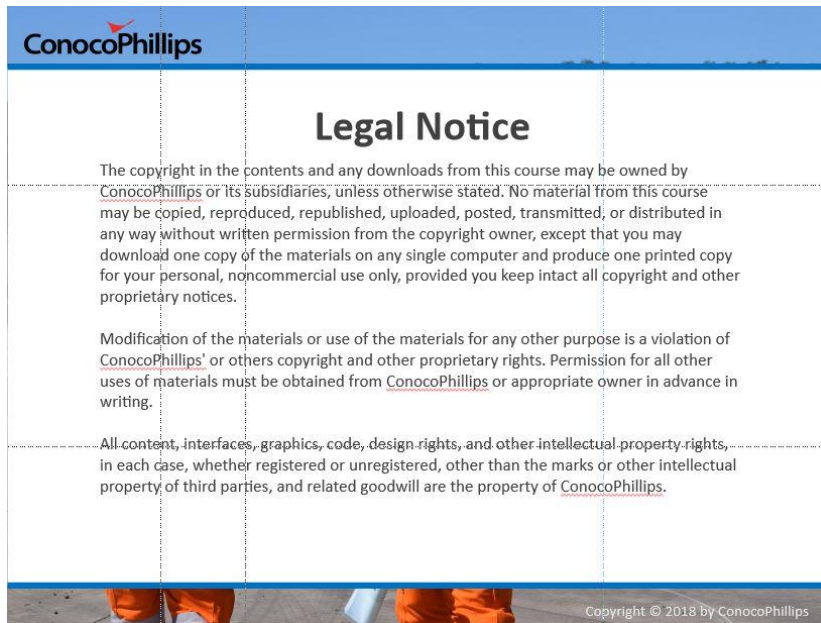


## Notes to the Reviewer:

1. We have scripted the storyboards as per TLF COP FacilityInduction IDD v7.0.xls.
2. Three safety champions, one female and two males take the learners through the modules. The conversations (included as audio) among the safety champions give a flavour of the different aspects of health, safety and environment that matter while working each day at the COP facility.
3. The quiz questions/check your knowledge questions have been included in between screens in some modules and in some modules at the end. There are in all 16 questions spread over eight modules. The questions will be scored. Learners will be awarded one point for answering each question correctly.
4. In addition, we propose to give the learners one point for accessing each teach screen in the course as motivation. Thus the final score (reflecting the increase in the safety quotient) will be cumulative of the pages accessed and the quiz questions answered correctly. To become a Safety Champion, learners will have to score 80% and above.
5. We have retained the PowerPoint slides in the storyboard document so that:
  - a. Any notes regarding the footage to be included or screen treatment ideas that were existing on the slides are retained for the production team's consideration when the screens are designed.
  - b. Any imagery that was existing on the slides is retained for the production team's consideration when the screens are designed.
  - c. Any references to video footage files are retained at the relevant cue points. We have highlighted these grey.
6. Copyright © 2018 by ConocoPhillips will appear on each screen in the final product.
7. Notes for the SME's input/validation are highlighted yellow.
8. Notes to the visual design team are highlighted grey.
9. Please track the review changes using the Review -> Track Changes Option in MS Word.

## Legal Notice



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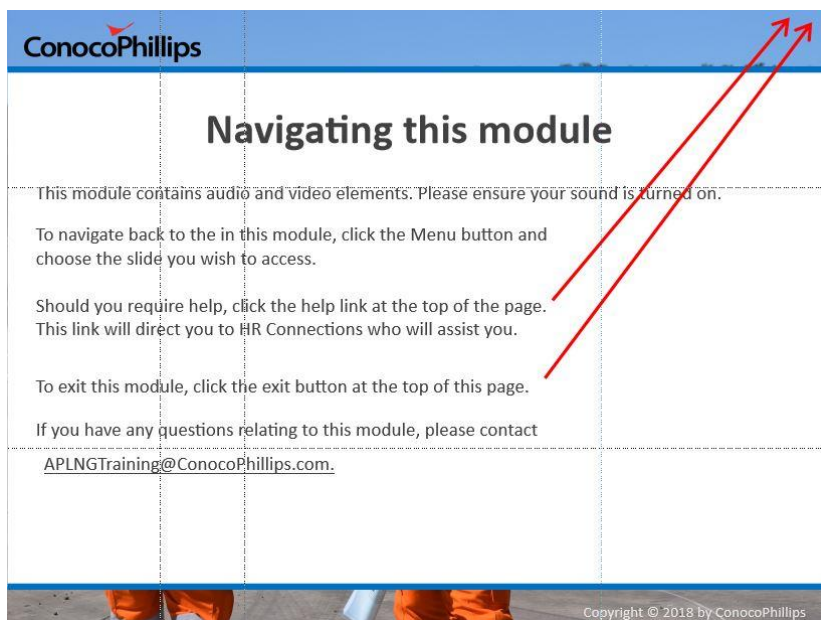
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## Navigating This Module



**ConocoPhillips**

### Navigating this module

This module contains audio and video elements. Please ensure your sound is turned on.

To navigate back to the in this module, click the Menu button and choose the slide you wish to access.

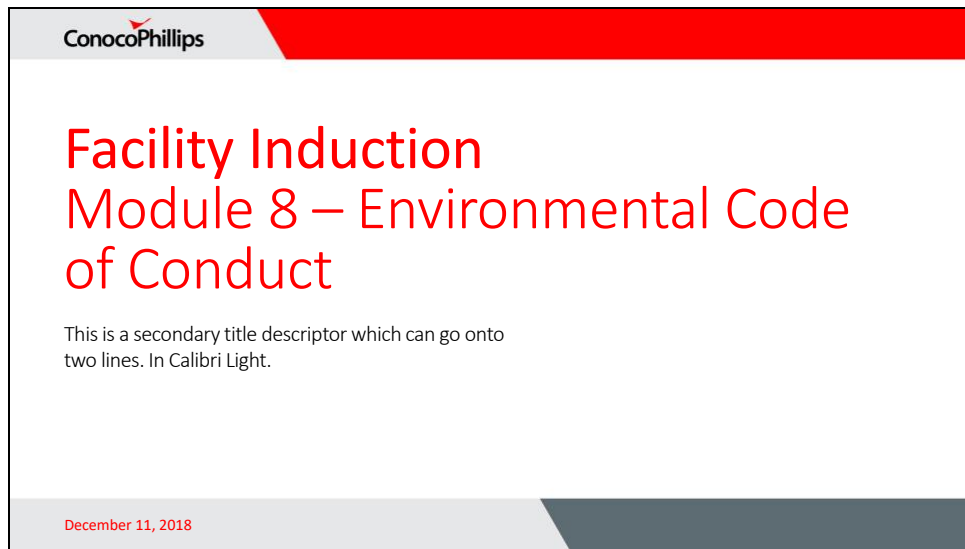
Should you require help, click the help link at the top of the page. This link will direct you to HR Connections who will assist you.

To exit this module, click the exit button at the top of this page.

If you have any questions relating to this module, please contact [APLNGTraining@ConocoPhillips.com](mailto:APLNGTraining@ConocoPhillips.com).

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## Welcome



Note to the visual design team: The module name along with the objectives will be displayed on a generic background image.

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- List the environmentally sensitive areas around the facility.
- List the types of protected flora and fauna in the environmentally sensitive areas.

## Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area

Note from IDD: One of the safety champions starts off this module emphasizing on the Environmental Code of Conduct as a regulatory requirement.

Video snippets/images from the video will be shown in the background where relevant.

Relevant footage:

ClearReferences\EnvironmentCoC


C0308.wmv, Capture0044.wmv,

Capture0047.wmv,

C0092.wmv, Capture0043.wmv, Capture0048.wmv,

Capture0105.wmv

### Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area



Condition 7a

ConocoPhillips Topic 6: Environment We Work In Page 11 of 66

The World Heritage Committee listed the Great Barrier Reef for all four natural heritage criteria:

1	Be outstanding examples representing the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history.
2	Be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and man's interaction with his natural environment.
3	Contain unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty, such as superlative examples of the most important ecosystems to man.
4	Be habitats where populations of rare or endangered species of plants and animals still survive.

Footage:  
Video of mangrove/harbour from walkway

2 December 11, 2018 ConocoPhillips



Mia (Safety Champion 1):  
Audio



Eddie (Safety Champion 3):  
Audio

This module on the Environmental Code of Conduct is a regulatory requirement to provide you with a greater understanding of the environmental significance of the location where the LNG Facility is located.

The APLNG Facility is located in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and is in close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which is listed as Matters of National Significance.

The World Heritage Committee listed the Great Barrier Reef as meeting all four natural heritage criteria:

Note to the visual design team: Depict the following text in an interesting visual format on screen.

- Be an outstanding example representing the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history.
- Be an outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and man's interaction with his natural environment.
- Contain unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty, such as a superlative example of the most important ecosystems to man.
- Be a habitat in which populations of rare or endangered species of plants and animals still survive.

Montage of C0308 (birds flying), Capture0044/0047, C0307)

## Great Barrier Reef Marine Park


Note from IDD: Use of maps to emphasize the significance of The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and the activities that can be undertaken in its various zones.

Sections from old course for reference:

1. Use "Activities Guide" from the old course: Page 12 of topic 6 (Environment We Work In), Part 2.
2. Use "Curtis Island Map" from the old course: Page 9 of topic 6 (Environment We Work In), Part 2.


### Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

ConocoPhillips Topic 6: Environment We Work In Page: 12 of 48



It's important to remember that the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in addition to its natural and cultural heritage also has many communities and industries that depend on the reef for recreation and for their livelihoods. All activities must be consistent with the designated management zones.

You can click to enlarge the Activities Guide



Condition 7c/d

Footage:  
Propose we keep similar slides

3 December 11, 2018 ConocoPhillips



Eddie (Safety Champion 3):  
Audio

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is located on the eastern side of Curtis Island.

The Marine Park Plan designates what activities can be undertaken in certain areas to protect its natural and cultural heritage and also to respect the communities and industries that depend on the reef for recreation and livelihood. Take a moment to look at what activities can be undertaken in various zones.

Penalties apply for individuals and organisations that breach the plan.

## Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Note from IDD: Use of a map to mark out the environmentally sensitive areas.

Reference from old course: Use the animated map from the old course: Page 14 of topic 6 (Environment We Work In), Part 2.

### Environmentally Sensitive Areas

ConocoPhillips Topic 6: Environment We Work In Page 14 of 48 Condition 7c



**Environmentally Sensitive Areas include:**

1. Rodds Bay Dugong Protection Area in Port Curtis
2. Capricorn and Bunker Group
3. The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area
4. State Marine Park in Graham Creek and The Narrows
5. Curtis Island Environmental Management Precinct
6. Port Curtis Wetlands (Directory of Important Wetlands)
7. Curtis Island Nature Refuge
8. Curtis Island State Forest and Curtis Island National Park
9. Queensland heritage registered places (Cape Capricorn Light Station and other mainland sites)
10. Rodds Peninsula within the Eurimbula National Park
11. Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Footage: Propose we keep similar slide

4 December 11, 2018 ConocoPhillips



Eddie (Safety Champion 3):  
Audio

There are also many environmentally sensitive areas, which our environmental approvals require you to be aware of. These are:

Note to the visual design team: The headings in bold to be marked screen as they are said.

- **Rodds Bay Dugong Protection Area in Port Curtis** – This area extends from Friend Point in the north to Rodds Peninsula Wilderness Park in the south and was established to protect dugong, which are listed as vulnerable under both Queensland legislation and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Animals 2010.
- **Capricorn and Bunker Group** – These relatively untouched coral cay islands and reefs, located approximately 60 km offshore, are important for conserving biodiversity as they provide nesting and feeding sites for marine turtles and are significant seabird breeding sites.
- **The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area**
- **State Marine Park in Graham Creek and The Narrows**
- **Curtis Island Environmental Management Precinct**
- **Port Curtis Wetlands**
- **Curtis Island Nature Refuge**

- Curtis Island State Forest and Curtis Island National Park
- Queensland heritage registered places
- Rodds Peninsula
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Next, Mia will discuss the significant flora and fauna around the facility.

## Knowledge Check 1

Correct answers are in **bold font**.



Audio (Safety Champion 3): Try answering a question. Which of the following statements are true?

1. **The APLNG Facility is located in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.**
2. **The APLNG Facility is in close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.**
3. **The World Heritage Committee has listed the Great Barrier Reef as meeting all four natural heritage criteria.**
4. **The Marine Park Plan designates what activities can be undertaken in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.**

Feedback for selecting correct options:  
Perfect! All the statements are true.

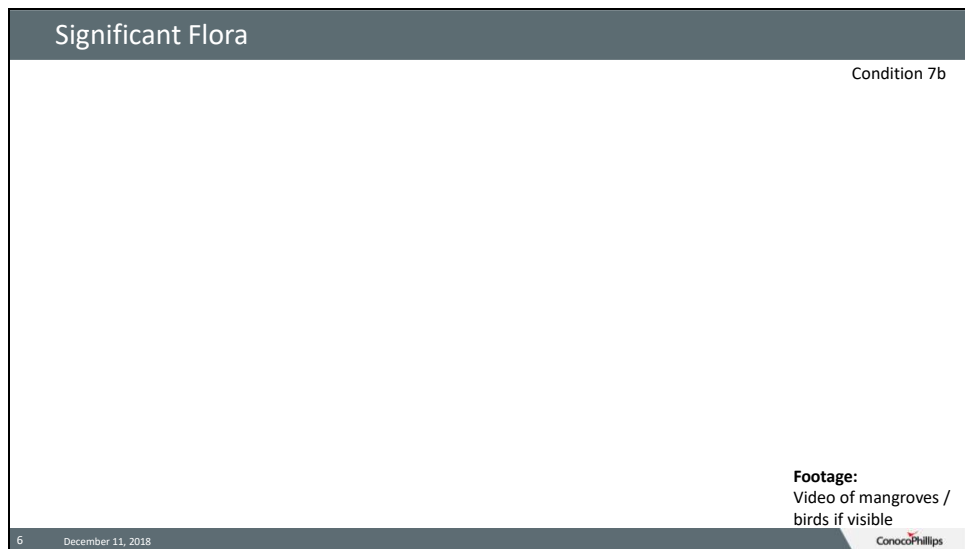
Feedback for selecting incorrect options:  
Not quite. All the statements are true.

## Types of Protected Flora and Fauna

Note from IDD: Slide show of the flora and fauna.

Reference from old course: Use text and images from the old course: Pages 29, 34, 35, 36 of topic 6 (Environment We Work In), Part 2.





Mia (Safety Champion 1):  
Audio

It is important to note that vegetation around the facility is protected.

Terrestrial vegetation provides habitat for significant fauna.


Marine plants, including mangroves and seagrass, are important because they provide food and shelter for fish, migratory shorebirds and many other species.

Clearing vegetation is not permitted without approval. If we need to remove any vegetation around the facility, we are required to contact the HSE team beforehand.


C0308 (birds flying), Capture0043, Capture 0048

Significant Marine Species


Condition 7b




Dugongs (Dugong dugong) are listed as vulnerable under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA). They are listed under the EPBC Act as marine and migratory species.




There are 3 species of cetaceans threatened in the Australian snub-nose dolphin NCA 1992.



There are 3 species of cetaceans threatened in the Indo-Pacific humpback NCA 1992.



There are 3 species of cetaceans threatened in the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (Turkops adonis) - Least Concern, NCA 1992.




Of the world's seven species of marine turtles, six are found in the waters of Queensland. This very likely includes Port Curtis and the Gladstone region. Surveys conducted in 2020 recorded sightings of green, loggerhead and hawksbill turtles within Port Curtis.

Possible turtle species include:

- Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) Vulnerable-NCA, Vulnerable-EPBC
- Hawksbill Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) Vulnerable-NCA, Vulnerable-EPBC
- Blue Ridge Turtle (Lepidochelyys olivacea) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC
- Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC
- Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC

Management of potential facility impacts on turtles are described in the Longterm Turtle Management Plan.

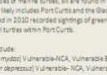


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- Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC

Management of potential facility impacts on turtles are described in the Longterm Turtle Management Plan.

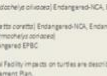


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Possible turtle species include:

- Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) Vulnerable-NCA, Vulnerable-EPBC
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- Blue Ridge Turtle (Lepidochelyys olivacea) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC
- Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC
- Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) Endangered-NCA, Endangered-EPBC

Management of potential facility impacts on turtles are described in the Longterm Turtle Management Plan.

Footage: Pictures and words on screen. Pop up individually for 5 second

2 August 27, 2017

7 December 11, 2018

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## Mia (Safety Champion 1): Audio

There are many significant fauna or wildlife species on and around the island. Gladstone Harbour is home to a number of protected marine species. Click on the photos to learn more about the species:


Note to the visual design team: The following text and the corresponding images and text to appear one after the other.

- Dugong
- Australian Snub Nose Dolphin
- Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin
- Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin
- Green Turtle
- Hawksbill Turtle
- Loggerhead Turtle


## Significant Avi-fauna




**Caspian tern**  
Caspian terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) are the largest tern species in Australia, growing to 55cm. Crested terns (*Phaethon rubricauda*) average 47cm and are characterised by a yellow bill and a shaggy, glossy black crest. Gull-billed terns (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) are large with a thick, gull-like black bill and a robust body. Caspian, crested and gull-billed terns forage over the open coastal waters and gull-billed terns also forage on intertidal mudflats. All species use the mudflats and saltpans as roosting habitat.




**Crested tern**




**Gull-billed tern**




**Beach stone-curlew** - Beach stone-curlews (*Esacus magnirostris*) are large wading birds, 54cm to 56cm in length. They forage in the coastal intertidal habitats (saltpans and mangroves) and may utilise mangroves and trees on the edges of woodlands as roosting and nesting sites.



**Eastern curlew** - Eastern curlews (*Numenius megacephala*) are the largest wader species, with a very long down-curved bill. It forages in intertidal habitat during its southward migration between the months of September and April.




**Greater sand plover**




**Lesser sand plover**

The Greater sand plover (*Chorodrius kochmanni*) and Lesser sand plover (*Chorodrius monguilloti*) are small waders that forage on intertidal mudflats during their southward migration between the months of September and April.




**Bar-tailed godwit** - The Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) inhabits estuarine mudflats, beaches and mangroves. They are common and are often present in large flocks in coastal areas during their southward migration between the months of September and April.


### Condition 7b




**Satin Flycatchers** (*Myiagraha cyanoleuca* - EPBC listed migratory species) have a length around 17.5 cm, a wingspan of 23cm and a weight of 17g. They move through Queensland from late August to November, mainly along the coast, arriving in south-eastern Queensland mainly in September.



The Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia* - EPBC listed migratory) is the world's largest tern with a length of 43-55 cm, a wingspan of 60 cm and a weight of 574-752g.



The Eastern Osprey (*Pandion cristatus* - EPBC listed migratory species) has been recorded in coastal areas around much of Australia. The species therefore may potentially occur in a large number of conservation areas.



The Fork-Tailed Swift (*Apalus pacificus* - EPBC listed migratory species) is a medium-sized Swift with a slim body with long, acorn-shaped wings that taper to finely pointed tips. It has a length of 13-21 cm, a wingspan of 40-42 cm and weighs around 30-40 g.

**Footage:**  
Pictures and words on screen. Pop up individually for 5 seconds


8 December 11, 2018
3 August 27, 2017
ConocoPhillips

A number of significant bird species have also been identified around the facility. Click on each of the photos to learn more about the below species:

Note to the visual design team: The following text and the corresponding images and text to appear one after the other.

- Satin Fly-Catcher
- Fork-Tailed Swift
- Caspian, Gill-Billed and Crested Terns
- Eastern Osprey
- Eastern and Beach-Stone Curlews
- Greater and Lesser Sand Plovers
- Bar-Tailed Godwit

## Significant Terrestrial Fauna



**False Water Rat (Water Mouse - *Xeromys myoides* - Vulnerable NC and EPBC)**, has a markedly long, flattened head with small eyes and short, rounded ears. They live in mangroves and adjacent habitats and grow to a total length of 200mm (8 inches). The Water Mouse builds a nest out of mud and leaves that can be up to 60cm high.

### Condition 7b

**Footage:**  
Pictures and words on screen. Pop up individually for 5 seconds

9 December 11, 2018
ConocoPhillips



Mia (Safety Champion 1):  
Audio

Vegetation around the facility provides suitable habitat for the water mouse, classified as a significant land-based animal under Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act.

## Reducing Environmental Harm

Note from IDD: One of the safety champions speaks about how s/he contribute to reducing environmental harm. Video snippets/images from the video will be shown in the background where relevant.

Relevant video footage:

ClearReferences\EnvironmentCoC

C0308.wmv, Capture0044.wmv,

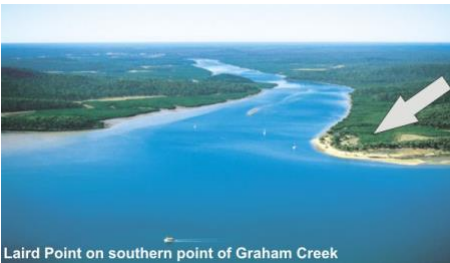
Capture0047.wmv,

C0092.wmv, Capture0043.wmv, Capture0048.wmv,

Capture0105.wmv

Duty to reduce environmental harm

Condition 7d



Laird Point on southern point of Graham Creek

**Environmental Duties**

1. Not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless reasonable and practicable measures are put in place to prevent or minimize the harm.
2. Notify environmental harm.

**Footage:**  
Picture of  
wildlife/mangroves

10 December 11, 2018 ConocoPhillips



Eddie (Safety Champion 3):  
Audio

As Mia pointed out, the island and surrounding marine waters are home to many significant plants and animals.

There are strict State and Commonwealth environmental approvals under which we must operate.

It is the responsibility of ConocoPhillips, all contractors and individuals to exercise their general environmental duty of care and duty to notify.

Note to the visual design team: The following points to be shown in an interesting visual format when the following is said.

As a reminder, our duties are to not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless reasonable and practicable measures are put in place to prevent or minimise the harm.

Additionally, we all have a duty to notify of environmental harm.

This can be achieved by:

Note to the visual design team: The following points to be shown in an interesting visual format when the following is said.

- Leaving all wildlife alone, which includes not feeding or handling any wildlife.
- Disposing of rubbish appropriately.
- Not bringing private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
- Not bringing animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.
- Staying within the fenced site and only accessing APLNG land outside the fence with HSE approval.
- Reporting any concerns regarding environmental issues and reporting sightings or interactions with wildlife to supervision or HSE.

## Knowledge Check 2

Correct answers are in **bold** font.



Audio (Safety Champion 3): Try answering another question now. Which of the following activities are recommended to minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility?

1. Leaving all wildlife alone, including not feeding or handling any wildlife.
2. Not bringing private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
3. Not bringing animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.

**4. Staying within the fenced site and only accessing APLNG land outside the fence with approval from HSE.**

**Feedback for correct options selection:**

Perfect! To minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility:

1. Leave all wildlife alone, which includes not feeding or handling any wildlife.
2. Don't bring private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
3. Don't bring animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.
4. Stay within the fenced site and only access APLNG land outside the fence with HSE approval.

**Feedback for partial correct options selection:**

You missed a few. To minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility:

1. Leave all wildlife alone, which includes not feeding or handling any wildlife.
2. Don't bring private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
3. Don't bring animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.
4. Stay within the fenced site and only access APLNG land outside the fence with HSE approval.

## Result Screen

**If the learner scores 80% and above.**

Congratulations! You have successfully completed all the modules. Remember, take the time to plan and execute your work safely and in an environmentally responsible manner. Take care of your safety and the safety of others around you.

**Note to the SME: There are in all 88 screens: 72 teach screens and 16 quiz/check your knowledge screens. Learners are sure to score 72 points for accessing the teach screens. This constitutes 81%.**