At ConocoPhillips the health and safety of our workforce, visitors and the community in which we operate is our highest priority. Safety is one of our SPIRIT values and we believe accidents are preventable. Operations occurring at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility on Curtis Island, as well as our mainland facilities in Gladstone, are undertaken in a manner that ensures all practicable and reasonable steps are taken to reduce risks to health and safety.

As operator of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility on Curtis Island, ConocoPhillips maintains a Facility Safety Case. This Safety Case identifies the hazards and risks of our facility, describes the in-place controls to mitigate these risks and outlines the safety management system to ensure the controls are effective and consistently applied. The Safety Case outlines our HSE and Process Safety leadership initiatives and details core elements of our management system including our training and competency programs that ensure we continue to have a competent and trained workforce, risk management, and emergency preparedness.

As part of our continuous improvement processes we constantly monitor and review our health, safety and environmental performance and strive for excellence across all areas of our business and operations. The Safety Case document is a live document and is continuously reviewed to reflect innovation and improvements realised with operations. Australia Pacific LNG has transitioned from project to operations phase. This Safety Case will become the long term and consistent document by which our operating discipline is established.

ConocoPhillips values the communities within which we operate and we are committed to ongoing engagement and partnership that extends beyond compliance with our regulations. This document, the Australia Pacific LNG Facility Safety Case Summary is intended to provide the community with information on the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, its operations and the measures ConocoPhillips has implemented as operator to ensure our goal of zero accidents is achieved.

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Sheldon Swanson
Australia Pacific LNG Facility Operations Manager
Safety Assessment
A comprehensive and systematic process involving the identification of major incident hazards and potential major incidents, an assessment of the associated risks, identification and analysis of suitable control measures and assessment that risks have been reduced ‘so far as is reasonably practicable’.

Schedule 15 Chemical
A material listed under Schedule 15 (Table 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3) of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011. In general, Schedule 15 chemicals are considered hazardous due to their properties such as flammability, combustibility and toxicity. At the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, three materials listed under Schedule 15 are present (propane, ethane and methane).

So far as is reasonably practicable’ (SFARP)
The measure of risk after implementation of control measures that eliminate or reduce risks ‘so far as is reasonably practicable’. ConocoPhillips Australia continues actions to eliminate or reduce risks until the effort expended is greatly disproportionate to the benefit that is gained.

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation)
Primary legislative instrument governing workplace health and safety in Queensland, including at major hazard facilities such as the Australia Pacific LNG Facility.

Australia Pacific LNG
Australia Pacific LNG is Australia’s leading producer of CSG, supplying the gas to power stations for generation of low emissions electricity as well as industrial, commercial and residential customers throughout southeast Queensland. As part of the Australia Pacific LNG Project which was undertaken to deliver a cleaner, greener sustainable energy source, Australia Pacific LNG further developed gas fields located in the Surat and Bowen Basins in south-west and central Queensland and constructed an LNG production and export facility on Curtis Island (the Australia Pacific LNG Facility) as well as a 350 kilometer gas transmission pipeline connecting the gas fields to the LNG plant.

Origin
Origin is responsible for the operation of the Australia Pacific LNG gas fields and main gas transmission pipeline. In addition to the Australia Pacific LNG business, Origin has diverse operations across the energy supply chain, from gas exploration and production to power generation and energy retailing.

ConocoPhillips
ConocoPhillips brings its proven Optimized Cascade® Process LNG technology to Australia Pacific LNG, to convert the CSG into LNG. It also brings its knowledge and experience of LNG production and exporting from its existing LNG facility located in Darwin, in the Northern Territory and in Kenai, Alaska.

Sinopec
Sinopec joined Australia Pacific LNG in April 2011 as the third major shareholder and is a leading petroleum producer and supplier.

Australia Pacific LNG Facility

Incorporated joint venture between Origin (37.5%), ConocoPhillips Australia (37.5%) and Sinopec (25%).

Australia Pacific LNG Facility
Liquefied natural gas production and export facility located on Curtis Island, Queensland. The facility receives coal seam gas from Australia Pacific LNG’s gas fields and liquefies the gas through refrigeration for export.

Coal Seam Gas (CSG)
Coal seam gas is a naturally occurring gas (primarily methane) found in coal deposits. Both the coal and the coal seam gas are formed from plant matter under pressure for millions of years. The coal seam gas collects in underground coal seams by bonding to the surface of coal particles. The coal seams are generally filled with water which exerts pressure keeping the coal seam gas as a thin film on the surface of the coal.

ConocoPhillips Australia
Operator of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility on behalf of the Australia Pacific LNG joint venture shareholders.

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

Control Measure
Measures implemented at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility for prevention or mitigation of incidents. These measures reduce the likelihood of incidents occurring and/or the magnitude of the consequences should an incident occur.

Health, Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS)
The documented, integrated system used within ConocoPhillips Australia to manage all facets of risks to health and the safety of people and the environment from activities at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility.

Hazardous Industries and Chemicals Branch (HICB)
The regulator of major hazard facilities in Queensland. HICB is part of the Office of Industrial Relations, Queensland Treasury.

Likelihood
A description of the probability and frequency of an event occurring.

Community
The area surrounding the Australia Pacific LNG Facility on Curtis Island in which the health and safety of people could be adversely affected by a major incident.

Loss of Containment
An uncontrolled occurrence at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, including an escape, spillage or leakage or explosion, fire or explosion.

Major Incident (MI)
A hazard that could cause, or contribute to causing, a major incident.

Plan, Do, Assess and Adjust (PDAA) methodology
ConocoPhillips continuous improvement process.

Australia Pacific LNG

An uncontrolled occurrence at the facility exposes a person to a serious health risk or serious mental management system.

Safety Case
A description of the probability and frequency of an event occurring.

Safety Regulation 2011
Primary legislative instrument governing workplace health and safety in Queensland, including at major hazard facilities such as the Australia Pacific LNG Facility.

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Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation)
Primary legislative instrument governing workplace health and safety in Queensland, including at major hazard facilities such as the Australia Pacific LNG Facility.

Australia Pacific LNG Facility

As operator of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, ConocoPhillips Australia is committed to ensuring all operations at the facility are conducted in a safe, healthy and environmentally responsible manner. As part of this commitment, ConocoPhillips Australia addresses hazards and associated risks at the facility until risks are reduced ‘so far as is reasonably practicable’.

Australia Pacific LNG

Origin is responsible for the operation of the Australia Pacific LNG gas fields and main gas transmission pipeline. In addition to the Australia Pacific LNG business, Origin has diverse operations across the energy supply chain, from gas exploration and production to power generation and energy retailing.

ConocoPhillips
ConocoPhillips is the world’s largest independent energy company and has 40 years’ LNG experience. ConocoPhillips bring its proven Optimized Cascade® Process LNG technology to Australia Pacific LNG, to convert the CSG into LNG. It also brings its knowledge and experience of LNG production and exporting from its existing LNG facility located in Darwin, in the Northern Territory and in Kenai, Alaska.

Sinopec
Sinopec is China’s second largest crude oil and natural gas producer and China’s largest petroleum producer and chemicals producer and supplier.

Australia Pacific LNG
Australia Pacific LNG is Australia’s leading producer of CSG, supplying the gas to power stations for generation of low emissions electricity as well as industrial, commercial and residential customers throughout southeast Queensland. As part of the Australia Pacific LNG Project which was undertaken to deliver a cleaner, greener sustainable energy source, Australia Pacific LNG further developed gas fields located in the Surat and Bowen Basins in south-west and central Queensland and constructed an LNG production and export facility on Curtis Island (the Australia Pacific LNG Facility) as well as a 350 kilometre gas transmission pipeline connecting the gas fields to the LNG plant.

Origin
Origin is Australia’s leading integrated energy company with 43 million customers, 6,000 MW of owned and contracted generation capacity, and is one of Australia’s most experienced CSG producers with over 15 years’ experience in Queensland.

ConocoPhillips
ConocoPhillips is the world’s largest independent energy company and has 40 years’ LNG experience. ConocoPhillips bring its proven Optimized Cascade® Process LNG technology to Australia Pacific LNG, to convert the CSG into LNG. It also brings its knowledge and experience of LNG production and exporting from its existing LNG facility located in Darwin, in the Northern Territory and in Kenai, Alaska.

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Introduction

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility uses three hazardous materials regulated under the Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 in amounts above legislated threshold quantities. Accordingly, the facility has been determined as a major hazard facility (MHF) by the Queensland MHF regulator and subject to the relevant requirements of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011. Examples of MHFs include oil and gas processing facilities, refineries, chemical manufacturing sites and some warehouses and transport depots. This document, the Australia Pacific LNG Safety Case Summary, is intended to provide the community with information on the Australia Pacific LNG Facility and its operations, the hazards present and major incidents that could occur as well as a summary of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility Safety Case submitted to the MHF regulator.

Under the Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011, facilities that handle, process or store certain hazardous chemicals in quantities above defined threshold amounts are deemed as MHFs and subject to specific regulation and requirements. Three such hazardous chemicals (known as Schedule 15 chemicals as they are listed along with threshold quantities in Schedule 15 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011) are present at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility in excess of threshold quantities.

Typically, Schedule 15 chemicals are considered hazardous due to their physical and chemical characteristics such as flammability, combustibility or toxicity, low or high temperatures or pressures and their potential to cause a major incident. Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011, a major incident is defined as an uncontrolled occurrence, including an escape, spillage or leakage or implosion, explosion or fire that involves a Schedule 15 chemical and exposes a person to a serious health and safety risk emanating from exposure to the uncontrolled exposure.

The Queensland MHF regulator, the Hazardous Industries and Chemicals Branch (HICB) of the Office of Industrial Relations, Queensland Treasury, has determined the Australia Pacific LNG Facility as an MHF. There are a number of other MHFs in the Gladstone region including other LNG facilities also located on Curtis Island (Queensland Curtis LNG and Gladstone LNG) and the Orca Australia chemical plant and Origin Energy liquefied petroleum gas terminal on the mainland near Gladstone.

As the ‘operator’ of a determined MHF, ConocoPhillips Australia is required to submit a facility ‘Safety Case’ to the MHF regulator as part of the licensing process and approval to operate. The Safety Case is a written document that provides a comprehensive overview of the way in which ConocoPhillips Australia manages the risks associated with operation of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility. The Safety Case documents the facility and its systems and equipment, the safety management systems and control measures that are in place and the safety assessment that was undertaken to ensure that all risks at the facility are identified, assessed and reduced so far as is reasonably practicable prior to and continuously throughout operations.

The Safety Case has been developed in consultation with community residents, community organisations, local and state government departments, local industry and business representatives, emergency services and medical providers and ConocoPhillips Australia employees. Similarly, consultation has taken place with relevant parties during development of the facility’s emergency response and security management plans. Competent and experienced ConocoPhillips Australia employees and contractors are actively involved in the development of operating and maintenance procedures as well as risk assessments, inspections and audits.

This document, the Australia Pacific LNG Facility Safety Case Summary, is intended to provide the community surrounding the Australia Pacific LNG Facility with information as detailed in the Safety Case including the major hazards present at the facility, the credible major incidents that could occur, the control measures in place to prevent or mitigate major incidents and the actions that would be taken by ConocoPhillips Australia should such an event occur. Although the facility is located remotely, away from residential dwellings, and any credible incident is extremely unlikely to impact any offsite persons, information on what actions should be taken by the community in the event of an incident occurring is included.

As part of ConocoPhillips Australia’s continuous improvement processes, the Safety Case and the safety assessment are reviewed and updated as required. Any changes to the Safety Case and safety assessment will be considered for inclusion in subsequent revisions of this summary document to ensure it continues to provide an accurate reflection of ConocoPhillips Australia and the Australia Pacific LNG Facility.

Australia Pacific LNG Facility

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility is a two train LNG production and export facility that utilises ConocoPhillips Optimised Cascade® LNG Process to liquify CSG to LNG. The facility design utilises ConocoPhillips previous experience and knowledge in design of LNG plants and is operated by a workforce competent in discharging their duties in a healthy, safe and environmentally sustainable manner.

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility is located on Curtis Island at Laid Point, approximately 11 kilometres northeast of the City of Gladstone. The facility is located on an approximately 241 hectare lot situated within the Curtis Island Industry Precinct which is an area reserved by the Queensland Government for the establishment of LNG facilities and associated infrastructure. On Curtis Island, the closest residential settlement is the township of South End which lies approximately 10 km east of the facility. South End is a small community comprising around 100 dwellings used predominantly for holiday accommodation and a base for recreational activities such as fishing and bushwalking. The facility is neighboured by other CSG to LNG production and export plants: both the Queensland Curtis LNG and Gladstone LNG facilities are situated to the south.

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility has a capacity of 9 million tonnes of LNG per year which is produced by two identical, independent production trains and stored temporarily onsite before being loaded onto LNG carriers. The facility includes the necessary utility infrastructure required to support its operations including power generation and distribution, refrigerant storage, water and effluent treatment systems, material offloading and passenger facilities and administration, central control, medical, security and workshop buildings.

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility utilises ConocoPhillips Optimised Cascade® LNG technology to liquify the CSG transported to the facility via the gas transmission pipeline. The ConocoPhillips process, which is in use in a number of LNG plants around the world, uses three refrigerants (propane, ethylene and methane) to chill the CSG to -161°C.
Australia Pacific LNG Facility

Upon arrival at the facility, impurities such as water and carbon dioxide are removed from the CSG before the treated gas is passed through the three successive stages of refrigeration. The LNG product is stored in two 160,000 cubic metre full containment tanks designed to safely and reliably contain the product and loaded onto LNG carriers every two to three days (when both production trains are operating) for export to Australia Pacific LNG’s customers.

After arriving at its destination, LNG is armed to return it to its gaseous state and delivered to customers to be used in heating and cooking as well as electricity generation and other industrial/commercial uses. LNG can also be used as an alternative transportation fuel as a liquid.

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility is designed to operate 24 hours per day, 365 days of the year although parts of, or the whole facility, will be periodically shut down to allow maintenance and inspection activities to occur as needed.

The total number of employees present at the facility during normal operations is approximately 216 and is typically a mix of operations, maintenance, management, administration, support and contractor personnel and visitors. Most employees work a day shift of 12-hour duration, although a number of process operators work a 12-hour day/night shift pattern to ensure 24-hour operations and site coverage.

The CSG to LNG Process

The Australia Pacific LNG Facility is a two train LNG production and export facility that utilises ConocoPhillips Optimised Cascade® LNG Process to liquefy CSG to LNG. The facility design utilises ConocoPhillips’ previous experience and knowledge in design of LNG plants and is operated by a workforce competent in discharging their duties in a healthy, safe and environmentally sustainable manner.

Schedule 15 Chemicals and Other Hazardous Materials

Methane
(present at the facility as CSG and liquid methane (refrigerant and LNG product); contained in process equipment, piping and LNG storage tanks)

Methane (CH4; UN number 1972) is the primary constituent of the CSG supplied to the Australia Pacific LNG Facility. Methane is a colourless, odourless and non-toxic gas which in high concentrations can present a health hazard as it is an asphyxiant which displaces oxygen in the breathable atmosphere. Methane is lighter than air at ambient temperatures and the gas rises and diffuses rapidly in an open space. Methane vapour is flammable and can be ignited where the concentration is within the range of 5 to 15% methane in air.

LNG (liquid methane) is the end product of the facility’s process and is a clear, colourless, odourless and nontoxic liquid. LNG is characterised as a cryogen, which is a liquefied gas kept in its liquid state at very low temperatures (temperature of -161°C). Contact with LNG can cause cold burns or frostbite to exposed tissues, including the lungs if cold vapours are inhaled. When released to the environment, ethylene rapidly boils off into the gas phase, which can present a health hazard in high concentrations as it is an asphyxiant and displaces oxygen in the breathable atmosphere.

Gaseous ethylene is flammable in the concentration range of 3 to 35% gas in air, is neutrally buoyant and may spread long distances. There are approximately 460 tonnes of propane at the facility contained in the refrigeration storage vessels and propane refrigeration circuits for both production trains.

Ethylene
(present at the facility as a liquid refrigerant, contained within process equipment and piping and three refrigerant storage vessels)

Ethylene (C2H4; UN number 6192) is also employed in the facility’s process as a refrigerant to lower the temperature of the CSG. Liquid ethylene is a colourless, cryogenic liquid (temperature of -103°C) with a slightly sweet odour that can cause cold burns or frostbite to exposed tissues, including the lungs if cold vapours are inhaled. When released to the environment, ethylene rapidly boils off into the gas phase, which can present a health hazard in high concentrations as it is an asphyxiant and displaces oxygen in the breathable atmosphere.

Gaseous ethylene is flammable in the concentration range of 3 to 35% gas in air, is neutrally buoyant and may spread long distances. There are approximately 460 tonnes of ethylene at the facility contained in the refrigeration storage vessels and the ethylene refrigeration circuits for both production trains.

Other Hazardous Materials
(present in various, minor amounts at the facility)

A number of other materials that are not listed in Schedule 15 yet are considered hazardous are used and stored at the facility in minor amounts. These materials include reagents and chemicals used in laboratory analysis such as sulphuric acid, diesel fuel and lubricant oils and certain materials used in the process such as absorbents/adsorbents. Materials considered hazardous are handled, stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the relevant Safety Data Sheet, manufacturer/supplier recommendations and/or industry good practice.
The Australia Pacific LNG Facility has a range of measures in place to prevent the occurrence of or minimise the consequences of major incidents. ConocoPhillips Australia implements control measures based on a hierarchy of controls in which the strongest or most effective control measure such as elimination of the hazard is utilised wherever feasible.

ConocoPhillips Australia continues to treat risks until they are reduced so far as is reasonably practicable using a diversity of controls including hardware, software, procedural and administrative controls. Emergency shutdown, isolation and relief systems have been strategically installed throughout the facility to limit the effects of incidents and prevent escalation. Wherever Schedule 15 chemicals are handled, processed or stored, there are extensive fire and gas detection and alarm systems and firefighting equipment such as fire hydrants, fire hoses, sprinklers, hand-held extinguishers and gaseous extinguishing systems.

Fire and Gas Detection System
This system comprises fire and gas detectors and manual alarm call points located strategically throughout the facility and buildings (and particularly where Schedule 15 chemicals are processed or stored) that report to a computerised system, capable of executive actions dependent on the extent of detection. These actions include the automatic shutdown of equipment and production facilities and the initiation of visual and audible alarms to alert personnel and fire suppression systems. All fire and gas system information including alarms are displayed within the facility’s Central Control Room where plant operators are fully aware of plant status to allow appropriate actions to be taken.

Control Measures
Historically, incidents at LNG facilities such as a loss of containment and ignition of a flammable gas or liquid hydrocarbon have occurred for a number of reasons such as inadequate or unsuitable maintenance; failure of components fabricated from materials unfit for their intended purpose; inadequate or absent safety systems of work such as health, safety and environmental management systems and permit to work systems; unnotified/unanticipated process conditions exceeding design specifications of equipment and materials; and dropped/swinging loads or vehicles/mobile plant colliding with process equipment.

All hazardous materials at the facility, including the Schedule 15 chemicals, are processed and stored in equipment and piping specifically designed for the temperatures and pressures involved. The facility utilises integrated process control systems to ensure the process is monitored and maintained within the design operating conditions of the equipment and facility operators are aware of the status of critical plant and equipment.

The facility is equipped with a diverse range of control measures designed to prevent and minimise the consequence of major incidents and limit escalation. Control measures are consistent with industry good practice and ConocoPhillips Australia’s operating experience. Control measures in place at the facility to prevent major incidents occurring include the Health, Safety and Environmental Management System, equipment inspection strategies and schedules, change approval processes, computerised trip and alarm systems, standard operating and maintenance procedures, permit to work systems and employee training and competency processes.

The facility also has a range of controls in place to ensure that if a major incident occurs, it is detected and controlled quickly to minimise its severity and prevent escalation to other sections of the facility. Such controls include fire and gas detection systems, safety equipment, site alarms, fixed firefighting systems and devices and emergency shutdown and depressurisation systems. The last two functions to allow the whole facility or sections of the facility to be brought to a safe and steady state from which it can be safely restarted and operations resumed.

ConocoPhillips Australia’s safety assessment process involves a range of studies examining aspects of health and safety such as qualitative and quantitative risk assessments, facility layout and building assessments, operability and maintainability reviews and fire and explosion risk analyses. The safety assessment process which is documented in the Australia Pacific LNG Facility Safety Case identified the hazards present at the facility that could result in a major incident, these hazards predominantly related to a loss of containment of a Schedule 15 chemical followed by ignition. The major incidents that could occur were also identified (as jet fires, pool fires, flash fires and vapour cloud explosions) and evaluated as remotely possible (occurring less than once every million years) in line with industry codes, standards and good practice as well as the requirements of Queensland’s State Development Assessment Provisions and project approval conditions placed on the facility by the Queensland Coordinator-General.

ConocoPhillips Australia captures and documents safety assessment outputs in hazard and risk registers as well as pictorial hazard-consequence-control diagrams (such as Bow-Tie diagrams) that provide facility personnel with easy to comprehend graphical hazard, incident and control information and the Safety Case. ConocoPhillips Australia ensures all employees and contractors are made aware of, trained in and provided with these hazard/risk control and awareness tools.

The location of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility on Curtis Island in an area reserved for LNG industrial development and remote from residential populations is such that no credible major incidents were identified during the safety assessment that could impact the community or people outside the facility’s boundaries.

The impact of any major incident involving a release of a Schedule 15 chemical and subsequent ignition is likely to be contained within the specific plant area in which it occurs although there is a potential for smoke impact on neighbouring facilities or marine/recreational areas on Curtis Island.

The impact of a release of flammable gas from the facility is likely to be localised and contained within the facility’s boundary, dependent upon wind strength and speed and the material released. Escalation of an incident from one section of the plant to another is unlikely also due to the separation between the process and utility/storage systems, occupied buildings and the facility boundary and the diversity of control measures such as fire and gas detection and protection and depressurising systems.

The intervening terrain and distance between the Australia Pacific LNG Facility and neighbouring LNG facilities and the characteristics of the Schedule 15 chemicals, it is unlikely that flammable concentrations of gas would reach or impact upon neighbouring properties. Similarly, given the remoteness of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility considering residential populations or public areas, it is also unlikely that a flammable gas or liquid release, even with subsequent ignition would impact the community.

The safety assessment process included a ‘so far as is reasonably practicable’ evaluation in which hazards and control measures were assessed to determine if any additional measures would be practicable to implement, considering the benefit gained and the effort in cost, time and resources. The study concluded that the risks posed by the identified hazards and possible major incidents were reduced to a level considered to meet both ConocoPhillips’ Australia’s and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 definitions of ‘so far as is reasonably practicable’.

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The impact of a release of flammable gas from the facility is likely to be localised and contained within the facility’s boundary, dependent upon wind strength and speed and the material released. Escalation of an incident from one section of the plant to another is unlikely also due to the separation between the process and utility/storage systems, occupied buildings and the facility boundary and the diversity of control measures such as fire and gas detection and protection and depressurising systems.

The intervening terrain and distance between the Australia Pacific LNG Facility and neighbouring LNG facilities and the characteristics of the Schedule 15 chemicals, it is unlikely that flammable concentrations of gas would reach or impact upon neighbouring properties. Similarly, given the remoteness of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility considering residential populations or public areas, it is also unlikely that a flammable gas or liquid release, even with subsequent ignition would impact the community.

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ConocoPhillips Australia has developed and implemented an integrated Health, Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS) to manage health and safety performance and continuous improvement at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility. The HSEMS, which is based upon widely recognised, international health and safety management system standards, draws upon the operational experience gained by ConocoPhillips at similar LNG facilities over many years and ensures that the Australia Pacific LNG Facility is operated and maintained in a safe and environmentally sound manner and in compliance with ConocoPhillips standards and applicable laws and regulations.

The HSEMS has adopted continuous improvement as a fundamental principle which is achieved by following a Plan, Do, Assess and Adjust (PDAA) methodology. The HSEMS includes policies and standards defining ConocoPhillips Australia’s approach to managing health and safety within the company and at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, identifies responsibilities and accountabilities and establishes processes and procedures for the assessment and management of hazards and associated risks. The HSEMS incorporates targets and objectives by which HSE performance is monitored and assessed and provides feedback mechanisms that ensure appropriate corrective actions are identified and implemented.

The HSEMS also includes safe systems of work including operating and maintenance procedures, permit to work systems, management of change and asset and operational integrity processes, employee awareness, training and competency processes and emergency response. ConocoPhillips Australia investigates and reports incidents and near misses to ensure appropriate lessons can be learned and corrective actions identified and implemented to prevent recurrence.

ConocoPhillips Australia has organised the underlying components of the HSEMS into discrete elements, each aligned with a phase of the PDAA methodology and designed to manage aspects of health and safety performance and reduce risks as far as practicable.

Policy and Leadership
sets the overall commitment and direction of HSE and process safety performance. Following this, ConocoPhillips Australia plans the activities required to meet desired levels of health and safety performance and implements the necessary activities and resources to do the activities. Throughout this process, an assessment is undertaken to monitor and confirm conformance with ConocoPhillips Australia’s required standards of performance and to identify any areas of non-compliance or potential improvement. These findings facilitate the adjustments necessary to continuously improve performance and feedback actions to the next planning phase.

ConocoPhillips Australia has organised the underlying components of the HSEMS into discrete elements, each aligned with a phase of the PDAA methodology and designed to manage aspects of health and safety performance and reduce risks as far as practicable.
ConocoPhillips Australia has a comprehensive emergency response plan developed for the Australia Pacific LNG Facility in consultation with local authorities, emergency services, neighbouring LNG facilities and the major hazard facility regulator (HICB). The emergency response plan has been developed to effectively respond to any credible emergency situation that adversely impacts on the health and safety of people, the environment and property. This plan ensures that any potential adverse impact to people, environment or the facility is minimised.

Emergency Response

To manage adverse and unwanted incidents at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, ConocoPhillips Australia utilises a comprehensive emergency response and preparedness plan supported by adequate equipment and trained personnel. The emergency plans have been developed in consultation with local emergency services such as the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Police and local and regional hospitals. ConocoPhillips updates its emergency response plans where applicable in response to incidents and learnings, industry contemporary practices and changes to the facility, emergency response resources or the regulatory environment.

In the event of an emergency situation occurring at the Australia Pacific LNG Facility, the appropriate emergency response is activated by ConocoPhillips Australia as determined by the nature of the incident, its severity and the resources required for its safe and effective management and resolution. ConocoPhillips Australia regularly conducts emergency response and evacuation drills to test emergency plans and ensure a timely, efficient and effective response can be mounted by emergency response teams at the facility should it ever be needed.

On-site emergency response resources include a highly trained emergency response team and firefighting and emergency response equipment with a number of site-based employees trained in first aid and firefighting. In the event of an incident, the facility’s emergency response team provides an initial response which is supported by external emergency services as required by the situation. If required, additional resources can be requested from neighbouring LNG facilities on a mutual aid basis.

A facility-wide emergency alarm system comprising audible and visual alarms at strategic points facilitates early warning of an incident or potential incident and prompt evacuation of potentially hazardous areas. During facility operation the warning systems are tested regularly.

If an incident occurs at the facility, an alarm will sound to alert everyone within the facility and surrounding areas that there is an emergency event occurring. Members of the local community should keep well away from the Australia Pacific LNG Facility during any incident and look out for information on radio, television, social media, websites, SMS and alike.

If people are undertaking activities near the Australia Pacific LNG Facility during any incident and look out for information on radio, television, social media, websites, SMS and alike.

In case of an emergency call 000

Further Information

Copies of the Australia Pacific LNG Facility Safety Case Summary have been distributed to the Gladstone Regional Libraries, the Gladstone Regional Council as well as the major hazard facility regulator. It is also available on the Australia Pacific LNG and ConocoPhillips Australia websites and at the Australia Pacific LNG Community Centre in Gladstone. Other opportunities to review the Australia Pacific LNG Facility include information sessions/public presentations held by ConocoPhillips Australia.