

# OGP SAFETY CASE SUMMARY



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# CONTENTS

<b>ORBOST GAS PLANT DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>MAJOR HAZARD FACILITY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AT THE ORBOST GAS PLANT</b>	<b>6</b>
Properties of hazardous materials at the Orbost Gas Plant	7
Methane or natural gas	7
Condensate (natural gas condensate)	7
Hydrogen Sulphide	
Propane	8
Odourant (Mercaptan)	8
Summary of Dangerous Goods at the Orbost Gas Plant	8
<b>ORBOST GAS PLANT SAFETY CASE</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>MAJOR INCIDENT RISKS</b>	<b>10</b>
Impact on the community	11
Control measures for major incident risks	11
Potential Major Incidents at the Orbost Gas Plant	11
<b>SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>CRITICAL CONTROLS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>MONITORING CONTROL PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND INDICATORS</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT</b>	<b>15</b>
More information and contact details	16
<b>APPENDIX 1</b>	<b>17</b>
Cooper Energy Health, Safety & Environment Policy	
<b>APPENDIX 2</b>	<b>18</b>
Major Hazard Facility Licence	

# ORBOST GAS PLANT

## DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

Cooper Energy (MS) Pty Ltd operates the Orbest Gas Plant (OGP), which processes natural gas from the offshore Sole Gas field in the Gippsland Basin (Figure 1). The OGP was previously owned and operated by APA Group until Cooper Energy purchased it in July 2022. It is located at 73 Ewings Marsh Road, Corringale, approximately 10 km south of Orbest on the Gippsland coast (Figure 2).

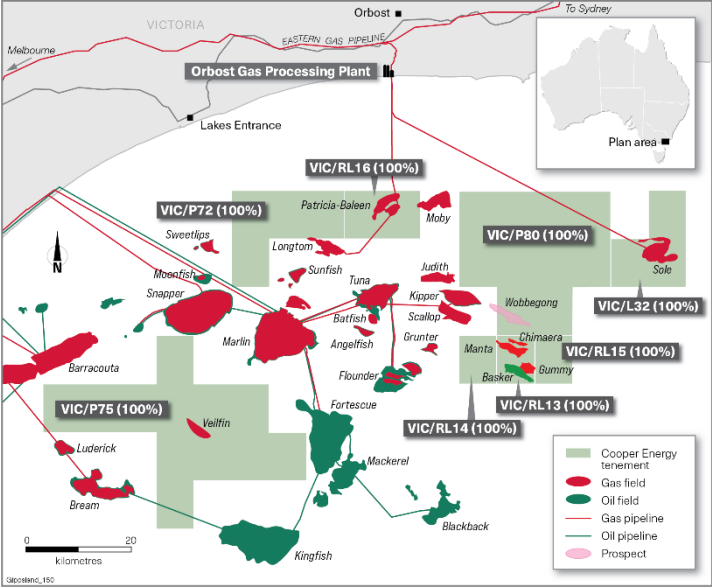


Figure 1: Gippsland Basin oil and gas fields



Figure 2: Orbest Gas Plant and Newmerella Metering Station locations



Cooper Energy owns and operates the gas field, pipelines and the OGP. The pipelines extend from the field to the OGP and the Newmerella Metering Station.

Gas extracted from the Sole Gas Field, located in Commonwealth waters 40 kilometres off the Victorian coast in the eastern part of the Gippsland Basin, is processed at the OGP. The extracted gas undergoes a process that involves the removal of liquids (water and condensate) and contaminants such as Hydrogen Sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) and Mercury. After the gas is compressed and an odourant is added, it leaves the OGP as processed sales gas.

The sales gas is distributed to the Eastern Gas Pipeline via the Newmerella Metering Station. The Eastern Gas Pipeline is owned and operated by Jemena.

Condensate recovered from the gas is stabilised, stored on-site and batch exported via road tankers. Wastes are also stored on-site and removed via road transport. The OGP has storage and truck loading facilities for all wastes and products.

The OGP is designed to be operated with a high level of automation to allow safe and effective operation throughout its life span with minimum manning. The site is staffed on a 24/7 basis by a multi-skilled team of Operator Maintainers working a cyclic rotating 12-hour shift.

## OPERATOR OF THE OGP

### CORPORATE NAME

Cooper Energy (MS) Pty Ltd

### TRADING NAME

Cooper Energy

### ACN

657 633 157

### REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 8, 70 Franklin Street,  
Adelaide SA 5000

### REGISTERED ADDRESS

Level 8, 70 Franklin Street,  
Adelaide SA 5000

### FACILITY ADDRESS

Orbost Gas Plant, 73 Ewings Marsh Road,  
Corringle Victoria 3888



## MAJOR HAZARD FACILITY

The OGP is classified as a ‘Major Hazard Facility’ by WorkSafe Victoria as defined by the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (Part 5.2 – Major Hazard Facilities).

Schedule 14 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (Regulations) lists particular hazardous materials and associated ‘threshold quantities’ above which a facility with these materials present is classified as a Major Hazard Facility (MHF) and must hold a Major Hazard Facility licence.

A facility that contains hazardous material quantities from 10% or above of the Schedule 14 threshold range may also be determined as an MHF at the discretion of WorkSafe Victoria and, therefore, must be licenced.

The OGP is classified as an MHF. More details on the hazardous materials and dangerous goods stored and used at the OGP are provided in the following section.

Cooper Energy has successfully obtained a Major Hazard Facility licence transfer from WorkSafe Victoria.

For more information about Major Hazard Facilities, visit <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/what-major-hazard-facility>

THE ORBOST GAS  
PLANT MAKES AN  
IMPORTANT  
CONTRIBUTION TO  
VICTORIA’S ENERGY  
INFRASTRUCTURE,  
SUPPORTING THE ENERGY  
NEEDS OF VICTORIAN  
COMMUNITIES

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AT THE ORBOST GAS PLANT

Hazardous materials that are held at the OGP and estimated quantities are listed in Table 1 below. Further information on their hazardous characteristics is provided in the following section.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) is kept on site in cylinders and is included in Table 1. Due to the minor quantities involved, further details of its

properties have not been provided.

Minor amounts of Class 2.1 and 2.2 gases in cylinders (for example, acetylene and oxygen) and of flammable liquids (for example, paints and thinners) are stored at the OGP for maintenance purposes but have not been detailed in this section due to very low quantities.

Table 1 Schedule 14 Hazardous materials

Material	Schedule 14 table and item number, CAS or UN Number.	Threshold Quantity (tonnes)	Estimated quantity (tonnes)
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Schedule 14, Table 1, item 35 (not compressed); or Schedule 14, Table 2, item 7 (compressed). CAS No. 74-82-8 UN No. 1971	200	21.7
<b>LPG cylinders</b>	Schedule 14, Table 1, item 33. UN No. 1075	200	1.1
<b>Stabilised condensate</b>	Schedule 14, Table 1, item 40. UN No. 1268	25,000	210
<b>Unstabilised condensate</b>	Schedule 14, Table 2, item 11. UN No. 1268	200	105
<b>Hydrogen Sulphide</b>	Schedule 14, Table 1, item 36. UN No. 1230	20	0.07
<b>Propane (Hychill)</b>	Schedule 14, Table 2, item 7. UN No. 1075	200	2.0
<b>Odourant</b>	Schedule 14 Table 2, item 11. UN No. 3336	200	3.0

Liquid volumes are as per vessel/tank nameplate capacity. Gas volumes have been conservatively assessed and taken as the vessel's complete volume (that is, the vessels are assumed to contain no liquid).

# PROPERTIES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AT THE ORBOST GAS PLANT

## Methane or natural gas

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Natural gas is mainly composed of methane. It is colourless, odourless and highly flammable and may form explosive mixtures with air and readily ignite at normal temperatures. A sudden release of pressurised natural gas or a leak may generate a large volume of flammable/explosive gas which would rise (as natural gas is lighter than air).

Natural gas may spread a long distance before natural or turbulent dilution of vapour occurs, distant ignition and flashback are therefore possible. Immediate ignition of natural gas may produce jet fires, delayed ignition will likely cause flash fires.

Methane is non-toxic but presents a significant health hazard because it is an asphyxiant, displacing oxygen in the breathable atmosphere. Inhalation of vapours can cause dizziness and drowsiness, reduced alertness and loss of reflexes and coordination. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in asphyxiation. Before asphyxiation can occur, the lower flammability limit (LFL) of methane in the air would be exceeded, possibly resulting in an oxygen-deficient and explosive atmosphere.

Before being exported, the sales gas has mercaptan added to it, adding a distinctive odour to detect any leaks downstream of the plant.

## Condensate (natural gas condensate)

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Condensate is a mixture of hydrocarbon liquids separated from the raw gas received from offshore and stored on-site until removed by truck. It is a clear to brown liquid, highly flammable, and easily ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other ignition sources. Flowing condensates can be ignited by self-generated static electricity. Gases may form explosive mixtures with air.

Unstabilised condensate is processed or 'stabilised' to remove the volatile components from the liquid as per established standards.

The potential toxicological and physiological effects of exposure to condensate include:

- eye contact may cause moderate irritation;
- skin contact may cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. The liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are exposed repeatedly;
- vapour inhalation may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure, death, and
- ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

## Hydrogen Sulphide

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Hydrogen sulphide is present within the incoming natural gas from the Sole gas field. It is a flammable and toxic gas with a rotten egg odour at low concentrations. It can form an explosive mixture with air, resulting in flash fires and explosions. Hydrogen sulphide combustion produces toxic by-products such as sulphur dioxide. Hydrogen sulphide is heavier than air and may accumulate in confined spaces.

The potential toxicological and physiological effects of hydrogen sulphide exposure include:

- eye contact may cause irritation and damage;
- skin contact may cause inflammation and irritation;

- inhalation of vapours and aerosols may produce toxic effects. Acute inhalation may cause respiratory discomfort, distress, drowsiness, loss of coordination, vertigo, coma and death. Prolonged inhalation may produce respiratory discomfort and distress and possibly irreversible organ damage.
- Long term health effects of hydrogen sulphide exposure may include headaches, fatigue and dizziness.

## Propane

Propane is used as a refrigerant in a closed-loop system on site. Propane is a colourless and flammable heavier-than-air gas typically stored as a liquid under pressure. Both propane liquid and gas present significant fire hazards when released and will readily ignite at normal temperatures. A sudden release of propane or a leak may result in the rapid vaporisation of propane and the generation of a large volume of flammable/explosive gas.

Propane gas is heavier than air and can collect in low-lying areas. Releases will travel along the ground and spread a long distance before natural or turbulent vapour dilution occurs. Distant ignition of the gas and flashback are possible.

Releases of propane can result in jet fire or flash fire events. Additionally, direct flame impingement to a vessel containing propane can result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion (BLEVE).

The potential toxicological and physiological effects of propane exposure include:

- eye contact with liquid may cause severe damage, with vapour may cause irritation;
- skin contact with vaporising liquid or contact with liquid may result in cold burns; and
- inhalation of vapour may cause light-headedness, dizziness, and drowsiness, while excessive exposure may cause unconsciousness or death due to asphyxiation.

## Odourant (Mercaptan)

Mercaptan is a colourless, flammable liquid with a distinctive offensive penetrating odour. It is an additive to odourless, combustible gases, such as sales gas, to warn of leaks.

Releases of mercaptan will form a pool that will readily vaporise. Vapours are heavier than air and may collect in low areas; distant ignition of gas and flashback are possible. Ignition of releases of mercaptan may result in jet fires and flash fires. Toxic gases, such as sulphur oxides and carbon monoxide, are generated as combustion products from ethyl mercaptan fires.

The potential toxicological and physiological effects of mercaptan exposure include:

- eye contact may cause irritation and redness;
- skin contact may cause inflammation and irritation of the skin;
- inhalation of low concentrations of mercaptan may cause extreme nausea and nose and throat irritation. Inhalation of higher concentrations may cause headache, nausea, weakness, shortness of breath, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue, impacted coordination and irritation of the mucous membrane; and
- ingestion, while considered an unlikely route, may produce severe damage and result in death.

## SUMMARY OF DANGEROUS GOODS AT THE ORBOST GAS PLANT

Dangerous goods, in addition to those listed above, are stored on site. These are not considered a potential cause of or to increase the likelihood or severity of a Major Incident but may be a fuel source for fires resulting from a Major Incident. Table 2 provides further information.

Table 2 Dangerous goods stored at the OGP

Name	Class, Packing Group, UN Number	Quantity
Diesel fuel	C1 (Combustible liquid)	15.0m <sup>3</sup>
Mono-Ethylene Glycol (MEG)	C2 (Combustible liquid)	450m <sup>3</sup>
Sodium hydroxide (10-60% aqueous solution)	Class 8, Packing Group II	80m <sup>3</sup>
Hot Oil	C3 (Combustible liquid)	4.4m <sup>3</sup>





The Safety Case demonstrates:

- Major Incidents that may happen and the hazards that may cause them are identified and associated risks are understood;
- control measures for eliminating, preventing and mitigating these risks are adequate; and
- that the Safety Management System provides an integrated and comprehensive system for managing all aspects of those control measures.

## ORBOST GAS PLANT SAFETY CASE

Cooper Energy has obtained approval for its Safety Case and has received the Major Hazard Licence from WorkSafe Victoria. The objectives of the Safety Case are to ensure that operations conducted at the Orbost Gas Plant are safe and that all relevant legislation and associated regulations, codes and standards are satisfied.

The Safety Case is a compilation of four primary documents, these are:

- **Part 1:** Overview - Summary and Introduction;
- **Part 2:** Facility Description;
- **Part 3:** Safety Management System; and
- **Part 4:** Formal Safety Assessment.

There are also two primary emergency response documents:

- Orbost Gas Plant Emergency Management System Information (EMSI); and
- Orbost Gas Plant Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

These documents are supported by site plans and a Dangerous Goods Manifest, which outlines the quantities of dangerous goods on-site.

The Safety Case collates the results of studies, plans, procedures and systems. Key documents that have supported the development of the Safety Case are:

- Orbost Gas Plant Safety Case outline and methodology;
- Orbost Gas Plant Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA);
- Orbost Gas Plant Major Incident Hazard / Layers of Protection Analysis Register;
- Cooper Energy Management System;
- Performance Standards for Safety-Critical Controls; and
- historical and other studies undertaken during the design phase, such as HAZID and HAZOP studies and information provided by the previous operator upon facility transfer of ownership.

# MAJOR INCIDENT RISKS

The Regulations require operators of Major Hazard Facilities to identify and prevent or control Major Incidents that could occur at their site. A Major Incident is any uncontrolled incident involving hazardous materials (as specified in Schedule 14 of the Regulations) with the potential (inherent risk) for consequences of a permanent disability injury or fatality occurring and asset/property damage (assessed on a financial consequence basis).

A Formal Safety Assessment to identify all reasonably foreseeable Major Incidents that could occur at the OGP and all hazards that could cause or contribute to those Major Incidents was previously completed via a series of workshops during the construction phase. Cooper Energy completed a Formal Safety Assessment review using an experienced hazard identification workshop facilitator to update and validate those findings. A multidisciplinary team participated and included workforce members and other key personnel with extensive knowledge and experience of the OGP operations and systems.

Hazards (any activity, procedure, plant, process, substance, situation, or other circumstance that could cause or contribute to causing an incident) were assessed to determine worst case credible consequences and escalation potential if the hazard caused an incident. If the worst-case credible consequences of an incident were permanent disability, injury or fatality, this incident was designated as a Major Incident. The hazard that could cause it is called a Major Incident Hazard.

The Orbost Gas Plant Major Incidents Hazards Register records the identified Major Incident hazards, which are:

- Impact and dropped objects scenarios, including excavation works and vehicle collisions;
- Corrosion and erosion failures;
- Material defects and fatigue failures, including small bore fitting failures;
- Flange and joint leaks;
- Overpressure/ under-pressure scenarios;
- Excessive temperature excursions/ low temperature embrittlement;
- High level/overflow;
- Human error – incorrect operation of equipment;
- Structural failures; and
- Environmental events such as earthquakes, bushfires, severe weather/lightning, and flooding.

Of the credible Major Incident scenarios identified - all (except 2) involve loss of containment (LOC) of Schedule 14 materials that could impact the health and safety of personnel on-site and may escalate to fire and explosion if ignited.

The likelihood of those scenarios occurring with controls in place was assessed with the potential consequences to determine the risk level associated with each Major Incident. All were assessed as low to moderate risk levels, with none assessed as high or extreme risks.

The knowledge gained from this process has been used by Cooper Energy to assess the adequacy of existing controls and design and implement new control measures if required to reduce the level of risk "So Far As Is Reasonably Practical."

These hazards, risks and controls are detailed in the Formal Safety Assessment and are implemented through the Safety Management System.

## IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY

The potential of an incident to impact the local community off-site has also been assessed. Most events are expected to be contained within the area surrounding the OGP and not impact neighbouring locations due to the quantity of material on site, on sitesafety controls and the buffer distance between the plant and adjacent properties. The exception is the scenario of a full-bore rupture and release of H<sub>2</sub>S from the inlet separator, which modelling suggests has the potential for low concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>S to be detected at nearby properties. The likelihood of such an event is extremely low.

## CONTROL MEASURES FOR MAJOR INCIDENT RISKS

A control measure is any system, procedure, process, device, or other means of eliminating, preventing, reducing or mitigating the risk of Major Incidents. Controls can be in the form of physical equipment, process controls systems, management processes, operating or maintenance procedures, emergency response plans and key personnel and their actions.

Control measures can prevent an incident (for example, built-in process design features and safety devices) or reduce or mitigate consequences (for example, fire and gas detection and emergency shutdown systems). They are applied in descending order of effectiveness, the most effective being eliminating the hazard and the least effective being personnel use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

As part of the Formal Safety Assessment, all existing control measures, or 'layers' of controls, were identified for each Major Incident Hazard and Major Incident scenario, and their adequacy, effectiveness and reliability were assessed. Any controls requiring improvements or additional controls were also identified.

## POTENTIAL MAJOR INCIDENTS AT THE ORBOST GAS PLANT

- Generic Hazards on-site
- Subsea pipeline to inlet valve: loss of containment (LOC) of raw gas containing H<sub>2</sub>S.
- Inlet valve station through the processing plant to SRU: LOC of high pressure (HP) process gas (with liquids) containing H<sub>2</sub>S.
- SRU through processing equipment including Low Temperature Separator to Sales Gas Compressor discharge: LOC of HP process gas (with liquids).
- Sour Medium Pressure (MP) Separator including Sour Condensate H<sub>2</sub>S/Mercury Removal Unit: LOC of sour liquids and process gas containing H<sub>2</sub>S.
- MP Separator: LOC of MP sweet gas and liquids.
- SRU Flash Vessel: LOC of treated flash gas and a rich solution containing H<sub>2</sub>S.
- Sales Gas Compression: LOC of MP to HP sweet gas.
- Sales Gas Recycle: LOC of HP sweet gas.
- Sales Gas Compression discharge through to Export Shutdown Valve (SDV): LOC of HP sweet gas.
- HP Fuel Gas System: LOC of sweet gas at approximately 700kPa.
- Low pressure (LP) Fuel Gas System: LOC of LP sweet and sour gas.
- Off-gas System: LOC of off-gases (and liquids) containing H<sub>2</sub>S.
- Condensate Stabilisation: LOC of MP to LP condensate.
- Condensate Filtration/Treatment: LOC of LP condensate.
- Condensate Load-out System including condensate tanker: LOC of LP condensate.
- Condensate Storage: LOC of condensate from storage.
- Propane Receiver and Condenser: LOC of propane.
- Propane Economiser: LOC of propane.
- Gas Chiller area: LOC of propane.
- Propane Compressor: LOC of propane.
- Odorant Injection System: LOC of odorant.
- Sales Gas Pipeline: LOC of HP sweet gas from Export Pipeline.
- Caustic solution storage: LOC of caustic.\*
- Sulphur dust explosion.\*

\* not schedule 14 material.



# SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

A copy of the Cooper Energy Health, Safety, Environment Policy is attached as Appendix 1. The policy and its objectives are implemented through the Cooper Energy Management System, which represents the minimum health, safety, and environment requirements for a Cooper Energy facility.

A site-specific Safety Management System (the Orbest Operating Management System) has been developed and is structured around the Cooper Energy Management System. The Operating Management System is the primary means for ensuring the facility's safe operation. It provides clear guidance on implementing the adopted control measures and any improvement recommendations from the Orbest Gas Plant Safety Case to prevent and mitigate the risk and consequences of a Major Incident.

Details of hazards, consequences and controls within the Orbest Gas Plant Safety Case are all inputs into components of the Operating Management System, such as operating procedures, plans, training packages and maintenance schedules.

## CRITICAL CONTROLS

Critical controls are those control measures that provide the most significant reductions in risk with the highest degree of reliability and are most heavily relied upon to ensure safe operation. Specific procedures and requirements are built around designated critical controls to ensure their continued effectiveness.

Critical controls include critical equipment, such as fire protection systems, communications systems, safety shutdown systems and ignition control. They also contain several procedural controls for contractor management and emergency response.



# MONITORING CONTROL PERFORMANCE

## PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND INDICATORS

The effectiveness and performance of controls in place are monitored using performance standards and indicators. The Orbest Gas Plant Major Incident Hazard Register documents the items of equipment and other control measures for each of the identified hazards and the performance standards and indicators used to monitor them.

Specific Performance Standards, Critical Operating Parameters and Key Performance Indicators are applied to critical equipment and critical management systems. These have been developed based on recognised national or international codes/standards and sound engineering practice, supplemented by risk assessment. The performance standards capture the assurance tasks that ensure the critical controls are appropriately managed and maintained throughout the operation phase to effectively perform their function in a major incident scenario. The Cooper Energy Enterprise Asset Management System has been developed to maintain critical controls according to the performance standards.

The Operating Management System, which forms part of the Safety Case, includes processes for regularly measuring, monitoring, recording, and analysing the controls and reporting the results to stakeholders. It is a live document, and updates are part of an ongoing process to reflect current operating procedures.

A complete revision and resubmission of the Safety Case to WorkSafe Victoria is undertaken in the event of major plant changes resulting in changes to the risk profile, and as part of the Major Hazard Licence renewal process, every five years.



## EMERGENCIES

In the event of a Major Incident, the emergency alarm from the facility may be heard by the immediate neighbouring residents in the area. Emergency services (fire, police, SES and, potentially, ambulance) may also attend.

Emergency services will respond to immediate site requirements and undertake action to isolate residents from any dangers. Residents may be contacted by phone, SMS, or a visit to the premises by SES, Police, CFA, Council, or a Cooper Energy representative of the Orbost Gas Plant. In the first instance, this will be to advise of the incident and any action taken. Residents and other community members will be requested to follow any directions and any further emergency services instructions.

If a Major Incident occurs at the Orbost Gas Plant:

- Smoke may be seen and smelt if a fire has occurred, and there may be a strong smell of gas because of odourant spills. A 'rotten egg' smell may be detectable in the event of an H<sub>2</sub>S release. Residents and community members must move indoors, close windows and doors and switch off air conditioning.
- Fire may spread off-site to surrounding grassed areas – residents and community members need to follow instructions of emergency services as they will manage traffic and likely isolate the area. Avoid driving in the area.

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Cooper Energy maintains a crisis and emergency management system to support the preparedness, response and management of events that can threaten the safety and health of personnel, contractors, the public, the environment, asset integrity or operations.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the OGP has been developed in consultation with WorkSafe Victoria, emergency services and local council. The plan outlines equipment, systems, and processes to ensure that the facility responds to an emergency response event. Personnel fulfilling emergency response roles have been identified, trained

accordingly and assessed for their competence. The ERP identifies the emergency response scenarios (including Major Incidents) that may occur and the equipment, procedures, and training in preparation for response and recovery.

The ERP and the controls in place to manage Major Incident risks are tested regularly with emergency services, local council and Cooper Energy personnel using emergency exercises based on identified Major Incident scenarios. The findings are used to improve the controls and systems in place continuously.

# STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The Orbost Gas Plant Safety Case is based on information developed through the active involvement and consultation of employees, the community, government and external consultants.

OGP employees and other stakeholders have been involved throughout the process in the following ways:

- hazard identification and safety assessment activities included workshops with extensive involvement of engineers, operations personnel, technical specialists, and management;
- the operations team and other groups (engineering and design leads, specialist contractors, and health and safety representatives) were comprehensively involved throughout the Orbost Gas Plant project upgrade and commissioning;
- Major Hazard Facility Safety Case documentation, including the safety assessment and Operations Management System description, is circulated for review and comment by the workforce;
- personnel are involved in preparing, reviewing, and revising the Emergency Response Plan;
- Country Fire Authority, Fire Rescue Victoria, Victoria Police, WorkSafe Victoria and the local municipal council are consulted on the Emergency Response Plan and off-site impacts of Orbost Gas Plant operations; and
- all employees are provided with training, information, and instruction about the Safety Case, including the content and operation of the Operations Management System, the Emergency Response Plan, and the safety role developed for employees. The Orbost Gas Plant Safety Case, Major Incident Hazard Register and documentation that makes up the Operations Management System are available to all employees.

Cooper Energy ensures that the ongoing implementation and maintenance of the Safety Case has input from all levels of the organisation, the main aim being to promote and drive the facility's safe operation. This is done through various means, such as shift start-up meetings, Health and Safety Committee meetings, inductions and training, pre-job and on-the-job planning and review.

A mandatory site induction provides All contractors and visitors with information on hazards, safety requirements, and emergency actions.

Cooper Energy is committed to building and maintaining long term relationships with key stakeholders. Consultation with the community, primarily with immediate neighbours and pipeline landholders, started in 2017 upon upgrading the Orbost Gas Plant to the operational phase. Safety Case summary information is provided to the community through the local council and libraries.



## MORE INFORMATION AND CONTACT DETAILS

Further information on the Orbost Gas Plant or the OGP Safety Case can be obtained by contacting:

Michael Towan, OGP Plant Superintendent

Email: [michael.towan@cooperenergy.com.au](mailto:michael.towan@cooperenergy.com.au)

Phone: 0475 723 249





# APPENDIX 1

## COOPER ENERGY HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT POLICY

### Health, Safety and Environment Policy



Cooper Energy | HSEC | Policy

**This policy describes our approach to managing Health, Safety and Environmental risks at Cooper Energy**

#### **Our Commitment**

Cooper Energy is committed to taking all reasonably practicable steps to protect the health and safety of our workers, contractors, partners, and the communities in the areas where we operate.

In addition, we will ensure our business is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

#### **Our Actions**

We will:

- Integrate health, safety and environmental requirements into our daily work, our business planning and our decision making
- Comply with all relevant health, safety and environmental laws and regulations
- Provide resources and systems to enable delivery of our health, safety and environmental objectives
- Identify, control and monitor risks that have the potential to harm people and the environment to as low as reasonably practical
- Empower our people, regardless of position, to "Stop the Job" if they consider it necessary to prevent harm to themselves, others or the environment
- Consult, communicate and promote participation of our workforce to build and maintain a strong health, safety and environment culture
- Ensure all employees and contractors are trained, competent and suitably supervised so that works are undertaken in a safe and environmentally responsible manner
- Collaborate proactively with our stakeholders and the communities where we operate
- Investigate and learn from our incidents and from those in our industry
- Set, measure and monitor health, safety and environmental targets to drive continuous improvement in our performance
- Report publicly and transparently on our health, safety and environmental performance

#### **Governance**

The **HSE Improvement Forum** has oversight of this policy. The Managing Director is accountable for communicating this Policy and for ensuring compliance with its undertakings. All **Executive Leadership Team** members and Managers shall ensure the effective implementation, management and monitoring of our HSE Management System and its subsequent outcomes.

All Staff are responsible for compliance with our policy, standards, and procedures.

This policy will be reviewed at appropriate intervals and revised as necessary to keep it current.

#### **Policy authorised by**

**Jane Norman**  
Managing Director & CEO

Date: 13 July 2023    Review Date: 13 July 2026

# APPENDIX 2

## MAJOR HAZARD FACILITY LICENCE



### Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility

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

This Licence is issued to the operator

Cooper Energy (MS) Pty Ltd  
Level 8, 70 Franklin Street  
ADELAIDE SA 5000  
  
ACN: 657 633 157

and authorises the facility:

73 Ewings Marsh Road  
CORRINGLE  
VIC 3888

to operate as a Major Hazard Facility.

Licence Number	Date Granted	Effective Date	Expiry Date
MHL 057/02	28 April 2023	22 May 2023	3 February 2026

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

Simon Farrar

Director NH & DG Division

17 May 2023

## Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility

### Conditions:

No Conditions.

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

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

ITEM	MATERIAL	CAS or UN No. Included UNDER NAME
31	HYDROGEN SULFIDE	CAS No. 7783-06-4
33	LP GASES	UN No. 1011, UN No. 1012, UN No. 1075, UN No. 1077, UN No. 1978
35	METHANE or NATURAL GAS, including biogas upgraded to the equivalent quality of natural gas	CAS No. 74-82-8
40	PETROLEUM AND RELATED VAPOUR CLOUD FORMING SUBSTANCES— Gasoline, Naphtha, Benzene, Crude Oils (not of hazard category 1), Reformate (light), Natural Gas condensates (that meet the criteria for hazard category 2), Motor Spirits, Toluene, Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether and n-Pentane) maintained at ambient temperature and pressure	-

Simon Ferrar



Director MH & DG Division

17 May 2023

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

ITEM	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
12	Flammable liquids hazard category 2 or 3 maintained above boiling point or if processing conditions (including high pressure or high temperature) may create a vapour cloud explosion hazard

Simon Farrer 

Director MH & DG Division

17 May 2023

