999.	ConocoPhillips recognises the importance of international conventions. The project is not expected to significantly influence any areas significant to migratory bird species.
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)	This agreement recognises the special international concern for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction that migrate between Australia and China. Implemented in EPBC Act 1999.	ConocoPhillips recognises the importance of international conventions. The project is not expected to significantly influence any areas significant to migratory bird species.
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 formalises Australia's relationship with the Republic of Korea in respect to migratory bird conservation and provides a basis for collaboration on the protection of migratory shorebirds and their habitat. All migratory bird species listed in the annexes to these bilateral agreements are protected in Australia as Matters of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act 1999.	ConocoPhillips recognises the importance of international conventions. The project is not expected to significantly influence any areas significant to migratory bird species.
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973/1978 (MARPOL 73/78)	This convention aims to preserve the marine environment through the complete elimination of pollution by oil and other harmful substances and the minimisation of accidental discharge of such substances. MARPOL is given effect in Australia by the Commonwealth <i>Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983</i> and the <i>Navigation Act 2012</i> . This convention is implemented through the WA <i>Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987</i> and NT <i>Marine Pollution Act 1999</i> .	All discharges associated with the project will align with MARPOL requirements, as appropriate.
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) 1974	This convention is generally regarded as the most important of all international treaties concerning the safety of merchant ships. This convention is implemented through the <i>Navigation Act 2012</i> (Commonwealth).	Vessels utilised during the project will meet the requirements of the SOLAS Convention which specifies minimum standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships, compatible with their safety.

International agreements and conventions	Summary	Relevance to project
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 1969	This convention provides a mechanism for ensuring the payment of compensation for oil pollution damage.	This convention becomes relevant in the unlikely event of a large-scale spill scenario associated with the project (i.e. long-term well blowout during development drilling).
International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties 1969	Under this convention a coastal state may take action to prevent, mitigate or eliminate danger to its coastline or related interests from pollution by oil or the threat thereof, following upon a maritime casualty. This convention is implemented through the <i>Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Act 1981</i> (Commonwealth).	This convention becomes relevant in the unlikely event of a large-scale spill scenario associated with the project and that spill was likely to affect the shoreline of a coastal state.
International Marine Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code 1994	The IMDG Code was developed as a uniform international code for the transport of DG by sea covering such matters as packing, marking, labelling and stowage of DG with particular reference to the segregation of incompatible substances.	Dangerous marine goods shipped during the project will be stored, handled and transported in line with this code.
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, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments.	All ballast water exchanges undertaken during the project will be managed in accordance with the convention.
Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (IMO 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 project will comply with the anti-fouling requirements of this convention.
The Paris Agreement	<p>The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016.</p>	ConocoPhillips will undertake the sustainable development of its activities with regard to the contemporary international policy position on climate change.

Table A-3: Guidelines and codes of practice

Guidelines, standards and codes	Summary	Relevance to project
Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (DoAWR)	These guidelines state the mandatory ballast water requirements and provide information on ballast pump tests, ballast water reporting and ballast water exchange calculations.	All ballast water exchanges undertaken during the project will be managed in accordance with Australian ballast water requirements. Specifically, all ballast water exchanges will be conducted > 12 nm from land and in > 200 m water depth and ballast water exchange records will be maintained.
Offshore Petroleum Installations – Biosecurity Guide (DoAWR 2016)	This document provides the offshore petroleum industry with guidance on Australian biosecurity requirements.	All offshore facilities, in-water equipment and vessels associated with the drilling campaign will comply with the requirements of this guidance document.
Environmental Management in Oil and Gas Exploration and Production 1997 – United Nations Environment Program Industry and Environment and the Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum	Provides an overview of the environmental issues and the technical and management approaches to achieving high environmental performance in oil and gas exploration and production.	ConocoPhillips recognises the environmental issues posed by oil and gas production and broadly follows the proposed management approaches for achieving high environmental performance.
EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 - Interactions between offshore seismic activities and whales (September 2008)	This Policy Statement provides practical standards to minimise the risk of acoustic disturbance and injury from seismic sources to whales. The Policy Statement also provides advice to operators conducting seismic surveys on their legal responsibilities under the EPBC Act.	This Policy Statement becomes relevant should seismic surveying be undertaken as part of the project. All management measures will be adhered during seismic activities, including pre-start observations, pre-caution zones, standard management procedures and, where necessary, additional management procedures.
APPEA Code of Environmental Practice 2008	The APPEA Code of Environmental Practice provides an outline of environmental objectives which represent guidance on key aspects of good environmental practice in the petroleum industry.	ConocoPhillips recognises the need to avoid, minimise and manage impacts to the environment and broadly follows the recommendations presented in the code of practice.

Guidelines, standards and codes	Summary	Relevance to project
NOPSEMA Offshore Project Proposal Content Requirements Guidance Note (N-04750-GN1663, Revision 1, August 2016)	The guidance note seeks to assist proponents in preparing an OPP in accordance with the OPGGS (E) Regulations by providing an overview of the content requirements of an OPP.	ConocoPhillips has developed the Barossa OPP in accordance with the guidance provided.
NOPSEMA Offshore Project Proposal Assessment Policy (N-04790-PL-1650, Revision 0, August 2016)	The purpose of the policy is to provide a documented, systematic and consistent approach for conducting the assessment of OPPs. The policy also clarifies the requirements and NOPSEMA advice that proponents must take into consideration during the preparation of OPP submissions.	ConocoPhillips has developed the Barossa OPP in accordance with the policy.
NOPSEMA Consultation requirements under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009 Information Paper (N-04750-IP1411, Rev 2, December 2014)	The information paper seeks to provide guidance to titleholders with regard to consultation requirements of the OPGGS (E) Regulations.	While the information paper focusses on consultation requirements applicable to EPs and does not discuss the processes for public comment in an OPP context, the consultation principles outlined provide guidance on how the consultation process may be undertaken in a meaningful and transparent manner with regard to the offshore projects.
NOPSEMA Assessment of Environment Plans: Deciding on Consultation Requirements Guidance Note (N-04750-GL1629, Rev 0, April 2016)	This guideline describes NOPSEMA's consideration of consultation requirements when assessing EPs with the aim of assisting the public, titleholders and consulted parties gain a broader understanding of NOPSEMA's interpretation of consultation requirements of the OPGGS (E) Regulations.	