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Long Island Point, Fractionation Plant and Crude Storage Tank Farm

Safety Case Summary

Contents

Message from the Long Island Point Plant Manager

At Long Island Point we put safety first to ensure that we protect both the people at our facility and those in our surrounding community. For us, safety is a shared value that shapes our decision making all the time, at every level, in everything we do.

Esso's Long Island Point Plant is an integral part of Esso's Bass Strait operations that work together to supply the much needed gas that fuels our stoves, heats our homes and provides energy for Australian businesses to power their operations. The Plant carries out the final stage in the processing of gas liquids (ethane, propane and butane) and stores crude oil prior to distribution to refineries in Australia and overseas.

The Long Island Point Plant is a licensed Major Hazard Facility under the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2017.

Given the integral nature of the infrastructure we manage, the continued safe operation of the Long Island Point Plant is our key priority. The Safety Case is a document not only for assisting us to maintain our safe operation but also in demonstrating our ability to operate safely to regulators and the community we are a part of.

We place the highest priority on operating flawlessly in all aspects of our business. The Safety Case provides a review of our operations and processes which includes the identification of potential major incidents that could occur, assessing the risks associated with these major incidents and demonstrating the controls we have in place to manage these risks to so far as reasonably practicable.

We manage the risks associated with our operations through the implementation of our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS), which provides a systematic process to set objectives, measure progress, plan improvements and ensure accountability for results. Our highly skilled workforce rigorously employs this proven management system in all work processes and at all levels.

We are continuously striving to improve our personnel safety, process safety, security, health, and environmental performance.

We are also committed to engaging with the communities in which we operate and helping our stakeholders to understand our business.

We believe it is fundamentally important to maintain open lines of communication with the community, and we have regular formal and informal communication with our neighbours, the local Council, hospitals, schools, emergency services and regulators. We believe these interactions help us to continually improve our operations, educate stakeholders about our operations and ensure we remain a valued member of our community.

A commitment to safety is a core value and an integral part of Esso's culture. Our aim is to ensure each employee and contractor leaves work each day safe and in good health. We will never stop working toward our goal of Nobody Gets Hurt.

Andrew Cooke
Long Island Point Plant Manager

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Glossary

So Far As Reasonably Practicable (SFARP) The measure of risk after implementation of control measures that eliminate or reduce risks to so far as reasonably practicable. Equivalent to reducing risk so far as reasonably practicable (SFARP).

Consequence The outcome of an event or incident expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being loss, injury, disadvantage or gain.

Control Measure Measure for prevention or mitigation of a major incident by reducing the likelihood of a major incident and/or reducing the magnitude or severity of the consequences.

Esso Australia or Esso Means Esso Australia Pty Ltd, the employer entity that has management and control of Long Island Point and is therefore defined as the designated "operator" under the Victorian OHS Regulations 2017. Esso provides services to EARPL and is its wholly owned subsidiary.

Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd (EARPL) EARPL is the Operator of the 50:50 Gippsland Basin Joint Venture ("GBJV") between EARPL and Woodside.

Hazard Any activity, event, procedure, situation or circumstance that could cause or could potentially lead to a Major Incident or could escalate to a Major Incident.

HAZID Hazard Identification.

Incident A specific event or extended situation that has an undesirable and unintended impact on the safety or health of people, on property, or on the environment.

Likelihood A qualitative description of probability and frequency.

Local community Local community includes members of the general public who reside in, or are in management and control of workplaces, or of places where persons gather for recreational, cultural, or sporting purpose, located in the surrounding area, whose health or safety could be adversely affected by a major incident at the facilities.

Loss of containment Release of product to the atmosphere, or the environment.

Major incident (MI) An uncontrolled incident, including an emission, loss of containment, escape, fire, explosion or release of energy, that
a) involves Schedule 14 materials
b) poses a serious and immediate risk to health and safety.

MHF Major Hazard Facility.

Mitigation Measures implemented in advance of an unplanned event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impacts.

OHS Regulations Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (Vic).

OIMS Operations Integrity Management System, which is Esso's safety management system.

Risk A product of the likelihood of a major incident occurring and the severity of associated consequences to persons both on site and off site.

Safety Case A Safety Case is prepared or revised under Part 5.2 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017. The Safety Case must demonstrate that the facility is operated and maintained in a safe manner.

Safety Assessment A process consisting of the following:
- Potential Major Incident and Hazard (cause) Identification (HAZID)
- Risk Assessment
- Control Measures analysis
- So Far As Reasonably Practicable Assessment

Schedule 14 materials Means a material mentioned in Schedule 14 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017.

WorkSafe Victoria The safety regulator in Victoria responsible for assessing Safety Cases and issuing operating licences to major hazard facilities.

Esso Australia

Esso Australia and Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd ("EARPL") are subsidiaries of ExxonMobil Australia, one of Australia's leading oil and gas companies.

EARPL operates the extensive network of offshore platforms in Bass Strait, which produce oil and gas and pipes it to processing facilities at the Longford Crude Oil Stabilisation and Gas Plants ("Longford Plants"). Natural gas liquids (ethane, propane and butane) and stabilised crude oil are transported from the Longford Plants through two pipelines to the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Crude Oil Tank Farm in Western Port, Victoria.

Long Island Point carries out the final stage in the processing of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and stores crude oil prior to distribution to refineries in Australia and overseas.

The Gippsland Basin joint venture operation between Esso and Woodside produces a significant proportion of the nation's crude oil requirements and is also the major gas producer within the State of Victoria. Natural gas from the offshore production facilities is processed at the Longford Plants is provided to Victorian and interstate gas distributors.

Esso has responsibility for the day-to-day management decisions and the operations of the production and processing facilities.

Esso is committed to maintaining safe, healthy and environmentally responsible operations at all of its sites. Esso supports all efforts to reduce the potential for a major incident to as low as reasonably practicable at Long Island Point and all its sites. Although the probability of a major incident occurring is low, measures are in place to ensure that the consequences from such an event are also reduced to so far as reasonably practicable.

Long Island Point plant from above.

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Safety Policy

It is the Company's policy to conduct its business in a manner that protects the safety of employees, others involved in its operations, customers, and the public. The Company will strive to prevent all accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses through the active participation of every employee. The Company is committed to continuous efforts to identify and eliminate or manage safety risks associated with its activities.

Accordingly, the Company's policy is to:

- design and maintain facilities, establish management systems, provide training and conduct operations in a manner that safeguards people and property;
- respond quickly, effectively, and with care to emergencies or accidents resulting from its operations, in cooperation with industry organizations and authorized government agencies;
- comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist;
- work with government agencies and others to develop responsible laws, regulations, and standards based on sound science and consideration of risk;
- conduct and support research to extend knowledge about the safety effects of its operations, and promptly apply significant findings and, as appropriate, share them with employees, contractors, government agencies, and others who might be affected;
- stress to all employees, contractors, and others working on its behalf their responsibility and accountability for safe performance on the job and encourage safe behaviour off the job;
- undertake appropriate reviews and evaluations of its operations to measure progress and to foster compliance with this policy.

The Long Island Point facility is operated in accordance with Esso's Safety Policy. This policy requires compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The policy also requires that facilities are designed to standards, and operated and maintained with systematic identification and management of safety, health and environmental risks. The Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is Esso's safety management system, and this provides a structured approach to meeting this commitment.

Introduction

The purpose of this Safety Case Summary is to provide the community with information regarding the management of process safety at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant.

It is a summary of the hazards that could cause a major incident at the Long Island Point facility, and it addresses the likelihood of those incidents occurring and the control measures that are in place to prevent or minimise the consequences of any incidents, should they occur.

Copies of this Safety Case Summary have been distributed to the Somerville and Hastings libraries as well as the Mornington Peninsula Shire Council. It is also available on the ExxonMobil Australia website (www.exxonmobil.com.au).

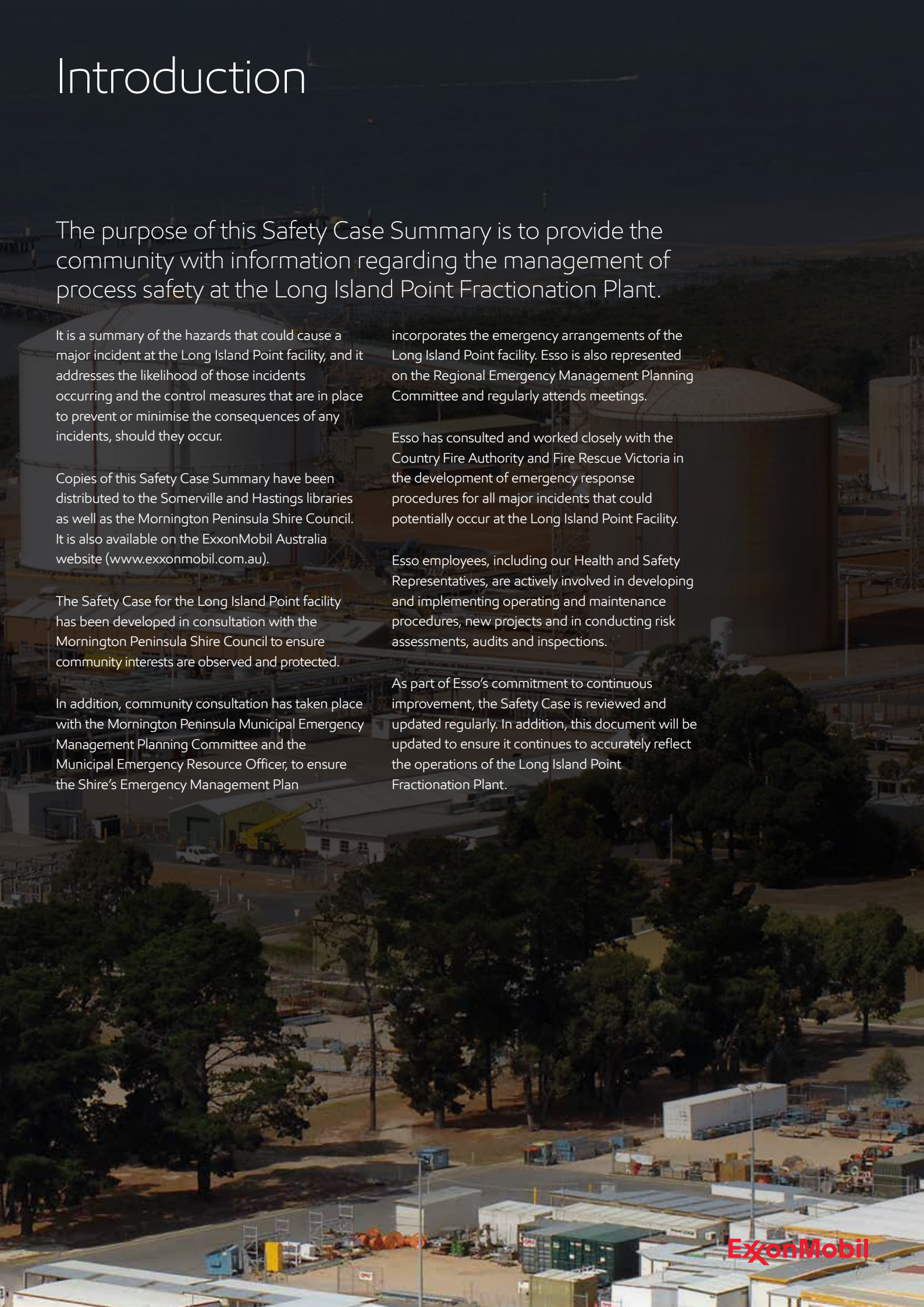
The Safety Case for the Long Island Point facility has been developed in consultation with the Mornington Peninsula Shire Council to ensure community interests are observed and protected.

In addition, community consultation has taken place with the Mornington Peninsula Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee and the Municipal Emergency Resource Officer, to ensure the Shire's Emergency Management Plan incorporates the emergency arrangements of the Long Island Point facility. Esso is also represented on the Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee and regularly attends meetings.

Esso has consulted and worked closely with the Country Fire Authority and Fire Rescue Victoria in the development of emergency response procedures for all major incidents that could potentially occur at the Long Island Point Facility.

Esso employees, including our Health and Safety Representatives, are actively involved in developing and implementing operating and maintenance procedures, new projects and in conducting risk assessments, audits and inspections.

As part of Esso's commitment to continuous improvement, the Safety Case is reviewed and updated regularly. In addition, this document will be updated to ensure it continues to accurately reflect the operations of the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant.



Occupational Health and Safety Regulations

Major Hazard Facilities

A major hazard facility is defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 and includes sites that store, handle or process large quantities of hazardous materials, including chemicals and dangerous goods that are above the threshold quantities detailed in Schedule 14 of the Regulations.

A facility that has hazardous material above the threshold quantities must be licensed as a major hazard facility. The quantity of 'Schedule 14' materials at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Tank Farm is above threshold quantity and the facility has been licensed as a major hazard facility since 2002.

Safety Case

The Occupation Health and Safety Regulations 2017 require that all major hazard facilities have a licence to operate. To obtain a licence, a facility must submit a Safety Case for assessment by WorkSafe Victoria. The Safety Case must demonstrate that the facility is operated and maintained in a safe manner. The Long Island Point Facility Safety Case was verified by WorkSafe and a licence to operate was issued in August 2023. A copy of the licence is included in Appendix ii.

Esso has systems in place to ensure that the Safety Case and its requirements are maintained, reviewed and revised in accordance with the OHS Regulations. This includes assessing the need for review and revision of the Safety Case when changes occur at the facility. WorkSafe assess changes to the Safety Case where applicable.

Schedule 14 Materials

Schedule 14 of the OHS Regulations defines what materials must be considered in the scope of the Safety Case. The scheduled materials at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Tank Farm are discussed in detail in the 'Hazardous Materials' section of this document.

Major Incident

A Major Incident is an uncontrolled incident, including an emission, loss of containment, escape, fire, explosion or release of energy that involves Schedule 14 materials and poses a serious and immediate risk to health and safety.

Long Island Point Overview

First opened in 1970, Long Island Point plays a vital role in the Bass Strait production of oil and gas from Bass Strait. Long Island Point carries out the final stage in the processing of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and stores crude oil prior to distribution to refineries in Australia and overseas.

Natural gas liquids (LPG and ethane) and stabilised crude oil are sent from the Longford Plants through two 190km pipelines to the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Crude Oil Tank Farm. The plant separates the LPG mixture by 'fractionation' to produce ethane, propane and butane. Crude oil from Longford is stored in the tank farm and is either transferred to customers by ship or to Victorian oil refineries by the Western Port-Altona-Geelong pipeline, which is operated by a separate company.

The 158 hectare site, situated near Hastings, 75 kilometres south-east of Melbourne, contains Two operating fractionation trains, 19 pressurised LPG storage vessels, seven refrigerated atmospheric pressure LPG storage tanks, eight crude oil storage tanks, an LPG truck loading terminal and a pier for loading LPG and crude oil onto ships. The administration building, laboratory, training centre, fire fighting equipment shed, warehouse and workshop facilities are to the north and west of the plant processing area.

Personnel

The Long Island Point workforce varies between 110 and 150 personnel, including operations, maintenance, construction, laboratory, warehouse and administration personnel during normal daytime operations. This number varies depending on additional activities such as construction, inspection programs and new projects that are underway.

Locality and Community

The Long Island Point Facility is located in Cemetery Road, Hastings, on Western Port Bay, on a property zoned for port industrial use. Hastings township is approximately 2km away to the west and separated by Hastings Inlet.

The adjacent land to the facility consists of:

- Coastline, including tidal flats and mangroves
- The Hastings Foreshore Reserve, managed by the Department of Conservation and Resources
- BlueScope Steel Western Port manufacturing plant
- United Petroleum terminal
- Several small industries
- Some sparse residential & agricultural use
- The local community who may be involved in a major incident at Long Island Point:
- People that visit the site.
- Emergency Services personnel that respond to a major incident.
- Mornington Peninsula Shire Council Emergency Management Group personnel, including the Municipal Emergency Resource Officers.
- Close neighbours.

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Hazardous Materials

The Long Island Point Plant handles and stores a number of materials on site that are classified as Schedule 14 materials under the OHS Regulations.

Material	Location	Description
Crude Oil	Tank Farm	Crude oil is a naturally occurring, flammable liquid found in rock formations in the earth consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of various molecular weights. It arrives via pipeline from the processing plant at Longford. It is stored in the tank farm from where it is sent via pipeline to a Victorian refinery located in Geelong or is loaded onto ships at Long Island Point's marine loading jetty. Once the crude oil reaches the refineries it is made into a variety of products including petrol, diesel, and lubricants.
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	B and C Fractionation trains (includes raw feed storage and in process material)	LPG is a generic name for materials including ethane, propane and butane. It is a colourless, odourless and flammable material used for heating and transport purposes. It is stored as a liquid but will quickly vapourise on release. It is processed into separate components (ethane, propane and butane) in the B and C fractionation trains.
Ethane	Processed in B and C Fractionation trains (no on site storage)	Ethane is used in the manufacture of detergents and plastics, such as polythene and polystyrene, which in turn are used to manufacture food wraps, bottles, bags, polystyrene foam etc. Ethane is sent via pipeline from Long Island Point to Qenos in Altona.
Propane	Refrigerated and pressurised site storage areas	Propane is most commonly used for household heating and cooking. Propane is the gas that is available in gas bottles and used for camping and barbeques. Propane is also used for industrial purposes such as metal cutting, welding and refrigeration. Propane is stored on site and transferred to customers by ship, pipeline to Dandenong and truck.
Butane	Refrigerated and pressurised site storage areas	Butane is used widely for heating and is also used by industry as chemical feedstock. It is mixed with propane to become the commercial Auto LPG gas which is used in cars. Butane is stored on site before it is transferred to customers by ship, pipeline to Dandenong and truck.
Natural Gas	No on site storage. Used as a fuel source	Natural gas is a colourless and odourless, flammable gas used at the Long Island Point facility as a fuel source.
Hydrogen Sulphide	No on site storage, H2S is associated with both the crude oil and LPG (raw feed) from Longford	Hydrogen sulphide is an odorous and toxic gas generated in the process of sulphur removal of crude oil and LPG. It is recognised by its rotten egg smell.
Mercaptan	Stored at the truck loading facility (used as a stenchant for LPG)	Mercaptan is a stenchant or odourant added to LPG to make it smell so people can identify the presence of the gas.

Table 1

Safety Case Summary

The Safety Case demonstrates how the Long Island Point facility is being managed and operated safely to ensure that risks to personnel, damage to property and risk to community is reduced to so far as reasonably practicable.

In particular, the Safety Case illustrates how the major hazards at the Long Island Point facility are identified, understood and controlled. It also facilitates further continuous improvement in our safety and reliability performance and provides a mechanism to demonstrate compliance with the regulations.

Long Island Point Safety Case development and sustainment

SFARP

To make a workplace safe you must ensure that the risks have been reduced to So Far A Reasonably Practicable (SFARP)

Identify Hazards
Must know your facility

Facility Description
- Explains the facility layout, equipment and processes, with focus on the safety and protective systems
- Describes the location and the surrounding community
- Necessary to be able to identify hazards

Assess Risks
So that risks can be controlled

Safety Assessment
- A process of hazard and potential major incident identification, control measures analysis and SFARP assessment
- Identify the things that could go wrong (hazards) and cause a major incident to occur
- Identify the equipment, systems and procedures (control measures) in place to ensure the hazards don't eventuate
- Assess the adequacy of the existing control measures to reduce risks to SFARP
- Identify additional measures to improve existing or add new controls to achieve SFARP
- Ensure the Emergency Plan addresses all of the possible major incidents

Identify Controls
So that practical controls can be implemented

Safety Management System
- A comprehensive integrated system for managing or organizing safety through implementation of processes, procedures and practices

Critical Controls
- Controls which would result in a significant increase in risk if disabled or ineffective

Performance Standards
Controls remain effective

Performance Standards for Critical Controls
- A benchmark, target or reference level of performance set for a control measure, or an aspect of the SMS against which performance may be tracked

Emergency Response
Response controls in place

Emergency Response Procedures
- Identify the potential consequences from a Major Incident and pre-plan combating strategies and steps, considerations and recovery procedures

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Safety Case Summary

Safety Management System

The Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is Esso's Safety Management System. OIMS provides a structured framework to identify and control risks by:

- Defining the scope and objectives of the safety management systems
- Establishing procedures for the management of hazards
- Identifying responsibility and accountability
- Determining functional verification and measurement
- Providing feedback mechanisms that ensure the appropriate preventative and mitigation controls at the Long Island Point facility are implemented, maintained and remain effective.

OIMS is subject to extensive audit and review to ensure continuous improvement and that it adequately controls and monitors risks. All relevant changes are subject to formal change control processes

Safety Assessment

A key step of the Safety Case process has been to involve employees in completing a thorough safety assessment of the Long Island Point plant.

The safety assessment identifies hazards that could potentially lead to a loss of containment and major incidents that could potentially occur if the hazards were not effectively managed. We then assess the likelihood and consequences of the major incidents. Finally we identify the controls already in place to prevent and mitigate the potential major incident, and look at additional controls that could further reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.

Hazard Register

Another key component of the Safety Case is the Hazard Register. This register captures all findings and assumptions made during the safety assessment process.

The register documents hazards that could potentially lead to a major incident, as well as detailed prevention and mitigation control measures, and examples of the possible consequences of these major incidents. Major incidents include unignited spills or vapour clouds, fires or explosions. Controls to reduce the consequences and the escalation potential of such events are also listed.

The key hazards and causes to control and manage to ensure there is no large release of gas or liquids from pipes, vessels and equipment include:

- Objects dropped from height onto process equipment or piping
- A vehicle impacting with process piping or equipment
- Corrosion or erosion of the plant
- Low temperature induced brittle failure of pipes or vessels
- Error by personnel carrying out activities on site
- Overpressure of equipment
- Failure of small diameter fittings or pipes
- Equipment seal failure
- Valve leak
- Structural failure.

Safety Case Summary

Major Incidents

The safety assessment focused on the loss of containment of hydrocarbons because all releases of gases and liquids held at pressure have the potential to cause harm to personnel and plant even if they do not ignite. Historically, evidence suggests that the majority of releases do not ignite. However, personnel close to the site of a release may be harmed by:

- Mechanical energy released
- Asphyxiant or toxic effects of the release
- Temperature of the material.

The immediate consequences of an unignited release are strongly dependent on the direction of the release and are typically localised.

Off-site risks to nearby neighbours and persons offsite potentially impacted by a major incident are also examined in the Safety Case.

Control Measures

From the safety assessment, controls that have the potential to reduce risks associated with the potential major incident have been identified. The adequacy of the control measures is subject to ongoing review and includes continued compliance with appropriate standards, ongoing risk assessment, effective management of change, performance monitoring and workforce involvement. The focus of the control measures implemented is to:

- Eliminate the hazard
- Reduce the likelihood of a major incident
- Reduce the potential severity of the major incident
- Mitigate the consequences should it occur.

The control measures in place to protect against hazards include: equipment inspection programs, permits to do work in the plant, lifting controls, change approval process, vehicle controls (speed limits, entry restrictions, and ignition controls), procedures, shutdown systems, monitoring and observation of process conditions, testing of protective devices and training of personnel to perform their tasks.

Although the majority of controls at Long Island Point eliminate or prevent risk, this is only part of the safety measures in place at the facility. Controls are also in place to ensure that if the unexpected occurs, the severity of the incident is minimised (mitigated). Examples include monitoring and surveillance, emergency shutdown systems, safety equipment and personal protective equipment.

Emergency Shutdown Systems

Shutdown of equipment items and the isolation of equipment and processing areas are controls for preventing loss of containment if an abnormal situation is detected, or for mitigating the consequences of a major incident if not detected early enough. Emergency shutdown systems are automatically activated if abnormal process conditions are detected; however, shutdown systems can be manually activated by operations personnel if loss of containment occurs or to prevent a release.

Safety Case Summary

Emergency Response Plan

A comprehensive Emergency Response Plan (ERP) has been prepared for Long Island Point. The ERP is regularly tested (major tests may include the community and emergency services) to ensure efficient and effective response so as to reduce the consequences should a major incident occur.

Esso ensures that adequate resources (people, equipment and skills) are available at the site, or can be readily obtained, for use in the event of any major incidents.

A plant-wide emergency alarm system is installed at the site to enable early warning of an incident or a suspected incident so that potentially hazardous areas are quickly evacuated and the consequences of an incident for personnel are eliminated or reduced.

The emergency alarm system is the immediate response to an emergency and comprises continuous sirens, red flashing lights in high noise areas and continuous ringing bells within buildings. The siren is tested daily at midday. On hearing the emergency alarm, all non-essential personnel on site muster at their emergency assembly area for a headcount.

Long Island Point is equipped with a fire truck and comprehensive fixed and mobile fire protection systems and other equipment to protect against and combat fire in any section of the plant, storage area and jetty facilities. Most site-based employees are trained in fire-fighting and first aid.

The local emergency services, in particular the Country Fire Authority, are consulted and involved in the development of our emergency response procedures.

A full test of the Emergency Response Plan is carried out at a maximum interval of every three years.

Community Notification and Response

The safety assessment has shown that the off site risk to the public is considered very low. Only a small number of events have the potential to extend off site (i.e. within a few hundred metres of the boundary fence).

An incident in which unignited flammable liquid is released may pose a fire risk off site in a worst case scenario, if the release was very large and unfavourable winds blow the vapour in the direction of the few residential properties near the plant.

An incident resulting in a crude oil fire could release non-toxic smoke that may impair visibility in areas around the Hastings township; the exact locations would depend on the wind direction.

In the event of any of these occurrences, Victoria Police and other authorities will ensure that relevant warnings are issued to the potentially affected community.

There are a number of potential incidents that could encroach on the facility's security fence, impacting neighbours and potentially disrupting traffic on both Cemetery and Bayview Roads; however, the likelihood of these incidents occurring is extremely low. In the event this does occur, Victoria Police will introduce traffic control points as appropriate.

Sirens at Long Island Point are sounded to alert on-site personnel only. People in the community do not need to take action in response to the sounding of these sirens.

In the unlikely event that the local community is required to take any action following a major incident, the emergency services will inform the affected people if any action is required.

Esso routinely undertakes scheduled maintenance on its infrastructure and equipment at Long Island Point. In the event maintenance activities have the potential to impact the community, the plant endeavours to notify residents through advertisements in the local paper, social media and advising local Council and emergency services.

Safety Case Summary

Community Engagement

Long Island Point Plant is an active and engaged member of the local community. We ensure that we remain in touch with the views and concerns of the many stakeholders that reside within the community through regular engagement with our neighbours, the local Council, hospitals, schools, emergency services and regulators. We consider our community relationships an essential element of our business.

Our community engagement includes financial support for local charitable organisations, employee volunteering awards and programs. Our community investment is centered around our operations, where we actively support a host of organisations each year through our Community Contributions Program. We focus on projects that promote education (maths, science and engineering) for local students, environmental projects that have positive impacts on our community, health and safety, community support and access to the arts.

We are proud of the many longstanding community partnerships we have developed over the years, including with local primary and secondary schools, hospitals, emergency response organisations such as CFAs, surf lifesaving clubs and a host of community service groups.

We also ensure that we remain in touch with the views and concerns of our community. We maintain this dialogue through direct engagement through community briefings and community surveys. These channels provide an avenue for Esso to understand the concerns of the community, provide information updates on our business and to respond to questions about our operations.

We're committed to being a good neighbour, creating productive and sustainable relationships with our stakeholders and being an active member of the communities where we operate.

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Need more information?

This information brochure presents a summary of the Safety Case for Long Island Point Plant. Should you wish to make further inquiries regarding any of the information in this document, contact can be made with Esso representatives:

Andrew Cooke –
Long Island Point Plant Manager
Address: PO Box 56
Hastings VIC 3915

Telephone: (03) 5923 0515

OR

Safety, Health, Environment and Security
Address: GPO Box 400
Melbourne VIC 3000

Telephone: (03) 9261 0000

Further information regarding:

- the requirements for Major Hazard Facilities is available from the WorkSafe Victoria website: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au.
- the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017, you can contact:

WorkSafe Victoria Advisory Service
Telephone: (03) 9641 1444
Telephone: 1800 136 089 (toll free)
Email: info@worksafe.vic.gov.au

Appendix ii

WorkSafe VICTORIA

Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017

This Licence is issued to the operator

Esso Australia Pty Ltd
Level 9, 664 Collins Street
Docklands
VIC 3008
ACN: 000 018 566

and authorises the facility:

Long Island Point Fractionation Plant
& Crude Storage Tank Farm
Cemetery Road
Hastings VIC 3915

to operate as a Major Hazard Facility.

Licence Number	Date Granted	Effective Date	Expiry Date
MHL 018/09	29 June 2023	11 August 2023	10 August 2028

Conditions and Schedule 14 materials associated with this licence are detailed in subsequent page(s).

Simon Farrar — Director Major Hazards & Dangerous Goods — 4 September 2023

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Appendix ii

Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility

Conditions:

Review of the Long Island Point Fire Protection Study

1. On or before **1 June 2024,** EAPL must review and revise the Long Island Point Fire Protection Study to assess the adequacy of the fire protection systems in place at the Facility, and demonstrate that they are sufficient to reduce the risk of a Major Incident (MI) so far as reasonably practicable (SFARP). As a minimum, this must include:
   a. An assessment of the fire detection and protection system's design and maintenance/inspection programs, in order to meet the requirements of current applicable Australian and Industry standards and practices (including design standards defined within the EAPL Operations Integrity Management System). Where deviations exist, EAPL must:
      i. Develop a prioritised action plan to address these deviations with completion dates clearly defined; or
      ii. Demonstrate that the risks associated with the deviating from these standards and industry practices are reduced SFARP.
   b. An assessment of the adequacy, accessibility, and effectiveness of the fire detection and protection systems adopted against the identified MIs, including (but not limited to):
      i. An assessment of both the foam and water fire protection systems' demand requirements for each MI consequence, and ensuring these are clearly defined and summarised within the study.
      ii. An assessment of the fire protection system effectiveness, to ensure the system is capable of supplying and delivering the required foam and water supply.
      iii. An assessment of the location of any fire protection equipment items (i.e. hydrants, monitors, valves, pumps and any part of the system which requires manual intervention) to ensure that they are accessible for each MI consequence scenario (with due consideration to radiant heat exposure and potential escalation events).

Review of the Emergency Response Manual and Fire Safety Manual

2. On or before **1 December 2024**, EAPL must review and revise its Emergency Response Manual and Fire Safety Manual in line with any of the findings from the review and revision of the Long Island Point Fire Protection Study. With regards to the Emergency Response Manual, EAPL must give due consideration to the minimum requirements regarding information and format of information preferred by FRV (see Fire Safety Guideline GL-52 "The Development of Pre-Incident Plan (PIP) for Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) and Dangerous Goods Sites").

Simon Farrar — Director Major Hazards & Dangerous Goods — 4 September 2023

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Appendix ii

Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility

The Schedule 14 materials present or likely to be present at the facility are listed in tables 1 and 2 below

Extracted from Table 1 of Schedule 14, *Occupation Health and Safety Regulations 2017*

ITEM	MATERIAL	CAS or UN No. Included UNDER NAME
31	HYDROGEN SULFIDE	CAS No. 7783-06-4 UN No 1053
33	LP GASES	UN No. 1011 UN No. 1075 UN No. 1978
35	METHANE or NATURAL GAS, including biogas upgraded to the equivalent quality of natural gas	UN No 1971 UN No 1972
41	PETROLEUM AND RELATED VAPOUR CLOUD FORMING SUBSTANCES– Gasoline, Naphtha, Benzene, Crude Oils (not of hazard category 1), Reformate (light), Natural Gas condensates (that meet the criteria for hazard category 2), Motor Spirits, Toluene, Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether and n-Pentane) maintained above boiling point or equivalent processing conditions including high pressure or high temperature	-

Extracted from Table 2 of Schedule 14, *Occupation Health and Safety Regulations 2017*

ITEM	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
11	Flammable liquids, hazard category 1

Note:

The small quantities of other Schedule 14 materials mentioned in the Safety Case that may be present at the facility are noted.

Simon Farrar — Director Major Hazards & Dangerous Goods — 4 September 2023

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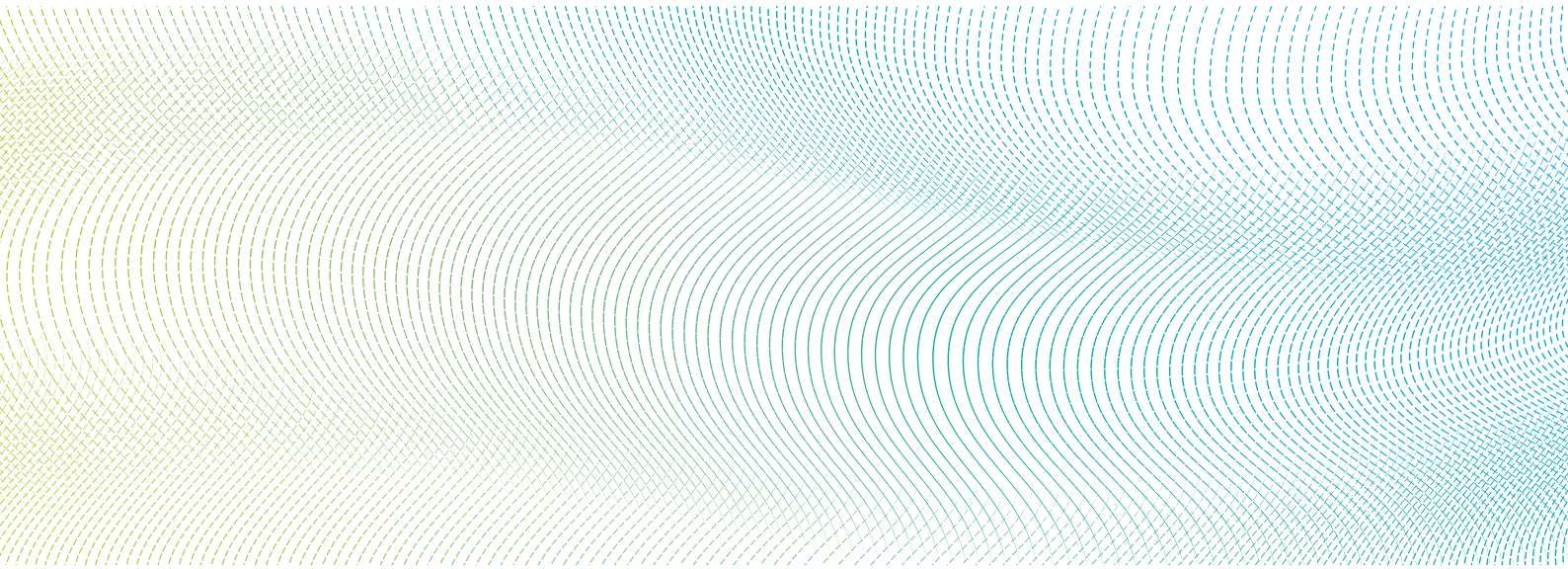

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Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd ("EARPL") and Woodside are 50:50 co-venturers in a joint venture for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from Bass Strait and are the owners of the Long Island Point Facility. EARPL is the designated Operator of the joint venture under the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture Operating Agreement. EARPL recieves services, including personnel, from its wholly owned subsidiary, Esso Australia Pty Ltd ("Esso"). Esso is "operator" as defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017.