FIRST SCHEDULE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

for

Proposed Paprika Field Development in Block SK410B, Offshore Sarawak



OCTOBER 2026

CK/EV103/0100/2026

Project Proponent

PTTEP

PTTEP HK OFFSHORE LIMITED

Level 22, 23, 28-2, 33 – 35,
Menara Prestige, No.1, Jalan Pinang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Prepared by

CHEMSAIN

CHEMSAIN KONSULTANT SDN BHD

172 Rock Road,
93200 Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Proposed Paprika Field Development in Block SK410B, Offshore Sarawak

Project Proponent

PTTEP HK OFFSHORE LIMITED
Levels 22, 23, 28-2, 33-35,
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Qualified Persons

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Contact Person: Anthony Rentap Enchana (anthony.enchana@chemsain.com)

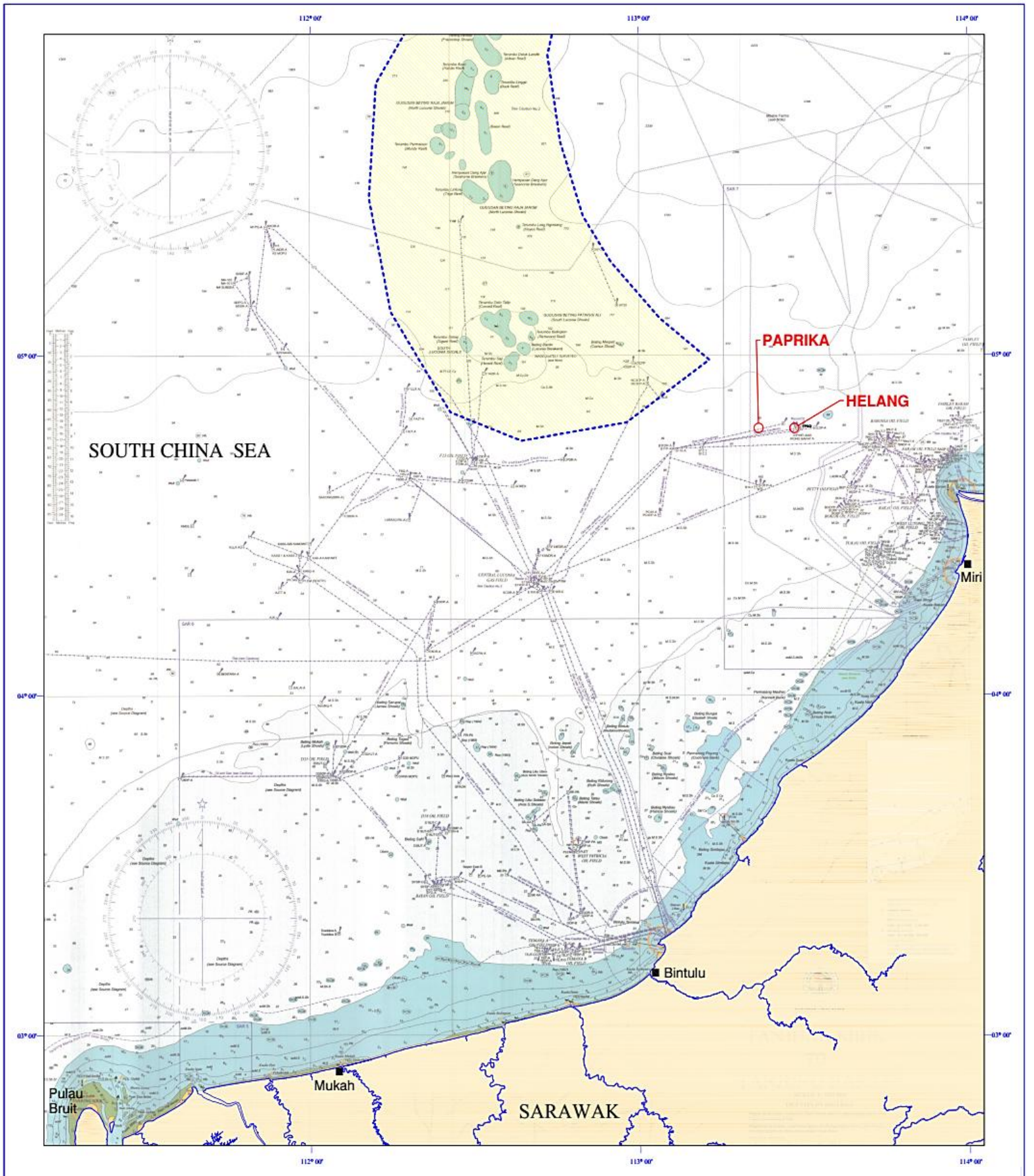
INTRODUCTION

- The Paprika is located in Block SK410B.
- The SK410B Production Sharing Contract (PSC) is operated by PTTEP HK Offshore Limited (PTTEP HKO) with participation interest together with KUFPEC, and PETRONAS Carigali Sdn. Bhd.
- The Paprika Field located approximately 81 km northwest of Miri and 169 km northwest of Bintulu, with a water depth of 92 m.
- PTTEP HKO will serve as the operator for Paprika Field.
- EIA Scope covers:
  - One (1) Paprika WHP
  - One (1) 12 km pipeline to existing Helang Integrated Platform (HIP)
  - Associated tie-in and modification work at the existing HIP

Table ES-1: Coordinates of Platforms

Platforms	Datum: Timbalai 1948, UTM 49N		Datum: WGS84	
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Latitude	Longitude
Paprika WHP	761959.23	529333.37	3°41'58.497"N	112°0'22.14"E
Existing HIP	773627.93	529403.91	3°28'23.557N	112°35'50.776" E

PROJECT LOCATION



LEGEND:

- PAPRIKA WHP
- EXISTING HELANG INTEGRATED PLATFORM
- PROPOSED PIPELINE
- RIVERS / COAST
- LUCONIA SHOALS NATIONAL PARK

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR PROPOSED PAPRIKA FIELD DEVELOPMENT IN BLOCK SK410B, OFFSHORE SARAWAK

N

0 20 40 60 80 100Km

SCALE IN KILOMETRES (1:1,225,000) – A3 MEDIUM

SOURCE : Adapted from

SERIES 8
EDITION 8
SCALE 1:500,000

ADMIRALTY CHART
SAR 4 TANJUNG SIRIK TO TANJUNG BARAM
SCALE 1:500,000
EDITION NO.: 4
EDITION DATE: 21-12-23

GEODETIC PARAMETERS:

2D projected CRS : Timbalai 1948 / UTM zone 49N
[EPSG : 29849]

PROJECT LOCATION

CHEMSAIN KONSULTANT SDN. BHD.

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LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT



Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015

First Schedule - Item 9 Petroleum

(a) Development of –

(ii) Gas field

STATEMENT OF NEED



(I) Proponent

- Fulfilling PSC commitments, monetising undeveloped reserves, and supplying gas to MLNG, Bintulu

(II) Economy

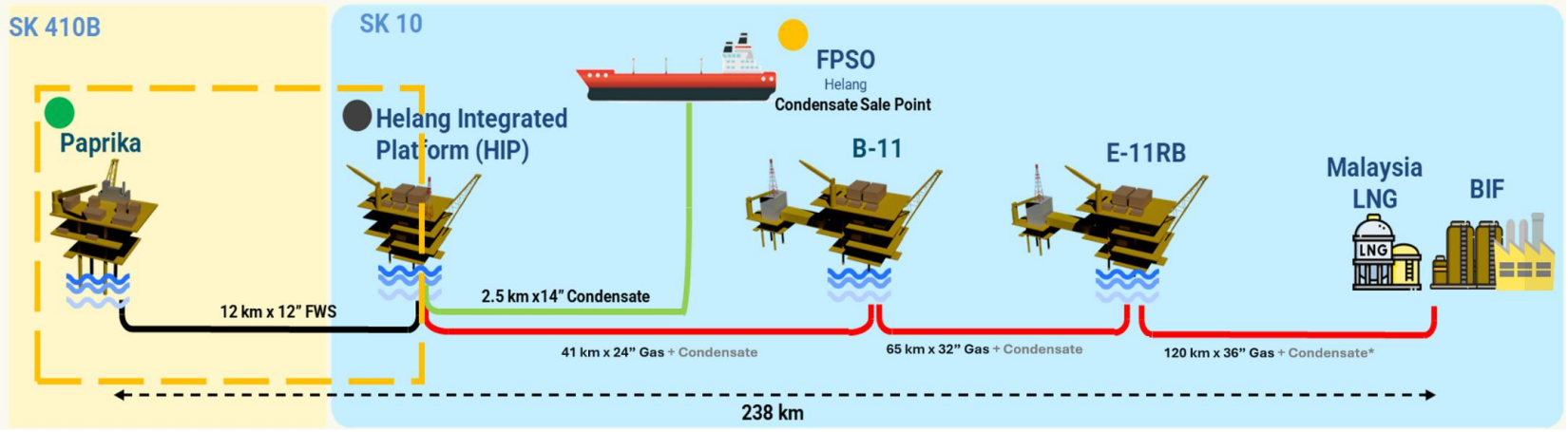
- Supporting national energy security, creating jobs, and aligning with Sarawak's strategic and sustainability goals

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- **Wellhead Platform (WHP):** One (1) unmanned WHP at Paprika field
- **Pipeline**: One (1) 12 km x 12" export pipeline from Paprika WHP to existing Helang Integrated Platform, HIP
- **Modification**: Modification for host tie-in at HIP

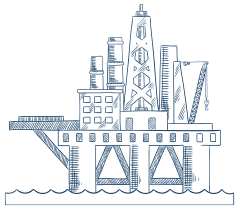
- **Gas Production:** peak production of **67 MMscf/d** in 2030-2031. Design capacity of 70 MMscf/d.
- **Condensate Production**: peak production of1,636 STB/d in 2030.
- **Produced water**: peak at 244 STB/d in 2037 and will be treated at HIP produced water treatment system with design capacity of 2,000 BP/d.
- Gas and condensate from Paprika will be channelled to existing Helang Integrated Platform, HIP for initial gas-condensate separation and produced water treatment.
- Gas will be evacuated to the B-11 platform and thereafter E-11 processing facilities, before being exported to the Malaysia LNG Plant (MLNG), Bintulu.
- Condensate separated at HIP will be routed via the existing line to the Helang Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) facility for export. Upon decommissioning on Helang FPSO in 2031, the condensate will be injected into the existing export pipeline to B-11 and E-11, before being exported to the Bintulu Integrated Facilities (BIF)

PROJECT OVERVIEW



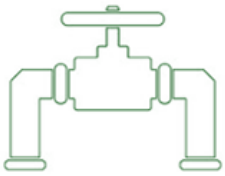
- Project Scope:
  - One (1) Paprika WHP
  - One (1) 12 km pipeline to existing Helang Integrated Platform (HIP)
  - Modifications to host tie-in, HIP

WELLHEAD PLATFORM (WHP)



- **Structure & Design**: Four-legged and twelve well slots (six will be used) platform for not normally manned operations with a 15 years design life.
- **Equipment and system**: Wellhead and hydraulic operated wellhead valves, production flowlines and associated system, production and test manifold, 2-phase test separator, pig launcher, open drain system, closed drain system, knock out drum, Corrosion and Scale Inhibitor System, diesel fuel system, wash water, and pedestal crane.
- **Power source**: Solar system and wind turbine
- **Control & monitoring**: All systems are remotely controlled and monitored at existing central control room (CCR) at BORF. Remote monitoring at HIP CCR will be made available.
- **Visit frequency**: 1-2 times per month depending on operational needs (e.g., replenishing consumables, planned maintenance, etc.)

PIPELINE

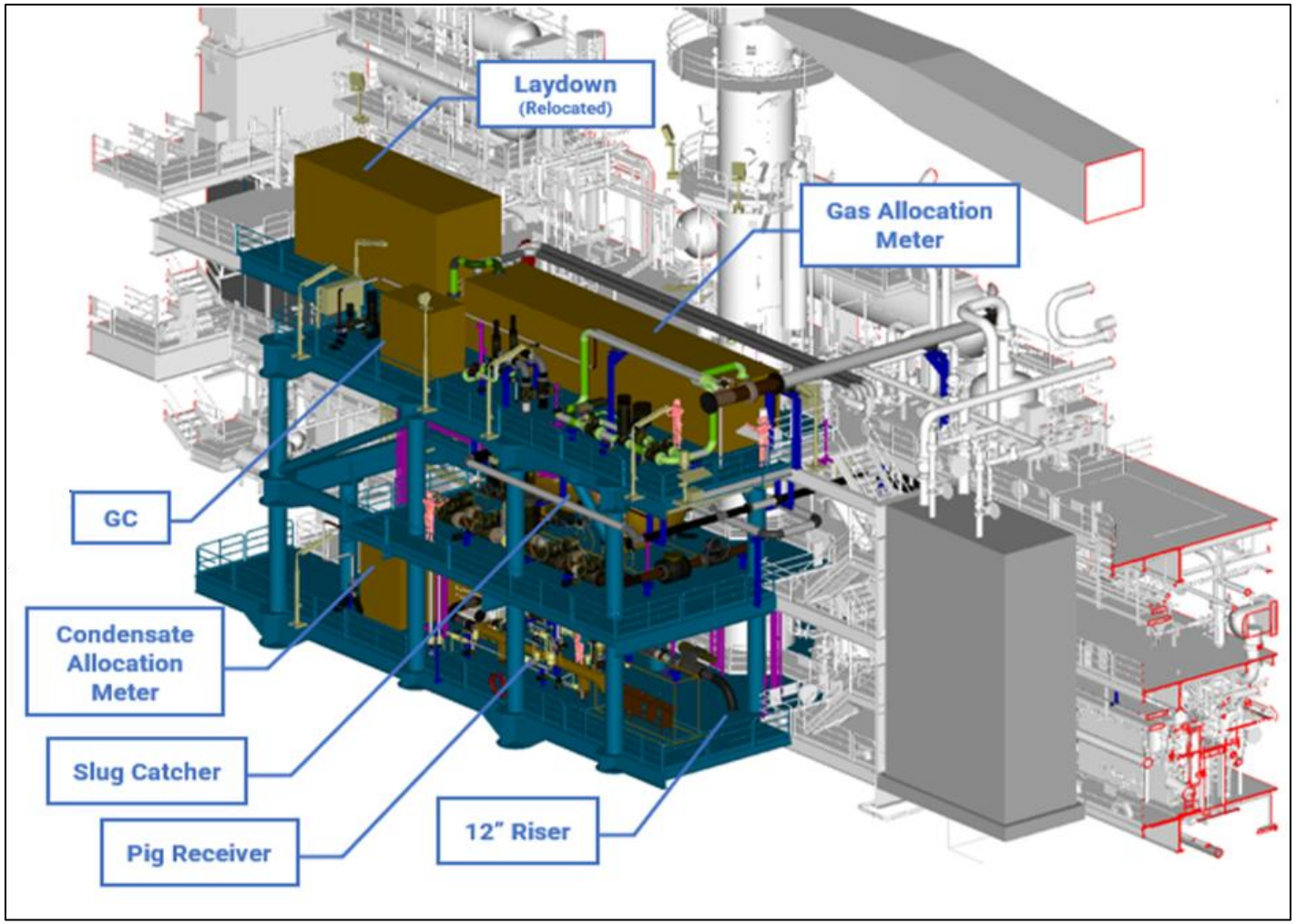


- **Service**: Multiphase gas pipeline
- **Design specification**: Design life of 15 years, 12” x 12 km long with corrosion allowance of min. 3 mm. Pipeline material grade is API 5L X65.
- **Pipeline crossing**: No pipeline crossings

PROCESS TIE-IN AT HIP

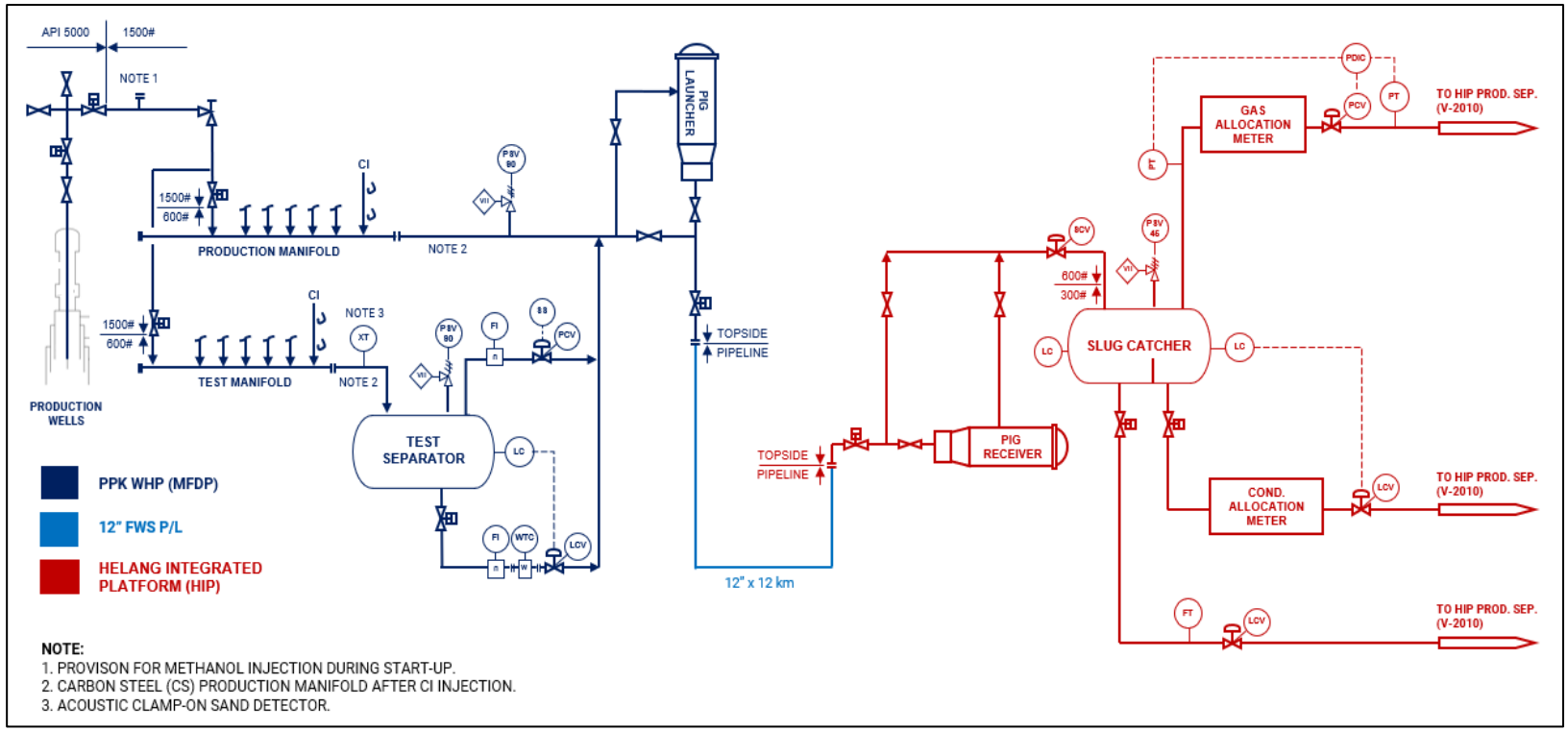
- **Existing processing facilities:** Inlet manifold system, inlet separation, gas compression and treatment system, gas export & metering, condensate treatment and produced water treatment system (PWTS).
- **Modification for tie-in:**
  - New riser
  - New pig receiver
  - New slug catcher
  - New gas and condensate allocation metering skid
  - Utility tie-in.

OVERVIEW OF MODIFICATIONS AT HOST TIE-IN, HIP

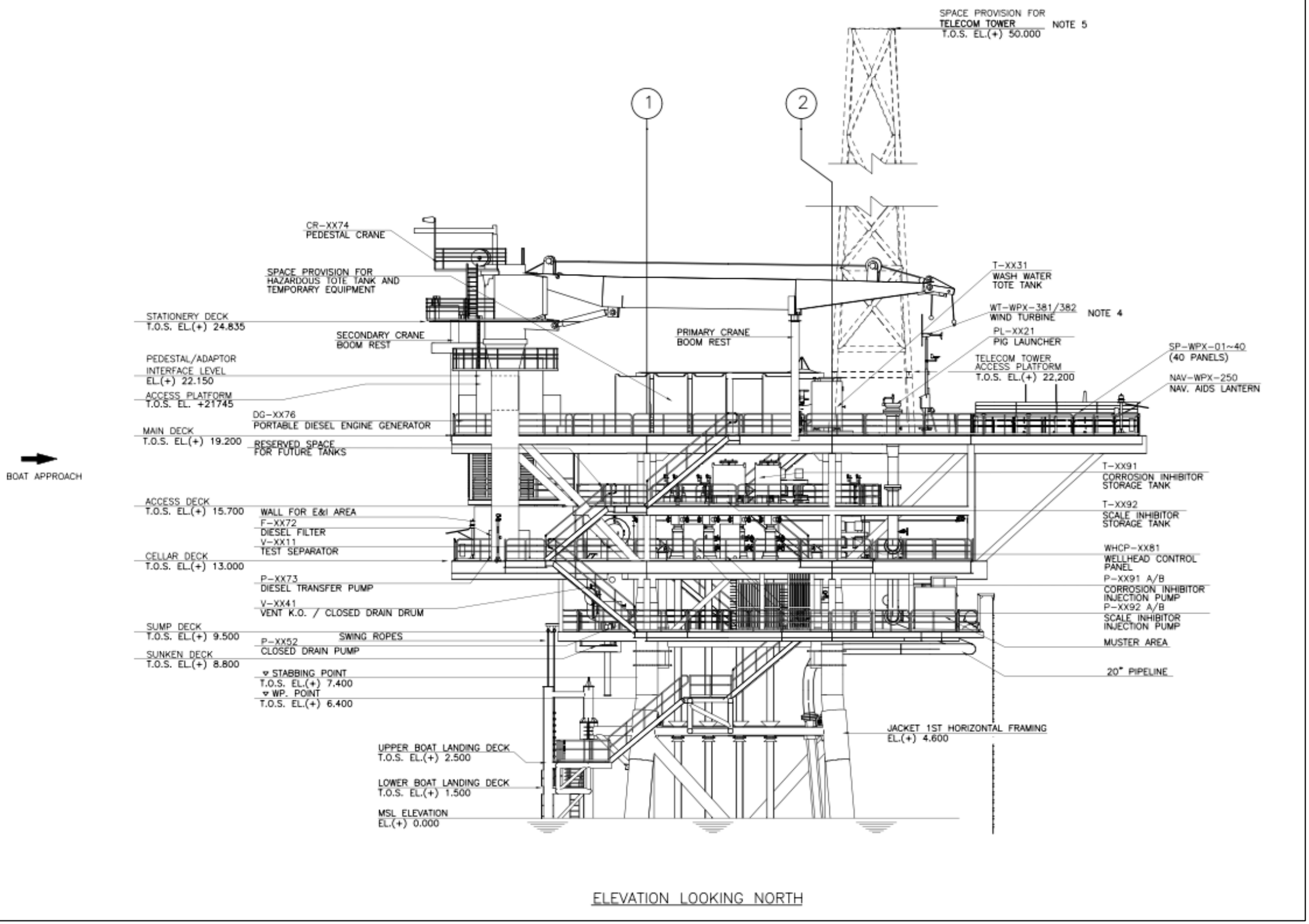


Source: PTTEP, 2026

PROCESS SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

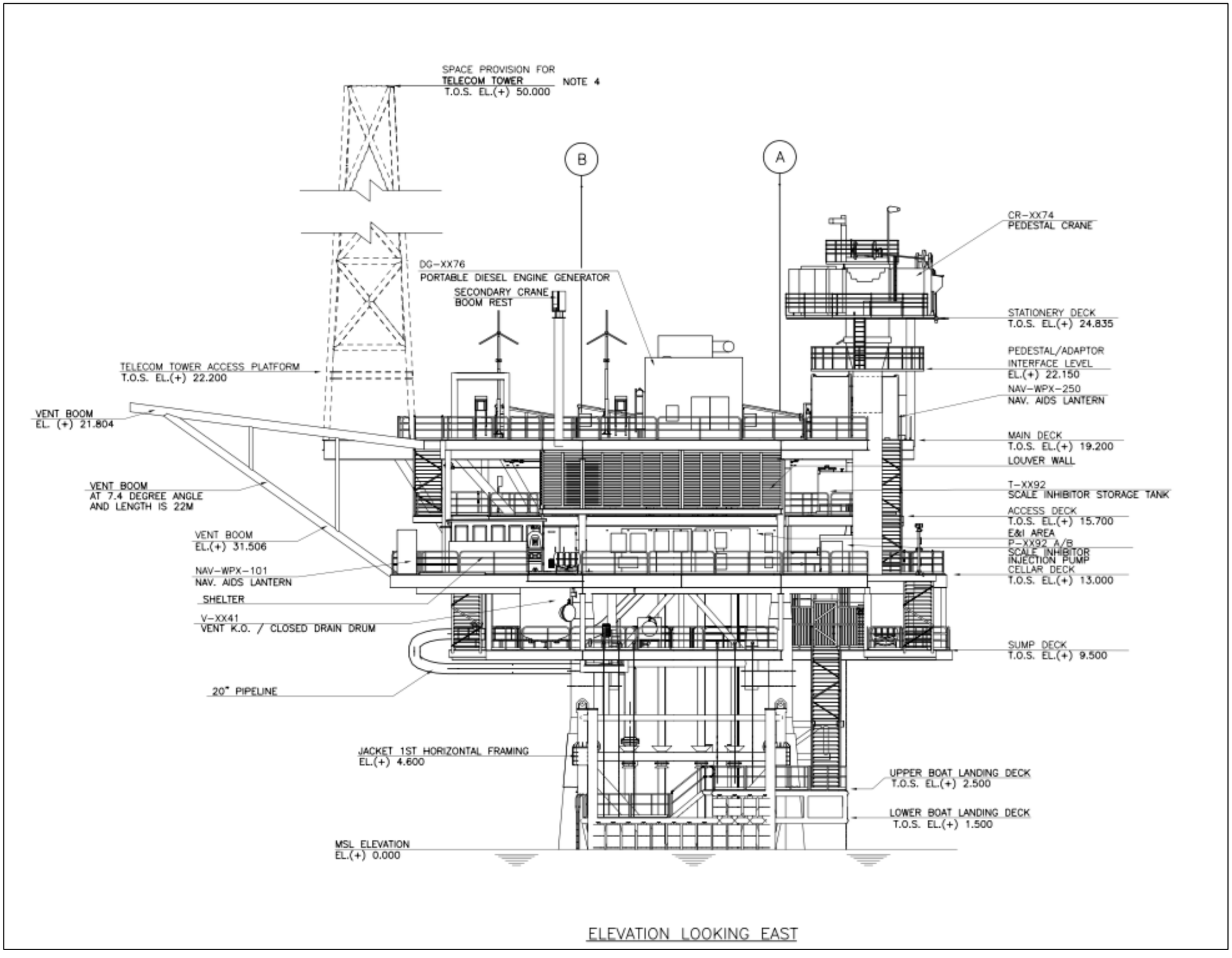


WELLHEAD PLATFORM EQUIPMENT LAYOUT



ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

WELLHEAD PLATFORM EQUIPMENT LAYOUT



ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Transportation and Offshore Installation	Jackets, piles, boat landings, topsides and associated components will be fabricated onshore in Malaysia and transported by barge to site. Offshore installation of WHP will be carried out using a Heavy Lift Vessel (HLV), followed by pile driving, boat landing installation and topside placement. Subsea pipeline and riser will be installed using pipelay barge.
Drilling and Well Clean-up	Jack-up drilling rig will be mobilized to drill six (6) production wells. Well clean-up and completion will be carried out to prepare the well for safe production and ensure its performance is satisfactory.
Commissioning and Start-up	Non-hydrocarbon systems will be commissioned first, followed by hydrocarbon systems to verify operational readiness. Following start-up checks and testing, hydrocarbons will be introduced in a controlled manner, with production commencing once operations are stable.
Operation and Maintenance	Remote monitoring and control of the Paprika WHP will be from BORF Central Control Room. Remote monitoring from HIP central control room will also be made available. Maintenance will be carried out quarterly.
Decommissioning and Abandonment	Decommissioning and abandonment shall be carried out at the end of economic field life of the facility with PETRONAS approval in accordance to the Governing Standards and DOE Guidelines on Decommissioning of Oil and Gas Facilities in Malaysia.

PROJECT SCHEDULE



Transportation and Installation

Jul'27 to Jul'28

Drilling

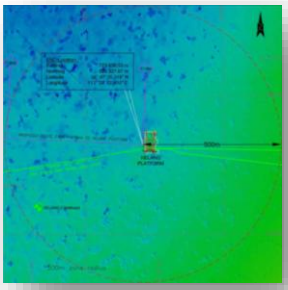
Aug'28 to Oct'28

Hook-up and Commissioning

Jan'28 to Mar'28

First Gas Date(FGD)

Apr'29



Bathymetry and Seabed Features

Paprika – HIP Route (12km)

- The seabed morphology along the proposed pipeline route from KP0.000 to KP9.000 is generally flat, with a gentle shoaling trend towards the east and an average seabed gradient of less than 1°. From KP9.000 to KP11.991, the seabed becomes more irregular and undulating, with a slight eastward dip.

- Prominent seabed features observed along the proposed pipeline route are such as existing platform, existing wellhead, existing pipelines, mattress, sonar contact, linear debris, jack-up footprints, seabed depressions, pockmark clusters, pitted seabed, disturbed seabed, isolated pockmarks, and high reflective seabed.

Oceanography

- **Wind**: 1-hour mean wind speeds ranging from 13.0 m/s (1-year return period) to 21.3 m/s (10,000-year return period) and corresponding gusts ranging from 16.5 m/s to 28.0 m/s.

- **Waves**: Significant wave heights increasing from 3.6 m (1-year) to 7.6 m (10,000-year event). Peak wave periods range from 9.6 s to 12.5 s, while maximum wave heights reach up to 14.9 m under extreme conditions.

- **Currents**: Clear vertical gradient, with near-surface extreme velocities ranging from 0.83 m/s to 1.88 m/s, decreasing to 0.28 m/s to 0.52 m/s at 1 m above seabed.

- **Tides**:Offshore Sarawak experiences diurnal tides, influenced by Pacific Ocean tidal waves entering the South China Sea

Environmental Baseline Sampling



- **Date**: 6th to 9th May 2026
- **Sampling Activities**: Marine water, seabed sediment, planktons and macrobenthos

Sampling Points:

- **Paprika WHP**: Four (4) sampling stations at 600m radius from the WHP
- **Control Point**: One (1) sampling station at 5km northwest from Paprika WHP
- **Pipeline**: Two (2) sampling stations at 500m away and 4 km interval of the proposed 12 km pipeline

Sampling Results:

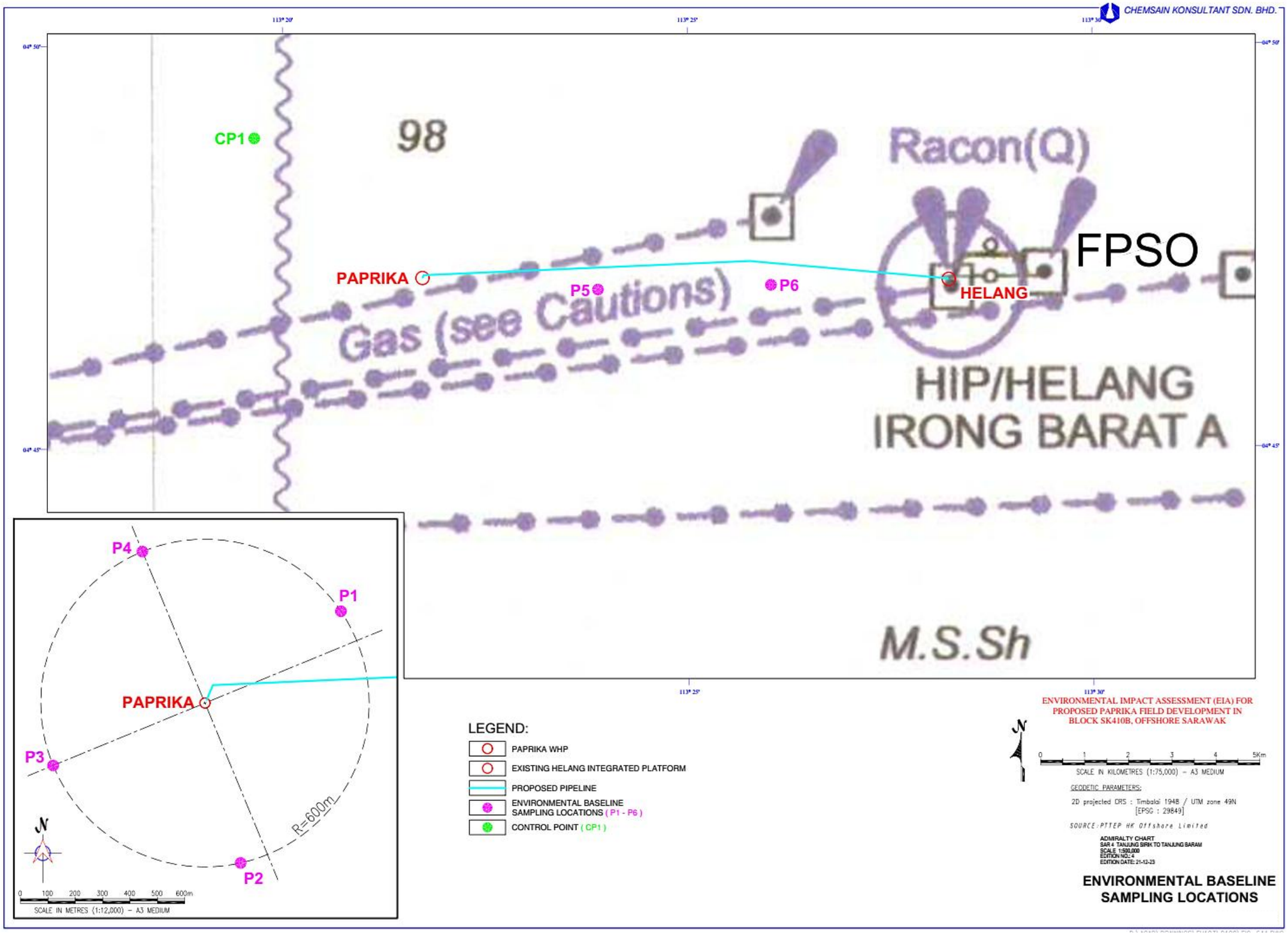
- **Marine Water**: All tested parameters complied with the Class 3 limits of the MMWQS.
- **Seabed Sediment**: The concentrations of metals in all the seabed sediment samples are well below the stipulated ERL and ERM of the NOAA Guidelines.
- **Macrobenthos**: The macrobenthic communities within the proposed project area revealed moderately diverse, dominated by an unidentified species from the Paraonidae family (Polychaeta).
- **Phytoplankton**: The phytoplankton community was low to moderately diverse, dominated by centric diatoms.
- **Zooplankton**: Zooplankton diversity was low to moderate with uneven distribution, dominated by Arthropoda, particularly Copepoda across all stations.



Environmentally Sensitive Area

- **Shoreline**: About 81 km to the Miri shoreline.
- **National Park**: Paprika WHP is located at about 27.7 km away from Luconia Shoals National Park, 55.9 km away from Miri-Sibuti National Park, and 140.5 km away from Batu Likau, Bintulu.

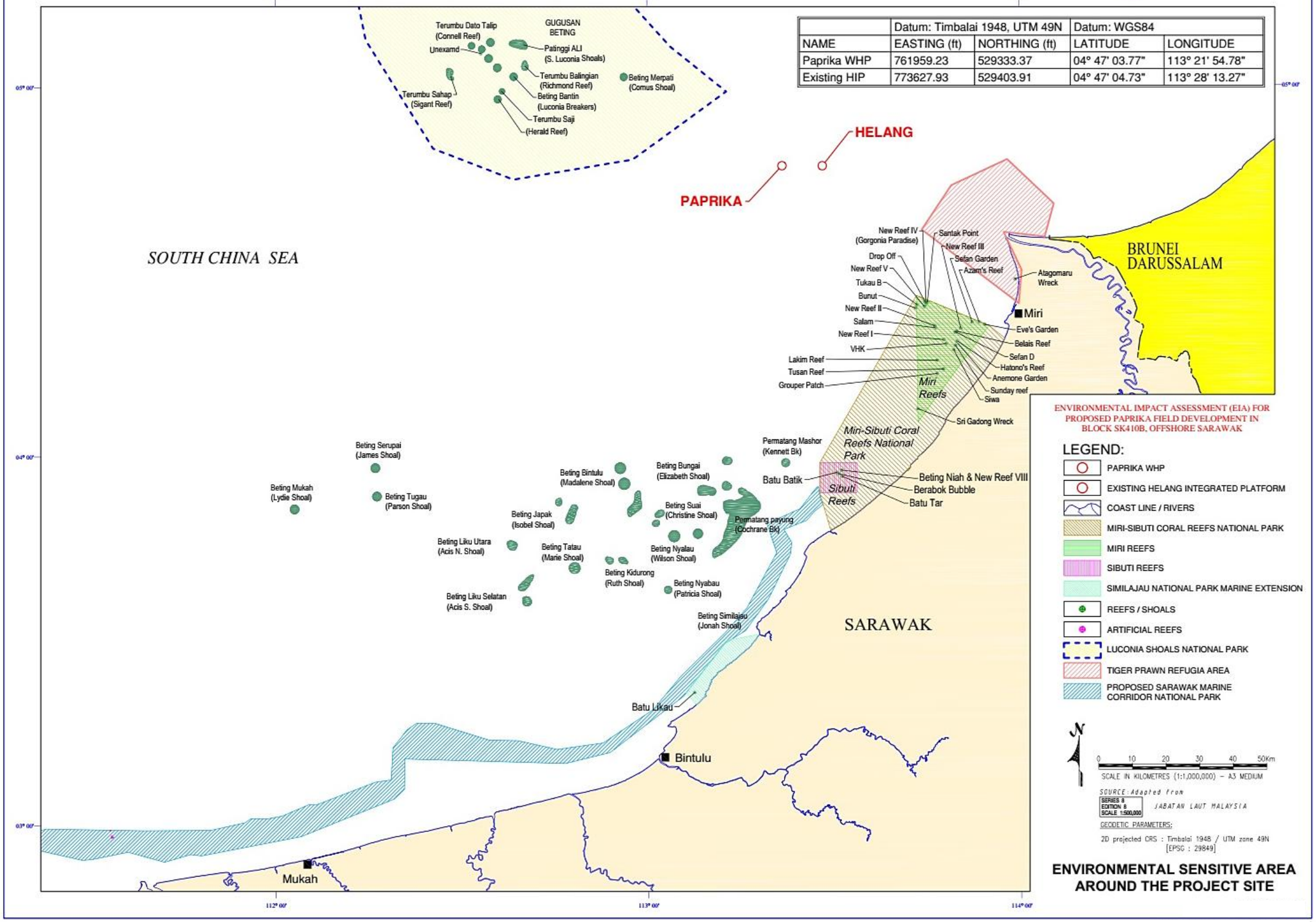
BASELINE SAMPLING LOCATIONS



ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA

CHEMSAIN KONSULTANT SDN. BHD.

	Datum: Timbalai 1948, UTM 49N		Datum: WGS84	
NAME	EASTING (ft)	NORTHING (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Paprika WHP	761959.23	529333.37	04° 47' 03.77"	113° 21' 54.78"
Existing HIP	773627.93	529403.91	04° 47' 04.73"	113° 28' 13.27"



POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Marine Water Quality during All Phases** ➢ Food/kitchen wastes ➢ Deck drainage ➢ Ballast water vessels ➢ Bilge water from machinery spaces etc. ➢ Improper discharge of solid wastes and hazardous/scheduled wastes ➢ Improper discharge of wastewater from vessels and rig operations ➢ Resuspension of sediment during installation of seabed structure and pipelines	Low	➢ Develop and implement a waste management plan. ➢ All supply and support vessel operations managed by third-party contractors must be contractually bound to comply with PTTEP's Environmental and SSHE policies, MARPOL requirements and national regulations. ➢ All vessels, rigs and barges shall be equipped with an IMO-certified sewage treatment system compliant with MARPOL 73/78 requirements. ➢ Oily bilge water shall be treated to below 15 ppm oil content before discharge; where treatment is not possible offshore, bilge water shall be stored onboard for transfer to shore reception facilities ➢ Spent SBM will not be disposed of overboard. ➢ The solids control system on the rig shall be designed and operated to ensure synthetic base oil retention on cuttings is less than 6.9% wet weight, in compliance with PETRONAS Guidelines on MES Rev. 6. ➢ Transport hazardous/scheduled wastes to shore only via DOE-registered transporters, ensuring the transporter maintains a spill response plan. ➢ Macerate food waste to not bigger than 25 mm mesh size before discharge into the sea in compliance with MARPOL Annex V. ➢ Select chemicals based on low toxicity, low bioaccumulation and ready biodegradability where technically feasible. ➢ Conduct period environmental performance audits on contractors and vessels to verify adherence to waste and effluent management requirements.	Section 8.2.1.2, pages C8-3 to C8-6

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Waste Impact during All Phases** ➢ Improper handling, storage and disposal of non-hazardous and scheduled wastes	Low	➢ Implement a comprehensive Waste Management Plan (WMP). ➢ Compliance with Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 for hazardous waste handling, storage, transport, and disposal. ➢ Adherence to MARPOL Annex V requirements for garbage management, including the maintenance of a Garbage Record Book and implementation of onboard Garbage Management Plan. ➢ Prohibition of any overboard discharge of plastics, hazardous wastes, or untreated food waste in accordance with regulatory restrictions. ➢ Waste storage areas shall be subject to routine inspections and housekeeping checks to verify compliance with waste segregation, containment, labelling and storage requirements	Section 8.2.2.2, Page C8-8
	**Ambient Air Quality** ➢ Exhaust gas from engines of vessel, drilling rigs etc. ➢ Temporary flaring may occur for routine safety measure or emergency response to gas releases.	Low	**<u>Installation and Drilling Phase</u>** ➢ Develop and implement an installation and drilling schedule that optimises overall vessel and equipment operation time, thereby reducing cumulative fuel consumption and emissions. ➢ Conduct flaring activities only when operationally necessary, such as during well unloading and clean-up, and ensure flaring is undertaken in a controlled manner to achieve complete combustion of hydrocarbons ➢ Prohibit the use of refrigeration systems containing ozone-depleting substances (ODS) such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	Section 8.2.3.2, Page C8-9 to C8-10

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Ambient Air Quality** ➢ Exhaust gas from engines of vessel, drilling rigs etc. ➢ Temporary flaring may occur for routine safety measure or emergency response to gas releases.	Low	**<u>Operation and Maintenance Phase</u>** ➢ No routine flaring shall be carried out during normal production operations. Flaring will only be undertaken when operationally necessary, such as during workovers, start-ups, or emergency events. ➢ Ensure the high-integrity seals on compressors and pumps in high-pressure hydrocarbon systems are in place to minimise leakage ➢ Conduct regular inspection, tuning, and preventive maintenance of all combustion and mechanical equipment (e.g., gas turbines, diesel generators, compressors), valves, flanges, pump seals, connectors and engines of supporting and supply vessels to maintain optimal operating efficiency and reduce NOX, SOX, CO, VOCs, and particulate emissions.	Section 8.2.3.3, Page C8-10 to C8-11
	**Noise Impact during Installation and Drilling Phase** ➢ Underwater noise may cause behavioural changes and adverse impact on marine fauna.	Low	**<u>Installation and Drilling Phase</u>** ➢ Avoid sudden loud noises, such as from moving and putting down of heavy equipment. ➢ Maintain the vessel and all noise-generating equipment in good working order. ➢ Limit unnecessary vessel manoeuvring and idling during installation and drilling operations ➢ Delay commencement of high-noise activities if marine mammals are observed within the designated observation zone until the animals have moved away from the work area.	Section 8.2.4.2, Page C8-11 to C8-12

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Impacts on the Seabed during Installation, Commissioning and Drilling Phase** ➢ Subsea pipeline and drilling activities may disturb seabed, causing sediment resuspension. ➢ Jack up rig's leg placement and anchoring may cause localized seabed disturbance, causing surface scarring. ➢ Discharge of drilling fluids and cutting may lead to sediment resuspension and possible residual contamination	Low	**<u>Installation and Commissioning Phase</u>** ➢ Deploy anchors only at pre-determined, surveyed locations to avoid unnecessary seabed damage. ➢ Utilise chemicals with low toxicity, high biodegradability, and minimal bioaccumulation potential for pipeline cleaning, conditioning, and hydrotesting. ➢ Installation footprints shall be confined to the minimum area necessary, consistent with the predicted sediment deposition footprint identified in the drill cuttings dispersion modelling. **<u>Drilling Phase</u>** ➢ Use WBM wherever technically feasible, particularly for top-hole and riserless sections, to minimise hydrocarbon introduction to the marine environment. ➢ Where SBM is required, select low-toxicity base fluids and additives with high biodegradability and low bioaccumulation potential. ➢ Choose drilling fluid additives (e.g., viscosifiers, lubricants, shale inhibitors) based on environmental screening data, prioritising those with minimal potential to harm marine life. ➢ Provide task-specific training on the correct use, inspection, and maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent occupational exposure.	Section 8.2.5.2, Page C8-13 Section 8.2.5.3, Page C8-13 to C8-14

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Impacts on Maritime Security during all Phases** ➢ Temporary increase in number of working vessels and thus the traffic movement from onshore ports/wharves to Paprika field.	Low	➢ The Project Proponent shall establish and implement a Communication Protocol Procedure for rigs, vessels, barges and other marine assets ➢ Appropriate security and access-control measures shall be established to prevent unauthorised vessels from entering designated offshore work areas and to protect Project vessels, offshore facilities, equipment and personnel. ➢ The location and extent of designated offshore work areas, including applicable safety or exclusion zones, shall be communicated to relevant maritime authorities and marine users. Notice to Mariners shall be issued where required.	Section 8.2.6.2, Page C8-15 to C8-16
	**Impacts on Marine Navigation and Fishing Community during all Phases** ➢ Increase in marine traffic will create short-term navigational risk and potential disruption to other marine users. ➢ Vessel activity may temporarily disrupt local fishing as collision risk may increase and potential degradation of marine water quality may affect fish abundance and catch near the area..	Low	➢ Ensure all necessary consents, permits, and notifications from relevant maritime authorities are obtained before commencement of offshore activities. ➢ Coordinate with the Department of Fisheries (DOF) to issue official notices to local fishermen informing them of restricted areas and activity schedules. ➢ Implement a 500 m safety exclusion zone around the new platform, drilling rig, and pipelaying vessels during active operations, consistent with industry best practice and safety regulations. ➢ Ensure all navigational and communication equipment onboard the drilling rig, platforms, and support vessels is regularly inspected, tested, and maintained in optimal working condition	Section 8.2.7.2, Page C8-17 to C8-18

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Impacts on Health and Safety during all Phases** ➢ Personnel involved in offshore activities face health and safety risks from Project activities.	Low	➢ Ensure that all offshore personnel undergo medical fitness examinations conducted by a PETRONAS Approved Medical Examiner (AME) prior to deployment. ➢ Implement and enforce Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and Permit-to-Work (PTW) systems for all operational and maintenance activities to systematically identify hazards and control risks. ➢ Maintain systems for reporting, investigation and close-out of incidents, near misses and unsafe conditions. ➢ Conduct regular emergency response drills (including man-overboard, abandon-ship, and fire-fighting exercises), followed by debriefing and lessons learned sessions. ➢ Provide adequate emergency equipment, first-aid kits, and trained emergency response personnel at all times.	Section 8.2.6.2, Page C8-15 to C8-16
	**Impacts on Marine Ecology during All Phases** ➢ Piling activities could lead to long-term habitat loss for benthic species ➢ Improper disposal of plastic wastes, non-hazardous wastes etc. affects marine lives	Low	Besides those mitigation measures addressed for Marine Water Quality, others include: ➢ Ensure that all waste management, oily water discharge controls, and chemical handling measures are strictly enforced to prevent contamination. ➢ Optimise pipeline routing to minimise direct seabed disturbance and habitat fragmentation. ➢ Restrict the footprint of seabed-disturbing activities.	Section 8.2.9.2, Page C8-22

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	**Accidental/Emergency Events** Well Blowout ➢ Surface well blowout from the uncontrolled flow of formation of fluids from reservoir to the surface, potentially leading to the release of hydrocarbons into the environment.	Medium	➢ Appropriate Blowout Preventer (BOP) systems shall be installed and utilised during drilling activities to maintain well control. ➢ The BOP stack shall have a pressure rating appropriate for the maximum anticipated well pressurs and shall comply with the approved well design, PTTEP Technical Standards and applicable industry requirements. ➢ Well integrity shall be maintained through a well barrier philosophy, continuous monitoring of drilling parameters and downhole pressure, and approved well control procedures. ➢ Relief well equipment and associated drilling units shall be verified in accordance with applicable industry standards prior to mobilisation.	Section 8.2.10.2, Page C8-27 to C8-28
	Pipeline Rupture and Leakage ➢ Pipeline rupture and leakage may be due to corrosion or damaged by impact (e.g. dropped object), causing to leakage of hydrocarbon into the environment.	Medium	➢ The pipeline system shall be designed, installed, operated and maintained in accordance with applicable international standards, PETRONAS Technical Standards and project specifications to ensure safe and reliable operation. ➢ Pipeline monitoring systems and leak detection systems shall be implemented, where applicable, to detect abnormal operating conditions, including unexpected pressure or flow changes which may indicate potential leakage. ➢ Any abnormal condition or suspected leakage shall be promptly investigated and corrective actions implemented in accordance with established procedures and the ERP. ➢ Isolation systems shall be maintained, where practicable, to allow rapid shutdown and isolation of affected pipeline sections during a leakage event.	Section 8.2.10.3, Page C8-28 to C8-29

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	Hydrocarbon Spill from Vessel Collision and Marine Support Activities ➢ Accidental hydrocarbon spill due to vessel collision, adverse weather and improper fuel transfer near Paprika WHP could release significant volumes of hydrocarbon into the marine environment.	Medium	➢ A site-specific Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) shall be developed and implemented for Paprika operations, aligned with the Malaysia Oil Spill Contingency Plan (MOSCoP) 2023 and applicable industry requirements. ➢ All supply, standby and support vessels shall comply with applicable IMO requirements, including MARPOL and PTTEP requirements for marine pollution prevention, and maintain valid statutory certification. ➢ Any hydrocarbon release from vessel collision, fuel transfer or bunkering shall, where safe and practicable, be isolated at source, reported, assessed and managed in accordance with the applicable ERP, Spill Management Plan and supporting oil spill response arrangements	Section 8.2.10.4, Page C8-29 to C8-30
	Drilling Fluids / Chemical Spills ➢ Accidental discharge of drilling fluids or chemical during drilling may cause short term and localised impacts on marine water quality and marine life.	Medium	➢ A Chemical Management System (CMS) shall be implemented to govern the procurement, storage, handling, use and disposal of chemicals throughout the Project lifecycle. ➢ Chemical inventories and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) shall be maintained and made readily available at facilities where chemicals are stored or used. ➢ Chemical spill response equipment, including spill kits, absorbent materials and containment equipment, shall be maintained at strategic locations and routinely inspected to ensure readiness for deployment.	Section 8.2.10.5, Page C8-30 to C8-31

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Significant Potential Impacts		Significance of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Reference Page to EIA Report
	Dropped objects ➢ Offshore lifting, transfer and handling activities may result in dropped objects, potentially causing localised seabed disturbance and temporary obstruction to fishing activities or navigation	Low	➢ Lifting operations shall be planned and executed in accordance with approved lifting procedures, risk assessments and lift plans. ➢ All cranes, lifting appliances, lifting gear, slings, shackles and associated lifting equipment shall be inspected, tested and certified in accordance with applicable regulatory and industry requirements. ➢ Pre-lift inspections and toolbox talks shall be conducted prior to lifting and over-side operations. ➢ Taglines or other suitable load-control devices shall be used, where practicable, to control suspended loads during lifting and load transfer activities.	Section 8.2.10.6, Page C8-31 to C8-32

PROPOSED MONITORING PROGRAMME

Performance Monitoring

Oil or Oily Mixture Discharge from Vessels

- **Plan**:
  - Maintain oil record book for oily discharges
  - Ensure oil content in drainage from machinery spaces does not exceed 15 ppm
  - Monitor validity of International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) Certificate
- **Frequency**: Ongoing throughout Project life.

Drilling Fluids and Drill Cuttings

- **Plan**:
  - Record the volume of drill cuttings for each well
  - Monitor treatment to Oil on Cuttings (OOC) ≤6.9% wet weight basis
- **Frequency**: Ongoing throughout Project life.

Segregation, Storage and Transport of Wastes

- **Plan**:
  - Keep an inventory of hazardous and non-hazardous waste volume
  - Monitor waste recycling and disposal consignment notes
- **Frequency**: Ongoing throughout Project life.

Spills

- **Plan**:
  - Report and investigate all leaks and spills, record type and quantity of substances released.
- **Frequency**: Ongoing throughout Project life.

PROPOSED MONITORING PROGRAMME

Compliance Monitoring

Segregation, Storage and Transport of Wastes

- **Plan**:
  - Monitor handling, storage and disposal of scheduled wastes in compliance with the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005.
  - Maintain updated records of waste categories and quantities
  - Monitor garbage and food waste disposal in accordance with MARPOL 73/78 Annex V.
- **Frequency**: Ongoing throughout Project life.

Spills

- **Plan**:
  - Report and investigate all leaks and spills, record type and quantity of substances released.
- **Frequency**: Ongoing throughout Project life.

Impact Monitoring

Impacts on Marine Water, Seabed Sediment and Biological Components

- **Plan**:
  - Monitor marine water, seabed sediment and biological components (macrobenthos, phytoplankton and zooplankton) to assess potential Project impacts on the marine environment.
- **Frequency**: Once every six (6) months throughout installation, drilling, commissioning, operation and maintenance stages.

The EIA concludes that the Paprika Field Development can be implemented in an environmentally responsible manner, with potential impacts expected to be temporary, localised and manageable through the proposed mitigation, management and monitoring measures.