Long Island Point Fractionation Plant & Crude Storage Tank Farm
Safety Case Summary
# Table of Contents

Glossary ......................................................................................................................... 4

Message from the Long Island Point Plant Manager ....................................................... 5

Esso Australia .................................................................................................................... 6

Introduction ....................................................................................................................... 7

Safety Policy ..................................................................................................................... 8

The Major Hazard Facility Occupational Health and Safety Regulations ......................... 9
  Major Hazard Facilities .................................................................................................. 9
  Safety Case ........................................................................................................................ 9
  Schedule 9 Materials ...................................................................................................... 9
  Major Incidents ............................................................................................................... 9

Long Island Point Overview .............................................................................................. 10
  Personnel ......................................................................................................................... 10
  Locality and Community ............................................................................................... 10

Hazardous Materials ....................................................................................................... 11

Safety Case Summary ....................................................................................................... 12
  Long Island Point Safety Case Development and Sustainment ........................................ 12
  Safety Management System ......................................................................................... 13
  Safety Assessment ......................................................................................................... 13
  Hazard Register ............................................................................................................. 13
  Major Incidents ............................................................................................................. 14
  Control Measures ......................................................................................................... 14
  Emergency Shutdown Systems ....................................................................................... 14
  Emergency Response Plan ............................................................................................ 15
  Community Notification and Response ......................................................................... 16
  Community Engagement ............................................................................................... 16

Appendix i – Licence to Operate a Major Hazard Facility ............................................... 17

Need More Information? ................................................................................................. 20
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glossary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| **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 reducing risk 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** | Measure for prevention or mitigation of a major incident by reducing the likelihood of a major incident and/or 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** | Any activity, event, procedure, situation or circumstance that could cause or could potentially lead to a Major Incident or could escalate to a 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 a) involves Schedule 9 materials b) poses a serious and immediate risk to health and safety. |
| **MHF** | Major Hazard Facility. |
| **Mitigation** | Measures implemented in advance of an unplanned event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impacts. |
| **OHS Regulations** | Operations Integrity Management System, which is Esso's safety management system. |
| **OIMS** | Operations Integrity Management System, which is Esso's safety management system. |
| **Risk** | A product of the likelihood of a major incident occurring 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 consisting of the following:  
  • Potential Major Incident and Hazard (cause) Identification (HAZID)  
  • Risk Assessment  
  • Control Measures analysis  
  • As Low As Reasonably Practicable Assessment |
| **Schedule 9 Materials** | Means a material mentioned in Tables 1, 2 or 3 of Schedule 9 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007. |
| **WorkSafe Victoria** | The safety regulator in Victoria responsible for assessing Safety Cases and issuing operating licences to major hazard facilities. |
A core value of Esso Australia is ensuring the health and safety of people at our sites. At Long Island Point we put safety first to ensure that we protect both the people at our facility and those in the surrounding community.

Esso’s Long Island Point plant is an integral part of the energy infrastructure for Victoria and is a licensed Major Hazard Facility under the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2007. We have had a long history of safely operating the Long Island Point plant and the Safety Case prepared for the facility is a key document in not only assisting us to maintain our safe operation but also in demonstrating our ability to operate safely to regulators and the community.

This document is a summary of the information included in our Long Island Point Plant Safety Case and reflects systematic and detailed safety assessment that we have completed across all of our activities and equipment at the site. At Esso we have implemented our Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) which is a comprehensive, company-wide safety management system which allows us to manage risks, measure progress, plan improvements and ensure broad accountability for results. We also have a strong safety focused culture within the company in which all at site strive to ensure Nobody Gets Hurt.

We value our relationship with the community and believe that it is fundamentally important for us to maintain open lines of dialogue with regular opportunities for formal and informal communication. The engagement we have with local councils, emergency services, schools and government regulators helps us to continually improve the way we operate.

Our belief is that all incidents are preventable and we maintain a work environment in which each of us accepts personal responsibility for our own safety and that of our colleagues, and in which everyone actively intervenes to ensure the safety, security and wellness of others.

Steve Williams
Long Island Point Plant Manager
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 pipe it to processing facilities at the Longford Crude Oil Stabilisation and Gas Plants (“Longford Plants”). 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 in Hastings, Westernport (Victoria).

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.

The Gippsland Basin joint venture operation between EARPL and BHP Billiton 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 is processed at the Longford Plants and 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 and supports efforts to reduce the potential for a major incident to as low as reasonably practicable at Long Island Point and all its sites.

Figure 1 – Schematic of Esso-BHP Billiton’s Gippsland Facilities
The purpose of this Safety Case Summary is to provide the community with information regarding the management of process safety at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant. It is a summary of the hazards that could cause a major incident at the 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 are provided 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 in the development of emergency response procedures for all major incidents that could potentially occur at the Long Island Point Facility.

Esso employees, including our Health and Safety Representatives, are actively involved in the development and implementation of operating and maintenance procedures, new projects and conducting risk assessments, audits and inspections. As part of Esso’s commitment to continuous improvement, the Safety Case is reviewed and updated regularly. In addition, this document will be updated to ensure it continues to accurately reflect the operations of the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant.
Safety Policy

It is the Company’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 Company will strive to prevent all accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses through the active participation of every employee. The Company is committed to continuous efforts to identify and eliminate or manage safety risks associated with its activities.

Accordingly, the Company’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.

The Long Island Point facility is operated in accordance with Esso’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.
Major Hazard Facilities
A Major Hazard Facility is defined in the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 and includes sites that store, handle or process large quantities of hazardous materials, including chemicals and dangerous goods that are above the threshold quantities detailed in Schedule 9 of the OHS Regulations. A facility that has hazardous material above the threshold quantities must be licensed as a major hazard facility. The quantity of ‘Schedule 9’ materials at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Tank Farm is above threshold quantity and the facility has been licensed as a major hazard facility since 2002.

Safety Case
The Victorian Occupation 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 by WorkSafe and a licence to operate was issued in December 2012. A copy of the licence including conditions is included in Appendix i. Esso has a program in place to address the license conditions including conducting a safety assessment for the site and updating the Safety Case accordingly. 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 review and revision of the Safety Case when changes occur at the facility. WorkSafe assess changes to the Safety Case where applicable.

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.

Major Incident
A 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.
First opened in 1970, Long Island Point plays a vital role in the production of oil and gas from Bass Strait. 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**
The Long Island Point workforce varies between 170 and 210 personnel, including operations, maintenance, construction, laboratory, warehouse and administration personnel during normal daytime operations. This number varies depending on additional activities such as construction, inspection programs and new projects that are underway.

**Locality and Community**
The Long Island Point Facility is located in Cemetery Road, Hastings, on Western Port Bay, on a property zoned for port industrial use. Hastings township is approximately 2km away to the west and separated by Hastings Inlet. The adjacent land to the facility 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
- Some sparse residential & agricultural use

The local community who may be involved in a major incident at Long Island Point:
- People that visit the site
- Emergency Services personnel that respond to a major incident
- Mornington Peninsula Shire Council Emergency Management Group personnel, including the Municipal Emergency Resource Officers
- Close neighbours.
The Long Island Point Plant handles and stores a number of materials on site that are classified as Schedule 9 materials in the OHS Regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude Oil</td>
<td>Tank Farm</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases)</td>
<td>A, B and C Fractionation trains (includes raw feed storage and in process material)</td>
<td>LPG is a generic name for materials including ethane, propane and butane. It is a colourless, odourless and flammable material used for heating and transport purposes. It is stored as a liquid but will quickly vapourise on release. It is processed into separate components (ethane, propane and butane) in the A, B and C fractionation trains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethane</td>
<td>Processed in A, B and C Fractionation trains (no on site storage)</td>
<td>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 Qenos in Altona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>Refrigerated and pressurised site storage areas</td>
<td>Propane is a colourless, odourless and flammable material and will readily ignite at normal temperatures. In high concentrations propane is an asphyxiate. As with LPG, a loss of containment of propane can lead to cold temperatures that may cause cold burns or low temperature embrittlement of tanks or equipment. Propane is stored on site and transferred to customers by ship, pipeline to Dandenong and truck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane</td>
<td>Refrigerated and pressurised site storage areas</td>
<td>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 to Dandenong and truck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>No on site storage. Used as a fuel source</td>
<td>Natural gas is a colourless and odourless, flammable gas used at the Long Island Point facility as a fuel source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S)</td>
<td>No on site storage. H₂S is associated with crude oil and LPG (raw feed) processing.</td>
<td>Hydrogen sulphide is a highly odorous and toxic gas generated in the process of sulphur removal from crude oil and LPG. It is recognised by its rotten egg smell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercaptan</td>
<td>Stored at the truck loading facility (used as a stenchant for LPG)</td>
<td>Mercaptan is a stenchant or odourant added to LPG to make it smell so people can identify the presence of the gas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Safety Case demonstrates how the Long Island Point facility is being managed and operated safely to ensure that risks to personnel, damage to property and risk to community is reduced to as low as reasonably practicable. In particular, the Safety Case illustrates how the major hazards at the 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 with the regulations.

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 (ALARP)

**Identify Hazards**
Know your facility
- Facility Description
  - Explains the facility layout, equipment and processes with focus on the safety and protective systems
  - Describes 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 major incident identification, risk assessment, control measure analysis and ALARP assessment
  - Identify the things that could go wrong (hazards) and cause a major incident to occur
  - Identify the equipment, systems and procedures (control measures) in place to ensure the hazards don’t eventuate
  - Assess the adequacy of the existing control measures to reduce risks to ALARP
  - Identify additional measures to improve existing or add new controls to achieve ALARP
  - Ensure the Emergency Plan addresses all of the possible 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 Procedures**
Response controls in place
- Identify the potential consequences from a Major Incident and pre-plan combating strategies and steps, considerations and recovery procedures.
Safety Management System

The Operations Integrity Management System (OIMS) is Esso’s safety management system. OIMS provides a structured framework to identify and control risks by:

• Defining the scope and objectives of the safety management systems
• Establishing procedures for the management of hazards
• Identifying responsibility and accountability
• Determining functional verification and measurement
• Providing feedback mechanisms that ensure the appropriate preventative and mitigation controls at Long Island Point 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 step of the Safety Case process has been to involve employees in completing a thorough safety assessment of the Long Island Point plant.

The safety assessment identifies hazards that could potentially lead to a loss of containment and major incidents that could potentially occur if the hazards were not effectively managed. We then assess the likelihood and consequences of the major incidents. Finally we identify the controls already in place to prevent and mitigate the potential major incident, and look at 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 potentially lead to a major incident, as well as detailed prevention and mitigation control measures, 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.

The key hazards and causes to control and manage to ensure there is no large release of gas or liquids from pipes, vessels and equipment include:

• Objects dropped from a height onto process equipment or piping
• A vehicle impacting with process piping or equipment
• Corrosion or erosion
• 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
• Equipment seal failure
• Valve leak
• Structural failure.
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 wind and are typically localised.

Off-site risks to nearby neighbours and persons offsite 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 major incidents have been identified.

The adequacy of the control measures is subject to ongoing review and includes continued compliance with appropriate standards, ongoing risk assessment, effective management of change, performance monitoring of controls and workforce involvement.

The focus of the control measures implemented 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 in the plant, crane and lifting controls, a change approval process, vehicle controls (speed limits, entry restrictions, and ignition controls), operations and maintenance 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 the Long Island Point Plant 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, or for mitigating the consequences of a 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 a release.
Emergency Response Plan

A comprehensive Emergency Response Plan (ERP) has been prepared for Long Island Point.

The ERP is 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 major incident occur.

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

A plant-wide emergency alarm system is installed at the site to enable early warning of an incident or a suspected 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 least every three years.

Emergency shutdown systems are automatically activated if abnormal process conditions are detected.
Community Notification and Response

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.

Sirens at Long Island Point are sounded to alert on-site personnel only. People in the community do not need to take action in response to the sounding of these sirens.

In the unlikely event that the local community is required to take any action following a major incident, the emergency services will inform the affected people of the action required.

Community Engagement

Our approach to community engagement and corporate citizenship involves more than compliance with applicable laws, sound business practices and operational excellence. We are also committed to supporting and engaging with the communities in which we operate. We consider our community relationships an essential element of our business.

Our community engagement includes financial support for local charitable organisations, employee volunteering awards and programs.

We actively support over 200 community contributions each year under our Community Contributions Program, which gives priority to projects that promote health and safety, education (maths, science and engineering), environment, community support and access to the arts.

Our local contributions program helps support community organisations including kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, emergency services (CFAs, SES, Australian Volunteer Coast Guard), hospitals, community centres and surf life saving clubs.

We also ensure that we remain in touch with the views and monitor concerns of our community. We maintain this dialogue through direct engagement via a range of methods, including the hosting of an annual Community Liaison Briefing. These briefings provide an avenue for Esso representatives to meet with key community groups, to provide information updates on our business developments and to answer questions.

The pathway to being a good neighbour is via understanding, and we strive to achieve this by listening and remaining in touch with the views and concerns of our community, as well as engaging with local opinion leaders, stakeholders, neighbours, community groups and government.
Appendix i

Long Island Point Fractionation Plant & Crude Storage Tank Farm MHF Licence

![Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility](image)

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 3915

... to operate as a Major Hazard Facility

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence Number</th>
<th>Date Granted</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Expiry Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MHL 018/04</td>
<td>8 November 2012</td>
<td>11 December 2012</td>
<td>10 December 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditions:**

1. By 11 December 2014, Esso Australia Pty Ltd must have conducted a comprehensive and systematic Safety Assessment in relation to all potential major incidents and all major incident hazards in accordance with regulation 5.2.7 of the OHS Regulations and, in particular, have used assessment methods (whether quantitative or qualitative, or both) that are appropriate to the major incident hazards being considered. The Safety Assessment should have regard to assessment methods at comparable major hazard facilities, including others operated by the ExxonMobil Corporation and be consistent with and addresses all adverse findings, comments, concerns expressed and improvement suggestions in WorkSafe Victoria’s report titled Safety Case Assessment Findings Report for Esso Australia Pty Ltd, Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and Crude Storage Tank Farm, Cemetery Road, Hastings dated 1 November 2012 (revised Safety Assessment).

2. By 12 June 2015, Esso Australia Pty Ltd must have reviewed and revised the Safety Case provided with its application for the renewal of its major hazard facility licence dated June 2012 (current Safety Case) which includes all matters required under regulation 5.2.15 which specifies the changes made to the current Safety Case and, in particular, as a consequence of conducting the revised Safety Assessment, provide a copy of that revised Safety Case to WorkSafe Victoria.

[Signature]
Jarrod Edwards  Director Workplace Hazards and Hazardous Industries Group  6 December 2012
# Licence to operate a Major Hazard Facility

## Attachment 1 to MHL 018/04

List of Schedule 9 materials authorised by this licence

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>UN Nos INCLUDED UNDER NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulphide</td>
<td>1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP Gases</td>
<td>1011, 1012, 1075, 1077, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane or Natural Gas</td>
<td>1971, 1972</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compressed and liquefied gases</td>
<td>Compressed or liquefied gases of <strong>Class 2.1</strong> or <strong>Subsidiary Risk 2.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable materials</td>
<td>Liquids that meet the criteria for <strong>Class 3 Packing Group I</strong> Materials (except for crude oil in remote locations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable materials</td>
<td>Liquids that meet criteria for <strong>Class 3 Packing Group II</strong> or III materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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[Signature]
Jarrod Edwards  Director Workplace Hazards and Hazardous Industries Group  6 December 2012
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:

**Steve Williams** – 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 Department**
Address: GPO Box 400 Melbourne VIC 3000
Telephone: (03) 9270 3333
Facsimile: (03) 9270 3578

Further information regarding:

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