Statement of Environmental Objectives

Drilling, Completion and Well Production Testing in the Otway Basin, South Australia

April 2026

Revision History (last 3 revisions)

Revision	Date	Reason for issue	Reviewer/s	Consolidator	Approver	
7e	01/02/2026	Revision following DEM feedback	Xodus, CK	CK	BM	10/04/2026
7f	11/03/2026	5-year review – DRAFT for re-submission to DEM	Xodus, CK, RH	Xodus	BM	10/04/2026
7g	09/04/2026	5-year review – submission to DEM	CK	CK	BM	10/04/2026

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1 Introduction

This Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) has been prepared to meet the requirements of Division 4 of the *Energy Resources Act 2000* (ER Act) and Regulation 12 of the *Energy Resources Regulations 2013* (ER Regulations).

1.1 Purpose

The intent of the SEO is to outline the environmental objectives to which drilling, completion and well production testing activities in the onshore South Australian Otway Basin will conform, and the criteria upon which the achievement of these objectives will be assessed.

The objectives of this SEO have been developed on the basis of the information provided in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (Beach Energy 2025), and are in keeping with the objectives of the Energy Resources Act, which include:

- to establish an effective, efficient and flexible regulatory scheme to enable the exploration for, and the recovery, production, transmission, storage and management of, energy resources that encourages and maintains an appropriate level of competition
- to ensure that energy rights and resources are managed for the benefit of the State
- to ensure that the exploration for, and the recovery, production, transmission, storage and management of, energy resources is carried out safely and is ecologically sustainable
- to ensure that regulated activities that may have adverse effects on the environment—
    - are properly managed to reduce environmental damage; and
    - are carried out in a way that eliminates or limits the risk of significant long term environmental damage
- to ensure as far as reasonably practicable, security of supply for users of natural gas
- to ensure that land adversely affected by regulated activities is properly rehabilitated
- to establish appropriate consultative processes with people directly affected by regulated activities including Aboriginal people and the public generally
- to protect the public from risks inherent in regulated activities.

Environment is broadly defined in Section 4 of the ER Act to include natural, social, cultural and economic aspects. The environmental objectives outlined in this SEO incorporate the aspects of the environment as defined under the ER Act.

1.2 Scope

Beach Energy Limited (Beach Energy) holds a number of petroleum exploration, production and retention licences under the ER Act in the onshore Otway Basin in the South East of South Australia. Figure 1 shows the location of Beach Energy's current licence areas. This SEO covers drilling, completion and well production testing activities within Beach licences that fall within the impact assessment area defined in Figure 1. The impact assessment area is based on the previous boundaries of PEL494 prior to relinquishment of specific portions of this permit in early 2025, and excludes Beach's PEL680 permit. Any drilling, completion and well production testing activities proposed to occur outside of the impact assessment area would require either the amendment of this EIR and accompanying SEO, or alternatively the preparation of a new EIR and SEO.

These activities are described in the EIR (Beach Energy 2025) and include:

- well site and access track construction
- drilling
- well completion and workovers associated with a drilling program and typically performed by a drilling rig
- well production testing (both drill stem tests and any well production testing)
- well and zonal decommissioning[1]
- site and access decommissioning and rehabilitation

The following operations are not covered by this SEO:

- seismic exploration activities
- fracture stimulation
- production and processing operations beyond well production testing
- production and processing operations at the Katnook gas plant site
- well operations (after drilling has finished) including production completions and workovers, well integrity management, artificial lift and wellhead production equipment, gas well deliquification and downhole decommissioning following production
- field production / processing equipment installation, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation
- pipeline construction, operation and decommissioning.

This SEO does not cover activities in parks or reserves established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

This document updates and supersedes the Statements of Environmental Objectives that have previously been developed to cover drilling, completion and well production testing activities in the region.

1.3 Limitations on Use

This document has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the *Energy Resources Act 2000* (SA) and *Energy Resources Regulations 2013* (SA), and is to be submitted to the Department of Energy and Mining and the relevant Minister.

Beach does not authorise this document to be used by third parties for any other purpose.

[1] Decommissioning of wells is equivalent to 'abandonment', which is an alternative term used in the ER Regulations.

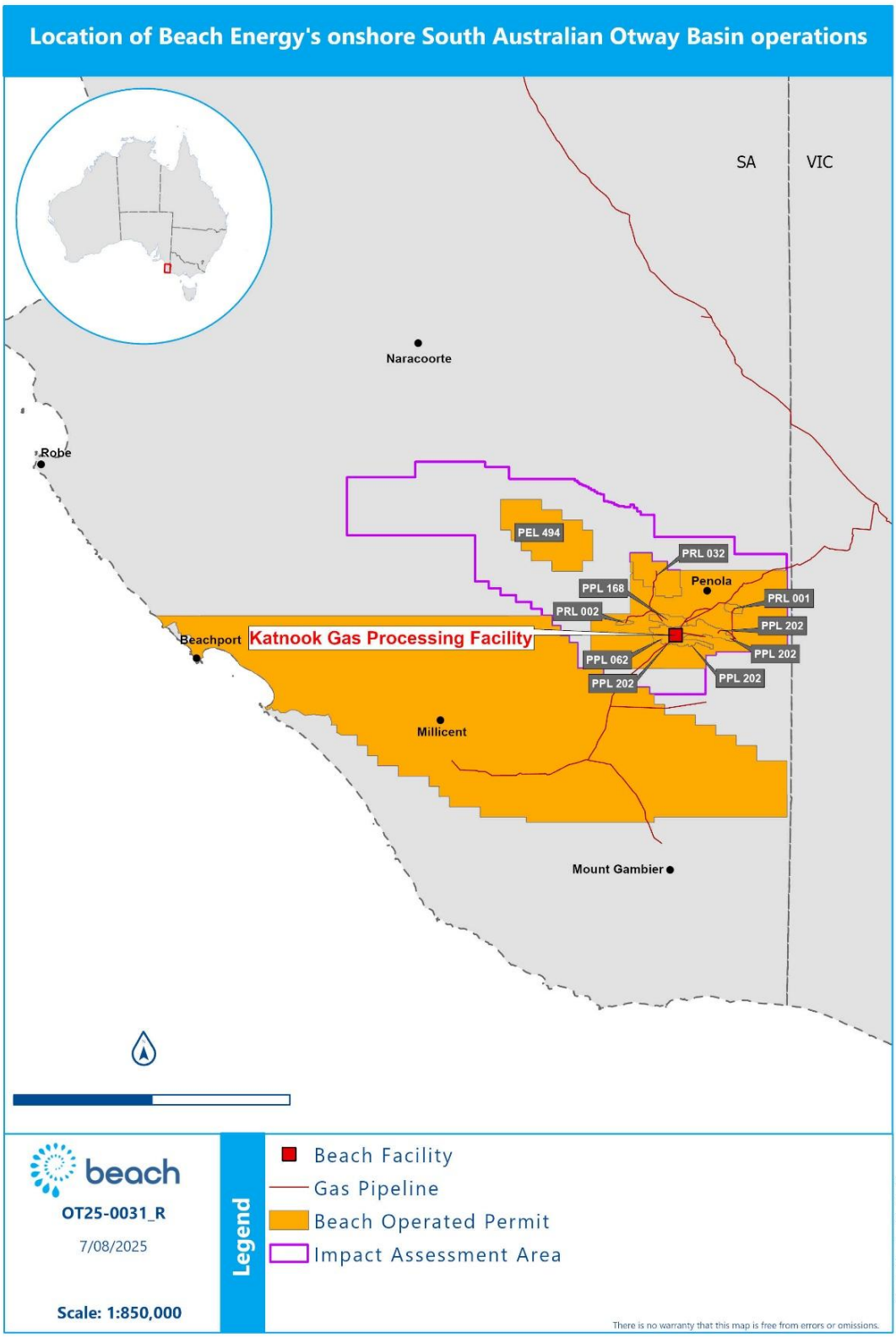

Figure 1: Beach Energy's onshore South Australian Otway Basin licences and the impact assessment area

2 Environmental Objectives and Assessment Criteria

2.1 Objectives

Potential environmental hazards and consequences associated with drilling, completion and well production testing activities in the onshore Otway Basin have been identified in the Environmental Impact Report (Beach Energy 2025). Beach is committed to achieving a range of environmental objectives in regard to these potential hazards.

The environmental objectives for drilling, completion and well production testing operations are provided in **Table 1**.

2.2 Assessment Criteria and Leading Performance Criteria

The environmental objectives identified in **Table 1** are subject to an assessment to measure the level of achievement.

The criteria for each objective are set out in **Table 1** and include:

- Assessment criteria – each environmental impact event must have defined assessment criteria to enable a determination of whether or not the stated objective has been achieved.
- Leading performance criteria – each environmental impact event that relies significantly on a control strategy must have leading performance criteria to provide early warning that control strategies are not working and that the environmental objective or relevant assessment criteria is at risk of not being achieved.

Assessment criteria and leading performance criteria for each environmental objective are set out in **Table 1**.

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Table 1: Environmental Performance Objectives, Leading Performance Criteria and Assessment Criteria

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
Public health and safety	No injuries, incidents or adverse health impacts involving the public or third parties from drilling, completion or well production testing activities that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator (OB-01)	PHS1 *unauthorised access by third parties*	Any notifiable incidents (as per s35 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*) involving the public are investigated by a suitably-qualified and independent third party, and the investigation demonstrates that: • All relevant controls were implemented; and • The accident could not have been reasonably prevented by the operator.	Regular safety audits confirm access control measures are in place and effective. Any additional reasonably practicable actions identified through audits or inspections to reduce risk to the public are documented and implemented. All security-related incidents and hazards are recorded and maintained, with any identified corrective actions documented and implemented.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS1
		PHS2 *vehicles on public roads*	Any traffic-related injuries, incidents or adverse health impacts involving the public are investigated by a suitably-qualified and independent third party, and the investigation demonstrates that: • All traffic management controls were implemented; and • The incident could not reasonably have been prevented by the operator.	Pre-start inspections confirm traffic management controls measures are in place and effective. All personnel operating vehicles have completed site-specific inductions, including driver awareness training. Vehicle movements are monitored for compliance with designated routes and speed limits, with corrective actions documented and implemented where non-compliance is identified. All traffic-related incidents and hazards are recorded and investigated, with any identified corrective actions documented and implemented.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS2
		PHS3 *fire from activities*	No uncontrolled fires reported as a result of project activities.	Engagement with local Emergency Service Providers is completed prior to commencement of activities, and any recommendations are documented and incorporated into site fire management planning. Pre-start audits confirm fire prevention controls are in place and effective. Fire prevention and firefighting equipment are inspected and maintained according to a documented schedule, with records	Implementation of control measures described in PHS3

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				demonstrating equipment is present, certified and serviceable. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements. Site personnel are inducted to fire prevention requirements including ignition source controls and emergency response procedures.	
		PHS4 *loss of well integrity (e.g. casing or cement failure).*	No identified loss of well integrity (e.g. casing or cement failure) during drilling, completion or well testing operations.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework, with documented verification of barrier integrity at each stage. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements. A well decommissioning completion report is prepared demonstrating compliance with the approved decommissioning program with verification of permanent barriers.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS4
		PHS5 *well control incidents (e.g. blowout or kick).*	No well control incidents (e.g. blowout or kick) during drilling, completion or well testing operations.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework, with documented verification of barrier integrity at each stage. Well control equipment (e.g. BOPs, choke manifold, mud-gas separator) is inspected, function-tested and maintained according to a documented schedule, with records demonstrating the equipment is present, certified and serviceable.	Implementation of control measures described in PHS5

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Drilling fluid properties, kick detection systems and well monitoring parameters are maintained within specified limits, with any deviations recorded and corrective actions documented and implemented. Any anomalies, non-conformances or integrity risks identified through monitoring or inspections are recorded, evaluated and addressed through documented corrective actions. Well control training and competency requirements are met for all relevant personnel, with records demonstrating current certification. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements.	
Heritage (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal)	No unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites, objects, remains and places associated with drilling, completion and well testing activities. (OB-02)	H1 Damage to heritage sites - *Aboriginal cultural sites*	Records demonstrate that any Aboriginal heritage sites, objects or remains discovered during activities are managed in accordance with the operator's procedure, including immediate cessation of works in the vicinity and notification in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*, the *Coroners Act 2003* and any applicable Native Title Agreement. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that no unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal sites, objects or remains (all as defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*) has occurred, and that any authorised impacts have been undertaken in accordance with the relevant approvals under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*.	Records demonstrate that Aboriginal heritage risk assessments are completed prior to any ground-disturbing activity, and that pre-earthworks checklists confirm required controls are in place. Known Aboriginal heritage sites are clearly marked prior to and throughout activities to avoid disturbance. Procedures regarding unexpected finds are in place, with records demonstrating that, in the event of an unexpected find: • Works ceased immediately upon discovery; • Aboriginal heritage finds were reported and managed in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and any applicable Native Title Agreement; and • Any potential human remains were reported to SAPOL or the Coroner in accordance with the *Coroners Act 2003*.	Implementation of control measures described in H1

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Induction and training records demonstrate that personnel understand their responsibilities for identifying, protecting and reporting Aboriginal heritage.	
		H2 Damage to heritage sites - *non-Aboriginal cultural sites*	Records demonstrate that any non-Aboriginal discovered during activities is managed in accordance with the operator's procedure, including immediate cessation of works in the vicinity and notification to the South Australian Council in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that no unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to non-Aboriginal heritage places or related objects has occurred, and that any authorised impacts have been undertaken in accordance with the relevant approvals under the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.	Records demonstrate that non-Aboriginal heritage risk assessments are completed prior to any ground-disturbing activity, and that pre-earthworks checklists confirm required controls are in place. Known non-Aboriginal heritage places and related objects are clearly marked prior to and throughout activities to avoid disturbance. Procedures regarding unexpected finds are in place, with records demonstrating that, in the event of an unexpected find: • Works ceased immediately upon discovery • Any non-Aboriginal heritage finds were reported and managed in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. Induction and training records demonstrate that personnel understand their responsibilities for identifying, protecting and reporting non-Aboriginal heritage.	Implementation of control measures described in H2
Soil	Land disturbed by drilling, completion and well testing activities is rehabilitated to a condition consistent with surrounding land and capable of supporting pre-disturbance land use. (OB-03)	S1 *erosion, inversion, compaction*	On completion of works, soil profiles and surface contours are restored to be consistent with surrounding land, and topsoil is replaced to support successful rehabilitation. Where significant soil disturbance must occur, records demonstrate that rehabilitation measures are undertaken at the earliest practicable opportunity. Records demonstrate that any reasonable landholder complaints regarding rehabilitation are addressed and resolved.	Landholders are consulted prior to construction regarding earthworks requirements, site layout, access track alignment and rehabilitation expectations. Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities are undertaken in accordance with an approved decommissioning and rehabilitation plan. Rehabilitation is undertaken in consultation with landholders and includes ripping compacted soils, reinstating soil profiles and contours, replacing topsoil and reseeding as required.	

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Topsoil and subsoil are stripped, stockpiled and reinstated separately to prevent soil inversion and maintain soil structure.	
	No significant adverse changes to soil stability, structure or composition as a result of drilling, completion or well testing activities. (OB-04)		Audit and inspection records demonstrate that soil erosion, inversion and compaction is confined to the approved disturbance footprint, and has not resulted in significant adverse impacts. Records demonstrate that any reasonable landholder complaints regarding soil condition, erosion or land capability are addressed and resolved.	Well site, access track and camp site locations are selected to minimise soil disturbance and confine impacts to the smallest practicable footprint. Landholders are consulted prior to construction regarding earthworks requirements, site layout, access track alignment and rehabilitation expectations. Gravel used for construction is sourced from licensed quarries, and paving materials are removed during rehabilitation unless otherwise agreed with the landholder. Erosion and sediment controls are installed prior to earthworks and maintained throughout operations. Vehicle and machinery movements are restricted to designated access tracks and work areas to minimise soil compaction.	Implementation of control measures described in S1
		S2 *localised contamination of soil - spills and leaks*	Audit and inspection records demonstrate appropriate storage and handling of fuel, oil, chemicals and wastes. Audit and inspection records demonstrate that spills or leaks of petroleum, chemicals, drilling fluids or wastewater are immediately contained, cleaned up and removed for disposal at an appropriately licenced facility or, where required, assessed in accordance with NEPM[2] guidelines and remediated in a timely manner. Records demonstrate that drilling sumps maintain integrity and prevent seepage, and that sump	Fuel, oil, chemicals and wastes are stored and handled in accordance with AS 1940, EPA guidelines *080/16 Bunding and Spill Management* and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, with secondary containment provided in designated areas on the well pad. Wastewater is disposed of in accordance with the South Australian Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013 and relevant EPA guidelines, and is not irrigated to land unless water quality meets applicable criteria and required approvals are obtained.	Implementation of control measures described in S2

[2] *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999)* amended in 2013

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			contents are removed and disposed of at licensed facilities unless reuse is approved and meets relevant water quality criteria. Records demonstrate that SBM cuttings and other drilling wastes are transported and disposed of by licensed contractors at licensed facilities. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding contamination or waste management are addressed and resolved.	Water-based drilling muds are used where practicable, and SBM cuttings are separated, contained in bunded tanks and transported offsite by licensed contractors for disposal at licensed facilities. Drilling sumps are lined with impermeable liners compatible with drilling fluids and are managed to prevent overflow or seepage. Production testing equipment, tanks and lines are located within lined, bunded areas, inspected prior to use and monitored during operations to prevent leaks or overfilling. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in spill prevention, response and waste handling procedures.	
		S3 *contamination of soil - well control incidents*	All drilling operations are conducted without any well control incidents. Any escape of petroleum, processed substance, chemical or fuel to land is either immediately contained and removed for disposal at an appropriately licenced facility or assessed in accordance with NEPM[3] guidelines and remediated in a timely manner.	Well control equipment is installed, tested and maintained in accordance with industry standards and regulatory requirements. Well control procedures are implemented during drilling and completions operations, and personnel are trained and certified in well control and emergency response. In the event of an uncontrolled release, surface water is protected through immediate containment, recovery and clean-up, and water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that well control and spill response measures are in place and functioning effectively.	Implementation of control measures described in S3
		S4 *contamination*	All drilling operations are conducted without any well control incidents.	Record of compliance with well construction and maintenance techniques.	Implementation of control measures described in S4

[3] *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999)* amended in 2013

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		of soil - loss of well integrity	No contamination of soil in the result of a loss of well integrity incident. Any escape of petroleum, processed substance, chemical or fuel to land is either immediately contained and removed for disposal at an appropriately licenced facility or assessed in accordance with NEPM[4] guidelines and remediated in a timely manner. No subsidence of soil as a result of a loss of well integrity incident.	Recording periodic review efforts (as described in controls).	
Groundwater	No impact to groundwater quality and quantity resulting from drilling, completion and well testing activities. (OB-05)	GW1 *contamination, salinisation, crossflow, or loss of pressure of groundwater - drilling*	Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that drilling fluids and mud filtrate have not caused contamination, salinisation, crossflow or pressure impacts to freshwater aquifers. Groundwater sampling results are consistent with baseline conditions and demonstrate no adverse changes to groundwater quality attributable to drilling activities. Records demonstrate that aquifers intersected during drilling are effectively isolated through casing and cementing, preventing crossflow between formations. Water extraction for drilling complies with Water Allocation Plan and licence conditions. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding groundwater impacts are documented and resolved.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework to ensure aquifer isolation. Freshwater and low-salinity drilling muds are used when drilling through freshwater aquifers to minimise the risk of contamination or salinisation. Surface casing is installed and cemented to isolate freshwater aquifers before drilling deeper sections of the well. Baseline groundwater conditions are established prior to drilling, and groundwater monitoring is undertaken in accordance with relevant water quality guidelines (e.g. ANZG 2018, EPA SA Water Quality Guidelines) to compare against baseline. Drilling mud properties are managed to minimise filtrate invasion, including the use of filter cake formation to limit fluid loss to permeable formations. Downhole drilling issues (e.g., lost circulation, sloughing shales, stuck pipe) are monitored and managed to prevent impacts to groundwater.	Implementation of control measures described in GW1

[4] *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999)* amended in 2013

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Records of casing, cementing and barrier verification are maintained.	
		GW2 *contamination of groundwater - radioactive source loss*	Groundwater sampling results are consistent with baseline conditions and demonstrate no contamination attributable to radioactive source loss. Any lost radioactive source is isolated in accordance with EPA Radiation Protection Branch requirements. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding groundwater impacts are documented and resolved.	Operators hold a licence under the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 2021* for the use of radioactive sources. A Radiation Management Plan and contingency plan are in place, including procedures for source tracking, loss prevention and incident response. Equipment records are maintained for all radioactive sources and logging tools on site. In the event a radioactive source cannot be retrieved, it is cemented in place and isolated from adjacent formations in accordance with EPA Radiation Protection Branch requirements. EPA Radiation Protection Branch is notified of any lost source in accordance with licence conditions.	Implementation of control measures described in GW2
		GW3 *contamination, over-pressurisation or crossflow of groundwater - loss of well integrity*	Records demonstrate that aquifers remain isolated by casing and cement, with no crossflow or pressure impacts attributable to loss of well integrity. Groundwater sampling results are consistent with baseline and demonstrate no contamination attributable to loss of well integrity. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding groundwater impacts are documented and resolved.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework) to ensure aquifer isolation. Casing and cementing programs are verified to ensure effective isolation of groundwater systems and hydrocarbon reservoirs. Records of well construction, barrier verification and integrity monitoring are maintained. Downhole pressures and well conditions are monitored during drilling and operations to detect and prevent loss of well integrity.	Implementation of control measures described in GW3
		GW4 *localised contamination of groundwater - spills or leaks*	Groundwater sampling results are consistent with baseline and demonstrate no contamination attributable to spills, leaks or waste mismanagement.	Fuel, oil, chemicals and wastes are stored and handled in accordance with AS 1940, EPA Guideline 080/16 and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, with secondary containment provided in designated areas.	Implementation of control measures described in GW4

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			Records from audits and inspections demonstrate no unauthorised release of petroleum, chemicals, fuels, drilling fluids or wastes to land or groundwater. Spills or leaks are immediately contained, cleaned up and removed for disposal at an appropriately licensed facility, or where required, assessed and remediated in accordance with NEPM (Assessment of Site Contamination).	Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in spill prevention, response and waste handling procedures. Waste is stored securely and transported by licensed contractors to licensed disposal or recycling facilities in accordance with relevant legislation and guidelines. Inspection schedules are implemented to verify correct storage, handling and disposal of fuels, chemicals, wastewater and wastes. Wastewater is disposed of in accordance with the South Australian Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013 and relevant EPA guidelines, and is not irrigated to land unless water quality meets applicable criteria and required approvals are obtained.	
Surface water	No significant disturbance to drainage patterns and no adverse impacts to surface water quality or quantity associated with drilling, completion and well testing activities (OB-06)	SW1 *disturbance to natural drainage patterns*	Records from audits and inspections verify that well sites, access tracks and campsites are located, constructed and rehabilitated to maintain pre-existing surface water flows as far as practicable. No unauthorised 'water affecting activities' (as defined under the Landscape Act) are undertaken without required permits. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding altered drainage or surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	Desktop assessments and, where required, field assessments are undertaken to ensure well sites, access tracks and campsites are located to avoid significant alteration of natural drainage patterns. Temporary or permanent drainage structures (e.g., culverts, whoa-boys, cross-drains) are installed where required to maintain surface water flows. Site inspections are undertaken to ensure that drainage controls are installed correctly and functioning effectively. Landholders are consulted regarding drainage features and appropriate crossing methods. Disturbed areas are rehabilitated to restore natural surface profiles and drainage patterns.	Implementation of control measures described in SW1
		SW2 *sedimentation of surface waters*	Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that erosion and sediment control measures are implemented and effective in preventing sediment from entering surface water features.	Desktop and, where required, field assessments are undertaken to identify erosion and sedimentation risks prior to construction.	Implementation of control measures described in SW2

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			No visible sedimentation of surface water features attributable to construction, drilling or rehabilitation activities. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding sedimentation or erosion impacts are documented and resolved.	Erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., sediment fences, diversion banks, stabilised entry/exit points, temporary ground cover) are installed where required to prevent sediment from entering surface water features. Stockpiles, spoil and loose materials are managed to prevent sediment mobilisation. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that erosion and sediment controls are installed correctly and functioning effectively, particularly after rainfall events. Disturbed areas are stabilised and rehabilitated progressively to minimise erosion potential.	
		SW3 *contamination of surface water – well control incidents*	No contamination of surface water attributable to well control incidents or loss of well integrity. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that no unauthorised release of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids or other contaminants to surface water. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework to prevent loss of well control that could impact surface water. Well control and well barrier equipment is installed, tested and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and regulatory requirements to prevent uncontrolled releases that could impact surface water. Well control procedures are implemented during drilling and completions operations, and personnel are trained and certified in well control and emergency response. In the event of an uncontrolled release, surface water is protected through containment, recovery and clean-up, and water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that well control and spill response measures are in place and functioning effectively.	Implementation of control measures described in SW3

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements.	
		SW4 *contamination of surface water - downhole drilling issues*	No contamination of surface water attributable to downhole drilling issues or drilling fluid releases. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that no unauthorised release of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids or other contaminants to surface water. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	Drilling fluid systems are designed, monitored and managed to minimise the risk of surface release during downhole drilling issues (e.g., lost circulation, stuck pipe). Lost circulation materials and contingency measures are available to manage downhole drilling issues and prevent drilling fluid migration to surface. Well control and drilling parameters are monitored to detect abnormal downhole conditions and initiate corrective actions. In the event of a surface release, fluids are contained, recovered and removed for appropriate disposal, and surface water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that drilling fluid containment systems and spill response equipment are in place and functioning effectively. Records of any drilling fluid losses, surface releases or potential impacts to surface water are maintained.	Implementation of control measures described in SW4
		SW5 *contamination of surface water - loss of well integrity*	No contamination of surface water attributable to loss of well integrity. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that no unauthorised release of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids or other contaminants to surface water.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework to prevent loss of well integrity and uncontrolled surface releases that could impact surface water. Well integrity is monitored throughout drilling and operations, and any barrier failures are	Implementation of control measures described in SW5

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			Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	identified, reported and remediated in accordance with regulatory requirements. Well control and well barrier equipment is installed, tested and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and regulatory requirements to prevent uncontrolled releases that could impact surface water.. In the event of a surface release, fluids are contained, recovered and removed for appropriate disposal, and surface water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that well integrity controls and spill response measures are in place and functioning effectively. Records of any well integrity issues, surface releases or potential impacts to surface water are maintained.	
		SW6 *uncontrolled release of water and hydrocarbon to surface*	No contamination of surface water attributable to uncontrolled release of water or hydrocarbons to the surface. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that no unauthorised release of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids or other contaminants to surface water. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	Wells are designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and Well Integrity Framework to prevent loss of well integrity and uncontrolled surface releases that could impact surface water. Well integrity is monitored throughout drilling and operations, and any barrier failures are identified, reported and remediated in accordance with regulatory requirements. Well control and well barrier equipment is installed, tested and maintained in accordance with Beach's Drilling and Completions Technical Standards and regulatory requirements to prevent uncontrolled releases that could impact surface water.	Implementation of control measures described in SW6

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				In the event of a surface release, fluids are contained, recovered and removed for appropriate disposal, and surface water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that well integrity controls and spill response measures are in place and functioning effectively. Records of any uncontrolled releases or potential impacts to surface water are maintained. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements.	
		SW7 *localised contamination of surface water - spills and leaks*	No contamination of surface water attributable to spills or leaks. Records from audits and inspections demonstrate that no unauthorised release of hydrocarbons, drilling fluids or other contaminants to surface water. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding surface water impacts are documented and resolved.	Fuel, oil, chemicals and wastes are stored and handled in accordance with AS 1940, EPA guidelines *080/16 Bunding and Spill Management* and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, with secondary containment provided in designated areas on the well pad. Bunded storage areas, lined sumps and secondary containment systems are designed, installed and maintained to prevent contaminants entering surface water. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in spill prevention, response and waste handling procedures. In the event of a spill or leak, fluids are immediately contained, recovered and removed for appropriate disposal, and surface water quality is assessed against relevant criteria. Runoff from high-risk areas (e.g., chemical storage, refuelling areas) is directed to lined containment structures and not allowed to drain off-site.	Implementation of control measures described in SW7

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Site inspections are undertaken to verify that spill prevention and containment measures are in place and functioning effectively. Records of spills, leaks containment actions and any potential impacts to surface water quality are maintained. Emergency Response Plan is in place and reviewed following exercises, drills or incidents to incorporate lessons learned, and updated in line with regulatory requirements.	
Air Quality / Greenhouse Gas	Atmospheric emissions resulting from drilling, completion and well testing activities are kept to as low as reasonably practicable. (OB-07)	AQ1 *dust generation*	Dust generation does not result in unreasonable impacts to air quality to sensitive receptors. Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding dust or air quality impacts are documented and resolved.	Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure dust-related concerns are captured and addressed. Personnel are trained through inductions and toolbox talks in importance of minimising dust generation. Records of dust suppression activities and any dust-related incidents or complaints are maintained. Disturbed areas are stabilised progressively to minimise dust generation. Vehicles and equipment are operated in a manner that minimises dust generation, including adherence to site speed limits. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that dust control measures are in place and functioning effectively.	Implementation of control measures described in AQ1
		C1 *contribution to climate change through greenhouse gas emissions*	Greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion, flaring and fugitive sources are minimised as much as reasonably practical. Flaring during well production testing is kept to the minimum duration necessary to establish well performance and resource parameters.	Equipment is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, relevant standards and legislative requirements (e.g. *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy*).	Implementation of control measures described in C1

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
		(including flaring)	Any reasonable landholder complaints regarding dust or air quality impacts are documented and resolved.	Well production testing is conducted in accordance with procedures that ensure flaring is kept to the minimum length of time necessary. Fugitive emissions are minimised through maintenance of well integrity and appropriate operation and maintenance of wellheads and surface infrastructure. Site inspections verify that where appropriate, emission control measures are in place and effective. Opportunities to reduce emissions (e.g., efficient equipment selection, reduced idling, optimised logistics) are considered during planning. Greenhouse gas emissions are recorded and reported in accordance with statutory requirements (e.g. NPI and NGER requirements).	
Existing land use and infrastructure	Disturbance to existing land users and infrastructure associated with drilling, completion and well testing activities is kept to as low as reasonably practicable. (OB-08)	LU1 *disturbance to land use (including livestock)*	No unreasonable disturbance to existing land uses (including livestock activities) outside agreed disturbance or compensation areas as a result of project activities. Any accidental or unforeseen disturbance to land use or livestock is resolved to the reasonable satisfaction of the landholder. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding land-use impacts are documented and resolved. No uncontrolled fires attributable to project activities.	Activities are planned and conducted to avoid unreasonable disturbance to livestock and other land uses. Speed limits, traffic management measures and (where required) fencing or gates are implemented to minimise disturbance or injury to livestock. Lighting is positioned and managed to minimise light spill onto surrounding properties and livestock areas. Waste, chemicals and contaminants are stored, handled and contained to prevent livestock access and land contamination. Fire prevention measures (e.g., firebreaks, cleared areas, firefighting equipment, liaison with CFS) are implemented to minimise fire risk.	Implementation of control measures described in LU1

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Site inspections are undertaken to verify that land-use and livestock protection measures where appropriate are in place and effective. Landholders are consulted regarding the location, timing and management of activities to minimise disturbance to land use and livestock. Relevant road authorities are consulted where activities may affect public roads or infrastructure. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure land-use concerns are captured and addressed.	
		LU2 *damage to third party infrastructure*	No damage to third-party infrastructure outside agreed disturbance or compensation areas as a result of project activities. Any accidental or unforeseen disturbance to third-party infrastructure is resolved to the reasonable satisfaction of the landholder or stakeholder. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding infrastructure impacts are documented and resolved.	Landholders are consulted regarding access requirements, proposed access track locations and any infrastructure constraints prior to commencement of works. Existing third-party infrastructure (e.g., fences, gates, tracks, pipelines, utilities) is identified during planning and avoided or protected during operations. Any accidental damage to third-party infrastructure is reported to the landholder and repaired as soon as practicable. Road and track conditions are inspected before, during and after activities, and any deterioration attributable to operations is rectified. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that infrastructure protection measures are in place and effective. Relevant road authorities are consulted where activities may affect public roads or infrastructure. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure land-use concerns are captured and addressed.	Implementation of control measures described in LU2

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Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
Native Fauna	Impacts to native fauna associated with drilling, completion and well testing activities are avoided as far as reasonably practicable, and no disturbance requiring approval occurs without relevant authorisation (OB-09)	NF1 *disturbance, injury or death of fauna – earthworks, weeds*	Monitoring and incident reporting demonstrate: • No unauthorised disturbance, injury or mortality of native fauna attributable to project activities. • No significant adverse impacts on native fauna or fauna habitat attributable to project activities. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved. No uncontrolled fires attributable to project activities.	Activities are planned and conducted to avoid or minimise disturbance to native fauna and fauna habitat. Speed limits, traffic management measures and driver awareness training/induction are implemented to minimise fauna vehicle strike. Lighting is positioned and managed to minimise attraction or disorientation of nocturnal fauna. Waste, chemicals and contaminants are stored, handled and contained to prevent fauna access. Sumps, pits and other potential fauna hazards are fenced or otherwise secured to prevent fauna entry. Site personnel monitor excavations for trapped fauna and undertake rescue/relocation where safe and appropriate. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that fire prevention and fauna protection measures are in place and effective. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure land use concerns are captured and addressed.	Implementation of control measures described in NF1
		NF2 *disturbance, injury or death of fauna -fire*	No uncontrolled fires attributable to drilling, completion and well testing activities. No significant adverse impacts to native fauna or fauna habitat as a result of fire initiated by project activities.	Fire prevention measures (e.g. firebreaks, cleared areas, restriction of vehicles to tracks and maintenance of firefighting equipment) are implemented to minimise fire risk to fauna and fauna habitat. Pre-start checks verify that fire management controls are in place prior to project activities.	Implementation of control measures described in NF2

Statement of Environmental Objectives

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Firefighting equipment is present, certified and maintained in accordance with inspection schedules. Flare tanks or flare stacks are designed and located to avoid radiant heat impacts on vegetation and fauna habitat. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that fire prevention and fauna protection measures are in place and effective. Ongoing engagement with CFS is undertaken regarding fire risk and mitigation measures.	
		NF3 *disturbance, injury or death of fauna - vehicle strike*	No reasonably preventable native fauna injuries or deaths from vehicle or machinery movement attributable to drilling, completion and well testing activities. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved.	Speed limits, traffic management measures and driver awareness protocols are implemented to minimise fauna vehicle strike. Pre-start checks verify that fire management controls are in place prior to project activities. Inductions include driver awareness training covering fauna behaviour, speed management and night-driving restrictions. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that traffic management and fauna protection measures are in place and effective.	Implementation of control measures described in NF3
		NF4 *disturbance, injury or death of native fauna - well control incidents*	No reasonably preventable native fauna injuries or deaths from exposure to contaminants from a well control incident attributable to project activities.	Contaminants, drilling fluids and produced fluids are contained to prevent fauna access during normal operations and in the event of a well control incident.	Implementation of control measures described in NF4

Statement of Environmental Objectives

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved.	Sumps, pits and other potential fauna hazards are fenced or otherwise secured to prevent fauna entry. Site personnel monitor excavations and containment areas for trapped fauna and undertake rescue/relocation where safe and appropriate. Spill response procedures include measures to prevent fauna exposure to contaminants. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that fauna protection measures associated with containment systems are in place and effective.	
		NF5 *disturbance, injury or death of native fauna - wastes, spills and leaks*	No reasonably preventable native fauna injuries or deaths from exposure to contaminants from a waste, spill or leak attributable to project activities. Any accidental or unforeseen impacts to native fauna are reported and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaints regarding fauna impacts are documented and resolved.	Waste, chemicals and hydrocarbons are stored, handled and contained to prevent fauna access. Domestic waste is managed to avoid attracting fauna (e.g. scavenger-proof lids, regular off-site disposal, no stockpiling). Sumps, pits and other potential fauna hazards are fenced or otherwise secured to prevent fauna entry. Site personnel monitor excavations, waste storage areas and containment systems for trapped fauna and undertake rescue/relocation where safe and appropriate. Spill response procedures include measures to prevent fauna exposure to contaminants. Any injury or mortality of native fauna is recorded and reported in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Implementation of control measures described in NF5

Statement of Environmental Objectives

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Site inspections are undertaken to verify that fauna protection measures associated with containment systems are in place and effective.	
Native Vegetation	Impacts to native vegetation associated with drilling, completion and well testing activities are avoided or minimised as far as reasonably practicable, and no clearance or significant disturbance occurs without relevant authorisation. (OB-10)	NV1 *damage to native vegetation and wildlife habitats - earthworks*	No unauthorised clearing or significant damage to native vegetation attributable to project activities. Sites of listed or threatened flora, vegetation communities or high-value habitat are avoided unless required approvals are obtained. No listed or threatened flora or high-value vegetation is removed without relevant authorisation and satisfaction of any Significant Environmental Benefit requirements. Inspections and audits verify that native vegetation clearing has not occurred outside approved areas.	Pre-disturbance vegetation assessments are undertaken by suitably trained and experienced personnel to identify native vegetation, listed or threatened flora, significant trees and sensitive communities (including wetlands). Well sites, access tracks and camps are preferentially located in previously cleared or disturbed areas to avoid native vegetation. Listed or threatened flora and vegetation and other sensitive areas are clearly flagged or marked on site prior to earthworks. Vegetation is trimmed rather than cleared where practicable. Site inspections are undertaken to verify that clearing boundaries, flagging and avoidance measures are in place and effective during construction. Any unavoidable native vegetation clearance is undertaken only after obtaining relevant approval and implementing required Significant Environmental Benefit obligations. Drainage and surface water management measures are implemented to prevent indirect impacts to native vegetation, including wetland communities.	Implementation of control measures described in NV1
		NV2 *damage to native vegetation and wildlife habitats - spills and leaks*	No reasonably preventable damage to native vegetation or vegetation communities as a result of spills or leaks. Any spills or leaks that could affect native vegetation are immediately contained, cleaned up	Fuel, chemical and waste storage areas are designed and managed to prevent spills, leaks or runoff from reaching native vegetation. Spill response equipment is available on site and personnel are trained in procedures to prevent vegetation impacts.	Implementation of control measures described in NV2

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
			and remediated in accordance regulatory requirements. Inspections and audits verify that spills, leaks or contaminated runoff have not caused unauthorised disturbance or degradation of native vegetation.	Sumps, pits and containment systems are constructed and maintained to prevent seepage that could affect vegetation or soil supporting vegetation. Site inspections verify that spill prevention and containment measures are in place and functioning effectively. Drainage and surface water management measures are implemented to prevent contaminated runoff from entering native vegetation or wetland communities.	
		NV3 *damage to native vegetation and wildlife habitats - fire*	No uncontrolled fires as a result of project activities	Pre-start checks verify that fire prevention and fire-fighting controls (e.g., firebreaks, cleared areas, equipment) are in place prior to project activities. Fire-fighting equipment is present, certified and maintained in accordance with inspection schedules. Where appropriate, firebreaks are installed and maintained in fire season to reduce the risk of fire spreading into native vegetation. The flare is designed and located to avoid radiant heat impacts on native vegetation and significant trees. Vehicle movements are restricted to designated tracks and cleared areas to minimise ignition risk. Ongoing engagement with the CFS is undertaken regarding fire risk and mitigation measures. Any fire-related damage to native vegetation is recorded, investigated and managed in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Implementation of control measures described in NV3
	No introduction or spread of weeds, plant pathogens or	NV4 *loss of vegetation and habitat -*	The presence of extent of weeds or plant pathogens at project sites is consistent with or better than pre-disturbance conditions and	Records of weed management actions, detection and monitoring efforts, vehicle/equipment inspections are maintained.	Implementation of control measures described in NV4

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
	diseases as a result of drilling, completion and well testing activities. (OB-11)	*weeds, pests and plant pathogens*	adjacent land. Where this is not the case, appropriate management actions are implemented promptly. Declared plants occurring as a result of project activities are reported and managed in accordance with the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* and relevant Landscape Board plans.	Vehicles, machinery and equipment arriving on site are clean and free of soil and plant material. Vehicles and equipment moving between sites, or entering from areas with known weed or pathogen issues, are assessed and cleaned down where appropriate. Consultation is undertaken with landholders and Landscape Board to identify weed or pathogen risks and any specific management requirements. Local earthmoving contractors and locally sourced materials (e.g., quarry products) are used where practicable to reduce the risk of introducing weeds or pathogens. Sites, access tracks and disturbed areas are monitored for new weed infestations, with treatment undertaken in accordance with landholder requirements and relevant Landscape Board plans.	
General Amenity	Amenity impacts to landholders and the general public associated with drilling, completion and well testing activities are avoided or minimised as far as reasonably practicable. (OB-12)	GA1 *general amenity impact - visual*	The well site, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Rehabilitation returns disturbed areas to a stable condition with land contours and surface characteristics consistent with surrounding land, minimising long-term visual impact. Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding visual amenity are documented and resolved.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential visual amenity concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure amenity concerns are captured and addressed. Inspections are undertaken to verify that the well site, access tracks and camp areas are maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Activities are confined to approved operational areas to minimise unnecessary visual disturbance. Drill rigs, camps and associated infrastructure are removed in accordance with approved project schedules following completion of activities. Rehabilitation is initiated as soon as practicable after operations cease in accordance with	Implementation of control measures described in GA1

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				approved rehabilitation plans and landholder requirements.	
		GA2 *general amenity impact - noise emissions*	Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding noise are documented and resolved.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential noise concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure noise concerns are captured and addressed. Noise-sensitive receptors (e.g. dwellings) are identified during planning, and site layout and activity timing are designed to minimise noise impacts. High noise emitting activities are scheduled to occur during daylight hours where practicable. Inspections are undertaken to verify that noise-generating equipment is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and site procedures to minimise unnecessary noise.	Implementation of control measures described in GA2
		GA3 *general amenity impact - light pollution*	Any reasonable landholder or stakeholder complaint regarding light pollution are documented and resolved.	Consultation with landholders is undertaken during planning and operations to identify and manage potential light-related amenity concerns. Stakeholder engagement and complaints reporting systems are in place to ensure light-related amenity concerns are captured and addressed. Flaring is managed to minimise light impacts, including consideration of timing and communication with nearby landholders where relevant. Light-sensitive receptors (e.g. dwellings, roads, public viewpoints) are identified during planning, and site layout and facility/equipment lighting are designed to minimise impacts from light pollution.	Implementation of control measures described in GA3

Statement of Environmental Objectives

Environmental Element	Objective/s	Potential Impact Event	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria	Guide to How Objectives Can Be Achieved
				Lighting is designed and positioned to minimise light spill beyond the operational area, including the use of directional, shielded or downward-facing fixtures where practicable. Inspections verify that lighting controls (e.g. shielding, direction, height, intensity) are implemented and effective.	

3 Reporting

It is a requirement under Section 85 of the ER Act that any 'immediately reportable' and 'reportable' incidents, as defined in the ER Act, must be reported to the Minister.

Immediately Reportable Incidents must be reported to the Minister within 24 hours after the licensee becomes aware of the occurrence of the incident, and comprehensively reported within three months of incident or within period otherwise specified, as per Section 85 of the ER Act and the requirements of ER Regulations 32 (2) and (3). **Reportable Incidents** must be reported to the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) on a quarterly basis within one month of the end of the quarter, as per Regulations 32(5) and (6) of the ER Regulations.

3.1 Incident Definitions

Section 85 (3) of the ER Act requires an SEO to identify events that could, if not properly managed or avoided, cause an immediately reportable incident or a reportable incident within the meaning of Section 85 of the ER Act. Table 2 identifies the potential immediately reportable and reportable incidents relevant to production activities. These definitions are based on standard definitions for facilities and pipelines developed by DEM, which are intended to expand on definitions provided in Section 85(3) of the ER Act and Regulation 32(1), and provide consistency for Licensee reporting.

In accordance with Section 85 of the ER Act and ER Regulation 32(1):

Immediately reportable incident means an incident arising from activities conducted under the licence in which:

(a) an incident arising from activities conducted under a licence specified in the relevant statement of environmental objectives to be an immediately reportable incident; or

(b) any other matters brought within the ambit of this definition by the regulations.

Reportable Incident is defined in Section 85(1) of the ER Act as incidents (other than an immediately reportable incident) arising from activities conducted under a licence that are classified under the ER Regulations as a reportable incident. Regulation 32(1) classifies the following as reportable incidents:

(a) an escape of petroleum, a processed substance, a chemical or a fuel that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape; and

(b) an incident identified as a reportable incident under the relevant statement of environmental objectives.

3.2 Reporting to the EPA

Where applicable, incidents causing or threatening serious or material environmental harm as defined under Section 5 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (EP Act) must be reported to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in accordance with Sections 83 and 83A of the EP Act:

- as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the harm or threatened harm (Section 83); and
- in writing as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the existence of site contamination at the site or in the vicinity of the site that affects or threatens water occurring naturally under the ground or introduced to an aquifer or other area under the ground (Section 83A).

The EP Act and its reporting obligations do not apply to:

- petroleum exploration activity undertaken under the ER Act
- wastes produced in the course of an activity (not being a prescribed activity of environmental significance) authorised by a licence under the ER Act when produced and disposed of to land within the area of the licence.

3.3 Cultural Heritage Reporting

Reporting on cultural heritage must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and the *Coroners Act 2003* as set out below:

- If new Aboriginal sites, objects, or remains are discovered, or new information about them is discovered, this must be reported to AAR as soon as practicable on (08) 8429 9400.
- In the event suspected human skeletal remains are discovered, SAPOL should be contacted immediately on 131 444.

Table 2: Incident descriptions

Immediately Reportable Incidents	Reportable incident
1. A person is seriously injured[5] or killed. 2. An imminent risk to public health or safety arises. 3. Serious environmental damage occurs or an imminent risk of serious environmental damage arises. For example: a. Damage, disturbance or interference to sites of cultural and / or heritage significance without appropriate permits and approvals.[6] b. An escape of petroleum, process substance, a chemical or a fuel to a water body, or to land in a place where it is reasonably likely to enter a water body by seepage or infiltration, or onto land that affects the health of native flora and fauna species. c. Detection of a declared weed, animal / plant pathogen or plant pest species that has been introduced or spread as a direct result of activities. d. Any removal of rare, vulnerable or endangered flora and fauna without appropriate permits and approvals.[7] e. Identification of cross flows between aquifers in natural hydraulic isolation, or uncontrolled flows to the surface.	• An escape of petroleum[12], processed substance, a chemical or a fuel that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape[13] (other than a immediately reportable incident). • Any event relating to cultural heritage sites (other than a immediately reportable incident). • An event that has the potential to compromise the physical integrity of an asset or facility. For example: a. Activity on a pipeline easement with equipment that has been identified[11] as exceeding the pipeline's penetration resistance, determined in accordance with Australian Standard (AS) 2885. b. Identification of a through-wall defect on a pipeline[14] or plant component (other than a immediately reportable incident). c. Identification[15] of a partial through-wall defect (e.g. through visual inspection, inline inspection, non-destructive testing) that requires repair or replacement action, or a reduction of the Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure, to maintain safe operation (other than a immediately reportable incident). d. Activity on a pipeline easement with equipment or vehicles that have been identified[11] as exceeding

[5] As per the definition in Section 36 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.
[6] Pursuant to *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and *Heritage Places Act 1993*.
[7] Pursuant to *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (flora) and *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (fauna).
[12] In gaseous, liquid or solid state, as per ER Act definition.
[13] An area assigned during a Hazard and Operability Process (HAZOP) study as a hazardous area for the purpose of gas venting, and designed as such, is considered to be an area specifically designed to contain a gas escape.
[14] As per ER Act definition, the term 'pipeline' includes tanks, machinery and equipment necessary for, or associated with, operation of the pipeline.
[15] For reporting purposes, the incident is considered to have occurred at the time that a decision is made to repair or replace the defect, or reduce the Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure as defined in AS2885.

Immediately Reportable Incidents	Reportable incident
4. Security of natural gas supply is prejudiced or an imminent risk of prejudice to security of natural gas supply arises.[8] 5. An event that results in a rupture of a pressure containing asset or facility. 6. A regulated activity[9] being undertaken in manner that involved or will involve a serious risk to the health or safety of a person emanating from an immediate or imminent exposure to a hazard.[10] 7. Activity on a pipeline easement where the pipeline is contacted and repair action is required.[11] 8. An uncontrolled regulated substance release or malfunction or failure of critical plant or equipment resulting in the activation of emergency response or evacuation procedures, fire, or explosion.	allowable stress limits, determined in accordance with Australian Standard (AS) 2885. e. An unapproved[16] excursion outside of critical design or operating conditions / parameters. f. Failure of a critical procedural control in place to reduce a credible threat to low or as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).[17] g. Identification of a critical barrier failure that could lead to the potential for cross flows between aquifers in natural hydraulic isolation, or uncontrolled flows to the surface. • Unauthorised activity on a pipeline easement where the pipeline is contacted but repair action is not required. • Malfunction or failure of critical plant or equipment that had (or still has) potential to cause a immediately reportable incident.

[8] That is, after taking into account relevant factors on a day and rights and obligations under contracts, a significant curtailment of firm service that detrimentally impacts or is likely to impact upon the security of electricity supply to South Australia or to gas supplies to a significant number of commercial and/or domestic gas users in SA.

[9] Regulated activity as defined in Section 10 of the Energy Resources Act.

[10] Resulting in the issuing of a prohibition notice by SafeWork SA pursuant to Section 195 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

[11] For the case where a detailed assessment is required to determine this, DEM recommends the incident be reported initially and amended at a later date if required.

[16] "Approval" as per AS2885 definition. Note that there may be situations where excursions are allowable under AS2885.

[17] As per the Safety Management System process articulated in Australian Standard (AS) 2885 or similar risk assessment process.

4 List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (in reference to the *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000*)
CFS	Country Fire Service
Contamination	As defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999) amended in 2013*
DEM	Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) (regulator of the Energy Resources Act)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report prepared in accordance with Section 97 of the *Energy Resources Act 2000*.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (South Australia)
minimise	To reduce as far as reasonably practical, considering all other factors e.g. requirements for safe operations and accessibility
NEPM	*National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999)* amended in 2013
SEO	Statement of Environmental Objectives prepared in accordance with Section 99 and 100 of the *Energy Resources Act 2000* and Regulations 12 and 13 of the *Energy Resources Regulations 2013*

5 References

Beach Energy (2025). *Environmental Impact Report: Drilling, Completion and Well Production Testing in the Otway Basin, South Australia.* August 2025. Beach Energy, Adelaide SA (DRAFT).

Beach Energy (2025). *Statement of Environmental Objectives Onshore Otway Basin Petroleum Production Operations*. May 2025. Beach Energy, Adelaide SA.

Beach Energy (2021). *Statement of Environmental Objectives for Geophysical Activities in the Otway Basin, South Australia.* April 2021. Beach Energy, Adelaide SA.

6 Document information and history

Document custodian group

Title	Name/s
Drilling and Completions	Brad Muir

Document history

Rev	Date	Changes made in first document	Reviewer/s	Consolidator	Approver
0	04/10/2013	Issued for submission	S. Milne	S. Milne	S. Milne
1	12/11/2013	Finalised following agency consultation	B. White	S. Milne	S. Milne
2	13/11/2013	Final DMITRE comments addressed	B. White	S. Milne	S. Milne
3	26/11/2018	5 year review update – draft for internal review	S.Milne	Z.Bowen M.Mackie	T. Flowers
4	03/12/2018	Issued for public consultation	B. White S. Milne	R. Scullion	T. Flowers
5	11/04/2019	Updated following receipt of public submissions	B. White S. Milne R. Scullion	R. Scullion	T. Flowers
6	08/05/2019	Issued for submission	B. White T. Flowers M. Mackie	T.Flowers	M.Mackie
7	09/08/2019	Updated following formal consultation	S. Milne T. Flowers M. Mackie	R.Scullion	M.Mackie
7a	07/02/2025	5-year review update, issue for internal review	Erias	C.King	
7b	14/07/2025	5-year review – DRAFT for DEM review	CKing	CKing	CGreen
7c	11/08/2025	5-year review – revision to address DEM review. Draft released for consultation	CKing	C King	BMuir
7d	7/11/02025	5-year review – revision to address consultation feedback. FRAFT submission to DEM.	CKing, LBailey, PJones, CNayda	CKing	BMuir
7e	01/02/2026	Revision following DEM feedback	Xodus, CKing	CKing	BMuir
7f	11/03/2026	5-year review – DRAFT for re-submission to DEM	Xodus, CKing, RHarvey	Xodus	BMuir
7g	09/04/02026	5-year review – update to scope description (Section 1.2).	CKing	CKing	BMuir

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