Gippsland 1 Management Plan Summary

Revision 01
May 2025

Acknowledgement to Country

Ørsted acknowledges the spiritual connection the Gunaikurnai people have to their lands, waters and sky. The Gunaikurnai people have cared for and nurtured this sacred land, on which our projects will be developed, since the first sunrise.

We will embrace the legacy of their ancestors by valuing their resilient, ancient culture that they have maintained for thousands of years.

Together, we will build a true, authentic relationship with the Elders past and present with respect and to enable their direct benefit.

Cover Image: MHO Asgard offshore support vessel operating for Hornsea Project 2 in the North Sea.

Document Control

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Revision	Description	Date
00	Metocean and geotechnical investigations MP Summary for OIR Assessment.	11 April 2025
01	Revised and resubmit to address OIR comments	7 May 2025

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Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
AMSIS	Australian Marine Spatial Information System
BIA	Biologically Important Area
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CPT	Cone Penetrometer Tests
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEECA	Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action
DGPS	Differential global positioning system
DP	Dynamic Positioning
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ERCM	Emergency Response and Crisis Management
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FLA	Feasibility Licence Area
FLS	Floating LiDAR System
GLaWAC	Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
GPS	Global Positioning System
GW	Giga Watt/s
HIRA	Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
HAZID	Hazard Identification
QHSE	Quality, Health Safety and Environment
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
MMO	Marine Mammal Observer
MoC	Management of Change
MP	Management Plan
NOPSEMA	National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
NtM	Notice to Mariners
ODAS	Ocean Data Acquisition System
OEI	Offshore Electricity Infrastructure
OEI Regulations	*Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Regulations 2024*
OIR	Offshore Infrastructure Regulator
Ørsted	Ørsted Offshore Australia 1 Pty Ltd
OWA	Carbon Trust Offshore Wind Accelerator
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
OEI Act	*Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021*
RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
SES	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
SRW	Southern Right Whale
SWLB	Seawatch® Wind Lidar Buoy
USV	Uncrewed Service Vessel
WHS	Work Health and Safety

1. Introduction

This management plan (MP) summary is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 77(1) of the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Amendment Regulations 2024* (OEI Regulations). The content summarises the Management Plan approved by the Offshore Infrastructure Regulator (OIR) on 13 March 2025. Table 1.1 outlines where the requirements of the OEI Regulations are addressed in this document.

Table 1.1. Gippsland 1 MP Summary content mapped against OEI Regulations 77(1) requirements

Regulation 77 (1) requirement		Location in the MP summary
(a)	Description of activities and operations	Section 2
(b)	Consultation	Section 3
(c)	Stakeholder engagement	
(d)	Management system	Section 7
(e)	Conditions of licence	Section 5.1
(f)	Obligations under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Section 5.2
(g)	Maintenance of relevant structure, equipment and property, and remediation	Section 6
(h)	Decommissioning of licence infrastructure	Section 2.1.1.2 Section 2.1.2.2 Section 2.2.3.5
(i)	Removal of relevant structures, equipment and property, and remediation	
(j)	Emergency management	Section 8
(k)	Work, Health and Safety	Section 4

1.1 Nature and Context

Ørsted is a renewable energy company that takes tangible action to create a world that runs entirely on green energy. Since pioneering the world's first offshore wind farm in 1991, we have built more wind farms at sea than any other company worldwide.

Ørsted Offshore Australia 1 Pty Ltd (Ørsted) is developing the Gippsland 1 Offshore Wind Farm Project (Gippsland 1 or the Project). Once operational, Gippsland 1 has the nominal potential to deliver 2.82 Giga Watts (GW) of renewable energy to Victorian homes and businesses.

The Australian Minister for Climate Change and Energy awarded Ørsted a feasibility licence (FL-004) for the Project in April 2024. The Gippsland 1 Feasibility Licence Area (FLA) is located 56 km offshore from the Gippsland coast and 17 km north-east of the Kent Islands. The FLA covers 699.49 km^2 and is wholly situated within the Gippsland Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Declared Area (OEI-01-2022), as shown in Figure 1.1. The coordinates are provided in Table 1.2. A description of the existing environment within and adjacent to the FLA is available in EPBC Act Referral 2023/09682 (Section 4 of Attachment 2).

Table 1.2. Gippsland 1 FLA coordinates (GDA94 geocentric data set)

Point	Latitude	Longitude
P1	39º 22’ 54.58” S	147º 33’ 14.93” E
P2	39º 06’ 53.97” S	147º 09’ 31.75” E
P3	39º 04’ 01.00” S	147º 19’ 54.69” E
P4	39º 15’ 17.76” S	147º 43’ 06.56” E
P5	39º 19’ 24.03” S	147º 38’ 09.79” E

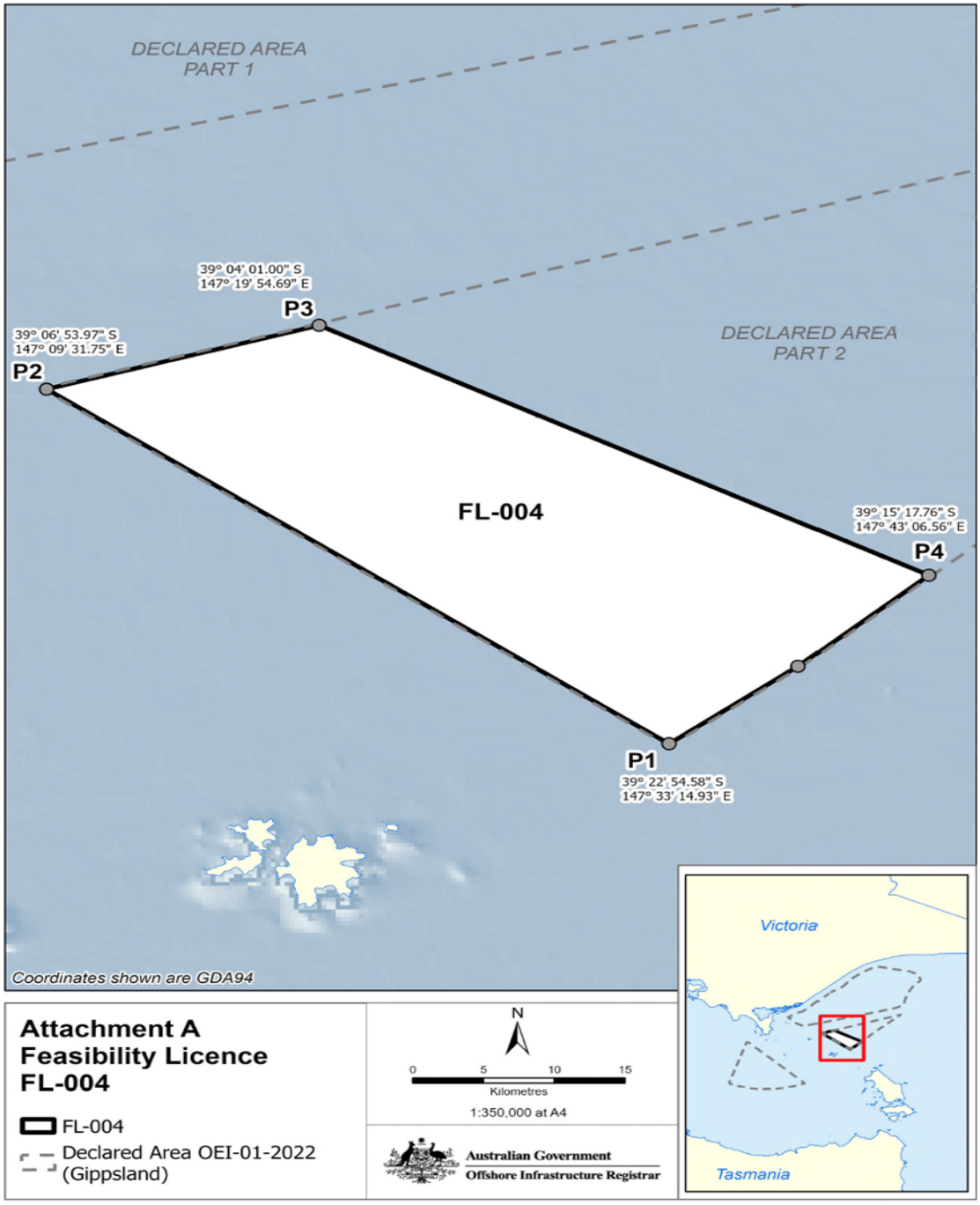

Figure 1.1. Gippsland 1 FLA (FL-004) and location within the Gippsland Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Declared Area

1.2 Status of Activities

Following receipt of a *Notification of referral decision – not controlled action if taken in a particular manner* (EPBC 2023/09682) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), a series of environmental surveys commenced in November 2024 to inform the environmental impact assessments and approvals for the Project required under the EPBC Act. A geophysical survey was completed within the Gippsland 1 FLA on 15 December.

The geophysical and environmental surveys are not activities regulated under the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021* (OEI Act) or OEI Regulations and therefore are not addressed in this MP summary.

The licence activities described in this MP summary are the proposed metocean and geotechnical investigations, which are described in Section 2. The results from these investigations will support the design and development of the Project. The geotechnical and metocean investigations are planned to commence late Q1 to early Q2 2025.

2. Description of Licence Activities

The 'licence activities' described in this MP summary are defined as:

The metocean and geotechnical investigations that will be conducted within the Gippsland 1 FLA (FL-004).

2.1 Metocean Investigations

This section summarises the specifications, location, layout and operational details of the proposed metocean investigations and associated equipment.

Metocean surveys acquire meteorological and oceanographic data. Obtaining this data will ensure that all circumstances relating to the local weather, sea state, and other factors are considered during planning and design of offshore wind farm (OWF) infrastructure. This data will also support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project.

Metocean investigations are proposed to take place wholly within the boundaries of the Gippsland 1 FLA. Ørsted plans to utilise two systems equipped with Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) sensors and additional instruments to measure a range of metocean parameters:

1. A single Ørsted Wind Uncrewed Service Vessel (USV) developed by Ørsted, capable of switching into a fixed metocean monitoring buoy.
2. A single floating LiDAR system (FLS) supplied by a third party (Fugro).

The functionality of both the USV and FLS are fundamentally similar, being equipped with sensors to measure relevant metocean conditions at the site. The main differences are the remote navigational and station-keeping capabilities and mooring systems.

Ørsted plans to initially deploy the USV, with the FLS serving as a back-up / contingency solution. Both types of metocean measurement equipment have been contracted to initially cover a 12-month measurement campaign, followed with an additional 12-month on renewal basis. Each system is further described below.

2.1.1 Ørsted Wind Uncrewed Surface Vessel

The USV is a robust, remotely supervised vehicle for offshore and coastal operations. It was designed for endurance surveys and on station or underway mapping and inspection tasks (Figure 2.1).

The USV was developed in-house by Ørsted:

- USVs are classified E-Class[1], which is an unmanned vessel class uniquely proposed and accepted by Bureau Veritas and Danish Maritime Authority.
- The USVs planned for deployment within the Gippsland 1 FLA were sea-trialled prior to transporting to Australia, which comprised:
  - Main USV- Short deployments at the Anholt Wind Farm.
  - Back up USV - completed a 7-month programme (on anchor) at the Anholt Wind Farm

Figure 2.1. Ørsted USV

Regarding the data acquisition technology, the USV houses dedicated fit-for-purpose sensors, which include:

- Two types of industry-leading LiDAR devices: ZX and WindCube.
- A wave sensor to measure wave conditions.
- An Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) for measuring current speed and direction.

[1] E-Class refers to the current version of the product offering of the USV by Ørsted.

- Instruments to measure meteorological parameters (wind speed, direction etc) are secured to the top aft of the vessel.

The USV technology has Stage 2 Certification by Det Norske Veritas in accordance with the Carbon Trust Offshore Wind Accelerator (OWA) Roadmap for the Commercial Acceptance of floating LiDAR technology. This certification ensures that the system meets industry standards and is suitable for commercial wind energy projects.

2.1.1.1 USV components and associated measurement devices

A summary list of USV components and associated measurement devices are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Ørsted Wind USV specifications and components

Feature	Specifications
Length x Width X Height	10 m x 2.5 m x 0.5 m
Draft	1 m
Dry weight	16 T (fuelled)
Hull material	GRP
Power supply	Primary Power System: rechargeable batteries, solar panels, wind turbine. Secondary/ Back-up power system: Primary and secondary diesel generators.
Control station	Maritime Robotics Vehicle Control System / Hetronic Remote Control – 400 nautical mile range
Anchor	Drag anchor
Mooring line	400 m chain (stainless)
Positioning system	Differential global positioning system (DGPS)
Safety markings and systems	The USV is an Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) buoy therefore safety markings and systems fall under the standards for special buoys as per the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA). The requirement specifies the equipment is equipped with the following: • Yellow flashing (5 flashes every 20 seconds) light mounted on mast. • St. Andrew cross. Additional to the standard, the USV will be equipped with: • Passive Radio Detection and Ranging (RADAR) reflectors. • AIS.
Communication and Data transmission system	Iridium SBD vessel link / 4 G / Wi-Fi /VHF/ Starlink
Sensors	• Wind measurement sensors - Industry-recognised and accepted LiDAR sensors measurement. • Metocean sensors. • Environmental sensors.

2.1.1.2 Deployment, Installation and Decommissioning

This section summarises the maintenance, installation and decommissioning associated with the USV.

2.1.1.2.1 Location and Layout

The notional installation location of the USV (and the FLS when substituting for the USV) is shown in Figure 2.2. The coordinates and water depth are included in Table 2.2.

The location shown in Figure 2.2 will provide optimal wind data for the Project. Ørsted recognizes the proposed location is subject to micro-siting during deployment.

In obtaining views from other sea users regarding instrument location, Ørsted engaged with several fisheries' association(s), namely SETFIA, SSIA and Tasmanian Octopus Fishers. Ørsted have committed to sharing the preferred final USV location prior to commencement of activities to provide opportunity for feedback to minimise impact on fishers.

Table 2.2. Gippsland 1 FLA metocean measurement location and water depth (USV and FLS)

Longitude GDA94 (DMS)	Latitude GDA94 (DMS)	Longitude GDA2020 (DMS)	Longitude GDA2020 (DMS)	Water Depth, m
39° 16' 50.6775'' S	147° 32' 09.0700" E	39° 16' 50.6308'' S	147° 32' 09.0891" E	-58m

2.1.1.2.2 Timing

The USV deployment is planned for late Q1 to early Q2 2025.

The USV will be on station initially to cover a 12-month measurement campaign, followed by an additional 12-months if required. The maximum deployment period is therefore 24 months from the date of installation (e.g. Q2 2027).

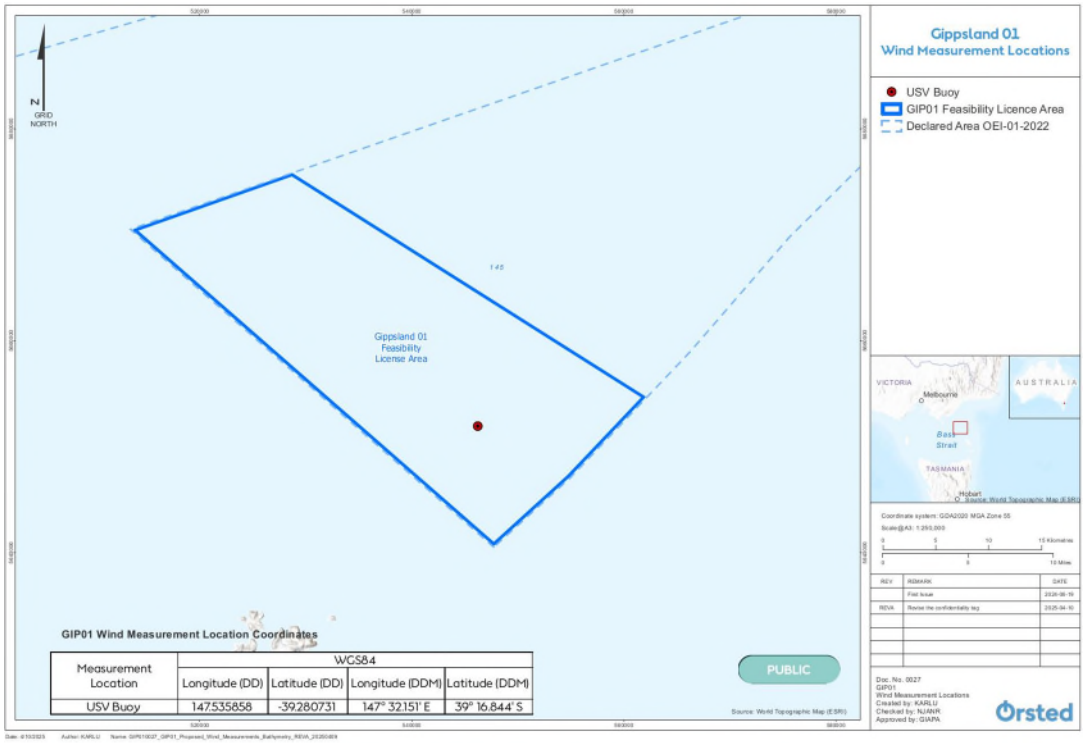

Figure 2.2. Gippsland 1 FLA metocean measurement location and water depth (USV and FLS)

2.1.1.2.3 Mobilisation

The USV will navigate from Port Welshpool to the deployment location under the control of a certified operator (remote control within line-of-sight) on board an escort vessel in accordance with a pre-approved voyage plan (Figure 2.3). Alternatively, the USV will be hooked and secured to a vessel via slings and towed to site (Figure 2.4). The vessel master and USV operator will discuss and confirm the applied mobilisation methodology during a scheduled Hazard Identification Risk Assessment session.

The procedure for mobilisation using remote control navigation is as follows:

1. USV operator takes control and starts USV engines.
2. Ensure support vessel is ready and planned route is free both visual and on AIS.
3. Release mooring and remote control from quay or support vessel, always maintaining line of sight.
4. Support vessel sails in front of USV while RC Operator follows around on the vessel having no obstacles towards USV.
5. Steam to site.

If using the alternative method of towing to site, the procedure will be:

1. Drag from quay or remote control the USV behind the support vessel.
2. Use towing sling to fasten USV to stern of support vessel, ensuring propellors clear of sling using a boathook.
3. Start support vessel propellors and put tension to towing sling.
4. Commence towing operation and steam to site.

Figure 2.3. Escort vessel being controlled within line-of-sight.

Figure 2.4. USV being towed to deployment location by vessel.

2.1.1.2.4 Deployment / Installation

The procedure for deployment and installation of the USV is summarised below:

1. On arrival at target coordinates, USV stops sailing operation.
2. Visual inspection of USV as required. If towed, guard vessel approaches USV and disengages tow line.
3. Ensure all systems are operational and communication links are established. USV engages station keeping using dynamic positioning.
4. USV anchor is lowered to the seabed using the onboard winch, until desired virtual anchor radius is reached. Confirm anchor has dropped on seabed. Diagram of the mooring plan shown in Figure 2.5.
5. Perform load test of anchor. Apply controlled load to anchor by winching in onboard anchor and move USV as needed. Confirm anchor can hold vessel load.
6. Change to Class A AIS status from 'underway using engine' to 'at anchor.' Activate ODAS buoy marker on the USV.
7. Sail away the guard vessel to port.

2.1.1.2.5 Servicing and Maintenance

Servicing and maintenance procedures for the USV is described in Section 6.1.

2.1.1.2.6 Removal / Decommissioning Procedures

Should the USV be required to be removed or decommissioned at the end of the stated service duration, the preferred method is to remote pilot the USV, with a backup solution to tow the USV using a capable vessel. The operational procedure for removal/decommissioning at the end of the service duration, will be the reverse procedure method as for the mobilisation.

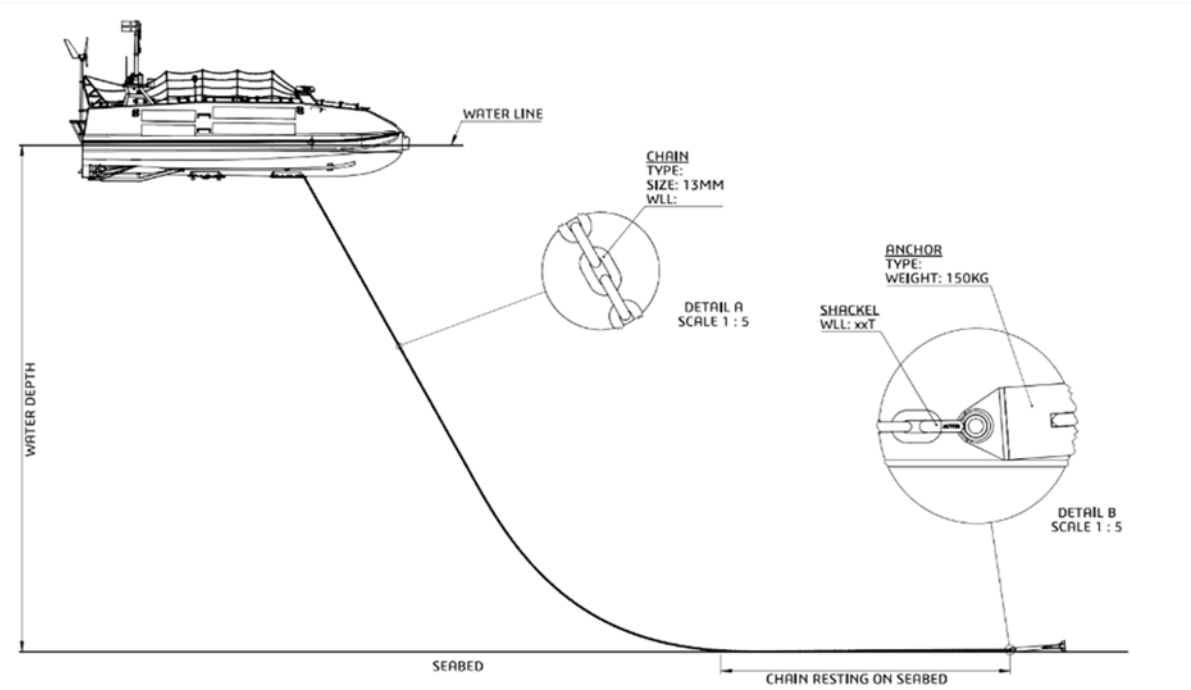

Figure 2.5. Ørsted Wind USV Mooring Plan (Tuco Marine Group)

2.1.2 Floating LiDAR System

The FLS selected for this project is the Fugro-designed and built Seawatch® Wind Lidar Buoy (SWLB). The SLWB is an evolution of the Wavescan© wave buoy which has been adapted to host a ZX LiDAR for wind measurements and other additional instrumentation for simultaneous collection of metocean parameters utilising one mooring system.

The SWLB FLS will be supplied, installed, operated and decommissioned by Fugro Australia Pty Ltd (Fugro).

Figure 2.6. Fugro ‘Seawatch’ Wind Lidar Buoy

2.1.2.1 FLS Components and Associated Measurement Devices

A summary list of equipment used for the FLS activity is provided in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. FLS components

Feature	Specifications
Dimensions	Height – 6.8 m, Diameter – 2.9 m, Mast height (above water) 4 m
Dry weight	2,500 kg
Hull material	Polyethylene, aluminium, stainless steel
Power supply	Power supply monitoring and management: Power management system (PMU). Primary Power System: rechargeable batteries, solar panels, wind turbine. Secondary/ Back-up power system: methanol fuel cells, lithium battery.
Anchor	3,500 kg anchor weight – single point
Mooring	A list of all mooring components is included in Section 2.4
Positioning system	DGPS
Safety markings and systems	The FLS is an Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) buoy and as such the safety markings and systems fall under the standards for special buoys as per the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA). The requirement specifies the equipment is equipped with the following: • Yellow flashing (5 flashes every 20 seconds) light mounted on mast. • St. Andrew cross. Additional to the standard, the FLS will be equipped with: • Passive RADAR reflectors. • AIS.
Communication and data transmission system	Short range WiFi / GSM / GPRS / 3G / 4G / 5G Long range Iridium (two-way), Isat, ARGOS (one-way)
Sensors	Wind measurement sensors. Metocean sensors. Environmental sensors.

2.1.2.2 Deployment, Installation and Decommissioning

This section summarises the maintenance, installation and decommissioning associated with the FLS.

2.1.2.2.1 Location and Layout

The notional installation location of the FLS is the same as the USV and is shown in Figure 2.2. The coordinates and water depth are included in Table 2.2.

2.1.2.2.2 Timing

The FLS is a contingency or back-up option and only to be deployed following removal of the USV due to unforeseen circumstances. The FLS will remain on-station until the required data is obtained following a similar timeframe to the USV campaign.

2.1.2.2.3 Mobilisation

The FLS buoy will either be hooked and secured to a vessel via slings and towed to site or loaded onto the vessel's deck and fastened before transportation. The transportation methodology applied will be discussed and agreed in a HIRA session involving the vessel crew. All associated mooring tackle will be loaded and secured aboard a vessel for transport to site (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7. FLS secured on the deck of vessel.

2.1.2.2.4 Deployment

If the FLS is towed to site, the deployment procedure is as follows (see Figure 2.8 for FLS mooring and anchor configuration):

1. Secure mooring line and anchor weight to the buoy.
2. Hook anchor weight to crane. Unhook tow sling form the vessel.
3. Slowly pay out buoy and mooring line from the vessel deck.
4. Once ballast anchor is over stern, position vessel to target coordinates.
5. Lift anchor weight into the water using the crane and release to the seabed using a quick-release device.

Should the FLS buoy be transported on the deck of a vessel, the deployment procedure will be as follows:

1. Secure mooring line and anchor weight to the buoy.
2. Lift buoy into the water using the vessel crane and release buoy using a quick-release device.
3. Hook anchor weight to the crane and pay out mooring line slowly from the vessel deck.
4. Once ballast anchor is over stern, position vessel to target coordinates. Continue pay out mooring as required.
5. Lift anchor weight into the water using the crane.
6. Safely release to the seabed using a quick-release device.

2.1.2.2.5 Servicing and Maintenance

Servicing and maintenance of the FLS is summarised in Section 6.2.

2.1.2.2.6 Removal / Decommissioning Procedures

When the FLS is required to be removed at the end of the stated service duration, the preferred method is to crane the buoy onto deck and recover mooring. The operational procedure for removal/decommissioning at the end of the service duration, will be the reverse procedure method as for the mobilisation.

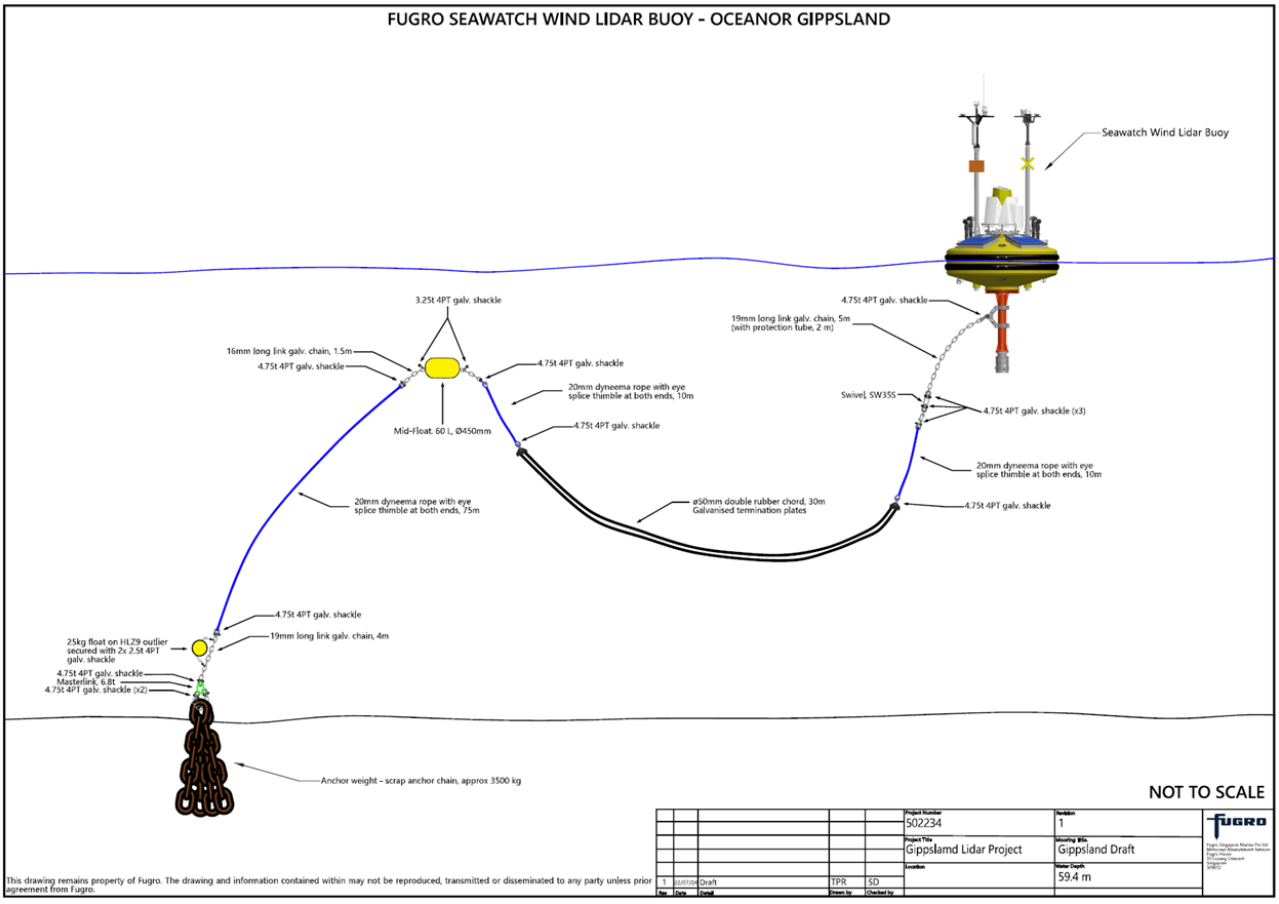

Figure 2.8. FLS mooring and anchor configuration

2.2 Geotechnical Investigations

A summary of technical specifications, location, layout and operational details of the proposed geotechnical investigations is provided below.

2.2.1 Investigation Techniques

The geotechnical investigation techniques are limited to:

- Seabed Cone Penetration Testing (CPT), which determines soil strength and helps to delineate soil stratigraphy.
- Soil thermal testing via a needle probe, for thermal characterisation (included with CPT description in following, as part of same equipment).
- Grab sampling, which provides surface and shallow sub-surface sedimentological data.

2.2.1.1 Seabed Core Penetration Testing

The objectives of the CPT campaign are to:

- Identify potential geohazards.
- Estimate geotechnical properties across the FLA by measurements obtained through CPTs, up to a depth of 20 metres below seabed.
- Estimate the geothermal properties across the FLA by measurements obtained through use of a needle probe setup, to a depth of three metres below seabed.

The equipment includes:

- Seabed CPT frame (Figure 2.9) for conducting the CPTs and measuring geotechnical properties of the soil/sediments along with a mast for needle probe testing.
- CPT rods with cones, to be run through the frame (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.9. Seabed CPT unit with needle probe outboard mast on frame (left) and needle probe (right)

Figure 2.10. CPT rod and cone

The CPTs will be carried out with a subsea pushing frame that is lowered to the seabed from the stern of the vessel. The CPT push system is a straight rod system mounted at the centre of the frame, which extends the rods through the top of the frame. The needle probe testing is done via a secondary module mounted on the side of the frame.

CPT rods will be assembled during CPT frame deployment over the back of the vessel. Enough rods will be made up to enable a maximum penetration depth of 20 metres.

2.2.1.2 Grab Sampling

The objectives of the grab sampling are:

- Ground truthing of the geophysical and geotechnical data.
- Opportune lab analysis of site sediments.

The grab samples will be taken with either a Van Veen or Shipek grab sampler (Figure 2.11) which are lowered to the seabed via the vessel crane.

Figure 2.11. Grab samplers: Van Veen grab sampler (left) and Shipek grab sampler (right)

2.2.2 Indicative Design

Figure 2.12 illustrates the indicative (i.e. notional and unconfirmed) locations for CPTs and grab samples, for a wide distribution case with the final locations being confirmed once the results of the preliminary geophysical survey are available. Ørsted have committed to communicating with fishers prior to commencement of activities to provide opportunity for feedback to minimise impact. Should these results indicate that indicative locations for sampling are not suitable, locations will be adjusted but will remain wholly within the Gippsland 1 FLA. This approach will enable efficient targeting of potential challenging soil conditions.

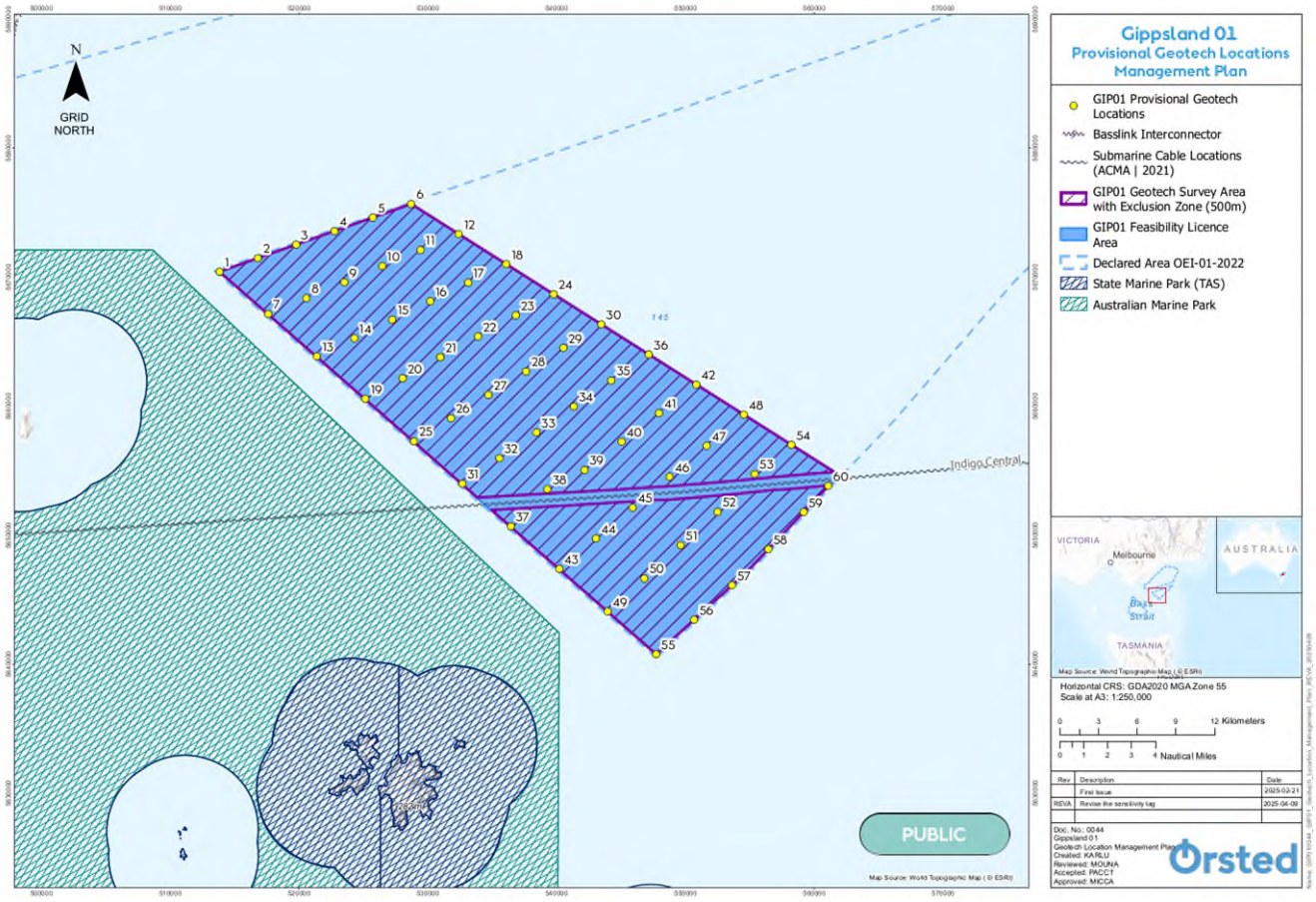

Figure 2.12. Notional locations for CPTs and grab samples

2.2.3 Operations

2.2.3.1 CPT Procedure

At a selected point where a CPT (and optionally a needle probe test) is/are to be carried out, the operational procedure consists of the following:

1. The vessel is positioned at the intended location, with either primary propulsion or dynamic positioning systems activated for position keeping. If dynamic positioning (DP) is to be used, such use shall comply with EPBC referral conditions detailed in Section 5.2.
2. The CPT frame (Figure 2.13) is lowered to water level from the stern of the vessel by use of a crane or A-frame.

3. If a crane is used, the work wire is then manually attached from a deck mounted winch to the CPT frame and the weight of the CPT frame is taken up by the winch and the crane is disconnected.
4. CPT rods are installed manually from an over-side platform at the stern of the vessel.
5. The CPT frame is lowered to the seabed.
6. The CPT frame is levelled if required (dynamic levelling).
7. The suction anchor on the CPT frame is activated to increase pushing capacity.
8. Force is applied via chain drive to push the CPT at a speed of 20 mm/s to a final depth of 20 metres below seabed, or until refusal occurs.
9. The CPT rod is retrieved to seabed at a speed of 40 mm/s.

In addition, for needle probe testing (at selected locations only):
1. The needle probe is pushed to the required test depth.
2. The active thermal test is initiated by heating the probe and recording the heat dissipation.
3. The first two steps above are repeated until a depth of 3 metres below seabed is reached (or the probe is refused).
4. The needle probe is retrieved.

Once testing at a location is completed:
1. The CPT frame is retrieved by winch to water level. If required, overpressure can be applied to the suction anchor to lift the frame from embedment in the seabed sediments.
2. The CPT rods are manually recovered via the over-side platform.
3. A crane wire is attached to the CPT frame (if A-frame is not used).
4. The weight of the CPT frame is taken up by the crane and the winch is disconnected (if A-frame is not used).
5. The CPT frame is lifted by crane or A-frame to the vessel deck.
6. The vessel transits to the next test location.

Figure 2.13. CPT frame lowered to water level *Probedrill: Geotechnical Survey*. (2025). Retrieved from https://www.probedrill.com.au/

2.2.3.2 Grab Sampling Procedure

Figure 2.12 illustrates the indicative (i.e. notional and unconfirmed) locations grab samples, with the final locations being confirmed once the results of the preliminary geophysical survey are available. Priority will be given to locations with seabed sediments of interest, and areas with over-lap of multiple datasets. Sensitive areas (e.g. reefs) will be avoided based on interpretation of geophysical survey results. At a selected point where a grab sample is to be taken, the operational procedure consists of the following:

1. The vessel is moved to location and shall either stem the tide, or setup on DP as applicable. If DP is to be used, such use shall comply with EPBC referral conditions summarised in Section 5.2.
2. The grab sampler is lifted by crane or A-frame over the stern of the vessel and to the seabed.
3. A sample is taken by actuating the sampler mechanism.
4. The sampler is winched back onboard the vessel where the equipment is inspected to determine if a good sample has been collected.
5. If a good sample has not been collected, up to two further attempts are made before the location is abandoned and notes made on the attempts.
6. If the sample is deemed good, it is emptied from the sampler and photographed, and the contents described.
7. The sample is then stored in a bucket for transport onshore and subsequent lab analysis.

2.2.3.3 Sequence of Works

The geotechnical investigation comprises the following steps:

1. Mobilisation of offshore crew and company representatives.
2. Crew and representatives will conduct project inductions while vessel is in port.
3. Pre-checks of geotechnical equipment onboard.
4. Vessel in transit to test/sample locations within FLA.
5. Deploy geotechnical equipment in proposed location and use DP to stay within location.
6. Perform tests/collect samples and safely store onboard.
7. Recover equipment and transit to the next proposed location.
8. Repeat steps 4 – 6 until all tests are completed/samples are collected.
9. Transit back to port.

2.2.3.4 Timing

The CPT and grab sampling campaign is planned to start late Q1 to early Q2 2025. The duration of the CPT campaign is estimated to be approximately eight operational days (excluding weather and other unscheduled downtime) with approximately 60 CPTs to be conducted within the FLA, as well as 10 additional thermal needle probe tests at a subset of the CPT locations.

2.2.3.5 Removal / Decommissioning Procedures

As the seabed CPT frame and associated equipment is winched back on board the vessel following deployment, no decommissioning (per se) is anticipated.

Should any equipment be lost during the campaign, recovery will be carried out as far as reasonably practicable to ensure no equipment is left on the seabed. In the case that any equipment or dropped objects cannot be recovered, the location of the object will be recorded offshore and reported, initially in the daily progress report from the contractor to Ørsted and then in the Field Operations Report following completion of the survey.

Remediation of the seabed will not be necessary given the scale and nature of the geotechnical investigation (i.e., the sampling sites will rapidly remediate upon completion).

2.3 Vessels

The proposed Australian-based multi-purpose vessels identified by Ørsted's suppliers are provided in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4. Examples of support vessels proposed for offshore operations.

Operator	Name	Type	DP capable	Anticipated Scope
Bhagwan Marine	First Class	Fast utility vessel	No	USV
Bhagwan Marine	Samson Explorer	Utility vessel	No	FLS
MMA	Offshore Solution	Multi-purpose survey vessel	Yes	Geotechnical surveys

Prior to any offshore activity a Notice to Mariners (NTM) shall be issued to inform other vessels in the area by contacting the Australian Hydrographic Office and notifying Australian Maritime Safety Authority's (AMSA's) Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC).

Ørsted will coordinate the NTM notification process alongside the contractors executing each scope.

2.3.1 Metocean

The *Samson Explorer* is the planned Utility Vessel for Floating LiDAR systems deployment operations. The *First Class*, which is a fast utility vessel, is planned to be used for USV deployment operations. Neither vessel used for metocean deployment is capable of DP.

2.3.2 Geotechnical Investigations

The geotechnical investigations will be carried out by the Offshore Solution (IMO 9784465) which is a multi-purpose vessel used for geotechnical survey operations (Figure 2.14). The Offshore Solution vessel is DP2 capable, and the DP system is planned to be utilised during the geotechnical campaign. Such use shall comply with EPBC referral conditions detailed in Section 5.2. The vessel shall be inspected and approved by an Ørsted vessel inspection team prior to mobilisation port departure.

Figure 2.14. Offshore Solution (IMO 9784465) multi-purpose survey vessel

2.4 List of Relevant Equipment

In accordance with OIR Regulation 87, this section details a list of equipment used for the licence activity. Table 2.5

Table 2.5. List of relevant equipment

Equipment	No.	Description
USV		
Unmanned Surface Vessel	1	See Section 2.1.1 for a detailed description of the USV.
Integrated Mooring line	1	Stainless steel type chain mooring, retractable from body of USV. Cromox type anchor chain, grade 60 with S.W.L:88,50 KN.
Shackle	1	Shackle connecting mooring chain and anchor. Cromox quick connect shackle grade 60, W.L.L:3.85T.
Anchor	1	Bowmaster submarine drag anchor, fitted to the integrated mooring line.
FLS		
Floating Buoy	1	Floating multipurpose buoy with onboard meteorological and oceanographic sensors.
Mooring line	1 set	Multiple component mooring including: • Galvanised chain and shackles. • Dyneema (high strength polyethylene) rope. • Rubber bungee cords. • Sub-sea floats (2 units). Refer to Figure 2.8 for mooring configuration.
Anchor	1	Single point anchor using static anchor chain.
Geotechnical		
Seabed CPT Frame with probe mast	1	Subsea integrated frame deployed to seabed to conduct CPTs and thermal probe tests. Outboard mast with thermal probe is as integrated part of the unit.
CPT rods with cone	1 assembly string	Up to 30 individual rod joints to be made up with a single cone in the end. Assembled on vessel during deployment. Material is steel. Assembly string is pushed through the CPT frame to conduct the test.
Van Veen grab sampler	1	Seabed sediment sampler. Refer to Figure 2.11
Shipek grab sampler	1	Seabed sediment sampler. Refer to Figure 2.11

3. Stakeholder Engagement

This section summarises the approach to consultation undertaken regarding the licence activities (described in Section 2) including process used to identify stakeholders, a list of stakeholders consulted, the information provided and the outcomes of the consultation. This section provides an overview of planned ongoing stakeholder engagement.

3.1 Communication & Engagement Framework

Ørsted engagement approach aligns with best practice principles outlined by the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2), and the Clean Energy Council's Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects.

The communication and engagement objectives are to:

- Inform communities and stakeholders about the project and the technical assessment process
- Actively involve communities and stakeholders in conceptualising the Project and how it can contribute to overall social and environmental outcomes.
- Encourage participation and provide opportunities for feedback and input to inform feasibility studies and project design.
- Use engagement activities to identify issues or potential concerns, obtain local insights and gain feedback on measures to address concerns.
- Meet requirements to consult with community and impacted stakeholders as part of environmental approvals processes.
- Demonstrate how community and stakeholder issues and feedback are being captured and used to inform project development and assessment.

Consultation for the Project is guided by the following principles:

- Be transparent and accountable.
- Provide precise and factual information.
- Take stakeholder concerns and issues seriously.
- Be solutions focused.
- Spend time talking with people to understand local perspectives.
- Provide effective channels for feedback and input.

3.2 Scope of Activities Subject Consultation

The scope of activities subject to consultation are specific to the licence activity – metocean and geotechnical investigations as set out in Section 2.

The licence activities described in the MP are a subset of activities already consented under EPBC Referral 2023/09682, which involve undertaking stakeholder consultation. The relevant consultees for the licence activities in the MP have been re-consulted.

Obligations specific to consultation under the licence conditions and the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (Declared Area OEI-01-2022) Declaration 2022 conditions are addressed in Section 5.2.

3.3 Consultation Process

Ørsted commenced engagement with the Gippsland community as part of our application for Feasibility Licences. This engagement with key stakeholders and the community provided us with an 'early lead in' to understanding:

- Key local values and concerns.
- Levels of awareness relating to offshore wind in Victoria.
- Potential for licenced activities and investigations to impact stakeholders in, or near, the Project area.
- Where stakeholders would like to see offshore wind, projects return value to the community.

Consultation period for the licence activities covered in this MP commenced in July 2024 and formally closed in November 2024, although Ørsted considers consultation to be ongoing and continue to incorporate feedback as it is received.

An integral part of development of the Project is working in close partnership with Traditional Owners, particularly the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation. Traditional Owner consultation was undertaken to align with their preferred schedule and method to reduce consultation fatigue.

Ørsted applies a structured process to identify persons, organisations, communities, or groups that should be involved in Project consultation activities. Stakeholders are identified based on:

- Their potential interest in the Project and its development.
- The likelihood that they will be affected by licensed Project activities.
- Their perceived influence on Project outcomes.

A summarised list of project stakeholders identified are included in Section 3.4. (and Appendix A). In accordance with OEI Regulation 64(3), representative bodies have been consulted instead of individual persons, organisations, communities and groups, where Ørsted reasonably believes that those bodies have been chosen to represent their interests and are authorised to make decisions on their behalf.

Once consultees were identified, Ørsted undertook the following process:

1. Stakeholders were contacted via email, or phone call with follow up email.
2. Once response was received, a meeting was arranged via Teams or in person according to the consultee's preference and availability to consult and discuss.
3. If a response was not received, consultees were followed up at regular intervals throughout the consultation period. Alternative contact avenues were also sought for some consultees where no response was received or where a more appropriate person was nominated.

Ørsted provided information to stakeholders for consultation and engagement about the Project's licenced activities to be undertaken within this MP including potential impacts of the activities. The information was provided in clear, accessible language and formats relevant to the various stakeholders.

3.4 List of Stakeholders

The Project has consulted with the following stakeholders including:

- Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)
- Offshore Infrastructure Regulator (OIR)
- Federal Department of Defence
- Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)
- Victorian Department Transport and Planning (DTP)
- Relevant local councils and councillors including South Gippsland Shire Council,

- Wellington Shire Council and Flinders Council
- Gippsland Federal and State Members of Parliament
- VicGrid and Offshore Wind Energy Victoria (OWEV)
- National Parks and Parks Victoria
- National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator
- Director of National Parks
- Committee for Gippsland and Committee for Wellington
- Latrobe Valley Authority
- Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO)
- Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)
- Local tertiary institutions including Federation University and TAFE Gippsland
- Victorian Farmers Federation
- Maritime Union of Australia
- Peak bodies representing commercial fisheries including South East Trawl Fishing Association (SETFIA), Seafood Industry Victoria, Seafood Industry Tasmania and Top Fish Tasmania
- VR Fish and Victorian recreational fisheries
- Local fisherman's co-operatives
- Birdlife Victoria
- Adjacent permit holders
- Local community members.

The list of stakeholders consulted (per OEI Regulation 64(1) requirements) including a summary of their valid claims about potential adverse effects of the licenced activities that were raised during this consultation, along with the measures we propose to address them is included in Appendix A.

3.5 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Consultation relating to the licence activities was guided by the Project's overarching Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SES), The SES includes:

- The process used to identify stakeholders.
- A list of stakeholders consulted, and information provided.
- A report on the responses and outcomes of consultation undertaken.

The SES will be published on the Ørsted project website within 30 days of MP approval for the duration that the FLA is in force. The SES will be reviewed (including identification of new stakeholders) as the Project moves to the next phase, and any changes to the SES will be reflected in the published version.

3.6 Ongoing Engagement

As per OEI Regulation 82(2)(b), stakeholder identification will be an ongoing process. The objectives of this consultation will be to:

- Provide relevant and accessible information relating to the MP to consultees so they have adequate information to provide informed feedback.
- Provide avenues for consultees to give meaningful feedback in a timely way, and answer questions or provide clarification where the consultee requests this.
- Capture feedback for assessment and consideration of any claims raised, to incorporate into project planning.

Table 3.1 provides an outline of key ongoing engagement activities relating to the licence.

3.6.1 How changes to activities could impact consultees

The deployment of equipment and undertaking of the geotechnical surveys need to be carried out during a good weather window during the months with favourable sea state and weather conditions and will occur only within the FLA.

Given these limitations, changes to the licence activities and their timing are unlikely due to the limited ability for activities to be conducted in alternative temporal and spatial settings. Where changes are required, including changes to timeframe of activities, Ørsted will contact affected consultees directly to communicate this.

Should there be changes to licence activities as described in the MP, the list of consultees will be reviewed, and the category of each consultee also re-considered. Where changes are required, the corresponding communications and engagement will be planned for that consultee.

Table 3.1. Key relevant ongoing engagement /notification activities

Engagement activity	Description	Target stakeholder/s	Frequency/ timing
Ongoing consultation and reporting	Continue to update stakeholders relating to activities in the management plan	State and Federal government stakeholders	Annual (minimum)
Stakeholder meetings	Meetings at agreed intervals to provide an update on management plan activities and seek further feedback	GLaWAC	Regular meetings currently scheduled to align with stakeholder's preferences
Prior consultation regarding Licence Activities	Engage fishing industry representatives, describing length/type of activities and clearance required. Seek feedback with view to minimising impacts on fishers.	Fishing industry representative bodies	Prior to finalisation of Notice to Mariners
Notice to Mariners	*As per AMSA process.*	Fishing industry Licence holders Recreational fishers	Prior to survey deployment (as per AMSA requirements)
SMS	Provide confirmed survey information to SETFIA for dissemination via established SMS network.	SETFIA (and permit holders)	Prior to survey deployment (via SETFIA)
Enquires and complaints management	Response to stakeholder enquiries as per the complaints and enquiries management process.	Broader community Fisheries industry Licence holders	Within timeframes identified in Section 3.6.2.2. below
Project newsletter	Update on project progress of management plan activities	All	Issued quarterly (update on management plan activities provided minimum annually)
Project website	Update to project website to reflect status of management plan activities	All	Ongoing (content reviewed minimum quarterly)

3.6.2 Ørsted's complaints handling process

Ørsted recognises that information obtained via complaints can lead to improvements in services and processes, and where they are properly handled, can improve consultee satisfaction, and enhance Ørsted's reputation. Guided by best practice, Ørsted will provide confidence to the community through consistent treatment of complaints.

3.6.2.1 Enquiry channels

Community members, consultees and the public can provide feedback or register complaints via Ørsted's Gippsland project website, which is monitored by the Project team during business hours. Alternatively, the Project's Stakeholder Relations Manager can be contacted by email via infoaustralia@orsted.com or +61 458 921 441, during business hours only.

3.6.2.2 Response protocol and timeframes

Project staff will aim to address and resolve complaints and claims as expeditiously as possible according to the agreed timeframes outlined in Table 3.2.

All complaints and enquiries will be recorded in the Project's stakeholder database - including date/time of complaint, mode of complaint (phone, email, etc), any personal details the complainant provided, nature of the complaint, means by which complaint was addressed and actions taken.

The Project will monitor complaints and amend the MP as necessary and in accordance with the SES.

Table 3.2. Timeframes to address complaints and claims

Activity	Action	Timeframe
Acknowledgement of complaint	Verbal or written acknowledgement	2 working hours
Where complaint cannot be resolved immediately	Follow up verbal response (or a written response when a phone number has not been provided) on what action is proposed	Within 24 hours of complaint being received
Where the complaint or enquiry cannot be resolved by the initial or follow up verbal response	Written response	Within 10 business days

4. Work, Health, Safety and Diving Obligations

In accordance with the OEI Regulations 77(1)(k), this section summarises the work health, safety and diving obligations.

Ørsted will maintain and implement the necessary processes and documentation to ensure compliance with the OEI Act and Regulations, the EPBC Act, and the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act within its Management System. With the Ørsted Integrated Management System (IMS) processes outlined in Section 7, Ørsted acknowledges and adheres to all relevant obligations and responsibilities as license holders and ensures that these obligations are duly implemented in the planning and execution of the current work scopes.

The licence activities relevant to this MP summary are described in Section 2 and Section 6.

As the licence holder, Ørsted will be a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) and as such holds the primary duty of care under Section 19 of the WHS Act (as applied by the OEI Act) and will apply this duty in relation to all workers who are carrying out work in any capacity for Ørsted, specifically the contractors who have been engaged to perform the work. This will include responsibility for personnel executing work in the FLA from a vessel. There is no construction activities associated with this scope of work and as such no principal contractor is engaged.

All contractors engaged to undertake activities will be pre-qualified as outlined in the contractor management procedure and this ensures that they have the appropriate management systems, qualifications, and competencies required, as outlined in Section 7.4 of this MP summary.

The relevant management system processes that are in place to execute the licence activities and EPBC Act requirements are detailed in Section 7 of this MP summary. This includes identifying and mitigating risks associated with offshore geotechnical and metocean activities, conducting regular compliance reviews to align with modifications and updates to the applied WHS Regulations, and maintaining a WHS Compliance Register.

The requirements for ongoing compliance monitoring are outlined in Section 7 of this MP summary.

The contractors are required to provide a project-specific Quality, Health Safety and Environment (QHSE) Plan that will be approved by Ørsted. They will also provide a bridging Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

There is no diving required for these licence activities.

To ensure that all contractors and stakeholders are informed of their WHS obligations, Ørsted will establish a structured communication framework. Contractors will receive formal notifications through written correspondence and contractual clauses, undergo induction training programs prior to project commencement, and participate in weekly WHS meetings to review compliance requirements. In addition, WHS manuals and procedural documents will be made accessible through Ørsted's document management systems.

5. Other Conditions and Obligations

This section outlines the licence obligations and conditions that are applicable to the licence activities.

5.1 Relevant Obligations Under Licence Conditions

The conditions that are applicable to the licence activities are outlined in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1. Licence conditions applicable to the MP

With the grant of the Gippsland 1 Feasibility Licence, the following Licence Conditions were made by the Minister for Climate Change and Energy:		
Condition		**Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet this condition**
FL004.1	The licence holder is to assess the feasibility of the proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project described in the above table (referencing table with coordinates of the Gippsland 1 FLA).	Activities as summarised in Section 2 of this MP summary are performed to assess the feasibility of proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project FL004. The activities within the scope of the MP will comply with and meet the obligations and requirements set out in the MP, the OEI Act and OEI Regulations.
FL004.2	The licence holder must comply with any requirements to pay an amount of offshore electricity infrastructure levy.	Applicable levies will be paid.
FL004.3	The licence is subject to the conditions specified in section 6 of the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (Declared Area OEI-01-2022) Declaration 2022* (as at the day the licence was granted).	See Table 5.2.
FL004.4	The following people must comply with the management plan for the licence, if there is one: • The licence holder, • Any other person carrying out activities under the OEI Act or the licence on behalf of the licence holder.	Section 7.2 includes the roles and responsibilities in accordance with the Ørsted Management System to ensure compliance with the MP.
FL004.5	The licence holder must give reports to the Registrar or Minister in accordance with section 33 of the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Regulations 2024*.	Ørsted will ensure reports are issued to the Registrar in accordance with Regulation 33A of the *OEI Amendment Regulations 2024* (which repeals the 2022 regulations).

Table 5.2 outlines the conditions specified in section 6 of the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (Declared Area OEI-01-2022) Declaration 2022.

Table 5.2. Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (Declared Area OEI-01-2022) Declaration 2022 conditions.

With the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (Declared Area OEI-01-2022) Declaration 2022, the following conditions were made by the Minister for Climate Change and Energy for Feasibility Licence Holders in Gippsland, Victoria:		
Condition		**Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet this condition**
D001	The licence holder must: (a) in preparing a MP for the licence, consult with the Department of Defence to determine the potential impact of offshore infrastructure activities and other activities that are to be carried out under the licence on Defence operations and RADAR capability; and (b) in the MP for the licence, address the outcomes of this consultation.	a) Consultation records confirm that consultation took place with the Department of Defence. b) Consultation records outline the response(s) and outcome(s) as a result of the consultation with the Department of Defence.
D002	The licence holder must: (a) in preparing a MP for the licence, consult the following: i. the BoM; ii. the DNP; iii. the AMSA; iv. titleholders of any existing petroleum or greenhouse gas titles issued under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* whose title area overlaps with the licence area; and; (b) in the MP for the licence, address the outcomes of this consultation.	Refer to the published SES for a list of consultation activities and summarised outcomes with consultees listed. a(i). Consultation records confirm that consultation took place with the BoM. a(ii). Consultation records confirm that consultation took place with Commonwealth Director of National Parks. a(iii). Consultation records confirm that consultation took place with the AMSA. a(iv). Consultation records confirm that consultation took place with CarbonNet and Indigo Telecommunications. b. Consultation records outline the response(s) and outcome(s) as a result of consultation with a(i), a(ii), a(iii), a(iv).
D003	The licence holder must: (a) in preparing a MP for the licence, consult: i. in the case of a concession or permit holder that has nominated a representative organisation for the purposes of the consultation—the representative organisation; and ii. in any other case—the concession or permit holder; and (b) in the MP for the licence, address the outcomes of this consultation, including how impacts on these holders may be avoided, mitigated, or offset.	Consultation records confirm that consultation outcome(s) with concession and permit holders relating to the MP, description of impacts identified, and measures undertaken to mitigate these and how impacts on the holders may be avoided, mitigated, or offset.

5.2 Relevant Obligations Under EPBC Act

Ørsted will ensure compliance with the obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act relevant to the activities set out in Section 2 of this MP summary.

Ørsted submitted an EPBC Act referral in October 2023 for proposed activities (EPBC 2023/09682). Ørsted received the notification of referral decision on 17 July 2024 confirming that the proposed activities are 'not a controlled action'. The 'particular manner' in which the relevant activities must be carried out are set out in Table 5.3. Ørsted will implement the measures set out in Table 5.3 using the IMS set out in Section 7 (noting that text in grey is not relevant to the licence activities outlined in this MP summary).

Table 5.3. DCCEEW particular manner obligations for the proposed Action

Gippsland OWF Marine Survey Investigations, Gippsland, Commonwealth Marine Area (EPBC 2023/09682)		
Item	Part A – Particular manners specific to the Action	Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet the particular manner for the only activities described in Section 2 of this MP summary.
1	The person proposing the action may only undertake Geotechnical and Geophysical surveys relating to Offshore Wind Farm design, construction and operation within the areas shown as GIP01 and GIP02 in Figure 1.1	Ørsted will only undertake geotechnical surveys relating to OWF design for FL-004 Feasibility Licence.
2	Geotechnical and Geophysical Surveys undertaken outside the areas outside of GIP01 and GIP02 in Attachment A must only be related to the investigating the feasibility of installing undersea cables for the purposes of exporting electricity for the project.	This obligation is not relevant to activities proposed in this MP summary set out in Section 2. These activities are not authorised by this MP summary.
3	The person taking the Action must take all reasonable steps to ensure the Action avoids injury to, or death of, a marine mammal.	Vessel masters will be provided a project induction to ensure that they are aware of requirements to maintain safe distance and travel at safes speeds to avoid injury or death of a marine mammal. Vessels have dedicated watchkeepers on board to observe for marine fauna.
4	If the taking of the Action results in injury or death of a marine mammal the person proposing the action must: a) immediately cease operations. b) within 7 days notify the department of the injury or death that has occurred. c) not recommence the Action unless authorised by the department.	In the event of injury or death of a marine mammal Ørsted will: • immediately cease operations (ensure vessel activities are ceases). • ensure within 7 days notify the department of the injury or death that has occurred. • not recommence the Action unless authorised by the department.

Gippsland OWF Marine Survey Investigations, Gippsland, Commonwealth Marine Area (EPBC 2023/09682)		
Item	Part A – Particular manners specific to the Action	Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet the particular manner for the only activities described in Section 2 of this MP summary.
5	To ensure effects to the breeding cycle of the Southern Right Whale (Eubalaena australis) by underwater noise are avoided, surveys that use Sparkers/Boomers, mini-airguns or dynamic positioning systems during the period 31 May and ending on 1 September must: a) Not be operated inside of, or within 3km of, the Southern Right Whale Reproduction BIA. b) Be conducted in a manner which does not result in impulsive underwater noise exceeding 160 dB $SPL_{LF,RMS,}$ or non-impulsive underwater noise exceeding 120 dB $SPL_{LF,RMS,}$ being received within the SRW Reproduction BIA.	It is noted that the SRW Reproduction BIA is limited to coastal areas and does not extend within 3 km of the FLA. The SRW Reproduction BIA is 54 km north of the FLA. DP operations will be conducted in a manner which does not result in impulsive underwater noise exceeding 160 dB $SPL_{LF,RMS}$, or non-impulsive underwater noise exceeding 120 dB $SP_{LLF,RMS}$, being received within the SRW Reproduction BIA as the activity is scheduled to be undertaken in March/April.
6	To ensure effects to the migratory cycle of the Southern Right Whale (Eubalaena australis) by underwater noise are avoided, surveys that use Sparkers/Boomers, mini-airguns, or dynamic positioning systems, during the period 1 April and ending on 1 October must: a) Be operated in a manner which does not result in impulsive and non-impulsive underwater noise exceeding 160 dB $SPL_{LF, RMS}$, being received within the SRW Migration BIA	The Offshore Solution has undergone extensive noise measurement trials in the past 12 months and these trial results demonstrate that the $SPL_{LF, RMS}$ noise from its DP systems is less than 160 dB under all operating conditions. Therefore, potential use of DP systems during the period 1 April to 1 October is acceptable with this vessel within the Migration BIA under the conditions stipulated.
7	The person taking the Action must ensure that a minimum of two dedicated Marine Mammal Observers (MMO) are undertaking visual observations to detect the presence of marine mammals while sparkers/boomers, mini-airguns and dynamic positioning systems are in operation. The MMO, in undertaking visual observation to detect the presence of marine mammals, must: a) Commence visual observation for marine mammals at least 30 minutes	Requirement for two dedicated MMOs per shift is implemented in contracts with survey providers/contractors and vessel operators. Established procedures commit to MMO undertaking visual observation at least 30 minutes prior to startup and communicated with all personnel on board vessels using dynamic positioning systems. Procedure is established committing to continuous visual observation of the observation

Gippsland OWF Marine Survey Investigations, Gippsland, Commonwealth Marine Area (EPBC 2023/09682)		
Item	Part A – Particular manners specific to the Action	Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet the particular manner for the only activities described in Section 2 of this MP summary.
	prior to the startup of sparkers/boomers, mini-airguns and dynamic positioning systems. b) Undertake continuous visual observation of the observation zone for the entire duration that the sparkers/boomers, mini-airguns and dynamic positioning systems are in use. c) Use technology in low light conditions and at nighttime to support detection of the presence of marine mammals in the observation and shut down zones. d) Not undertake other duties onboard the vessel, while undertaking visual observations.	zone for the entire duration that the dynamic positioning systems are in use and communicated with all personnel on board vessels using dynamic positioning systems. Procedure is established committing the use of technology in low light conditions and nighttime to support detection of the presence of marine mammals in the observation and shut down zones while dynamic positioning systems are in operation. Procedure is established committing the MMOs to visual observations and not undertake other duties onboard the vessel while undertaking visual observations while dynamic positioning systems are in operation. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities per systems set out in Section 7.
8	If the MMO identifies that a marine mammal is present within the shut-down zone, the person taking the Action must ensure that: a) Sparkers/Boomers or mini-airguns are not used, until the marine mammal individual has left the shut-down zone of its own volition, or 30 minutes has elapsed since last sighting the individual. b) Dynamic positioning systems are not used, until the marine mammal individual has left the shut-down zone of its own volition, or 30 minutes has elapsed since last sighting the individual, unless ceasing the use of dynamic positioning systems would endanger human safety, the vessel, or drilling/testing equipment	Procedure is established to ensure all personnel on board vessels are aware of the process in the event a marine mammal is identified within the shut-down zone; and communicated with all personnel on board vessels. Procedure is established committing to no use of dynamic positioning systems when a marine mammal individual is present within the shut-down zone, until the marine mammal individual has left the shut-down zone of its own volition, or 30 minutes has elapsed since last sighting the individual, unless ceasing the use of dynamic positioning systems would endanger human safety, the vessel or equipment. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities as a contractual requirement.
9	If the MMO observes marine mammals within the observation zone during sparkers/boomers, mini-airguns and dynamic positioning system use, the MMO must:	Procedure is established to ensure MMOs document required information under Items 9a and 9b when marine mammal is observed within

Gippsland OWF Marine Survey Investigations, Gippsland, Commonwealth Marine Area (EPBC 2023/09682)		
Item	Part A – Particular manners specific to the Action	Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet the particular manner for the only activities described in Section 2 of this MP summary.
	a) Observe and record marine mammal behaviour while the marine mammal is within the observation zone. b) Record any change in behaviour the marine mammal had in response to operating the sparkers/boomers, mini-airgun and dynamic positioning system.	the observation zone during dynamic positioning system use. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities.
10	The use of sparkers/boomers and dynamic positioning systems must be undertaken in accordance with EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1, including pre-startup visual observations, soft starts, start-up delay, night-time and low visibility operations, power-down and stop work procedures, where doing so does not contradict particular manners 5) and 6).	Requirement is included in contracts with survey providers/contractors and vessel operators and established in operational procedures for surveys involving the use of these equipment. MMOs will monitor compliance onboard. Daily MMO report is issued. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities
11	Actions involving the use of a vessel must be taken in accordance with *Part 8 – Interacting with cetaceans and whale watching of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000.*	Requirement is included in contracts with survey providers/contractors and vessel operators and established in vessel operating procedures. MMOs will monitor compliance onboard. Daily MMO report is issued. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities
12	To reduce the risk of vessel strike, the person taking the Action must ensure the vessel does not travel at speeds greater than 10 knots within BIAs when cetaceans are likely to be present.	Requirement is included in contracts with survey providers/contractors and vessel operators. Maps and details of BIAs are also provided to survey providers and vessel operators. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities
13	The person taking the Action must use only drilling additives listed on the Definitive Ranked Lists of Registered Products as Gold or Group E products.	Drilling activities are not proposed under the MP, so this Particular Matter is not relevant.

Gippsland OWF Marine Survey Investigations, Gippsland, Commonwealth Marine Area (EPBC 2023/09682)		
Item	Part A – Particular manners specific to the Action	Measures to be implemented by Ørsted to meet the particular manner for the only activities described in Section 2 of this MP summary.
14	Within one month of the end of each financial year in which the Action takes place, the person taking the Action must submit to the department, a post-activity report. The post-activity report must include: a) The reporting information required under the EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1. b) The location, date, start time, end time and bearing of the vessel on each occasion that the dynamic positioning system was operated. c) The location, date and time of any dynamic positioning system start-up or delays because of marine mammal sightings. d) All records of marine mammal behaviour including adverse events, distress and movements during sparker/boomer, mini airgun and dynamic positioning system use, start-up, delays and shutdowns. e) Any measures taken to mitigate these events or interactions.	Observation requirements are included in contracts with survey providers/contractors and vessel operators. Dedicated person on board vessels will record the information required alongside the MMO observations. The recording information shall be included in vessel operating procedures. OCR and MMOs will check compliance onboard. For DPS information, OCR can obtain it from the vessel officer who operates the DP system. Post activity report will be prepared as required and submitted to DCCEEW, covering off the requirements specified under items 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d and 14e. All these measures and procedures will be implemented for Ørsted contractors undertaking the activities. All Ørsted contractors provide the data and inputs to Ørsted. Ørsted maintains ownership of the post activity report and submission to the department as per requirements.

6. Infrastructure Integrity Assurance and Maintenance

This section summarises the proposed maintenance associated with the licence activity.

6.1 Metocean – Ørsted Wind Uncrewed Surface Vessel

The Integrity, Assurance and Maintenance strategy for the USV and associated mooring system is summarised below.

6.1.1 Pre-deployment

Prior to deployment, physical and functional inspections of the equipment will be conducted as part of the site acceptance test procedure (SAT) to ensure all components are in optimal condition and free from damage or potential malfunctions, therefore ensuring fitness of purpose. These inspections will include:

- Physical condition of the USV.
- Sensor inspection and testing.
- Evaluate fitness of Vehicle Control Station and Remote-Control functionalities.
- Mooring:
    - Test mooring winch functionality.
    - Inspection certification of mooring system including anchor, moorings chains and shackles.
    - Inspect mooring locks.
- Ensure onboard communications functioning.
- Inspection of situational awareness equipment including low light camera.

6.1.2 Monitoring during Deployment

The performance and integrity of the USV, installed equipment and sensor payload are remotely monitored daily by analysis of data transferred via satellite to a Grafana hosted dashboard and monitoring system. The USV is equipped with sensors and equipment for monitoring the status and health of its operating systems. The following will be monitored daily throughout the measurement campaign:

- System checks
    - USV Location (anchor slippage or drag).
    - Battery charge.
    - Fuel levels.
    - Engine temperature.
    - Engine oil pressure.
    - Bilge water levels.
- Visual inspections (using cameras mounted on USV) of:
    - anchor chain, winch and locking mechanism.
    - engine room.
    - externally mounted equipment.

The monitoring system continuously logs data enabling tracking and diagnostics of the USV. The system is also configured with predefined thresholds for the various USV systems. If data is recorded that falls outside of these thresholds, push messages (alarms) are sent to the USV operator team to trigger an investigation where issues will be dealt with remotely. If the system cannot be resolved remotely an unplanned service visit will be arranged.

No instrument firmware updates or calibrations will be completed while the USV is on station. Firmware updates if required, will be done in conjunction with planned maintenance to reduce the risk of updates affecting the instrument. Calibrations will be conducted prior to mobilisation and are expected to remain valid for the duration of the campaign.

6.1.3 Planned Maintenance and Servicing

A summary of planned maintenance and servicing of the USV is included in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1. USV planned maintenance and servicing

Item	Timing and Approach
Service Interval	6 months.
Service Strategy	Replacement or swap out with spare USV. USV service to be conducted in port.
Planned Maintenance Tasks - Onshore	• Cleaning/ Removing biofouling from hull and sensors. • General inspection. • Equipment/instrument check and repair/replacement, if required. • Instrument calibrations, if required. • Consumable replacement, e.g. refuelling. • Component service, e.g. engine 500-hour service. • Firmware/software update, if required. • Data download and backup. • Annual vessel class inspection (only at the 12-month service).
Planned Maintenance Tasks - Offshore	Visual inspection.

6.1.4 Contingency Planning

In case of component failure or issues detected during monitoring, there is a robust contingency plan in place to mitigate or minimise downtime. The USV has built-in redundancies to resolve key issues, and its status will be monitored daily. Ørsted and Bhagwan Marine have plans in place to respond rapidly if unplanned servicing is required.

6.1.4.1 Equipment Fault Reporting and Repairs

If equipment faults or failures occur, an initial fault report will be issued to Ørsted within 5 working days, detailing the issue, assumptions, and actions being taken to address it. As further investigation occurs, the report will be updated with a root cause analysis and recommendations for preventing recurrence.

Spare parts for the USV will be stored and maintained. at the Barry Beach Marine Terminal for the duration of the measurement campaign. Spares will include a fully equipped and operational USV will be on standby in the event a full system swap is required along with 2 spare, calibrated LiDARs to allow for quick exchanges on the USV.

6.2 Metocean – Floating LiDAR System

This section sets out the Integrity, Assurance and Maintenance strategy for the FLS including the associated mooring system.

6.2.1 Pre-deployment

Prior to mobilisation to Australia, both the FLS (main and backup) underwent thorough Factory Acceptance Test in the assembly plant in Norway.

The FLS also completed an offshore pre-deployment verification campaign, as per the OWA recommended practise. The pre-deployment verification was conducted at an offshore validation site in Norway with a

reference LiDAR and was verified by Det Norske Veritas (Norway) and Germanischer Lloyd. Leading to deployment, physical and functional inspections of the equipment will be conducted to ensure all components are in optimal condition and free from damage or potential malfunctions, therefore ensuring fitness of purpose. These inspections will include:

- Physical condition of the FLS:
- Validate data transmission from onboard sensors.
- Inspect mooring line ancillaries and they carry relevant certifications.
- Ensure onboard communications function well, including situational awareness equipment e.g. VHF.

6.2.2 Monitoring during Deployment

The performance and integrity of the FLS, installed equipment and sensor payload are remotely monitored on a daily basis.

If data is recorded that falls outside of pre-defined thresholds push messages (alarms) are sent to Fugro to trigger an investigation. Subsequently, if the thresholds are above the pre-determined values e.g. confirming a drift event, the ERP will be activated.

If any indication of poor system performance or failure will be investigated and dealt with remotely as much as possible. No instrument firmware updates or calibrations will be completed during the offshore campaign. If the system cannot be resolved remotely an unplanned service visit will be arranged, depending on the severity of the issue, the impact on the data, and the risk that it poses to the FLS operations. Actions are further outlined in the Project Execution Plan and Standard Operating Procedures.

6.2.3 Planned Maintenance and Servicing

The service/maintenance will be done as a “hot swap” where the spare FLS is brought to site, following methodologies specified in Section 2.1.1.2, to replace the deployed FLS during onshore service to ensure data overlap and continuous data collection.

6.2.4 Contingency Planning

In case of component failure or issues detected during monitoring, there is a robust contingency plan in place to mitigate or minimise downtime. The FLS has built-in redundancies to resolve key issues and its status will be monitored daily. Ørsted and Fugro have plans in place to respond rapidly if unplanned servicing is required. Spare parts as well as a fully equipped spare FLS will be stored at Port Anthony.

6.2.5 Planned ERP

The ERP specifically for FLS operations has been meticulously developed to ensure it is fit for purpose. It comprehensively addresses potential emergency scenarios, detailing clear procedures, roles, and responsibilities to ensure an effective and coordinated response. Regular reviews and drills are conducted to validate the plan's efficacy and adaptability to evolving risks and operational changes.

Possible emergency scenario relating to FLS operations are summarised in Section 8.

6.3 Geotechnical Investigations

In accordance with the OEI Act Sections 116 and the OEI Regulations Section 88, the measures outlined in this section will be taken prior to mobilisation and during the offshore campaign to ensure that:

- The overboard, tethered geotechnical equipment is suitably designed and manufactured to perform the intended purpose.
- The deployed equipment shall be maintained in good condition throughout the survey duration.

The overboard survey equipment does not contain or include emergency equipment, as the tethered equipment is operated from the survey vessel, and therefore maintenance of emergency equipment is not covered under maintenance of property.

Emergency equipment for deployment, operation, servicing and recovery operations will be provided and maintained by the vessel operators. That the vessel providers have adequate systems in place for ensuring that emergency equipment is maintained and fit for its function is assured via the vessel inspection process and contractual requirements.

Because vessels operating in support of offshore infrastructure activities are not infrastructure (per Section 7.2 of the OIR's MP content guideline), maintenance of the geotechnical vessel and its equipment is not subject to description in this MP summary. The geotechnical vessel and associated equipment will be maintained according to the planned maintenance schedules specified by the contractor.

7. Management Systems

This section summarises the Ørsted QHSE Management System.

7.1 Ørsted Integrated Management System General Description

Ørsted is committed to ensuring that all risks and hazards associated with completing the metocean and geotechnical investigation scopes are either eliminated or reduced as reasonably practicable to protect its employees, suppliers, contractors and the environment. Ørsted Integrated Management System (IMS) outlines the processes that will apply to the licence activities to which the MP applies as well as outlines the processes by which the project will maintain compliance with the key Commonwealth legislation including:

- Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021.
- Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Regulations 2024.
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
- Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011.

Ørsted will implement the management system processes and documentation to ensure compliance with the OEI Act and Regulations, the EPBC Act, and the WHS Act. Ørsted acknowledges and adheres to all relevant obligations and responsibilities as license holders and ensures that these obligations are duly implemented in the planning and execution of the current work scopes.

Ørsted will implement its IMS to safely execute this scope of work. This IMS is referred to as the “Way We Work” system and encompasses all elements of Quality, Health Safety and Environment (QHSE). This system enables Ørsted to work with a uniform approach regardless of the region where Ørsted operates and covering all phases of a project from early asset development or market entry to decommissioning phase. The management system is successfully certified with two globally recognised International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certifications, guaranteeing high standards in operation procedures and QHSE management within the organisation.

7.2 Project Organisation and Responsibilities

The project organisation for this scope of works is outlined in Figure 7.1.

All positions on the project have QHSE roles and responsibilities that are provided in position descriptions and regularly communicated through project meetings and inductions. The project is led by the Project Development Director, who reports to the Head of Regional Project Development, the Steering Committee and the Project Company Board of Directors. The structure also includes oversight from the Head of Government and Regulatory Affairs, ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

7.3 Compliance and Regulatory Requirements

Ørsted will comply with all applicable legal and other requirements. Other requirements may include permit requirements, licence conditions, internationally well-known industry standards or codes, requirements from shareholder or insurer and commitments made to local communities or landowners (contractual or otherwise).
The Ørsted Project QHSE Manager regularly monitors, reviews legal and other requirements in a register to keep the information current and to ensure compliance. Day-to-day compliance and updates are undertaken via the ongoing implementation of this management system and the MP.

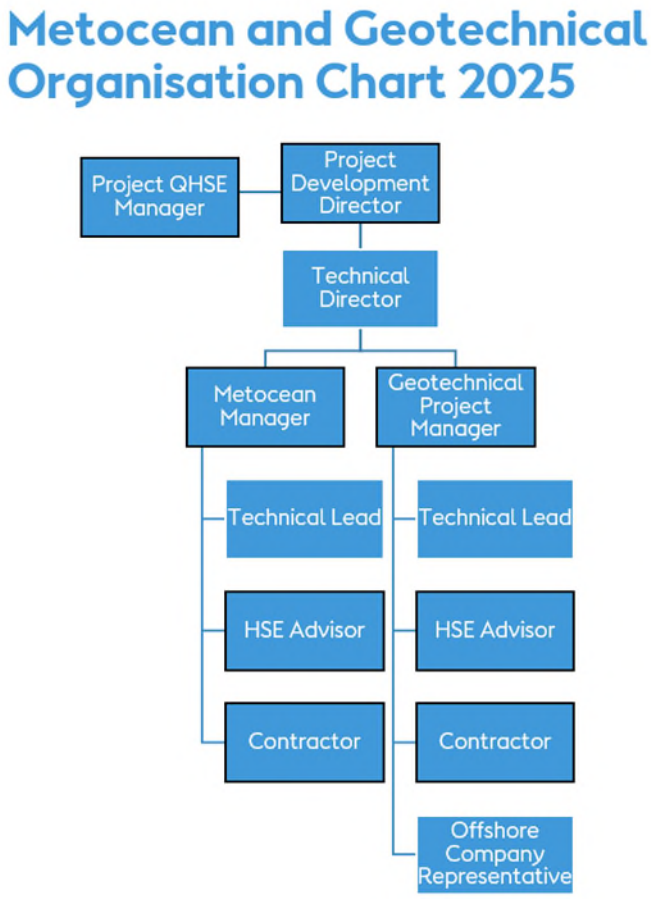

Figure 7.1. Project organisation chart

7.4 Qualifications, Competencies and Training

All personnel working on the Project must understand and comply with the requirements of the QHSE Management System. Personnel are encouraged to participate in the ongoing development of the QHSE Management System by suggesting recommendations for improvement. All personnel and contractors on the project will be provided an induction that will outline the key hazards and risk of the project as well as the controls in place to mitigate them.

Contractors and suppliers are expected to ensure their personnel are competent to perform their roles and responsibilities with due regard for QHSE and in accordance with this QHSE Management System, and their own QHSE management system requirements. Qualification and competencies are managed at a project level through a Competency and Qualification System.

7.5 Risk Management Process

Ørsted has a Risk Management process in place. The risk management process ensures an early focus on identifying, assessing and dealing with any hazards, impacts or risks that might arise in relation to the metocean or geotechnical project activities and that would, if they did arise, result in Ørsted failing to comply with a relevant obligation.
Ørsted uses a structured five-step approach to risk assessment:

- Identifying hazards.
- Determining who could be harmed.
- Assessing current controls and additional measures needed.
- Recording findings and communicating controls.
- Regularly reviewing the assessment based on changes in personnel, activities, or equipment.

A risk session was held to identify hazards from the Project risk register and how they should be mitigated and contractor Hazard Identification (HAZID) sessions ensuring all mitigation measures are transferred in the contractors HAZID for the scope of works.

It is the responsibility of the Ørsted Project HSE Advisor to keep track of the Contractor's management plans throughout the project to ensure that any hazards, risks and impact is addressed, controlled and monitored. Contractors are required to submit a project HSE management plan to outline how they will manage the risk from their activities. This plan must be approved by Ørsted. Consideration will be given to any changing circumstance for the licence activities that may change the risk levels or any incidents that occur, which will prompt a review of what controls failed. The risk register will be updated to reflect these changes if they occur.

During the execution of the licence activities, a Ørsted client representative will be on board the vessel. The client representative will ensure that the contractor(s) comply with the control measures, are aware of the final approved documentation and ensure that all agreed upon work methods etc, are implemented during execution.

7.6 Contractor Management

Ørsted has in place a robust contractor evaluation process. Ørsted ensures that all contractors undergo a thorough evaluation and tender process, confirming their operational capabilities and expertise. Contractors' systems are assessed to ensure that the meet the requirements of the Ørsted systems and that they are suitably capable to perform the required work scopes. Contractors that have been engaged in this scope of work have all supplied QHSE plans for their scope of works and been in involved in the Hazard and risk assessment of their activities.

7.7 Communication and Consultation

Regular workplace meetings ensure active engagement in consultation with regards to QHSE matters through QHSE meetings, workshops, inductions, inspections and audits.

Ørsted will coordinate activities with others where applicable. It is not envisioned at this stage that there will be any simultaneous operations with other marine users (e.g., oil and gas exploration and production companies), however through ongoing consultation with other marine users, Ørsted will confirm closer to the time of the work that there are no other activities being undertaken.

Ørsted has in place a consultation plan, which includes regular updates through various methods with all other marine users who are known to or may use the waters of the Ørsted FLA.

7.8 Management of Change Process

Before the licence activities commence, a final document package will be validated. If for any reason a change is needed to the way of working described in the final documents, the management of change (MoC) process is to be followed in line with OEI Regulation 60.

7.9 QHSE Performance Monitoring

In Ørsted's QHSE requirements it is various parameters are required from contractors, this enables Ørsted to conduct monitoring of the QHSE performance of the project. The requirements and enforcement of the provision of relevant QHSE performance indicators are done through contractual obligations, timelines managed through the Project QHSE Management Plan with the Project QHSE Manager as the focal point of contact from Ørsted. The Project HSE Advisor will collate the performance information monthly.

7.10 Inspections and Audits

Inspections and audits are scheduled based on the activities of the Project and can include:

- Internal audits of the QHSE Management System.
- Legal compliance audits.
- Inspections at work sites to identify (and resolve) hazards and risks and ensure ongoing compliance with risk assessments, method statements, the MP, applicable legal requirements, and contractual requirements.

Where there is evidence of non-conformities, actions will be taken to secure compliance with timescales that reflect the nature of the non-conformities. This is managed by the HSE Advisor, with support from Project Director and/or another delegated person in the Project team.

All vessels engaged for the licence activities will undergo vetting inspection performed by the QHSE Manager (or delegate, such as the QHSE Consultant) assisted by a technical expert (project engineer/package manager). This process will ensure compliance with the QHSE Management System and ensure that legal requirements are met before the works commence. Once commenced, a client representatives will be on board to monitor the ongoing compliance with QHSE requirements.

7.11 Incident Reporting

7.11.1 Notification of Certain Events

All project personnel, including contractors, are required to report incidents as soon as practicable to ensure appropriate learnings and investigations can be undertaken to prevent a re-occurrence.

Ørsted will notify the OIR in accordance with OEI Regulation 161 where the notification will be given to the OIR as soon as practicable after becoming aware that the event has occurred, and a written report will be prepared and submitted within 48 hours of the initial notification.

7.11.2 Activity Start / End Notifications

In accordance with the OEI Regulation 80(2)(b)(c), Ørsted will ensure that the OIR are notified within 30 days (or other agreed timeframe) prior to a licence activity commencing, and within 30 days of the licence activity completion.

8. Emergency Response Planning

Ørsted's Emergency Response and Crisis Management (ERCM) global framework is a strategic approach which is designed to assist Ørsted to identify, respond and manage unexpected events that threaten to harm their organisation, global operations, stakeholders, and/or regional communities that may be impacted.

Ørsted views ERCM as a necessary and integral part of the organisation's risk management strategy.

To support the license activities a Project specific ERP is in place to respond to the key potential emergencies that may arise as part of this stage and scope of works. The potential emergency situations identified are:

- Dropped objects.
- Unexploded ordnance (UXO) interaction.
- Drifting FLiDAR.
- Drifting USV.
- Medical emergency offshore.

Ørsted will ensure that there is an ERP prepared and maintained for the licence activities, which is ready to be implemented as required.

8.1 Emergency Response

Ørsted has developed a detailed Project Local level ERP to cover each identified emergency type from these project activities. All contractors have their own ERPs bridged to the Ørsted ERP.

Vessel emergencies will be undertaken in accordance with the vessel ERPs and the shipboard oil pollution emergency plan.

8.1.1 Local Emergency Response Team (LERT)

The LERT, comprised of Ørsted staff, holds responsibility for immediate response to the incident as well as responsibility for notification of the incident and activation of additional assistance through ERCC, as required. The LERT is available 24/7 on a call list. It has also the responsibility to contact Local Authorities in collaboration with the Country Emergency Management Team.

Personnel who are listed in the ERP as having a role are required to participate in all drills and exercises to ensure their ongoing capability to provide assistance is maintained.

8.2 Monitoring, Maintenance and ERP Testing

Thea Local emergency response team has been identified, and they have been trained in their roles and responsibilities. An emergency response exercise is held prior to any project works commencing. The drill for this project was completed with the LERT in January 2025, to assess the effectiveness of the Ørsted and contractors' emergency response procedures with future tests annually.

9. Record Keeping

Records and documentation required under the OEI Regulations and the applied WHS provisions will be maintained at Orsted Offshore Australia 1 Pty Ltd – Level 19, 180 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000. the designated onshore premises. These records will be accessible for inspection by authorized inspectors, regulatory bodies, or other relevant stakeholders as required by law.

Appendix A: Outcomes of Management Plan consultations

The below table covers claims raised by stakeholders relating specifically to Management Plan activities.

Stakeholder	Relevant comments, concerns and feedback	Assessment of the merits of the claim	Measures to address the claim	Activities to be undertaken to ensure measures are effective and remain effective
Reg 64 (1) (a) each Department of State, agency or authority of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory that has functions that relate to the activities subject to consultation;				
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	Various practical matters related to marine navigation and safety, especially regarding the Unmanned Surface Vessel raised, including: Classification of autonomous vessel operation in Australian waters. Collision avoidance measures for autonomous vessels. VHF message broadcasting to mariners regarding movement of autonomous vessels. Operator qualifications for autonomous vessels.	Claims have merit.	Ørsted to conduct continuous lookout during transit and radar on support vessel that will be escorting the USV to its intended location. Ørsted will implement a 'security' message at regular intervals via VHF radio using guidance provided by AMSA. Ørsted have clarified operator qualifications with AMSA.	Continue to keep AMSA updated on the progress of the management plan.
Department of Defence (DoD)	Request for ongoing information sharing regarding areas of interest.	FLA not in any known training areas.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)	BoM primarily concerned wind turbines interfering with weather radars. Ørsted's sites are assessed by BoM to be out of range of any detection from the nearest radar (this advice applies to either tip height).	Not required as the claim refers to wind turbines (i.e., outside of the scope of this MP).	Not required.	Not required.
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Continue to maintain compliance with conditions set under the core approvals and meet required reporting.
Department of Transport and Planning (DTP)	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Ongoing consultations are being arranged.
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities. Conditions raised as part of EPBC referral.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Continue to maintain compliance with conditions set under the EPBC Act and referral decision, as well as required reporting.

Stakeholder	Relevant comments, concerns and feedback	Assessment of the merits of the claim	Measures to address the claim	Activities to be undertaken to ensure measures are effective and remain effective
Offshore Infrastructure Regulator (OIR)	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Continue to maintain compliance with conditions and this MP.
National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA)	Ongoing dialogue in relation to the Project's Feasibility Licence activities and proposed locations, and potential future activities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Continue to maintain compliance with conditions set under the OEI Act and meet required reporting. Notify of amendment to feasibility licence or transfer of feasibility licence.
Director of National Parks	Primary interest in activities affecting the Beagle Marine Reserve Park. Noted potential for sediment drift into the Marine Park, particularly during construction of wind farm. Interested in any relevant data the project can share.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required. Project will plan surveys within boundary of FLA, which has a 3km buffer to the Marine Park. Project will share locations of surveys prior to deployment.
Parks Victoria	Permitting requirements relate to onshore landfall space (outside scope of this MP). Clarified that Parks Victoria has an interest in onshore public land which is outside the scope of this plan.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
Reg 64 (1) (b) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people or groups that the licence holder reasonably considers may have native title rights and interests (within the meaning of the Native Title Act 1993) in relation to: (i) the licence area; or (ii) areas of land or water that are adjacent to the licence area				
Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)	GLaWAC have indicated they are interested primarily in onshore and near shore activities. Main concerns related to cable landing sites, which are outside scope of this MP. No concerns on offshore surveys.	Not required.	Not required.	Ongoing long-term relating to nearshore and onshore activities and conversations continue regarding benefit sharing in spirit of free, prior and informed consent.
Reg 64 (1) (c) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations that are established under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory and that the licence holder reasonably considers to have functions related to managing, for the benefit of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people: (i) land or water in the licence area; or (ii) areas of land or water that are adjacent to the licence area;				
As above	As above.	As above.	As above.	As above.
Reg 64 (1) (d) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations or groups that the licence holder reasonably considers to be parties to agreements related to land and water rights for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people under the Native Title Act 1993 or any law of a State or Territory, where the land or water rights relate to: (i) land or water in the licence area; or (ii) areas of land or water that are adjacent to the licence area;				
As above	As above.	As above.	As above.	As above.

Stakeholder	Relevant comments, concerns and feedback	Assessment of the merits of the claim	Measures to address the claim	Activities to be undertaken to ensure measures are effective and remain effective
Reg 64 (1) (e) the holder of any other licence granted under the Act where: (i) the licence area of the other licence covers wholly or partly the same area as the licence area of the relevant licence; or (ii) there is licence infrastructure in relation to the other licence in or near the licence area of the relevant licence;				
Not applicable	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Reg 64 (1) (f) people or organisations that the licence holder reasonably considers may, in or near the licence area of the relevant licence, carry out activities: (i) for a commercial purpose; and (ii) under a licence or permit (however described) issued under a law of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory; and (iii) in a way that may directly interact with the activities subject to consultation				
South East Trawl Fishing Association (SETFIA) **and** **Southern Shark Industry Alliance (SSIA)** **(working as one represented organisation – joint chief executive of both peak bodies)**	Impacts to fishing activities if fishers are expected to cease operations or move to different areas during geotechnical activities. Relating to understanding licence activity locations, noted importance of utilising SMS communication network to commercial fishing vessels to assist fishers to understand equipment locations.	Relocation of fishing gear and ceasing of fishing is not required during geotechnical activities. Claim relating to providing adequate information on activities has merit as there is potential for survey work to impact operations of trawl and static fishers. Shark gillnet fishing identified as primary fishing activity, some octopus activity also.	Commit to sharing survey locations prior to confirmation of activities and providing opportunity for feedback to minimise impact on fishers. Use of SMS network in addition to Notice to Mariners process.	Ongoing feedback via email and phone during and following consultation.
Seafood Industry Victoria (SIV)	Would like to understand best practice in other global markets, such as how peak bodies have worked with industry. Interested in understanding long term effects of offshore wind farms on fishing stock, positive / negative impacts.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Maintain communications and information sharing.
Seafood Industry Tasmania (SIT)	Recommended to liaise with Top Fish Tasmania relating to Tasmanian octopus fisheries.	Agreement that surveys may impact specific octopus fisherman. Further consultation with potentially impacted fisherman.	Not applicable	Maintain direct contact with impacted fisherman via phone/email.
San Remo and Lakes Entrance Fisherman's Co-Operatives	Impacts to fishing activities if fishers are expected to cease operations or move to different areas during geotechnical activities. Relating to understanding licence activity locations, and communication to assist fishers to understand equipment locations.	Relocation of fishing gear and ceasing of fishing is not required during geotechnical activities. Claim relating to information provision has merit as there is potential for survey work to impact operations of trawl and static fishers. Shark gillnet fishing identified as primary fishing activity, some octopus activity also.	In addition to Notice to Mariners process, commit to sharing survey locations prior to confirmation of activities and providing opportunity for feedback to minimise impact on fishers.	Ongoing feedback via email and phone during and following consultation.

Stakeholder	Relevant comments, concerns and feedback	Assessment of the merits of the claim	Measures to address the claim	Activities to be undertaken to ensure measures are effective and remain effective
TOP Fish Tasmania (Tasmanian octopus fisheries)	Geotechnical activities are expected to be able to co-exist with static gear fishing. Claims raised relating to geophysical activities are outside the scope of this Management Plan and were addressed seperately.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	To maintain communications regarding surveys so that we position around them. Claims relating to geophysical activities addressed seperately.
CarbonNet (Greenhouse gas G-5-AP permit holder)	Geotechnical activities not expected to interfere with CarbonNet's activities. Future construction and operations to be discussed.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Project to re-contact when scope expands to onshore and transmission corridor that may traverse their Pelican site.
INDIGO Central telecomm-unications cable	Cable traverses licence area. Project to observe international best practice relating to working around subsea cables.	Agreement that project may impact cable on seabed.	Project will observe separation distance as per international best practice.	Ongoing consultation.
Commercial tour operators – game fishing (operators identified by Victorian Fisheries Authority)	All confirmed they don't operate this far off the coast and therefore are not impacted by proposed activities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Reg 64 (1) (g) communities: (i) that are located adjacent to the licence area; and (ii) that the licence holder reasonably considers may be directly affected by the activities subject to consultation;				
Wellington Shire Council	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Maintain communications and information sharing.
South Gippsland Shire Council	Alignment to try and coordinate consultation with other developers and local councils going forward to reduce consultation fatigue.	Not required.	Not required.	Maintain communications and information sharing.
Flinders Council	Geotechnical activities do not impact, however request for further conversations with Council relating to construction and operations.	Not required.	Not required.	Maintain communications and information sharing.
Gippsland residents (in local government area)	Ongoing conversations with local community to address questions and feedback.	Not required.	Not required.	Maintain communications and information sharing.
Birdlife Australia	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities.	Not required.	Not required.	Maintain communications and information sharing.
Australian Marine Conservation Society	Request for ongoing information and consultation on relevant activities.	Not required.	Not required.	Maintain communications and information sharing.

Stakeholder	Relevant comments, concerns and feedback	Assessment of the merits of the claim	Measures to address the claim	Activities to be undertaken to ensure measures are effective and remain effective
Reg 64 (1) (h) any organisation representing recreational fishers whose activities the licence holder reasonably considers may be directly affected by the activities subject to consultation.				
VR Fish (Victorian recreational fishing peak body)	Advice that most recreational fishing occurs within 5km of shore, larger big game fishers who may travel up to 90km from shore can sail around surveys and don't lay gear. Potential for recreational fishers to confuse FliDAR buoy with Fishing Attraction Devices (FADs).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Ørsted