






# ENVIRONMENT PLAN - Summary

## Ningbing West Accelerated Weight Drop Seismic Program

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### Approval details

Approvals	Name	Signature	Date
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## ACRONYMS

<b>AER</b>	Annual Environment Report
<b>ALARP</b>	As Low As Reasonably Practical
<b>APPEA</b>	Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association
<b>AS</b>	Australian Standard
<b>AWD</b>	Accelerated Weight Drop
<b>BON</b>	Bonaparte Petroleum Pty Ltd
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>-e</b>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs
<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
<b>DFES</b>	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
<b>DEMIRS</b>	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
<b>DPAW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife (part of DBCA)
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environment Regulation
<b>EP</b>	Environment Plan
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
<b>ERA</b>	Environmental Risk Assessment
<b>ERE</b>	Emergency Response Exercise
<b>ERP</b>	Emergency Response Plan
<b>ESA</b>	Environmentally Sensitive Area
<b>HAZID</b>	Hazard Identification
<b>HSE</b>	Health, Safety and Environment
<b>JHA</b>	Job Hazard Analysis
<b>kt</b>	kilotonne
<b>NGERA</b>	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007
<b>OSCP</b>	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
<b>PBC</b>	Prescribed body Corporate
<b>PIC</b>	Person in Charge
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>SDS</b>	Safety Data Sheet
<b>SES</b>	State Emergency Services
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>TJ</b>	Terajoule

## 1. OVERVIEW

Bonaparte North Pty Ltd (“BON” or “the Company”) proposes to conduct a 33km Accelerated Weight Drop 2D Seismic Program (“AWD”) as outlined in this Environment Plan (“EP”).

Bonaparte North Pty Ltd as operator has developed this EP in accordance with the Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations 2012 (PGER(E) Regulations), administered by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (“DEMIRS”). This EP has also been developed to support APPEA’s Code of Environmental Practice and provides BON with a practical environmental performance tool for this activity.

The proponent is Bonaparte North Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Bonaparte Petroleum Pty Ltd, and is located at, 1131 Hay Street, West Perth, 6005 Western Australia. Company contact is Michael Adam (Managing Director) P: +61 455 335 776 E: mike@bonapartepetroleum.com.au.

### 1.1 PURPOSE

This EP has been developed to identify the key risks and potential environmental impacts during the proposed Accelerated Weight Drop (AWD) seismic program, ensure activities are consistent with the principles of ecological sustainable development (ESD) and detail management and mitigation strategies to minimise these environmental impacts during the activities.

### 1.2 SCOPE

The scope of work covered within this EP is limited to the activities undertaken in the process of acquiring 33km of 2D seismic.

### 1.3 ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Under the environmental assessment provisions of the EPBC Act, actions that are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance are subject to an assessment and approval process. The principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development, as defined in the Act are:

- Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations;
- If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation;
- The principle of inter-generational equity—that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations;
- The conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision-making;
- Improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

BON intends to conduct 33km of 2D AWD seismic acquisition approximately 80km NNE of Kununurra. This operation is undertaken by a small weight-drop unit mounted on a dual wheel trailer, with a 3-4-person crew involving two vehicles, with an additional support vehicle.

The AWD seismic acquisition process contains minimal inherent risk to the environment, people or the community. The equipment to be used is non-invasive and generally results in little or no disturbance to the existing environment.

### 2.1 DATA ACQUISITION METHOD

For BON's application, the energy source will be provided by a trailer mounted "accelerated weight drop" unit (AWD). This unit will be towed by a four-wheel drive and positioned at each shot point. The geo-phones are laid out first, upto a full 1000ms (100 receivers) and the AWD moves up into the spread. As recording passes on, the geophones are retrieved and laid out forward of the shoot (leap frogging).

The AWD propels a 500 kg weight (approximately) downward onto an aluminium plate measuring 50 cm x 50 cm and generates the input signal to be recorded. The plate is struck a number of times to generate a clear trace. On completion, the AWD and plate are moved 10 m to the next location.

### 2.2 SURVEY LINE LOCATION AND ACCESS

Table 1: Geographic Location of Survey Lines

Seismic Lines		Length	Start Point		End Point	
Name	Line Number	(km)	deg min sec	deg min sec	deg min sec	deg min sec
24AWD	1	2.75	15 10 55.63	128 39 32.60	15 10 37.33	128 41 03.44
24AWD	2	2.48	15 10 44.67	128 39 43.88	15 12 03.30	128 40 04.23
24AWD	3	3.84	15 11 14.90	128 39 06.32	15 10 46.36	128 41 11.55
24AWD	4	2.56	15 10 38.96	128 39 58.37	15 11 59.52	128 40 19.43
24AWD	5	3.71	15 11 23.84	128 39 12.78	15 10 53.28	128 41 14.17
24AWD	6	2.55	15 10 36.03	128 40 13.77	15 11 56.49	128 40 37.13
24AWD	7	3.53	15 11 33.91	128 39 22.67	15 11 04.91	128 41 17.08
24AWD	8	2.46	15 10 32.02	128 40 31.89	15 11 48.99	128 40 55.31
24AWD	9	3.47	15 11 44.02	128 39 30.40	15 11 14.83	128 41 22.56
24AWD	10	2.45	15 10 28.63	128 40 46.73	15 11 43.98	128 41 13.47
24AWD	11	3.22	15 11 56.93	128 39 38.03	15 11 30.50	128 41 23.34
<b>Total Length (m)</b>		<b>33.0</b>	(All GPS co-ordinates are approximations)			

Local access to the survey lines is by gravel road and/or unsealed tracks at the direction of the landowner or authorised representative.

### 2.3 NINGBING WEST SEISMIC LINE GRID

The majority of the seismic activities will occur in the Ningbing area, between the Mijing Conservation Park and the Plugged and Abandoned well: Ningbing 1. The Mijing Conservation Park covers the Ningbing Range. The Eastern border of the Mijing Conservation Park is identified by the Cape Domett Track, which is the main access track into the area. The seismic acquisition operation will not enter the Mijing Conservation Park and remain to the east of the Cape Dornett Road. The area subject to the seismic has not been disturbed since the seismic survey conducted in 1981 by Australian Aquitaine Petroleum Pty Ltd.

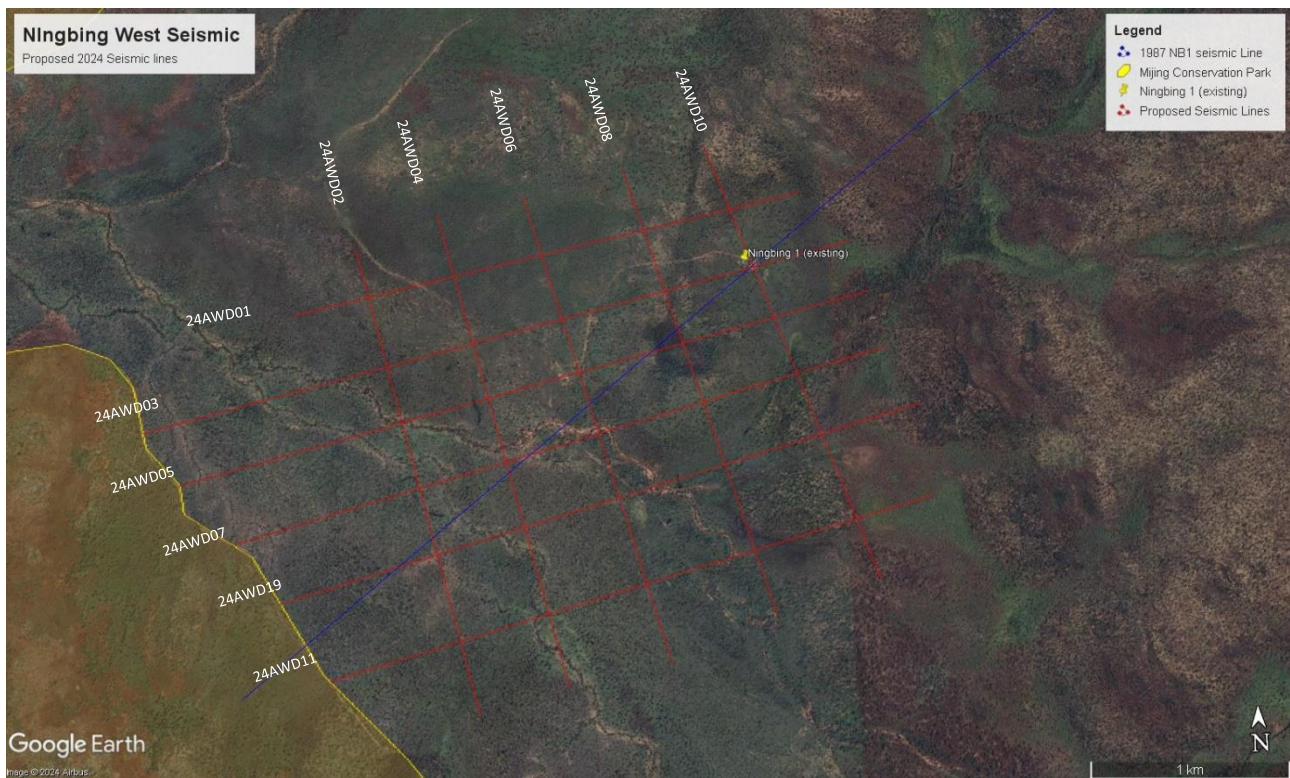


Figure 1: Proposed Ningbing West Survey Lines

## 2.4 SITE REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

The Seismic activity has a low impact work scope. No specific rehabilitation or restoration activities are required. All items, equipment, or consumables, brought into the area will be taken out. No waste products will be left on site. Bonaparte will conduct an inspection of the seismic lines the following dry season to identify any weed infestations resulting from the seismic activity.

## 2.5 ACCOMMODATION

The seismic acquisition is anticipated to take 4-6 weeks to complete. During this time the crew will camp at the Ningbing Community, which is located approximately 10mins drive from the project site.

Bonaparte will ensure that all respect will be given to the Community. As per all other aspects of the operation, waste management, fuel storage, emergency response, vehicle restrictions, etc will apply whilst in the community.

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The work program is within the Victoria-Bonaparte bioregion. The closest towns are Wyndham and Kununurra. The land use is predominantly pastoral and broad acre agriculture interspersed with large areas of land set aside for conservation of the diverse flora for which much of the region is renowned.

Grassy savana woodlands dominate this province.

#### 3.1 LANDFORM AND SOILS

The project area lies within the Victoria Bonaparte (IBRA classification: VIB) Biogeographic Region. This bioregion is found in Western Australia (WA) and the Northern Territory (NT) and includes dissected plateaus and alluvial plains and a number of river basins. Eucalypt woodlands are the dominant vegetation community. Tenure includes pastoral leases, Aboriginal land and conservation reserves. The main industries are cattle grazing, horticulture and tourism. Major population centres are Wyndham and Kununurra in WA, and Timber Creek and Daly River in the NT.

The area comprises the Cambridge Gulf Lowlands Zone, consisting of alluvial plains, coastal mudflats and sandplains (with hills, ranges and plateaux) on alluvial, marine shoreline and aeolian deposits and sedimentary rocks of the Bonaparte Basin. Yellow and Red deep sands, Tidal soils, Stony soils and Self-mulching cracking clays with some Yellow loamy earths and Sandy duplexes. Tall and tussock grasslands with eucalypt woodlands, bare tidal flats and mangroves. Located in the north-east Kimberley between Wyndham, Kununurra and the Cambridge Gulf.

The land in the Ningbing West seismic area has been surveyed and is sandy, with low density trees and scrub. Two creek beds cut through the survey area, whilst deep, there are drivable passes across. As the seismic acquisition does not require a cleared path, as with traditional vibrosis truck acquisition, the survey will drive through the vegetation as so will not need to remove vegetation for the application of the seismic acquisition to be performed.



Figure 2: Ningbing West seismic Location

### 3.2 SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER SYSTEMS

The Kimberley has an extensive river and stream network influenced primarily by tropical monsoonal rainfall. It is home to more than 100 rivers and many more creeks and streams. They exhibit highly seasonal flow conditions as a result of being located at the southern edge of the global monsoon system. There are very few examples of perennially flowing rivers, most drying to a series of pools (some fed by groundwater) during the dry season. Waterways in most of the Kimberley remain unmodified, with the exception of the Ord River catchment.

The Kimberley has two of Western Australia's largest rivers – the Fitzroy River (700 km long) and the Ord River (588 km long) – and many high-conservation-value waterways, from Sturt Creek in the Desert subregion to a large number of classified Wild Rivers in the region's north. The flow regimes of these rivers support industry, local communities and their customary economies, and significant ecological and cultural values.

There are three proclaimed surface water management areas in the Kimberley, those of the Ord River, Fitzroy River, and King River. The northern edge of the Ord River Surface Management Area ("SMA"), as defined by the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* ("RIWI Act"), extends into the southern part of the area. The Ord Irrigation District, as defined by the RIWI Act, extends further than the SMA into areas of exploration interest. For future activities outside of existing cleared or disturbed areas, additional consultation with stakeholders will be conducted, including undertaking any relevant studies necessary to ensure no impact to the Ord irrigation District.

In the Kimberley Region, groundwater abstraction is managed under the proclaimed Canning-Kimberley groundwater area, as defined by the RIWI Act. Water offtake rate of 2871 ML/year is allocated for the Bonaparte-Alluvial aquifer and 100ML/year for the Bonaparte-Limestone aquifer. Preliminary results show that the groundwater in the sandstones of the Kulshull group (Late Carboniferous – between the Milligans formation and the surface) is fresh (TDS 14-260mg/L; EC 3-47 mS/m).

### 3.3 VEGETATION AND FLORA

#### 3.3.1 Flora

The Kimberley region exhibits a diversity of landforms and vegetation types, including red earth and black-soil (cracking clay) plains, plateaux, ranges of sandstone, open savanna and tall grassland (Kinhill 2000). The Proposed Action is within the Victoria-Bonaparte sub-region of the Kimberley bioregion of Western Australia, as per the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia.

Vegetation surveys of the surrounding area were undertaken in October 1996 and February 1997 by Ecologia (1997) and in May and June 1999 by Kinhill (1999a). Ecologia (1997) recorded 17 vegetation associations and the Kinhill (1999a) survey described 72 vegetation communities, of which 20 occur in the Weaber Plain Development Project area.

The Victoria Bonaparte Bioregion is predominantly Savannah (*Eucalyptus*) Woodland, consisting of sparse eucalypts or open *Bauhinia cunninghamii* (Kimberley Bauhinia) over grass on black soil (Kinhill 1999b). A number of introduced/weed species have been identified within the area.

Like other areas of the Kimberley, much of the Victoria-Bonaparte Bioregion has been subjected to extensive historical disturbance as a result of pastoral activities and major changes to fire regimes. This disturbance has contributed to continuing simplification of vegetation at the landscape level, including changes to vegetation structure, composition and cover, as well as affecting leaf litter and topsoil. The area has been extensively used for pastoral grazing, which has caused degradation of vegetation and has hindered plant regeneration as well as affecting water quality in tributaries. The occurrence of large, end of dry season wildfires has led to changes in structure and composition of vegetation communities as well as a decline in population numbers of fauna species such as Gouldian Finch locally as well as across the Kimberley region.

Cattle currently have access to all of the proposed operational locations and disturb the local fauna and flora on a regular basis.

##### 3.3.1.1 Priority Flora

Based on a search of NatureMap (DPAW 2005-2017) in 2018, of the 19-plant species expected to exist in the project area, there are no Declared Rare Flora (DRF) and four Priority flora species within a 10km radius of the seismic activity. These are *Brachychiton tuberculatus*, *Calycopeplus collinus*, *Lepturus xerophilus* and *Acacia richardsii*. Refer to Appendix F for Priority Flora Location Map by NatureMap (2018)

Nature Map was decommissioned in 2021 and the replacement Dandjoo still undergoing enhancements. The DBCA was contacted in 2023 and provided 2 additional Priority Flora species located within the 10km radius of the seismic activity.

**Table 2: Conservation significant flora that may occur within the search area**

Species	Conservation code	Potential presence in search area
<i>Brachychiton tuberculatus</i>	P3	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Calycopeplus collinus</i>	P1	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Lepturus xerophilus</i>	P1	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Acacia richardsii</i>	P3	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Minuria macrorhiza</i>	P2	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Stylidium prophyllum</i>	P3	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### 3.3.2 Weeds

Weeds known to occur in the Victoria Bonaparte bioregion are listed in Table 9.

BON has a Weed and Disease Management Procedure (BON012) which is used to ensure there is a reduced risk of introduction and transmission of weed species.

**Table 3: Weeds known to occur in the Victoria Bonaparte bioregion**

Common Name	Species	Closest know colony (Nature Map)
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Search unable to return results
Chinese apple	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Search unable to return results
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica subsp. Micrantha</i>	Located in the townsite of Kununurra
Grader grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Located over 300km to the West
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Search unable to return results
Mint Weed	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Nature Map Search unable to return results Brolga Bore, Tanmurra Creek, Utting Gorge, The Gorge, along the southern boundary of Darrmalanka Park
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Located in the townsite of Kununurra
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Located on the Banks of the Ord river
Mission grass	<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>	Search unable to return results
Noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Located 45km South West
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Northern End of Mijing Park; Closest Located 10km East in Darramalanka Park
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica subsp. Indica</i>	Search unable to return results
Rubberbush (Caltrope)	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	One Location: 6.5km NNW of Waggon Creek 1 Location & 6km SSW of the nearest point of the Ningbing West seismic grid; also known at Brolga Bore
Salvinia molesta	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Located in the townsite of Kununurra
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia and S. tora</i>	Located 90km South South West
Sida spp.	<i>Sida spp.</i>	Search unable to return results
Sirato	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Only one plant was located at Brolga bore

### 3.4 THREATENED AND PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

The DPAW also maintains a list of Priority Ecological Communities (PECs), categorised from Priority 1 through to Priority 4. PECs include potential TECs that do not meet survey criteria, or that are not adequately defined.

The Ningbing West seismic location does not overlap with any known occurrences of threatened or priority ecological communities, or their buffers.

### **3.5 CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT**

Six jointly owned and managed conservation areas were established as part of the Ord Final Agreement between the Mirriuwung Gajerrong Traditional Owners and the State Government in 2005; Goomig, Barrbem, Darrmalanka, Ngamoowalem, Mijing and Darram Conservation Areas.

The 25,529 Ha Mijing Conservation Area (Site ID 49691), is located within the Mijing Heritage site which is an important cultural heritage area with the many caves and hills associated with traditional stories. There are many registered sites including mythological places, ceremonial sites, quarry, artefacts/scatter, midden/scatter, paintings, grinding patches/grooves and engravings. The Ningbing West Seismic activity does not enter the Mijing Conservation Area, staying on the East side of the Cape Dornett Road which marks the Eastern edge of the Park. The Mijing heritage site extends over the seismic activity area.

The Ningbing West 1 planned seismic location falls within the Mijing Complex Registered Aboriginal heritage site (Site ID 12951).

#### **3.5.1 Heritage Surveys**

A heritage survey was conducted on the 19<sup>th</sup> March 2019, with the intent to gain permission to undertake the proposed seismic program. The survey consisted of 3 BON personnel, 7 traditional owners and 3 MGC support staff and was completed within a day.

The Traditional Owners were satisfied that the proposed AWD seismic activities will not pose a threat to any cultural heritage sites and have approved the activities.

An additional heritage survey was conducted on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2019, with permission granted to use the Ningbing Community site as a base camp for the seismic program.

### **3.6 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

The significant economic activities in the region are grazing activities. Other activities in the area include mining, construction, tourism, retail, agriculture, and rangelands. There are also challenges to the growth of the Kimberley including housing, health and well-being; and education and training.

### **3.7 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE**

The air quality of the local area is excellent given the remote location, sparse population and subsequent low level of air pollutant emissions. Regional sources of air emissions are primarily related to agricultural activities and vehicle use.

The overall impact during the site activities program is expected to be low given the distance to the nearest sensitive receptor and the activities involved.

## 4. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Table 4: Table of Management Measures

Environmental Aspect	Source of Risk	Management Measures	
<b>1. Landholder</b>	Negative interaction with landholder's assets and activity when vehicles and equipment operate and move through landholder's land and roads	Elimination Engineering Administration	Utilisation of local Community as a Camp . Camp location reduces Time and Distances travelled (overall exposure). Speed limited to 60km/h. All activities undertaken in accordance with land access agreement. Minimum weekly communications with landholder.
<b>2. Fire</b>	Ignition from activities by personnel or vehicle movement causes bushfire	Elimination  Engineering  Administration	No Hot work on Site. No Smoking on Site. Vehicles are serviced and maintained prior to commencement on project. Install grass barriers under vehicles where possible. Minimal fuel in vehicles < 100l diesel. Fire Extinguishers ERP and Emergency Exercises in place Daily (Pre-Start) inspections – including vegetation caught under vehicle. Personnel training in use of equipment
<b>3. Machinery Impact</b>	Vehicle and machinery interaction with flora , vegetation or with native fauna	Substitution Separation  Engineering Administration	Use of low impact Accelerated Weight-Drop seismic source – not vibriosis vehicles. Personnel walk the line, installing geophones, prior to vehicle movement to identify flora or move on fauna. Light vehicles only can move around vegetation. Induction provides training for personnel.
<b>4. Weeds &amp; Disease</b>	Weed seeds entering site on non-local vehicles	Separation Engineering  Administration	Throughout the project personnel and vehicles to be housed at the camp site. Vehicles to be washed down in Kununurra prior to venturing to project site to remove foreign seeds and vegetation. Boots and clothes to be inspected and/or washed to ensure no seeds or vegetation brought to the project site. Vehicles to remain on roads except when conducting seismic. Induction provides training and awareness for personnel.
<b>5. Noise and Vibration</b>	Vehicle and equipment operations	Separation  Engineering Administration	Personnel walk the line, installing geophones, prior to vehicle movement to identify and move on fauna. Vehicles are serviced and maintained prior to commencement on project. Induction provides training and awareness for personnel.
<b>6. Waste</b>	Generation of waste from general operations	Separation Administration	Bins with Lids on vehicles in the field and at camp. Daily inspections – including ensuring bins are kept closed Full bins are removed back to Kununurra for disposal
<b>7. Cultural Heritage</b>	Vehicle movement	Administration	Cultural Heritage Survey completed.

	Personnel Interference		Vehicles to remain on roads and survey corridors. Heritage monitors on site.
<b>8. Air Emissions</b>	Release of air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions.	Engineering Administration	Camp location reduces Time and Distances travelled (overall emissions). Speed limited to 60km/h. Light Vehicles only
<b>9. Hazardous materials &amp; chemicals</b>	Contamination of soil around area of leak / spill (LOC < 180L fuels /oils)	Engineering Administration	Light vehicles carry <180l each. Daily inspections – including condition of vehicles. Refuelling at camp only. Drip trays used during refuelling. Spill kits available in project vehicles.
<b>10. Clearing of Vegetation</b>	Unauthorised clearing of vegetation	Elimination	No clearing is required as activity conducted by light vehicle only Vehicle remain on the roads until undertaking seismic activities Induction provides training and awareness for personnel.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

BON's commitment to conduct activities in an environmentally responsible manner, and implement systems and procedures to support this, is demonstrated through the Environmental Corporate Policy.

To support this commitment, BON environmental management systems ensure a risk assessment is conducted to identify any potential environmental hazards associated with the planned activity. The risk assessment outcomes assist with the development of clearly stated environmental objectives. Practical procedures are then developed to ensure that activities are conducted in a manner which achieves the environmental objectives.

There are clearly defined responsibilities for personnel to indicate their obligations regarding environmental management, with appropriate inductions and training of personnel. This EP ensures ongoing assessment of compliance with procedures and the achievement of objectives including a system of reporting for recording of data, performance monitoring and notification of relevant personnel.

The environmental management systems are supported by ongoing consultation and communication to seek input from, and to inform, all parties of relevant issues.

### 5.1 SUPPORTING SYSTEMS, PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

The following list of documents includes the systems, practices and procedures used to support this Environmental Plan, to ensure that all of the Environmental Management Strategies are effective. They will be reviewed every 2 years, or sooner if a requirement is identified, and each document will be updated as per the Change Management System.

Included in this Implementation Strategy are:

- Roles and responsibilities of personnel to ensure that the Environmental Plan is implemented;
- Training and competencies required of personnel;
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan;
- Monitoring, auditing and management of non-conformances;
- Record keeping;
- Reporting and Notification; and
- Incident Investigation.

### 5.2 REVISION OF THIS DOCUMENT

In accordance with Division 4 of Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations 2012, a revision of this EP will be undertaken and submitted to the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) in the following circumstances:

Regulation 18:

- (1) Prior to the planned commencement of any new activity or significant deviations from an existing activity.
- (2) (a) Prior to a change in instrument for or operator of the activity.  
(b) Upon the identification of a new environmental impact or risk, or a significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk.  
(c) Upon the identification of the cumulative effect of a number of pre-existing environmental impacts or risks and/or new environmental impacts or risks resulting in a significant increase in environmental impact or risk.

Regulation 19: The Minister requests a revision of this EP.

Regulation 20: There has been no revision of this EP for a five-year period.

In addition to the revision of the EP, Division 4 of Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources (Environment) Regulations 2012, the revision of the OSCP will be undertaken and submitted to the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) in the following circumstance:

Regulation 23: Every 2.5 years (30months)

## 6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

A stakeholder consultation program is being implemented and will continue after approval of this EP. The aim of the consultation program is to inform stakeholders and to identify any concerns, management strategies and positive benefits.

The major stakeholders who are required to be consulted in the planning stage of the Seismic Acquisition Process have been identified as:

- KAI: landholder on which the seismic activities are located;
- CPC: (Consolidated Pastoral Company): lease of the land off KAI for the purposes of running cattle (CPC and KAI are in communication and CPC is made aware of activities by KAI);
- DEMIRS: as regulator of the activities;
- MG Corporation: as representative of Native Heritage Issue.

Other stakeholders, who are not directly involved with the activities, but will be consulted as required are:

- Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley
- East Kimberley Chamber of Commerce
- DFES, Police, Hospital and other emergency services
- Local businesses and suppliers
- Local customers, including minesites, industry sites and Horizon Power

BON will maintain open communication channels with all stakeholders, providing the proposed timing and logistical information pertaining to specific activities, during the planning process, to ensure all stakeholders are aware and able to have input into the activities.