



Long Island Point Fractionation Plant

Safety Case Summary



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Message from the Long Island Point Plant Manager

In keeping with our corporate values, Esso Australia holds safety as its first priority over all other matters and is committed to protecting the health and safety of its workers and the local community. As such, all Long Island Point operations are performed in a manner that seeks to ensure safety is first in all that we do as we strive to achieve our goal that “Nobody Gets Hurt”.

Since operations commenced at Long Island Point in 1970, Esso has been proactive in terms of identifying the hazards, implementing controls to manage the hazards and assessing the risks that may be present in its operations. In keeping with these efforts the Long Island Point Safety Case is the product of many significant and extensive processes that have reviewed operations at the Long Island Point Plant. This work and the resulting safety systems described in the Safety Case are designed to create a workplace that is a safe operating environment.

While the Long Island Point Safety Case and this Safety Case Summary have been developed to comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007, our approach to safety and corporate citizenship extends beyond strict compliance with applicable laws. We strive for operational excellence, and we are committed to engaging with the communities in which we operate, and helping them to understand our business. We believe it is fundamentally important to maintain open lines of communication with the community, and to this end we have regular formal and informal communication with the local Council, hospitals, schools, Country Fire Authority and Victoria State Emergency Services. We value these relationships and the two-way communication channel created by this engagement, which helps us to continually improve the way we operate.

We remain committed to ensuring safety at Long Island Point – and indeed across all our facilities – is our number one priority.



David I Anderson

Long Island Point Plant Manager

As low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	The measure of risk after implementation of control measures that eliminate or reduce risks to as low as reasonably practicable. Equivalent to so far as reasonably practicable (SFARP).
Consequence	The outcome of an event or incident expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being loss, injury, disadvantage or gain.
Control Measure	Measures for prevention or mitigation of a potential major incident by reducing the likelihood of a potential major incident and/or of reducing the magnitude or severity of the consequences.
Esso Australia or Esso	Means Esso Australia Pty Ltd, the employer entity that has management and control of Long Island Point and is therefore defined as the designated “operator” under the Victorian OHS Regulations 2007. Esso provides services to EARPL and is its wholly owned subsidiary.
Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd (EARPL)	EARPL is the Operator of the 50:50 Gippsland Basin Joint Venture (“GBJV”) between EARPL and BHP Billiton Petroleum (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd (“BHPB”).
Hazard	Potential physical or chemical process, procedure or circumstance which could result in a potential major incident.
HAZID	Hazard Identification.
Incident	A specific event or extended situation that has an undesirable and unintended impact on the safety or health of people, on property, or on the environment.
Likelihood	A qualitative description of probability and frequency.
Local community	Local community includes members of the general public who reside in, or are in management and control of workplaces, or of places where persons gather for recreational, cultural, or sporting purpose, located in the surrounding area, whose health or safety could be adversely affected by a major incident at the facilities.
Loss of containment	Release of product to the atmosphere.
Major incident (MI)	An uncontrolled incident, including an emission, loss of containment, escape, fire, explosion or release of energy, that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) involves Schedule 9 materials b) poses a serious and immediate risk to health and safety.
Mitigation	Measures implemented in advance of an unplanned event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impacts.
OHS Regulations	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 (Vic).
OIMS	Operations Integrity Management System, which is Esso’s safety management system.
Risk	A product of the likelihood of a potential major incident and the severity of associated consequences to persons both on site and off site.
Safety Case	A Safety Case is prepared or revised under Part 5.2, Division 4 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007. The Safety Case must demonstrate that the facility is operated and maintained in a safe manner.
Safety Assessment	A process of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential major incident and hazard (cause) identification (HAZID) • Risk assessment • Control Measures analysis • As Low As is Reasonably Practicable Assessment
Schedule 9 materials	Means a material mentioned in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 9 of the OHS Regulations 2007.
WorkSafe Victoria	The safety regulator in Victoria responsible for assessing Safety Cases and issuing operating licences to major hazard facilities.

Esso Australia

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

EARPL operates the extensive network of offshore platforms in Bass Strait, which produce oil and gas and pipes it to processing facilities at Longford Plants. Natural gas liquids (ethane, propane and butane) and stabilised crude oil are transported from the Longford Plants through two pipelines to the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and crude oil tank farm.

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

The GBJV produces a significant proportion of the nation’s crude oil requirements and is also the major gas producer within the State of Victoria. Natural gas from the offshore production facilities and processed at the Longford Plants is provided to Victorian and interstate gas distributors.

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

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

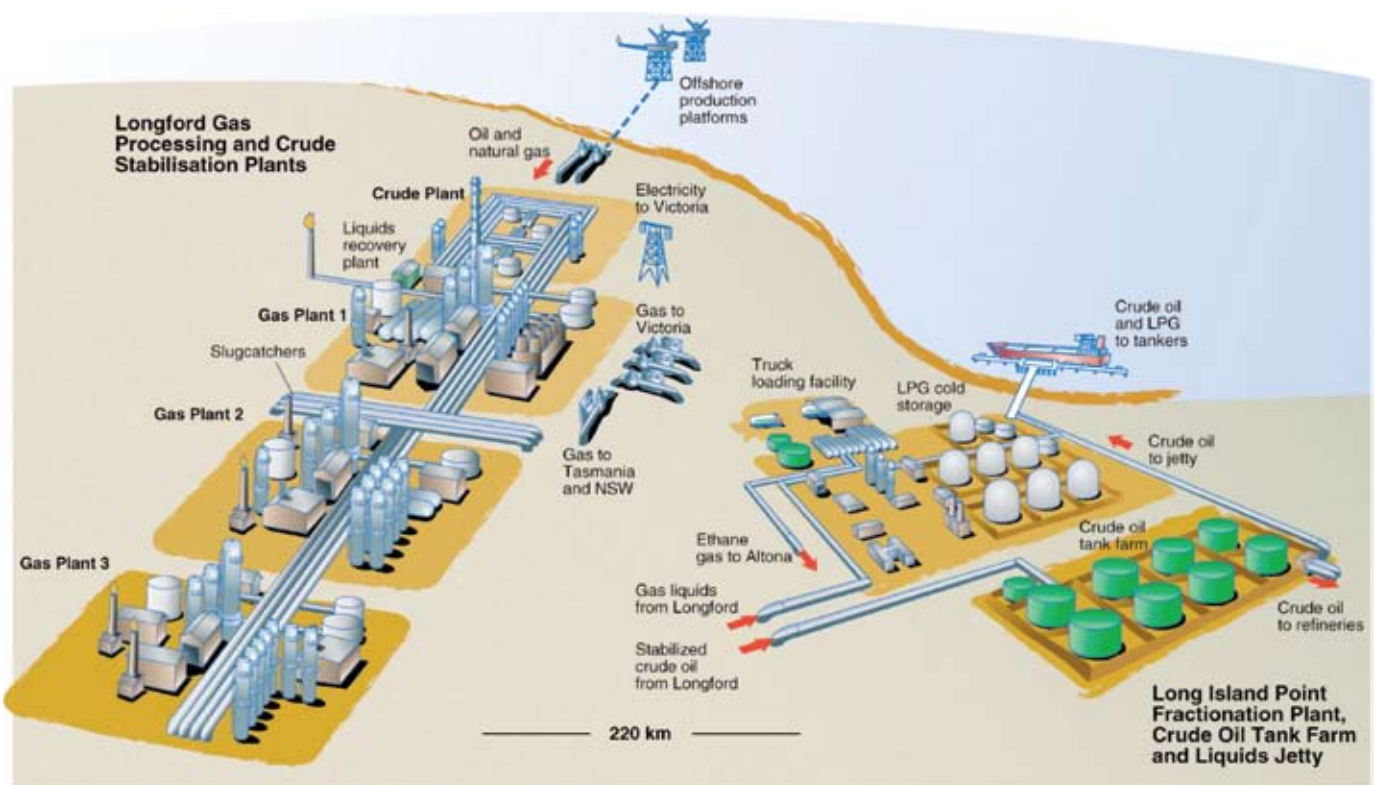


Figure 1 – Schematic of Esso-BHP Billiton’s Gippsland Facilities



Safety Policy

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

A copy of ExxonMobil's Safety Policy is attached as Appendix 1.

This Safety Case Summary provides the community with information about safety at Long Island Point Fractionation Plant. It is a summary of the hazards that could cause a major incident at Long Island Point facility, and it addresses the likelihood of those incidents occurring and the control measures that are in place to prevent or minimise the consequences of any incidents, should they occur.

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

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

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

Esso has consulted and worked closely with the Country Fire Authority with regard to Occupational Health and Safety Regulations activities and, in particular, developing emergency response procedures for all potential major incidents at the Long Island Point Facility.

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

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

What is a Major Hazard Facility?

A major hazard facility is defined by the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 as an industrial site that stores, handles or processes large quantities of hazardous materials, including chemicals and dangerous goods that are above the threshold quantities detailed in Schedule 9 of the Regulations.

A facility that has hazardous material above the threshold quantities must be registered as a major hazard facility. The Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Tank Farm has the above threshold quantity of some of these 'Schedule 9 Materials' and was registered as a major hazard facility in 2000.

What is a Safety Case?

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 require that all major hazard facilities have a licence to operate. To obtain a licence, a facility must submit a Safety Case for assessment by WorkSafe Victoria. The Safety Case must demonstrate that the facility is operated and maintained in a safe manner. The Long Island Point Facility Safety Case was verified and accepted by WorkSafe and a licence to operate was issued in December 2007. A copy of the licence is included in Appendix 2.

Esso has systems in place to ensure that the Safety Case and its requirements are maintained, reviewed and revised in accordance with the OHS Regulations. This includes assessing the need for re-submission of the Safety Case when significant changes have occurred at the facility.

What are Schedule 9 Materials?

Schedule 9 of the OHS Regulations defines what materials must be considered in the scope of the Safety Case. The scheduled materials at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Tank Farm are discussed in detail in the 'Hazardous Materials' section of this document.

What is a Potential Major Incident?

A potential major incident is an uncontrolled incident, including an emission, loss of containment, escape, fire, explosion or release of energy that involves Schedule 9 materials and poses a serious and immediate risk to health and safety.

Long Island Point facility description

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

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

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

Personnel

Esso employs approximately 80 people at its Long Island Point site and often draws on the services of up to a further 150 contractors.

Locality and Community

Long Island Point Facility is located in Cemetery Road, Hastings, on Western Port Bay, on a site zoned for port industrial use. The location is more than two kilometres from residential areas.

The adjacent land consists of:

- Coastline, including tidal flats and mangroves
- The Hastings Foreshore Reserve, managed by the Department of Conservation and Resources
- BlueScope Steel Western Port manufacturing plant
- United Petroleum terminal
- Several small industries.



The Long Island Point Plant handles and stores a number of materials on site that are classified as Schedule 9 materials under the OHS Regulations.

MATERIAL	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Crude Oil	Tank Farm	Crude oil is a naturally occurring, flammable liquid found in rock formations in the earth consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of various molecular weights. It arrives via pipeline from the processing plant at Longford. It is stored in the tank farm from where it is sent via pipeline to the two Victorian refineries (located in Altona and Geelong) or is loaded onto ships at Long Island Point's marine loading jetty. Once the crude oil reaches the refineries it is made into a variety of products including petrol, diesel, and lubricants.
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	A, B and C Fractionation trains (includes raw feed storage and in process material)	LPG is a colourless, odourless, flammable material used for heating, transport purposes, and increasingly replacing chlorofluorocarbons as an aerosol propellant and a refrigerant to reduce damage to the ozone layer. It is a generic name for materials including ethane, propane and butane. It is stored as a liquid but will quickly vaporise on release.
Ethane	Processed in A, B and C Fractionation trains (no on site storage)	Ethane is used in the manufacture of detergents and plastics, such as polythene and polystyrene, which in turn are used to manufacture food wraps, bottles, bags, polystyrene foam etc. Ethane is sent via pipeline from Long Island Point to chemical businesses operating in Melbourne's western suburbs.
Propane	Refrigerated and pressurised site storage areas	Propane is most commonly used for household heating and cooking. Propane is the gas that is available in gas bottles and used for camping and barbeques. Propane is also used for industrial purposes such as metal cutting, welding and refrigeration. Propane is stored on site and transferred to customers by ship, pipeline and truck.
Butane	Refrigerated and pressurised site storage areas	Butane is used widely for heating and is also used by industry as chemical feedstock. It is mixed with propane to become the commercial Auto LPG gas which is used in cars. Butane is stored on site before it is transferred to customers by ship, pipeline and truck.
Natural Gas	No on site storage, used as a fuel source	Natural gas is a colourless and odourless, flammable gas used at the Long Island Point facility as a fuel source.
Hydrogen Sulphide	No on site storage, H ₂ S is associated with both the crude oil and LPG (raw feed) from Longford	Hydrogen sulphide is an odorous and toxic gas generated in the process of sulphur removal of crude oil. It is recognised by its rotten egg smell.
Mercaptan	Stored at the truck loading facility (used as a stenchant for LPG)	Mercaptan is a stenchant or odorant added to LPG to make it smell so people can identify the presence of the gas.

Table 1

The Long Island Point Safety Case Summary

The Safety Case demonstrates how Long Island Point facility is being managed and operated safely to ensure that risks to personnel are reduced and that potential damage to property, the environment and community is minimised. In particular, the Safety Case illustrates how the major hazards at Long Island Point facility are identified, understood and controlled. It also facilitates further continuous improvement in our safety and reliability performance and provides a mechanism to demonstrate compliance.

Long Island Point Safety Case development and sustainment

ALARP

To make a workplace safe you must ensure that the risks have been reduced to As Low as Reasonably Practicable

Identify Hazards - know your Facility

Facility Description

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

Assess Risks - so that risks can be controlled

Safety Assessment

- A process of hazard and Potential Major Incident identification, Risk Assessment, Control Measure analysis and ALARP assessment
 - Identify all of the things that could go wrong (hazards) and could cause these to occur
 - Identify the equipment, systems and procedures (control measures) in place to ensure hazards don't eventuate
 - Assess the adequacy of existing controls to reduce risks to ALARP
 - Identify additional measures to improve existing or add new controls to achieve ALARP
 - Ensure Emergency Plan addresses all of the possible Potential Major Incidents

Identify Controls - so that practical controls can be implemented

Safety Management System (SMS) (Within Esso, this is OIMS)

- A comprehensive integrated system for managing or organising safety in the workplace through implementation of processes, procedures and practices

Critical Controls

- Are controls which would result in a significant increase in risk if disabled or ineffective

Performance Standards - ensure controls remain effective

Performance Standards for Critical Controls

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

Emergency Response - response controls in place

Emergency Response Procedures

- Identify the potential consequences from a Major Incident and pre plan management strategies and steps, considerations and recovery procedures

Safety Management System

The Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is Esso's safety management system. OIMS is a structured framework to identify and control risks. It defines the scope and objectives of the safety management systems; it establishes procedures for the management of hazards; it identifies responsibility and accountability; it determines functional verification and measurement; and it provides feedback mechanisms that ensure the appropriate preventative and mitigation controls at the Long Island Point facility are implemented, maintained and remain effective.

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



Safety Assessment

A key component of the Safety Case is the safety assessment of Long Island Point facility. Esso has undertaken a thorough safety assessment with extensive employee involvement and participation.

The safety assessment identified hazards that could lead to a loss of containment and potential major incidents that could occur if the hazards were not managed. Then the likelihood and consequences of the potential major incidents were assessed. The safety assessment then identified controls already in place to prevent and mitigate the potential major incident, as well as those additional controls that could further reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.

Hazard Register

Another key component of the Safety Case is the Hazard Register. This register captures all findings and assumptions made during the safety assessment process. The register documents hazards that could lead to a potential major incident, as well as detailed prevention and mitigation control measures, and examples of the possible consequences of these potential major incidents. Major incidents include unignited spills or vapour clouds, fires or explosions. Controls to reduce the consequences and the escalation potential of such events are also listed.

High contribution hazards and causes that could lead to a large release of gas or liquids from pipes, vessels and equipment if not controlled and managed are:

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

The Long Island Point Safety Case Summary

Potential Major Incidents

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

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

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

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

Control Measures

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

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

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

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

Emergency Shutdown Systems

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

Emergency Response Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Potential Impact on the Community

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

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

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

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

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

Members of neighbouring communities will be made aware of a major incident by the facility's emergency warning system, which includes a loud, continuous siren.

The Long Island Point Safety Case Summary

Community Liaison

In addition to the formal consultation process, other opportunities to review the major hazard facility at Long Island Point include the annual Community Liaison Briefings. These briefings provide an avenue for Esso representatives to meet with key community groups and to use the opportunity to provide information on any changes to the Safety Case and Esso's business developments, as well as to demonstrate to the community Esso's commitment to their welfare and to monitor and address community feeling and concerns. Attendees include the Country Fire Authority, Victoria State Emergency Service, local hospital, Mornington Peninsula Shire Council, Victoria Police, environmental groups, local media, schools and other key community groups.

In addition to the annual briefing of selected members of the local community services, representatives of the Mornington Peninsula Shire Council undertake a periodic tour of the Long Island Point Facility.

The Long Island Point safety case Need more information?

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

Long Island Point Plant Manager

Address: PO Box 56
Hastings VIC 3915

Telephone: (03) 5970 7537

Facsimile: (03) 5970 7570

Or

Safety, Health, Environment and Security

Address: GPO Box 400
Melbourne VIC 3000

Telephone: (03) 9270 3333

Facsimile: (03) 9270 3995

Further information regarding the requirements for Major Hazard Facilities is available from the WorkSafe Victoria website:
www.worksafe.vic.gov.au.

For further information about the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007, you can contact:

WorkSafe Victoria
Advisory Service

Telephone: (03) 9641 1444

Telephone: 1800 136 089 (toll free)

Email: info@worksafe.vic.gov.au

ExxonMobil's Safety Policy

SAFETY POLICY

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

Accordingly, the Corporation's policy is to:

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

Licence to Operate a Major Hazard Facility

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004, Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007

This licence is issued to the operator

Esso Australia Pty Ltd
12 Riverside Quay
Southbank
Victoria 3006

ACN: 000 018 566

and authorises the facility located at

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

to operate as a Major Hazard Facility

The Schedule 9 materials authorised by this licence are specified in Attachment 1

Licence Number	Date Granted	Effective Date	Expiry Date
MHL 018/03	9 November 2007	11 December 2007	10 December 2012

Conditions:

No Conditions.



Trevor Martin

Director Hazard Management Division 26 November 2009





Attachment 1 to MHL 018/03

List of Schedule 9 materials authorised by this licence

Extracted from Table 1 of Schedule 9
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007

MATERIAL	UN Nos INCLUDED UNDER NAME
Hydrogen Sulfide	1053
LP Gases	1011, 1012, 1075, 1077, 1978
Methane or Natural Gas	1971, 1972

Extracted from Table 2 of Schedule 9
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007

MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION
Compressed and liquefied gases	Compressed or liquefied gases of Class 2.1 or Subsidiary Risk 2.1
Flammable materials	Liquids which meet the criteria for Class 3 Packing Group 1 Materials (except for crude oil in remote locations)
Flammable materials	Liquids which meet criteria for Class 3 Packing Group II or III materials

Note:

The small quantities of other Schedule 9 materials mentioned in the Safety Case are noted.


Trevor Martin Director Hazard Management Division 26 November 2009



Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd ("EARPL") and BHP Billiton Petroleum (Bass Strait) Pty Ltd are 50:50 co-venturers in a joint venture for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas from Bass Strait and are the owners of the Long Island Point Facility. EARPL is the designated Operator of the joint venture under the Gippsland Basin Joint Venture Operating Agreement. EARPL receives services, including personnel, from its wholly owned subsidiary, Esso Australia Pty Ltd ("Esso"). Esso is "operator" as defined in the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007.

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