Appendix 6
Consultation: Project Information Flyers

Beehive-1 Exploration Well

Information Flyer #1

17 September 2021

EOG Resources Inc (EOG) is planning to drill the Beehive-1 exploration well ('the project') in Exploration Permit WA-488-P in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf in Western Australia (WA) (Figure 1, over page).

Why We're Consulting You

EOG has identified you, your group, organisation or company as a 'relevant person', defined under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas (Environment) Regulations 2009 as someone whose *functions* (power, duty, authority or responsibility), *activities* (things you do or have done) or *interests* (your rights, advantages, duties and liabilities, or concerns) may be affected by the project. Relevant persons typically include Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies, commercial and recreational fisheries, asset owners and environment groups.

This information flyer aims to introduce you to EOG and provide information about the project and invites you to submit questions or concerns about the project. This process will assist to inform the preparation of the project's Environment Plans (EPs), which are currently in preparation for regulatory submission.

Who is EOG?

EOG is one of the largest independent crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States of America (USA).

EOG is in the process of acquiring the WA-488-P exploration permit from Finniss Offshore Exploration Pty Ltd, which is expected to complete in September or October 2021. EOG has operated offshore since 1992, with a history of nearly 30 years in Trinidad & Tobago, the UK North Sea and the USA Gulf of Mexico.

In the past 10 years, EOG has drilled nearly 40 offshore wells, with an excellent safety and environment record.

The Project

EOG aims to explore a known hydrocarbon prospect in WA-488-P located in the Bonaparte Basin. The project is divided into two phases; geophysical and geotechnical (G&G) investigations, followed by drilling.

This information flyer is focused on the first phase of work, the G&G investigations. Additional information flyers will be issued as the project progresses.

Geophysical and Geotechnical Investigations

The G&G investigations are planned to commence any time between the start of February and end of June 2022 (contingent on the receipt of EP acceptance, vessel and equipment availability). They will be undertaken within a 440 km^2 envelope, which is located 163 km from the nearest WA shoreline and 73 km from the nearest Northern Territory (NT) shoreline. Water depths in the project area range from 40 m to 50 m.

The G&G investigations (Figure 2) collect seabed and shallow geological information to inform the safe location of a jack-up drilling rig. The G&G investigations are divided into two phases, as outlined here.

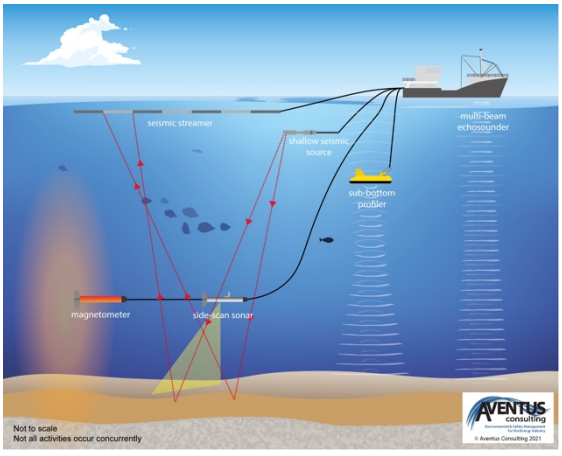


Figure 2. Geophysical investigations

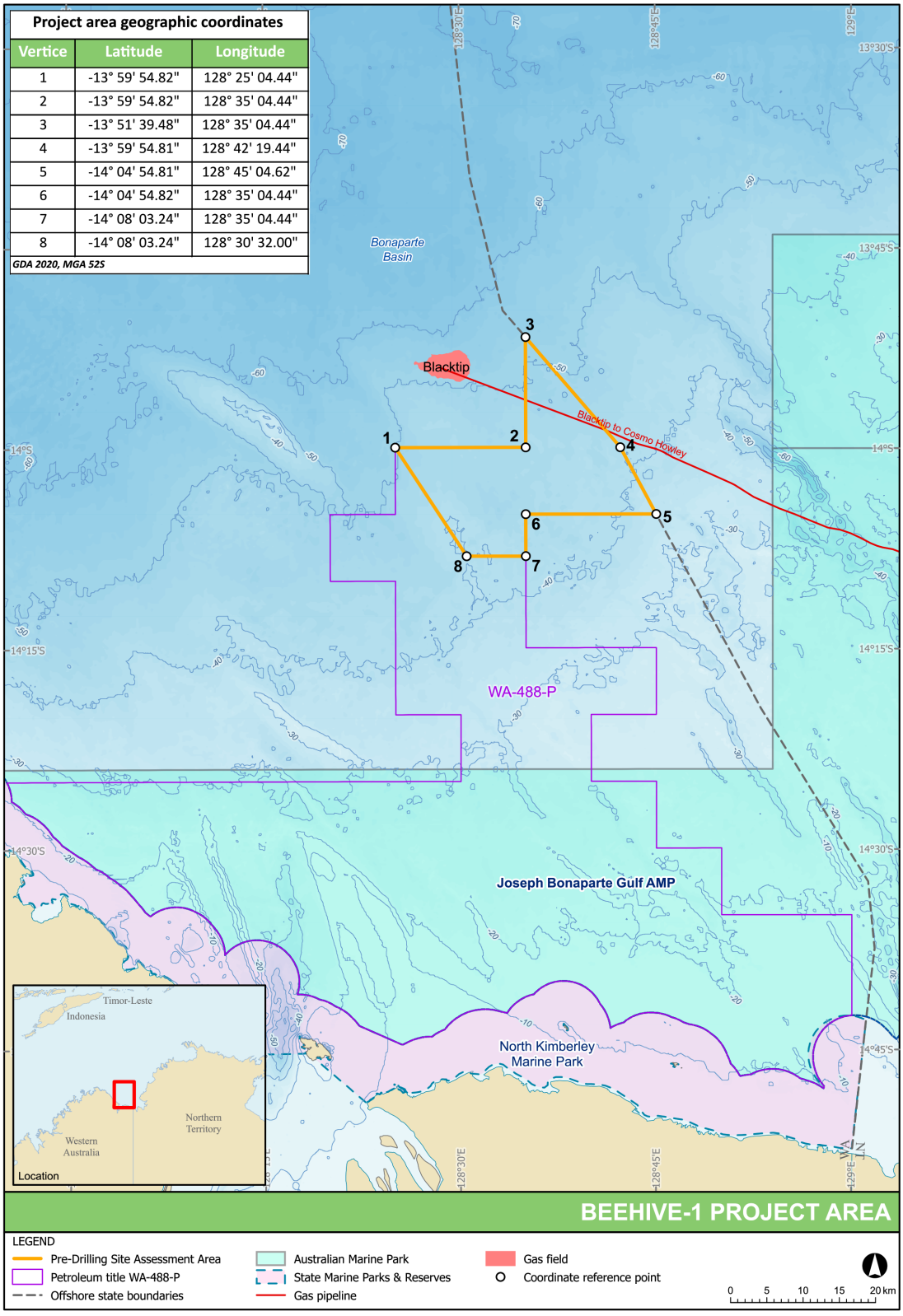


Figure 1. Beehive-1 project area

Geophysical investigations involve the following suite of tests:

- Assess water depths (bathymetry) – using a multi-beam echo sounder (MBES).
- Detect seabed hazards such as pipelines, shipwrecks, reefs and anchors – using a side scan sonar (SSS).
- Map the structure and thickness of uppermost seabed sediments (shallow geology) – using a sub-bottom profiler (SBP).
- Detect metallic objects on or below the seabed, such as cables, anchors, chains, buried pipelines – using a magnetometer.
- Map the near-surface geological hazards, such as shallow gas pockets – using a mini-airgun or sparker system.

The geophysical activities are likely to be conducted using a small, locally-based vessel (as depicted in Figure 2) and is likely to take up to two weeks to complete.

Geotechnical investigations acquire physical measurements and samples of the local shallow geology at and around the potential drill location, using the following techniques:

- Geological analysis of unconsolidated seabed sediments – using grab sampling.
- Geological analysis of formations below the seabed – using coring.
- Determine seabed strength – using piezo cone penetrometer testing (PCPT) and borehole sampling.

The geotechnical investigations are undertaken using a specialised medium-sized vessel, as depicted in Figure 3, and is likely to take up to two weeks to complete. This may be the same vessel as that used to undertake the geophysical investigations.

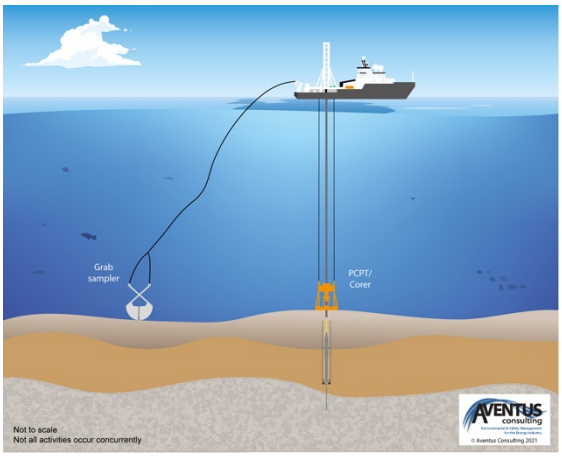


Figure 3. Geotechnical investigations

Drilling

Planning for the drilling campaign is underway. The Beehive-1 well is targeting the Sunbird Formation and anticipates the presence of a light oil or gas condensate.

A jack-up drill rig will drill the well vertically to a depth of about 5,000 m using a water-based mud system, which will take 40-50 days. In the event that hydrocarbons are discovered, well testing (that involves flaring) may take place.

It is anticipated that drilling may commence as early as Q3 2022 (contingent on the receipt of EP acceptance, vessel and equipment availability), but ideally no later than Q2 2023. Further details about the drilling campaign will be provided in future information flyers as planning progresses.

Environment Plans

Preparation of a G&G Investigations EP and a Drilling EP are underway. These will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for assessment.

The full EPs will be made available on NOPSEMA's website for public exhibition prior to formal assessment by NOPSEMA.

An EP is a comprehensive document that describes the project, outlines stakeholder feedback, details the existing marine and socio-economic environment, describes and assesses impacts and risks and outlines the

control measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate environmental impacts and risks to be acceptable and ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable).

The project will be subject to industry best practice standards and undertaken in accordance with all relevant environmental and safety legislation and regulations.

Features of the Project Area

Features in the project area include:

- Dominated by the Indonesian Throughflow current and strong tides.
- A seabed dominated by flat featureless plains comprising sand and gravel, with localised reefs and outcrops supporting sponge gardens. The G&G investigations will provide more detail about the type of seabed in the project area. The plains contain diverse infaunal communities (e.g., crustaceans and polychaete worms).
- Seasonal presence or likely presence of threatened migratory species including turtles, sharks, sawfish, whales, dolphins and seabirds.
- Low-intensity commercial fishing by the Commonwealth-managed Northern Prawn Fishery (the project area has a 0.06% overlap with the fishery).
- Some commercial fishing by the WA-managed Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery (mostly goldband snapper and red emperor) and Mackeral Managed Fishery.
- An absence of NT-managed commercial fisheries.
- An absence of known shipwrecks.
- Low commercial shipping traffic.
- An overlap by the Department of Defence North Australian Exercise Area.

Distances from the project area to the following features are:

- The Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf Key Ecological Feature (KEF) – 13 km.
- The Blacktip unmanned wellhead platform – 13 km.
- Joseph Bonaparte Australian Marine Park (AMP) – 16 km.
- WA North Kimberley Marine Park – 50 km.

A summary of key impacts and risks of the G&G investigations is presented in the following pages.

How to Provide Feedback

EOG encourages you to ask questions or provide feedback on the project using the following contact details:

Email: australia@eogresources.com

Phone: 0409 772 170

EOG will respond to feedback in a timely fashion.

Background project information (and this information flyer) is also available on the EOG website at:
https://www.eogresources.com/australia

Ongoing Consultation

Consultation with relevant persons will be ongoing throughout the project planning phase, with additional information flyers to be distributed at various milestones.

Preliminary environmental impact and risk assessment for the Beehive-1 geophysical and geotechnical investigations (WA-488-P)

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
Planned events		
Generation of underwater sound from G&G investigations and vessels	Temporary disruption to migration, feeding or breeding patterns for sound-sensitive fauna, such as cetaceans (whales and dolphins).	• In accordance with the EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.1, a 500-m shutdown zone will be maintained during operation of the geophysical equipment to minimise impacts on cetaceans. • Vessel engines and thrusters will be maintained in accordance with planned maintenance system to ensure they are operating efficiently.
	Damage to the Blacktip gas pipeline from sound pulses.	• Shallow gas investigations, using a mini-airgun or sparker system, will not be undertaken over the pipeline.
Seabed disturbance from geotechnical activities	Temporary and localised seabed turbidity. Smothering of seabed habitat by disturbed sediments.	• The vessel will not anchor during geotechnical investigations (it will remain on location using dynamic positioning). • Very low volumes of cuttings and drilling fluids will be discharged during borehole sampling. • Seabed grab sampling and coring activities are extremely localised. • Cored holes are very narrow and will collapse in on themselves and small surface 'craters' will quickly fill in with sediments and recolonise with benthic fauna. • Large bulky items will be securely fastened or stored on the vessel deck to prevent loss to sea. • Any dropped objects will be recovered (where safe to do so).
Routine vessel discharges and emissions		
Atmospheric emissions	Temporary reduction in air quality in the local air shed.	• Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have in place a current International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) certificate and Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). • Only marine-grade low sulphur diesel (no greater than 0.5% m/m) will be used. • Waste incineration will not take place. • All fuel-burning equipment will be maintained in accordance with planned maintenance systems.
Light glow	Attractant to fauna, temporary increase in predation rates on fauna attracted to lights.	• Vessel lighting will be kept to the minimum required but in accordance with navigational standards and personnel safety requirements for night-time work.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
Discharge of treated sewage and grey water	Temporary and localised reduction in water quality.	• Sewage and grey water will be treated in a MARPOL Annex IV-compliant sewage treatment plant prior to discharge (or taken back to port for disposal). • Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have in place a current International Sewage Pollution Prevention (ISPP) certificate. • In the event of a sewage treatment plant malfunction, untreated sewage will only be discharged when > 12 nm from shore or will be offloaded onshore for treatment.
Discharge of cooling water and reverse osmosis (brine)	Temporary and localised elevation in surface water temperature and salinity levels.	• Low impact biocides (chlorine) are used in optimised concentrations in the cooling system. • Engines and associated equipment that require cooling by water will be maintained in accordance with the planned maintenance system so that they are operating within accepted parameters. • Only low-toxicity chemicals (ONCS 'Gold'/'Silver' (CHARM) or 'D'/'E' (non-CHARM)-rated) chemicals are used in the cooling and brine water systems.
Discharge of putrescible waste	Temporary and localised increase in nutrient content of surface and near-surface water quality. Temporary increase in scavenging behaviour of pelagic fish and seabirds.	• Putrescible waste will be macerated to <25 mm prior to discharge (or taken back to shore for disposal). • In the event of macerator malfunction, un-macerated putrescible waste will take place will be discharged when >12 nm of land or returned to shore. • Non-putrescible galley waste will be returned to shore for disposal.
Discharge of bilge water and deck drainage	Temporary and localised reduction in water quality.	• Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have in place a MARPOL Annex I-compliant oily water separator set to limit oil-in-water content to <15 ppm prior to discharge. • Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have a current International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) certificate. • No whole residual bilge oil is discharged overboard (residual oil from the oily water separator is pumped to tanks and disposed of onshore). • Chemical storage areas will be bunded and drain to the bilge tank. • Portable bunds and/or drip trays are used to collect spills or leaks from equipment that is not contained within a permanently bunded area (non-process areas). • Deck cleaning detergents will be biodegradable. • Spills to decks will be cleaned immediately using Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) kits.
Unplanned events		
Accidental overboard release of hazardous	Marine pollution (litter and a temporary and localised reduction in	• Vessels >100 gross tonnes or certified to carry more than 15 people will have in place and implement a vessel-specific Garbage Management Plan. • Vessel crew and visitors will be inducted into the waste

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
and/or non-hazardous waste from the vessels	water quality). Injury and entanglement of individual animals (such as seabirds and turtles) and smothering or pollution of benthic habitats.	management procedures. • A waste manifest will be maintained. • Only small volumes of chemicals will be kept on board and will be stored in secured drums in bunded areas away from open drains. • Bunded areas will drain through a closed system, processed through the oily water separator. • Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will be available in appropriate locations. • SMPEP kits will be available on board for rapid deck clean-up response.
Introduction of invasive marine species from the vessel hulls and/or ballast water	Reduction in native marine species diversity and abundance. Displacement of native marine species. Socio-economic impacts on commercial fisheries. Reduction of conservation values of protected areas.	• Vessels will carry a low risk of invasive marine species introduction (as determined through a vessel contractor pre-qualification report). • Vessels >400 gross tonnes will carry a current International Anti-fouling System (IAFS) Certificate and comply with Marine Order Part 98 (Anti-fouling Systems). • The vessel/s will comply with the: ○ Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (DAWR, 2020); and ○ National Biofouling Guidance for the Petroleum Production & Exploration Industry (AQIS, 2009). • Towed/submersible equipment will be cleaned (e.g., fouling is removed) prior to initial use in the project area.
Damage to Blacktip subsea gas pipeline (e.g., dropped objects, anchoring)	Loss of pipeline integrity and lost field production.	• Vessel anchoring will not be permitted. • EOG will consult with ENI Australia (pipeline operator) to understand the implications of operating over the pipeline. • The geophysical investigations will be undertaken prior to geotechnical investigations in order to accurately locate the pipeline and put in place geotechnical exclusion buffer around it. • EOG will ensure that the geotechnical vessel contractor has the coordinates of the Blacktip pipeline marked in its navigation system (confirmed during the geophysical survey) to ensure that no geotechnical work is conducted within a nominated buffer around the pipeline.
Vessel strike or entanglement with megafauna (e.g., whales, dolphins, turtles)	Injury or death of individual animals.	• The Australian Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching (DEWHA, 2005) for sea-faring activities will be implemented, which includes caution and no-approach zones around whales and dolphins. • Vessel strike causing injury to or death of a cetacean is reported via the online National Ship Strike Database within 72 hours of the incident. • Entanglement of megafauna in towed equipment is reported to the NT Marine Wildwatch on 1800 453 941 (or WA's Wildcare on 08-9474 9055) as soon as possible. No attempts to disentangle megafauna will be made by project personnel unless instructed

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
		by Wildwatch or Wildcare. • Vessel crew will complete an environmental induction covering the above-listed requirements.
Displacement of or interference with third-party vessels	Temporary loss of fishing grounds around the vessel safety zone. Trawling gear snagging on towed or submerged equipment.	• The project area is located in an area with low levels of shipping traffic and low fishing effort. • A 'Notice to Mariners' will be issued. • Standard maritime safety precautions will be in place, including: ○ Radar and other anti-collision monitoring equipment to detect other vessels. ○ Display of lights and day shapes. ○ The ability to quickly move off location to avoid other vessels. ○ Warnings issued (radio, flares, lights and horns) to avoid collisions. ○ The Vessel Master will be qualified in accordance with AMSA Marine Orders Part 3 (Seagoing qualifications) (e.g., International Convention of Standards of Watchkeeping for Seafarers, STCW95, GMDSS Proficiency). • The tail buoy on the shallow seismic streamer will have flashing lights and radar reflectors so it is visible to other marine users. • The vessel master will sound the general alarm, manoeuvre the vessel to minimise the effects of the collision and implement all other measures as outlined in the vessel collision procedure. • Vessel collisions will be reported to AMSA if that collision has or is likely to affect the safety, operation or seaworthiness of the vessel or involves serious injury to personnel.
Diesel release due to a vessel-to-vessel collision	Temporary and localised reduction in water quality. Tainting of commercial fisheries species. Injury and/or death of marine fauna and seabirds. Pathological effects on fish larvae and plankton.	• *As per 'displacement of or interference with third-party vessels', plus:* • No refuelling will take place on location. • Vessel crew will be trained in spill response techniques in accordance with the SMPEP and vessel training matrix. • Diesel spill trajectory modelling indicates a very small area of ecological impact in the event of the loss of a whole tank of fuel. • An Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) will be developed based on the spill modelling results. • Vessel-specific SMPEP and project-specific OPEP will be implemented in the event of a large spill. • EOG will report the spill to regulatory authorities within 2 hours of becoming aware of the spill.

Beehive-1 Exploration Well

Information Flyer #2

01 December 2021

Update on the Pre-Drill Seabed Assessment

EOG Resources, Inc. (EOG) advises that the Beehive Pre-Drill Seabed Assessment (PDSA) Environment Plan (EP) is now available on the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority's (NOPSEMA) website for public exhibition and comment at https://info.nopsema.gov.au/home/open_for_comment

The following updates have occurred since Information Flyer #1 was issued:

- EOG Resources Australia Block WA-488 Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of EOG, is now the sole titleholder of the WA-488-P Exploration Permit;
- The activity window has been amended and is now April to August 2022 (exact timing dependent on the receipt of EP acceptance, weather, and vessel/equipment availability), rather than February to June 2022 as previously stated; and
- The PDSA activity area has been reduced by 100 km^2 from 440 km^2 to an area of 340 km^2.

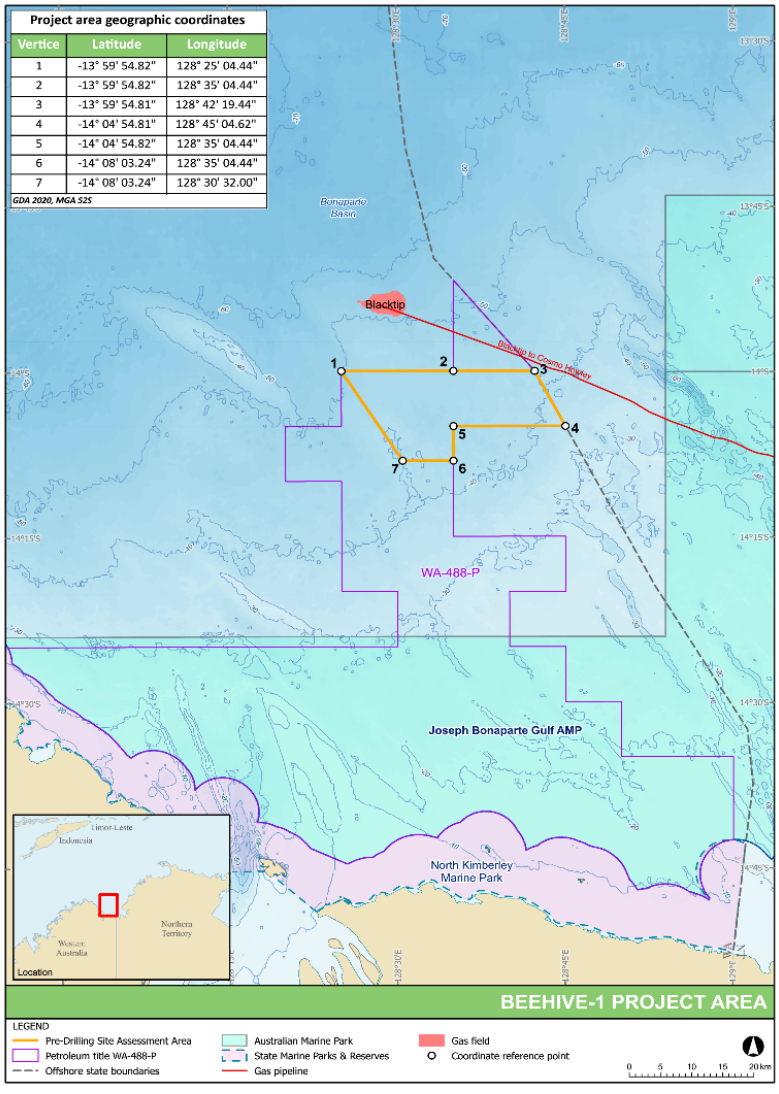


Figure 1. Updated Beehive PDSA location

How to Provide Feedback

EOG encourages you to provide feedback on the activity using the following contact details:

Email: australia@eogresources.com

Phone: 0409 772 170

EOG will respond to feedback in a timely fashion.

Background project information (and this information flyer) is also available on the EOG website at: **https://www.eogresources.com/australia**

Ongoing Consultation

Consultation with relevant persons will be ongoing throughout the project planning and during preparation of the Beehive-1 Drilling EP.

Beehive-1 Exploration Well

Information Flyer #3

28 February 2022

EOG Resources Australia Block WA-488 Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of EOG Resources, Inc. (together 'EOG') is the Titleholder of Exploration Permit WA-488-P in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf in Western Australia (WA).

EOG is planning to drill the Beehive-1 exploration well ('the project') (Figure 1, over page). The Beehive-1 well is targeting the Sunbird Formation and anticipates the presence of a light crude oil.

Why We're Consulting You

EOG has identified you, your group, organisation or company as a 'relevant person', defined under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas (Environment) Regulations 2009 as someone whose *functions* (power, duty, authority or responsibility), *activities* (things you do or have done) or *interests* (your rights, advantages, duties and liabilities, or concerns) may be affected by the project. Relevant persons typically include Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies, commercial and recreational fisheries, asset owners and environment groups.

This information flyer aims to introduce you to EOG and provide information about the project and invites you to submit questions or concerns about the project. This process will assist to inform the preparation of the project's drilling Environment Plan (EP), which is currently in preparation for regulatory submission and acceptance.

Who is EOG?

EOG is the one of the largest independent crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States of America (USA). EOG acquired the WA-488-P exploration permit from Finniss Offshore Exploration Pty Ltd in November 2021 with the aim of exploring known hydrocarbon prospects in the Bonaparte Basin.

EOG has operated offshore since 1992, a history of 30 years with assets in Trinidad and Tobago, UK North Sea, and the US Gulf of Mexico. In the past 10 years, EOG has drilled nearly 40 offshore wells with an excellent safety and environmental record.

The Project

The Beehive-1 exploration well is situated within Commonwealth marine waters 83 kilometres (km) off the WA coastline and 300 km southwest of Darwin in a water depth of 40 m. Drilling of the Beehive-1 exploration well is the second phase of work following the geophysical and geotechnical (G&G) investigations that are planned to occur over 4-6 weeks between April and August 2022.

This information flyer is focused on the proposed drilling activities. Additional information flyers will be issued as the project progresses.

Drilling Activities

Drilling is planned to occur between Q4 2022 and Q3 2023 (contingent on the receipt of EP acceptance, including drill rig and equipment availability).

Drilling activities are estimated to take approximately 50 to 90 days. The duration of drilling may be subject to change based on geological conditions and potential for operational challenges (e.g., sea state). Operations will be conducted 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

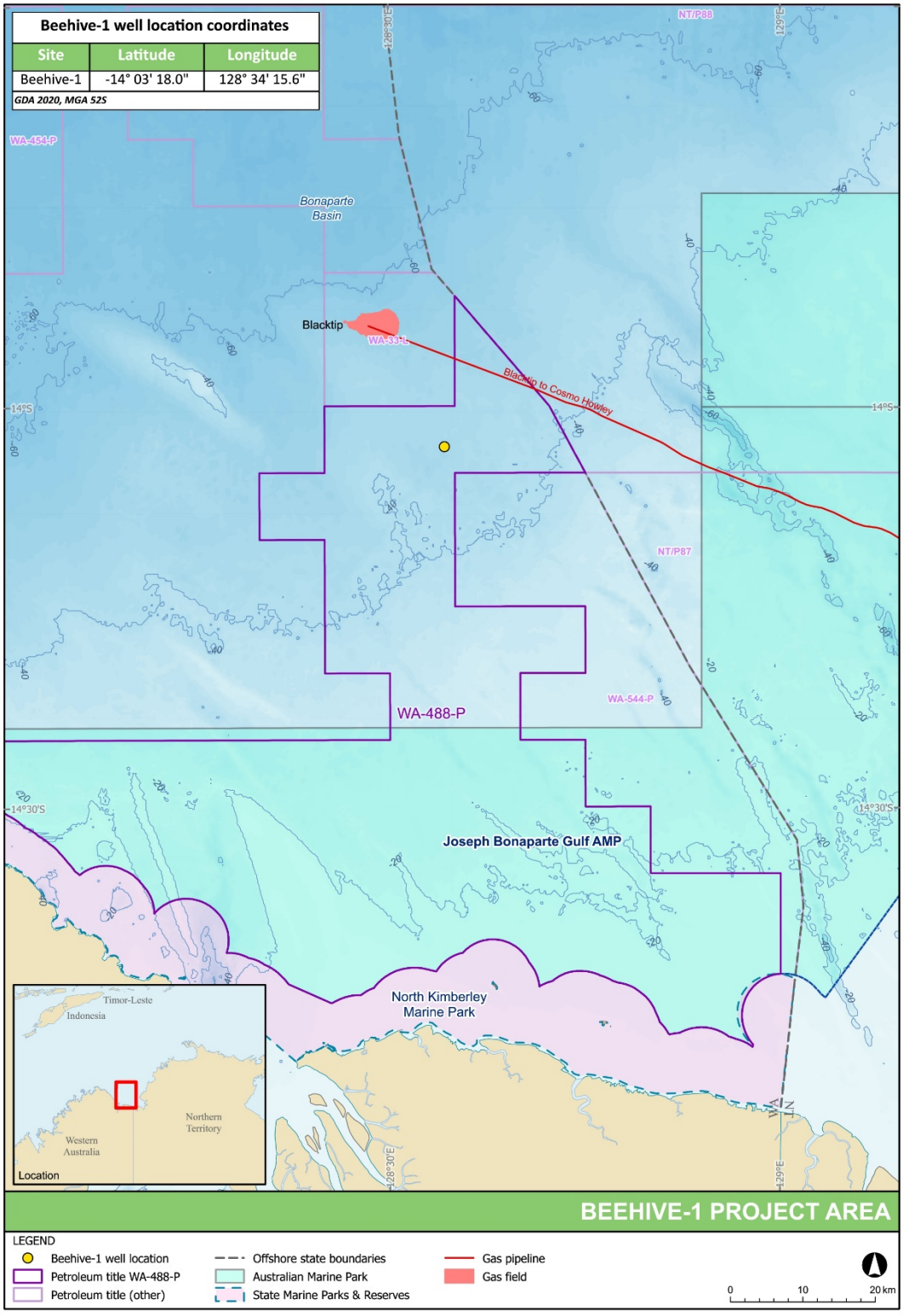


Figure 1. Beehive-1 Location map

Approach and Equipment

EOG proposes to undertake the activity using a jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) with a 500 m exclusion zone. There will also be auxiliary activities including the use of support vessels and helicopters.

EOG is currently evaluating the availability of drill rigs for this activity. Further information on the nominated drill rig will be made available as part of EOG's ongoing consultation.

The approach to and setup of the jack-up MODU on location is summarised in Figure 2, over page.

Drilling Program

The following phases describe the planned drilling activity:

- Move the MODU to location, position MODU, pre-load and jack-up to operational elevation.
- Drill conductor hole and run conductor pipe.
- Drill surface hole section.
- Run and cement surface casing.
- Install the surface wellhead and blowout preventor (BOP).
- Perform a pressure test.
- Drill intermediate hole section(s).
- Run and cement intermediate pipe (casing) strings.
- Drill remaining sections to well total depth (TD).
- Run well evaluation program (wireline logging, sidewall cores, vertical seismic profiling [VSP] and possibly a drill stem test).
- Plug and abandon (P&A) or temporarily suspend the well.
- Demobilise the MODU and tow it away.

Environment Plan

Preparation of a Drilling EP is underway. This will be submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for assessment.

The full EP will be made available on NOPSEMA's website for public exhibition prior to formal assessment by NOPSEMA.

The EP is a comprehensive document that describes the project, outlines stakeholder feedback, details the existing marine and socio-economic environment, describes and assesses impacts and risks (see Table 1) and outlines the control measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate environmental impacts and risks to be acceptable and ALARP (As Low as Reasonably Practicable).

The project will be subject to industry best practice standards and undertaken in accordance with all relevant environmental and safety legislation and regulations.

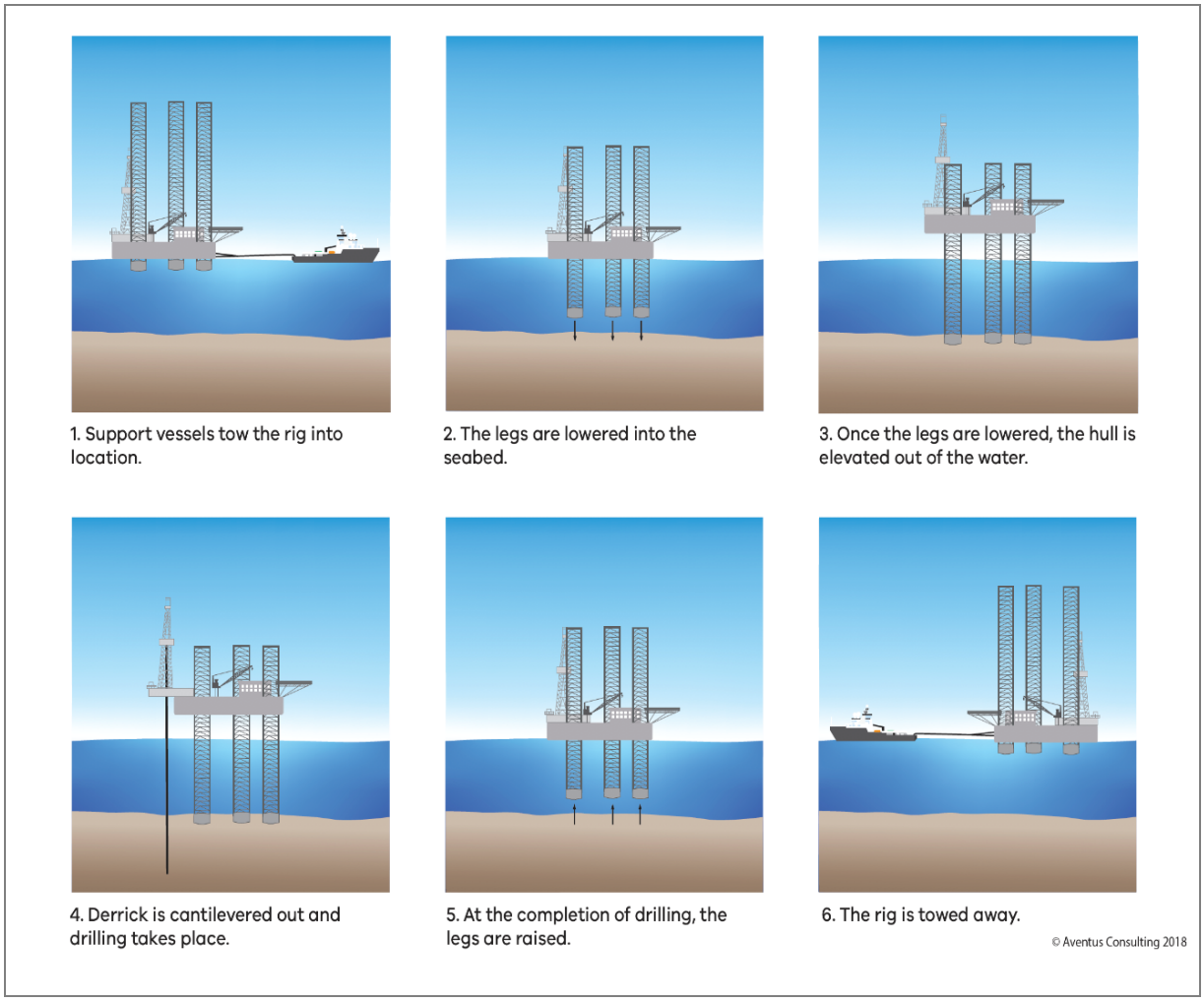


Figure 2. Overview of the jack-up MODU setup

Ongoing Consultation

Consultation with relevant persons will be ongoing throughout the project planning phase, with additional information flyers to be distributed at various milestones.

How to Provide Feedback

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EOG will respond to feedback in a timely fashion.

Additional background project information (and this information flyer) is available on the EOG website at:
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Table 1. Preliminary environmental impact and risk assessment for Beehive-1 exploration well drilling

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Preliminary avoidance, mitigation & management strategies
Planned Events		
Physical presence		
Seabed disturbance	• Physical removal or disturbance of seabed sediments. • Increase in turbidity of the water column near the seabed.	• Seabed disturbance will be kept to the minimum area necessary for safe operations. • Procedures will be in place to avoid objects being dropped overboard. • If large objects are dropped overboard, they will be retrieved wherever possible.
Displacement of other marine users	• Diversion from a planned travel route and additional time to re-join the planned route. • Increased fuel use (and cost) as a result of this diversion. • Temporary exclusion from fishing grounds.	• The exclusion zone will be reduced to the lowest area possible for safe operations. • The required area of displacement for the duration of the activity will be communicated to commercial fisheries and authorities.
Routine emissions and discharges		
Light	• Light glow may act as an attractant to light-sensitive species, in turn affecting predator-prey dynamics (due to attraction to or disorientation from light). • Continuous lighting may result in localised alterations to normal marine fauna behaviours.	• MODU and support vessel external lighting will be kept to levels required for navigation and safety of deck operations. • Blinds on portholes and windows will be lowered on support vessels at night. • Lighting will be directed to working areas only (i.e., not overboard, unless in an emergency). • The duration of flaring will be kept to the minimum time necessary.
Air	• Localised and temporary decrease in air quality due to emissions from diesel combustion. • Addition of greenhouse gas (GHG) to the atmosphere (influencing climate change).	• Only low sulphur (<0.5% m/m) marine diesel oil will be used. • A planned maintenance system (PMS) will be implemented for combustion equipment. • International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) certification will be maintained. • A Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) will be in place and implemented. • An Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) procedure will be in place and implemented. • Waste incineration will be managed in accordance with MARPOL and Marine Orders. • The duration of flaring will be kept to the minimum time necessary. • Fuel use will be monitored for abnormal consumption.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Preliminary avoidance, mitigation & management strategies
Noise	• Behavioural effects to sound-sensitive species (e.g., whales). • Temporary or permanent threshold shift in sound-sensitive species (e.g., whales).	• EPBC Policy Statement 2.1 – Part A (Standard management procedures) will be implemented during VSP activities. • Environmental awareness induction will be provided for all crew. • Vessels and helicopters will comply with EPBC Regulations 2000. • Vessel engines and thrusters will be well maintained.
Drill cuttings and muds	• Localised and temporary increase in total suspended solids in the water column. • Smothering of benthic habitat and fauna. • Alteration of benthic substrate. • Potential toxicity impacts to fauna. • Reduction of visual amenity from turbidity plumes.	• Water-based mud (WBM) will be used for drilling (rather than synthetic- or oil-based muds). • Only low-toxicity additives will be added to the WBM system. • Mud operations will be managed to minimise discharge volumes. For example, shaker screens are used to maximise mud separation prior to overboard discharge.
Cement	• Localised and temporary increased turbidity of the water column. • Smothering of benthic habitat and fauna. • Alteration of benthic substrate. • Potential toxicity impacts to fauna.	• Cement operations will be managed to minimise discharge volumes. For example, once good returns are noted at the seabed, the mixing and pumping of cement will cease and displacement of the string with drilling fluid will begin. • Only low-toxicity additives will be added to the cement system.
Putrescible waste	• Temporary and localised increase in the nutrient content of waters surrounding the discharge point. • An associated increase in scavenging behaviour of marine fauna and seabirds (at the sea surface or within the water column).	• A Garbage Management Plan will be in place and implemented. • Putrescible waste will be treated as per MARPOL Annex V requirements prior to discharge. • Environmental awareness induction will be provided for all crew.
Sewage and grey water	• Increase in the nutrient content of surface waters around the MODU and support vessels. • An associated increase in scavenging behaviour of marine fauna and seabirds (at the sea surface or within the water column).	• Treatment will be via a MARPOL-compliant sewage treatment plant prior to overboard discharge. • The sewage treatment plant will be maintained in accordance with the PMS.
Cooling and brine water	• Increase in sea water temperature, causing thermal stress to marine biota.	• Engines and associated equipment that require cooling by water will be maintained in accordance with the PMS so they are operating within accepted parameters.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Preliminary avoidance, mitigation & management strategies
	• Increase in sea surface salinity, potentially causing harm to fauna unable to tolerate higher salinity. • Potential toxicity impacts to marine fauna from the ingestion of residual biocide and scale inhibitors.	• Only low-toxicity biocide will be used.
Bilge water and deck drainage	• Temporary and localised reduction of surface water quality around the discharge point. • Acute toxicity to marine fauna through ingestion of contaminated water in a small mixing zone.	• All bilge water passes through a MARPOL-compliant oily water system set to limit oily-in-water to <15 ppm prior to overboard discharge. • The oily water system is maintained in accordance with the PMS. • Bunding of hydrocarbons and chemical storage areas. • Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) is in place. • Use of non-toxic, biodegradable deck cleaning products. • Spill kits are availability on deck and crew are trained in spill response.
Unplanned Events		
Accidental discharge of waste to the ocean	• Marine pollution. • Acute toxicity to marine fauna through ingestion or absorption. • Injury and entanglement of individual animals (such as seabirds and seals). • Smothering or pollution of benthic habitats.	• Waste is managed in accordance with the Garbage Management Plan. • Recover accidentally discharged wastes or lost equipment. • Chemical lockers are in place and used. • Follow established handling and storage procedures. • All crew are inducted in waste management procedures.
Vessel collision with megafauna	• Injury or death of marine megafauna (e.g., whales, dolphins, turtles).	• Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching (2017) are implemented by the support vessels. • All vessel crew are inducted in the guidelines. • Incident reporting procedure will be in place.
Introduction and establishment of invasive marine species (IMS)	• Reduction in native marine species diversity and abundance. • Depletion of commercial fish stocks (and associated socio-economic effects). • Changes to conservation values of protected areas.	• A MODU and support vessels already in Australia are likely to be used (reducing the risk of introducing IMS). • An IMS risk assessment will be undertaken. • The International Anti-fouling System (IAFS) Certification will be maintained. • Implement a Biofouling Management Plan and Biofouling Record Book. • Implement a Ballast Water Management Plan. • Incident reporting procedure will be in place.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Preliminary avoidance, mitigation & management strategies
Interference with other marine users	• Damage to third-party vessels in the case of collision. • Damage to or loss of fishing equipment and/or loss of commercial fish catches.	• An Exclusion (Safety) zone will be designated around the MODU. • Navigation equipment and associated procedures will be used, including constant bridge watch. • Crew will be appropriately qualified. • Stakeholder notification process will be in place.

Marine diesel oil spill	• Temporary and localised reduction in water quality.
	• Injury or death of exposed marine fauna and seabirds.
	• Habitat damage where the spill reaches shorelines.
	• Changes to the functions, interests or activities of other users (e.g., commercial fisheries).
		• As per '*Interference with other marine users*.'
		• A bunkering procedure for any at-sea refuelling will be used.
		• Crews will be trained in spill prevention and response.
		• The following plans will be implemented in the event of a spill:
		  ○ SMPEP.
		  ○ Project-specific Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP).
		  ○ Project-specific Operational and Scientific Monitoring Program (OSMP).

Loss of well containment	• Temporary but potentially widespread reduction in water quality. • Tainting of commercial fisheries species. • Injury and death of species such as seabirds. • Pathological effects on fish larvae and plankton. • Pollution of shoreline habitats such as sandy beaches, mudflats and mangroves.	• Well design (including casing) will be based on geotechnical data and previously drilled wells in the area (i.e., review of offset well data). • Continuous monitoring of mud weight and other mud flow parameters will occur to ensure primary well control barrier is operating as designed. • Blow out preventer (BOP) will be tested and installed before entering the hydrocarbon zone. • Well casing will be pressure tested after drilling prior to drilling ahead. • Well control exercises will be undertaken. • An approved Well Operations Management Plan (WOMP) and Safety Case Revision will be in place. • A blowout contingency plan will be in place. • EOG will be a member of the Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC), who would be called upon to assist in spill response.
Hydrocarbon spill response activities	• Routine and non-routine impacts and risks associated with vessel operations. • Noise disturbance to marine fauna and shoreline species by aircraft and vessels.	• Maintain access to spill response capabilities (including capable personnel and equipment) and implement as required. • An appropriate distance will be maintained from marine fauna during spill response activities.

Beehive-1 Exploration Well

Information Flyer #4

11 May 2022

EOG Resources Australia Block WA-488 Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of EOG Resources, Inc. (together 'EOG') is the Titleholder of Exploration Permit WA-488-P in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf in Western Australia (WA).

EOG is planning to drill the Beehive-1 exploration well ('the project') (see attached map). The Beehive-1 well is targeting the Sunbird Formation and anticipates the presence of a light crude oil.

Why We're Consulting You

EOG has previously consulted with you, your group, organisation or company as a 'relevant person', defined under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas (Environment) Regulations 2009 as someone whose *functions* (power, duty, authority or responsibility), *activities* (things you do or have done) or *interests* (your rights, advantages, duties and liabilities, or concerns) may be affected by the project. Relevant persons typically include Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies, commercial and recreational fisheries, asset owners and environment groups.

This information flyer provides an update on project planning.

Who is EOG?

EOG is the one of the largest independent crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States of America (USA). EOG acquired the WA-488-P exploration permit from Finniss Offshore Exploration Pty Ltd in November 2021 with the aim of exploring known hydrocarbon prospects in the Bonaparte Basin.

EOG has operated offshore since 1992, a history of 30 years with assets in Trinidad and Tobago, UK North Sea, and the US Gulf of Mexico. In the past 10 years, EOG has drilled nearly 40 offshore wells with an excellent safety and environmental record.

The Project

The Beehive-1 exploration well is situated within Commonwealth marine waters 83 kilometres (km) off the WA coastline and 300 km southwest of Darwin in a water depth of approximately 40 metres (m).

Drilling of the Beehive-1 exploration well is the second phase of work following the pre-drilling seabed assessment (PDSA) (also known as geophysical and geotechnical investigations) that are planned to occur between June and August 2022.

Geophysical Investigations

The G&G Environment Plan (EP) was accepted by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) in March 2022 (see this link).

The geophysical survey is scheduled to commence in early June 2022. EOG has contracted Fugro to undertake the survey, using the vessel *MV Outer Limit*. The survey is scheduled to take place from 1st June to 1st July 2022 in the area shown in Figure 1.

EOG has issued advice about the survey to the Australian Hydrographic Office to enable the Notice to Mariners to include the survey details. The vessel will be towing equipment approximately 100 m behind the vessel and EOG kindly requests other vessels to maintain a 500 m separation from the *MV Outer Limit* while it is undertaking survey operations.

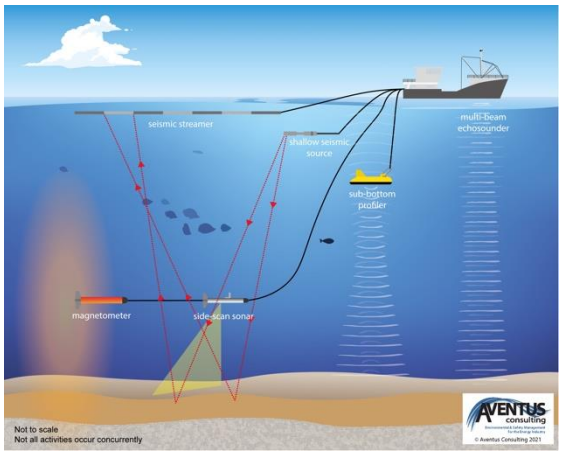


The MV Outer Limit

The *MV Outer Limit* is a 35 m long vessel and its contact details are as follows:

- Call sign – VJN3640
- Communications – using VHF Channel 16, displaying flags India over Romeo during survey operations.

A simplified representation of the geophysical survey techniques is shown in the diagram below.



Geophysical survey techniques

Geotechnical Investigations Update

The geotechnical investigation work will soon be awarded and is scheduled to commence in August 2022. Further information on this phase of work will be provided once the choice of contractor and vessel is confirmed.

Drilling Update

Drilling is planned to occur between Q1 and Q3 2023 (contingent on the receipt of EP acceptance, including drill rig and equipment availability).

Drilling activities are estimated to take approximately 50 to 90 days.

The drilling EP is now available on NOPSEMA's website for public exhibition for 30 days, until 8th June 2022. The EP can be accessed at this link. After this time, the EP will then be submitted to NOPSEMA for assessment.

The EP is a comprehensive document that describes the project, outlines feedback from relevant persons, details the existing marine and socio-economic environment, describes and assesses impacts and risks and outlines the control measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate environmental impacts and risks to be acceptable and ALARP (As Low as Reasonably Practicable).

Ongoing Consultation

Consultation with relevant persons will be ongoing throughout the project planning phase, with additional information flyers to be distributed at various milestones.

How to Provide Feedback

EOG encourages you to provide feedback on the project using the following contact details:

General Inquiries:
australia@eogresources.com

PDSA Specific Inquiries:
australia_pdsa@eogresources.com

Phone: 0409 772 170

EOG will respond to feedback in a timely fashion.

Additional background project information (and this information flyer) is available on the EOG website at:
https://www.eogresources.com/australia

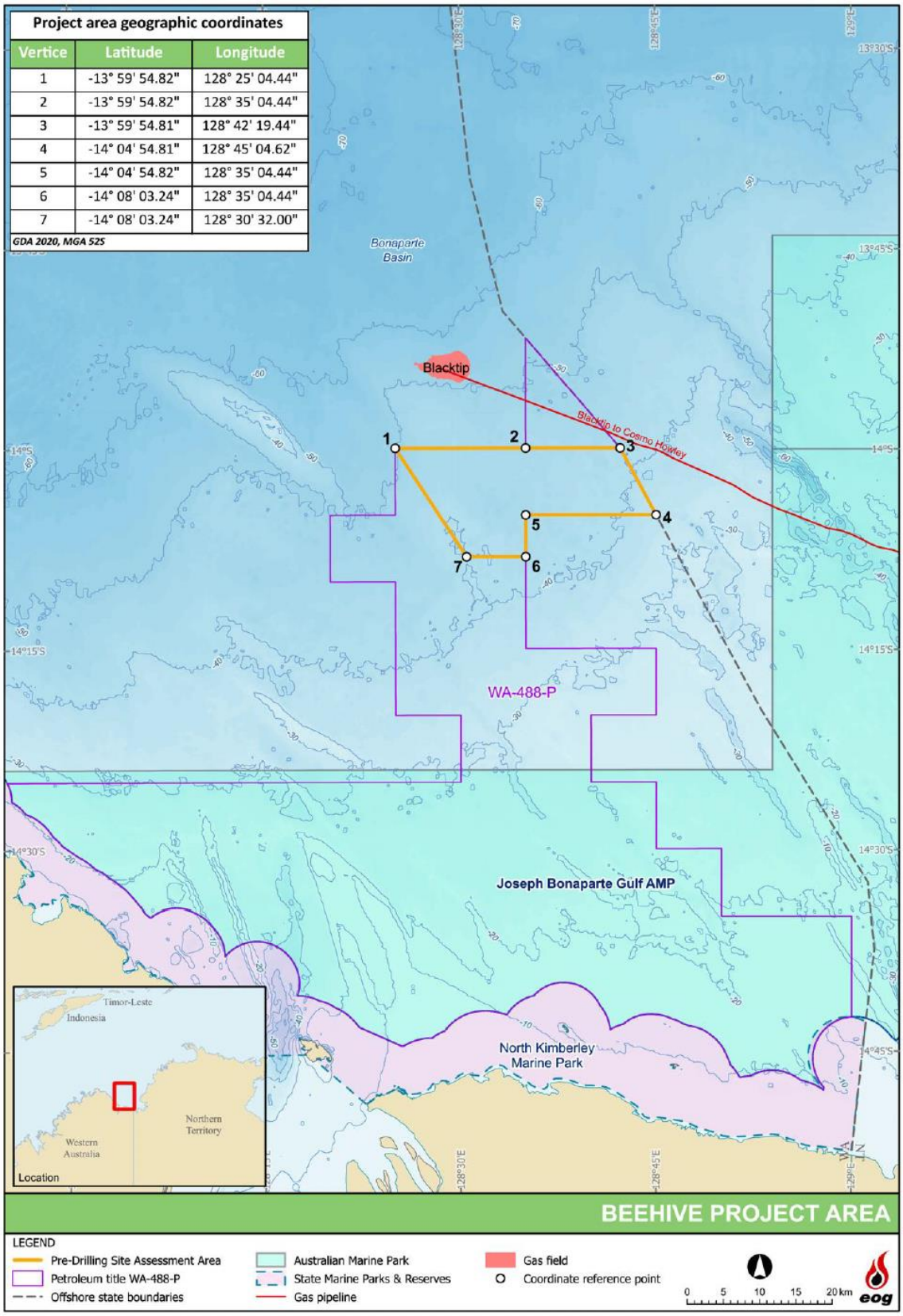


Figure 1. The Beehive-1 Project Area

Beehive-1 Exploration Well

Information Flyer #5

27 June 2022

EOG Resources Australia Block WA-488 Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of EOG Resources, Inc. (together 'EOG') as the Titleholder of Exploration Permit WA-488-P is planning to drill the Beehive-1 exploration well ('the project') in the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf in Western Australia (WA) (Figure 1, over page).

Why We're Consulting You

EOG has previously consulted with you, your group, organisation or company as a 'relevant person', defined under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas (Environment) Regulations 2009 as someone whose functions (power, duty, authority or responsibility), activities (things you do or have done) or interests (your rights, advantages, duties and liabilities, or concerns) may be affected by the project. Relevant persons typically include Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies, commercial and recreational fisheries, and asset owners.

This information flyer provides an update on the project.

Who is EOG?

EOG is one of the largest independent crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States of America (USA). EOG acquired the WA-488-P exploration permit from Finniss Offshore Exploration Pty Ltd in November 2021 with the aim of exploring known hydrocarbon prospects in the Bonaparte Basin.

EOG has operated offshore since 1992, with a history of nearly 30 years in Trinidad & Tobago, the UK North Sea and the USA Gulf of Mexico. In the past 10 years, EOG has drilled nearly 40 offshore wells, with an excellent safety and environment record.

The Project

EOG aims to explore a known hydrocarbon prospect in WA-488-P located in the Bonaparte Basin. The project includes geophysical and geotechnical investigations to characterise the seabed (collectively known as Pre-Drill Seabed Assessment or PDSA), prior to drilling an exploration well.

The *Beehive PDSA Environment Plan* (EP) for the geophysical and geotechnical investigations was accepted by the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) on 2 March 2022 (link) and is approved for activities up till August 2022. The geophysical investigations are currently underway and are expected to be completed soon.

The geotechnical investigations are now expected to commence by Q2 2023, therefore EOG will prepare and submit a new EP for submission to NOPSEMA.

This information flyer is focused on the new EP for the geotechnical investigations. Additional information flyers will be issued as the project progresses.

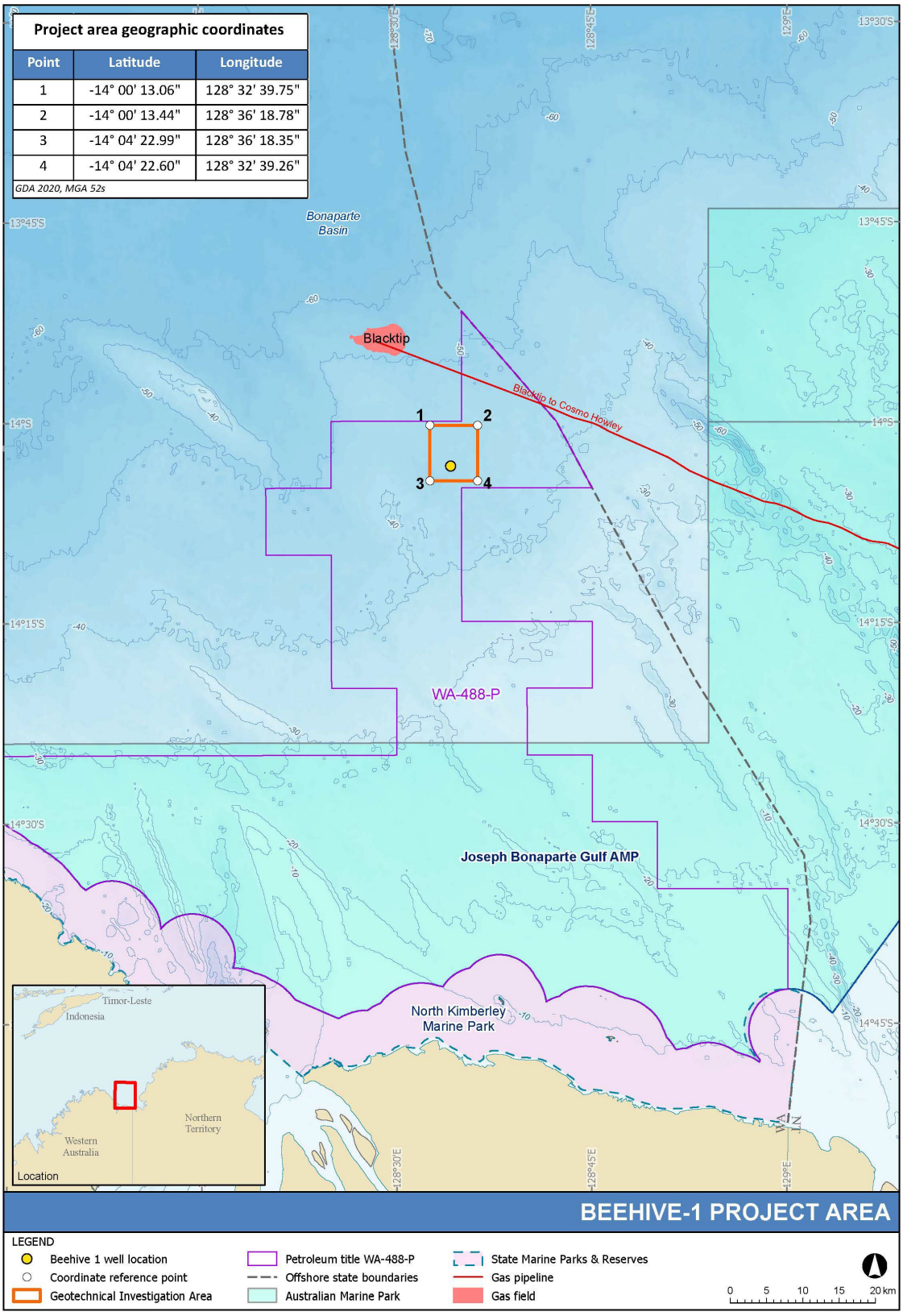


Figure 1. Beehive-1 project area

Geotechnical Investigation

The geotechnical investigations are planned to commence any time prior to Q2 2023 (contingent on the receipt of EP acceptance, vessel and equipment availability). They will be undertaken within a small area (approximately 50 km^2) located 77 km from the nearest WA shoreline and 87 km from the nearest Northern Territory (NT) shoreline. Water depths in the project area range from 40 m to 50 m.

The geotechnical investigations acquire physical measurements and samples of the local shallow geology at and around the potential drill location, using the following techniques (Figure 2):

- Geological analysis of unconsolidated seabed sediments – using grab sampling.
- Geological analysis of formations below the seabed – using coring.
- Determine seabed strength – using piezo cone penetrometer testing (PCPT) and borehole sampling.

The geotechnical investigations are undertaken using a specialised medium-sized vessel and are likely to take up to two weeks to complete.

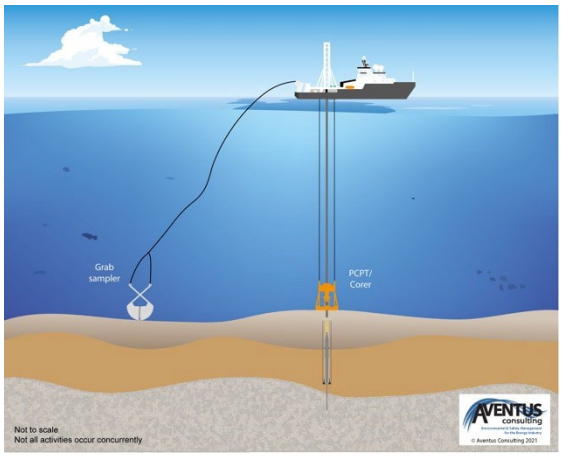


Figure 2. Geotechnical investigations

Drilling

Planning for the drilling campaign is underway. The Beehive-1 well is targeting the Sunbird Formation and anticipates the presence of a light oil or gas condensate.

A jack-up drill rig will drill the well vertically to a depth of about 5,000 m using a water-based mud system, which will take 40-50 days. In the event that hydrocarbons are discovered, well testing (that involves flaring) may take place.

It is anticipated that drilling will commence by Q3 2023 (contingent on the receipt of EP acceptance, vessel and equipment availability). Further details about the drilling campaign will be provided in future information flyers as planning progresses.

Environment Plans

As noted above, the *Beehive PDSA EP* was accepted by NOPSEMA on 2 March 2022. The EPs for the *Geotechnical Investigations* and for *Exploration Drilling* are currently being prepared. These will be submitted to the NOPSEMA for assessment. The *Exploration Drilling EP* has previously been made available on NOPSEMA's website for public exhibition prior to formal assessment by NOPSEMA.

An EP is a comprehensive document that describes the project, outlines stakeholder feedback, details the existing marine and socio-economic environment. It describes and assesses impacts and risks and outlines the control measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate environmental impacts and risks to be acceptable and ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable).

The project will be subject to industry best practice standards and undertaken in accordance with all relevant environmental and safety legislation and regulations.

Features of the Project Area

Features in the project area include:

- Dominated by the Indonesian Throughflow current and strong tides.
- A seabed dominated by flat featureless plains comprising sand and gravel, with localised reefs and outcrops supporting sponge gardens. The plains contain diverse infaunal communities (e.g., crustaceans and polychaete worms).
- Seasonal presence or likely presence of threatened migratory species including turtles, sharks, sawfish, whales, dolphins and seabirds.
- Low-intensity commercial fishing by the Commonwealth managed Northern Prawn Fishery (the project area has a 0.006% overlap with the fishery).
- Some commercial fishing by the WA managed fisheries, including the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery and the Mackeral Managed Fishery.
- An absence of NT managed commercial fisheries.
- An absence of known shipwrecks.
- Low commercial shipping traffic.
- An overlap by the Department of Defence North Australian Exercise Area.

Distances from the project area to the following features are:

- The Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf Key Ecological Feature (KEF) – 13 km.
- The Blacktip unmanned wellhead platform – 13 km.
- Joseph Bonaparte Australian Marine Park (AMP) – 31 km.
- WA North Kimberley Marine Park – 64km.

The geotechnical investigations will provide more detail about the type of seabed in the project area. A summary of key impacts and risks from the geotechnical investigations is presented in the following pages.

How to Provide Feedback

EOG encourages you to ask questions or provide feedback on the project using the following contact details:

General Inquiries:
australia@eogresources.com

PDSA Specific Inquires:
australia_pdsa@eogresources.com

Phone: 0409 772 170

EOG will respond to feedback in a timely fashion.
Additional background project information (and this information flyer) is also available on the EOG website at:
https://www.eogresources.com/australia

Ongoing Consultation

Consultation with relevant persons will be ongoing throughout the project, with additional information flyers to be distributed at various milestones, and in response to any potential changes in the project

Preliminary environmental impact and risk assessment for the Beehive-1 geotechnical investigations (WA-488-P)

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
Planned events		
Generation of underwater sound from the geotechnical investigations and vessels	Minor, temporary and localised disruption to migration, feeding or breeding patterns for sound-sensitive fauna, such as cetaceans (whales and dolphins).	• Vessel engines and thrusters will be maintained in accordance with planned maintenance system to ensure they are operating efficiently. • Geotechnical activities produce negligible underwater noise. • The activity is expected to take no more than 2 weeks.
Seabed disturbance from geotechnical activities	Temporary and localised seabed turbidity. Smothering of seabed habitat by disturbed sediments.	• The vessel will not anchor during geotechnical investigations (it will remain on location using dynamic positioning). • Very low volumes of cuttings and drilling fluids will be discharged during borehole sampling. • Seabed grab sampling and coring activities are extremely localised. • Cored holes are very narrow and will collapse in on themselves and small surface 'craters' will quickly fill in with sediments and recolonise with benthic fauna. • Large bulky items will be securely fastened or stored on the vessel deck to prevent loss to sea. • Any dropped objects will be recovered (where safe to do so).
Routine vessel discharges and emissions		
Atmospheric emissions	Temporary reduction in air quality in the local air shed.	• Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have in place a current International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) certificate and Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). • Only marine-grade low sulphur diesel (no greater than 0.5% m/m) will be used. • Waste incineration will not take place. • All fuel-burning equipment will be maintained in accordance with planned maintenance systems.
Light glow	Attractant to fauna, temporary increase in predation rates on fauna attracted to lights.	• Vessel lighting will be kept to the minimum required but in accordance with navigational standards and personnel safety requirements for night-time work.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
Discharge of treated sewage and grey water	Temporary and localised reduction in water quality.	• Sewage and grey water will be treated in a MARPOL Annex IV compliant sewage treatment plant prior to discharge (or taken back to port for disposal). • Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have in place a current International Sewage Pollution Prevention (ISPP) certificate. • In the event of a sewage treatment plant malfunction, untreated sewage will only be discharged when > 12 nm from shore or will be offloaded onshore for treatment.
Discharge of cooling water and reverse osmosis (brine)	Temporary and localised elevation in surface water temperature and salinity levels.	• Low impact biocides (chlorine) are used in optimised concentrations in the cooling system. • Engines and associated equipment that require cooling by water will be maintained in accordance with the planned maintenance system so that they are operating within accepted parameters. • Only low-toxicity chemicals (ONCS 'Gold'/'Silver' (CHARM) or 'D'/'E' (non-CHARM)-rated) chemicals are used in the cooling and brine water systems.
Discharge of putrescible waste	Temporary and localised increase in nutrient content of surface and near surface water quality. Temporary increase in scavenging behaviour of pelagic fish and seabirds.	• Putrescible waste will be macerated to <25 mm prior to discharge (or taken back to shore for disposal). • In the event of macerator malfunction, un-macerated putrescible waste will take place will be discharged when >12 nm of land or returned to shore. • Non-putrescible galley waste will be returned to shore for disposal.
Discharge of bilge water and deck drainage	Temporary and localised reduction in water quality.	• Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have in place a MARPOL Annex I compliant oily water separator set to limit oil-in-water content to <15 ppm prior to discharge. • Vessels >400 gross tonnes will have a current International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) certificate. • No whole residual bilge oil is discharged overboard (residual oil from the oily water separator is pumped to tanks and disposed of onshore). • Chemical storage areas will be bunded and drain to the bilge tank. • Portable bunds and/or drip trays are used to collect spills or leaks from equipment that is not contained within a permanently bunded area (non-process areas). • Deck cleaning detergents will be biodegradable. • Spills to decks will be cleaned immediately using Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) kits.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures
Unplanned events		
Accidental overboard release of hazardous and/or nonhazardous waste from the vessels	Marine pollution (litter and a temporary and localised reduction in water quality). Injury and entanglement of individual animals (such as seabirds and turtles) and smothering or pollution of benthic habitats.	• Vessels >100 gross tonnes or certified to carry more than 15 people will have in place and implement a vessel-specific Garbage Management Plan. • Vessel crew and visitors will be inducted into the waste management procedures. • A waste manifest will be maintained. • Only small volumes of chemicals will be kept on board and will be stored in secured drums in bunded areas away from open drains. • Bunded areas will drain through a closed system, processed through the oily water separator. • Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will be available in appropriate locations. • SMPEP kits will be available on board for rapid deck clean-up response.
Introduction of invasive marine species from the vessel hulls and/or ballast water	Reduction in native marine species diversity and abundance. Displacement of native marine species. Socio-economic impacts on commercial fisheries. Reduction of conservation values of protected areas.	• Vessels will carry a low risk of invasive marine species introduction (as determined through a vessel contractor prequalification report). • Vessels >400 gross tonnes will carry a current International Antifouling System (IAFS) Certificate and comply with Marine Order Part 98 (Anti-fouling Systems). • The vessel/s will comply with the: o Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements (DAWR, 2020); and o National Biofouling Guidance for the Petroleum Production & Exploration Industry (AQIS, 2009). • Towed/submersible equipment will be cleaned (e.g., fouling is removed) prior to initial use in the project area.
Vessel strike with megafauna (e.g., whales, dolphins, turtles)	Injury or death of individual animals.	• The Australian Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching (DEWHA, 2005) for sea-faring activities will be implemented, which includes caution and no-approach zones around whales and dolphins. • Vessel strike causing injury to or death of a cetacean is reported via the online National Ship Strike Database within 72 hours of the incident. Vessel strikes of megafauna in NT or WA waters is reported to the NT Marine Wildwatch on 1800 453 941 (or WA's Wildcare on 08-9474 9055) as soon as possible. • Vessel crew will complete an environmental induction covering the above-listed requirements.

Hazard	Potential impacts & risks	Avoidance, management and mitigation measures

Displacement of or interference with third party vessels	Temporary loss of fishing grounds around the vessel safety zone.	• The project area is located in an area with low levels of shipping traffic and low fishing effort.
		• A 'Notice to Mariners' will be issued.
		• Standard maritime safety precautions will be in place, including:
		  ○ Radar and other anti-collision monitoring equipment to detect other vessels.
		  ○ Display of lights and day shapes.
		  ○ The ability to quickly move off location to avoid other vessels.
		  ○ Warnings issued (radio, flares, lights and horns) to avoid collisions.
		  ○ The Vessel Master will be qualified in accordance with AMSA Marine Orders Part 3 (Seagoing qualifications) (e.g., International Convention of Standards of Watchkeeping for Seafarers, STCW95, GMDSS Proficiency).
		• The vessel master will sound the general alarm, manoeuvre the vessel to minimise the effects of the collision and implement all other measures as outlined in the vessel collision procedure.
		• Vessel collisions will be reported to AMSA if that collision has or is likely to affect the safety, operation or seaworthiness of the vessel or involves serious injury to personnel.

Diesel release due to a vessel-to vessel collision	Temporary and localised reduction in water quality. Tainting of commercial fisheries species. Injury and/or death of marine fauna and seabirds. Pathological effects on fish larvae and plankton.	• *As per 'displacement of or interference with third-party vessels', plus:* • No refuelling will take place on location. • Vessel crew will be trained in spill response techniques in accordance with the SMPEP and vessel training matrix. • Diesel spill trajectory modelling indicates a very small area of ecological impact in the event of the loss of a whole tank of fuel. • An Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) will be developed based on the spill modelling results. • Vessel-specific SMPEP and project-specific OPEP will be implemented in the event of a large spill. • EOG will report the spill to regulatory authorities within 2 hours of becoming aware of the spill.

Beehive Project

WA-488-P

May 2023 Flyer

Beehive Project *Updated Timelines*

Geophysical Survey

- **Completed in June 2022**
- Examined the seabed features and potential hazards
- Obtained shallow gas mapping for mobile offshore drilling unit placement

Environment Plan: ***approved and completed***

Geotechnical Assessment

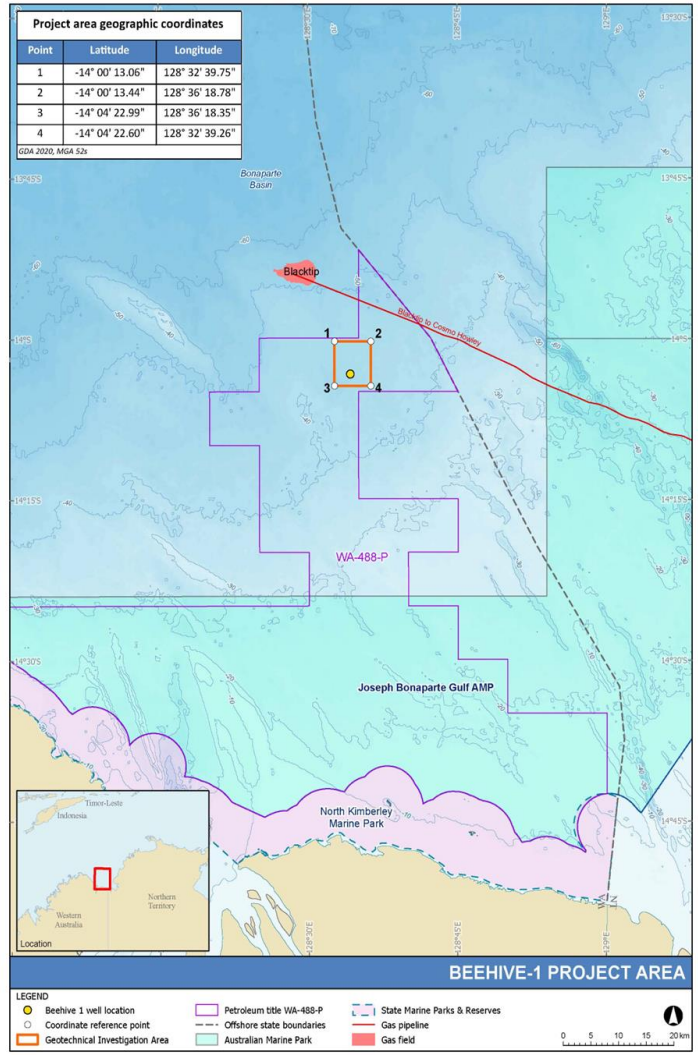
- **Plan to conduct a Geotechnical Assessment over a 14-day period between *October 2023 and December 2025***
- Undertaken using a medium-sized vessel
- Located approximately 77 km off the Western Australia coastline and 87 km from the Northern Territory coastline
- The activity area covers an area of approximately 50 km^2 in water depths ranging from 35 m to 50 m

Environment Plan: ***in-process and seeking input***

Exploration Drilling

- **Plan to drill a single exploratory well over a 55- to 100-day period between *January 2024 and December 2025***
- Undertaken using a jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit
- Located approximately 80 km off the Western Australia coastline and 300 km southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory
- Drilled vertically to a depth of about 5,090 m using water-based mud in a water depth of approximately 40 m

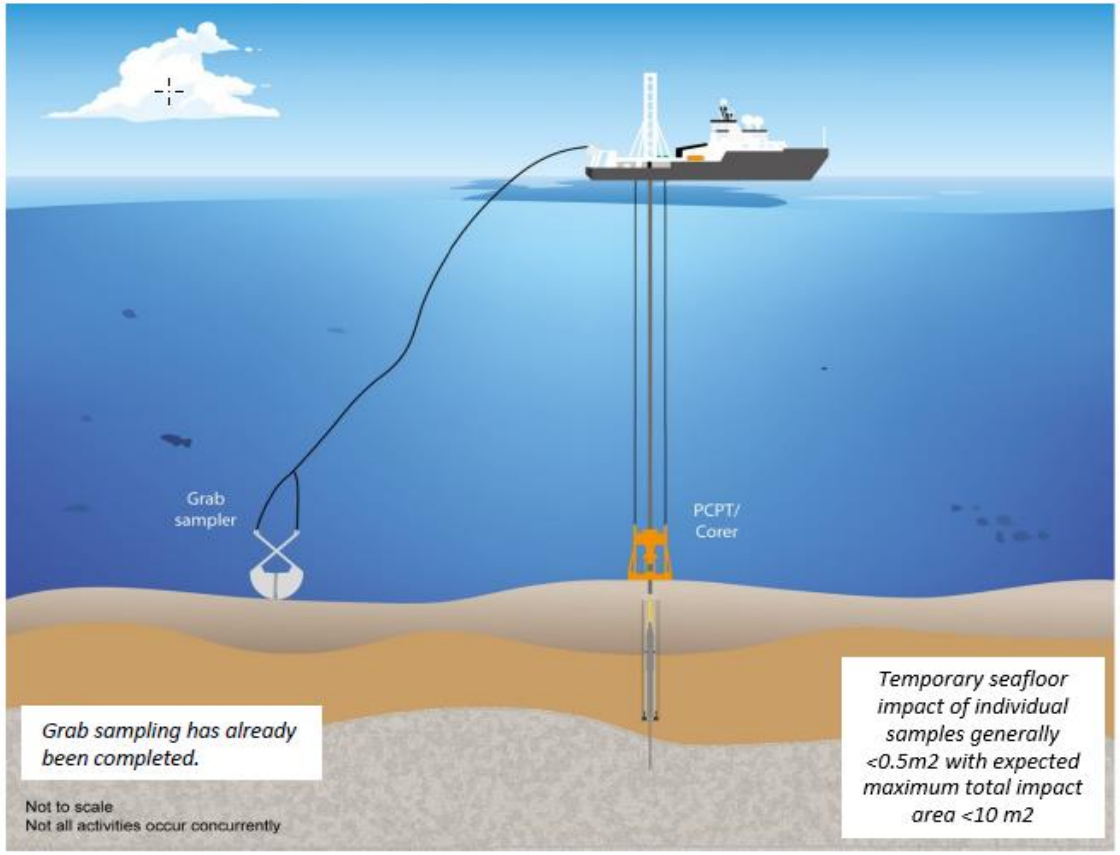
Environment Plan: ***in-process and seeking input***



Beehive-1 well location and Geotechnical Assessment area

Beehive Geotechnical Assessment Activity Overview

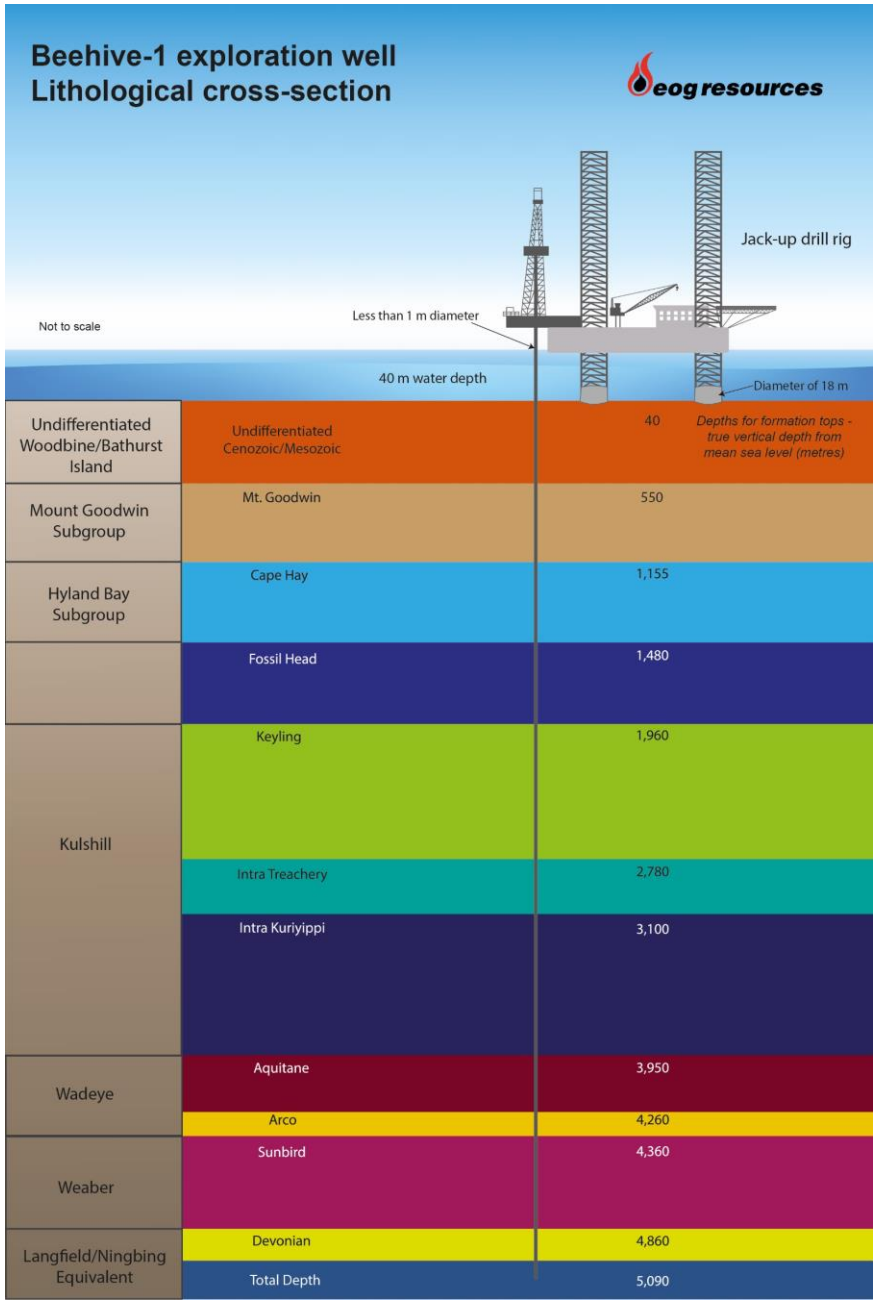
- Purpose: assess the physical properties of the seabed, such as soil types and rock formations, to support the safe placement of the mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU)
- Objective: acquire physical measurements and samples of local shallow geology within a relatively small area near potential MODU locations
- Equipment and Techniques:
    - *A specialised medium-sized vessel*
    - *Borehole sampling to acquire high quality soils for laboratory testing to inform the detailed engineering design in the field; and*
    - *Piezo cone penetrometer testing to determine seabed strength and general ground stratigraphy*
- *Note: the Beehive Geotechnical Assessment activity must be completed prior to the Beehive-1 Exploration Drilling and is the subject of a separate Environment Plan and associated consultation process.*



Simplified representation of Geotechnical Assessment techniques

Beehive-1 Exploration Drilling Activity Overview

- Description: Beehive-1 exploration well is a vertical well targeting the Sunbird formation with a planned total depth of 5,090 m
    - Water-based muds will be used to drill the well
- Location: situated in a water depth of approximately 40 m and located 80 km off the Western Australia coastline and 300 km southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory
- Timing: drilling activity is expected to take 55 to 100 days to complete and will be conducted between January 2024 and December 2025
    - Exact timing is dependent on the receipt of environmental approvals and the availability of a mobile offshore drilling unit, or MODU
    - Operations will be conducted 24 hours per day, 7 days per week
- On Completion: if the well successfully finds hydrocarbon pay in the target formation, well evaluation will proceed, however, Beehive-1 will not be put on commercial production and will be plugged and abandoned with no equipment remaining on the seabed



Beehive-1 lithological cross section and jack-up type MODU
(depths are approximate)

How to Provide Feedback

Further information regarding EOG's Beehive activities or to provide feedback via our **Social Pinpoint Consultation Hub** please visit our website.

Contact Information:

Email: australia@eogresources.com

Website: https://www.eogresources.com/australia

Phone: +61 427 737 607

Note: you may request that information you provide during the consultation not be made publicly available. That information must still be included in the environment plan submitted to NOPSEMA as sensitive information but will be excluded from information published on NOPSEMA's website.

* *The Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* (including the definitions, sections 9(8), and 11A(4)) indicate that, if requested, information that you or your organization provides, along with personal information, will be considered "sensitive information". Environment plans published by NOPSEMA on its website do not include any information deemed as sensitive.

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- the timing, extent and duration of changes in prices for, supplies of, and demand for, crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids (NGLs), natural gas and related commodities;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to acquire or discover additional reserves;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to (i) economically develop its acreage in, (ii) produce reserves and achieve anticipated production levels and rates of return from, (iii) decrease or otherwise control its drilling, completion and operating costs and capital expenditures related to, and (iv) maximize reserve recovery from, its existing and future crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects and associated potential and existing drilling locations;
- the success of EOG's cost-mitigation initiatives and actions in offsetting the impact of inflationary pressures on EOG's operating costs and capital expenditures;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to market its production of crude oil and condensate, NGLs and natural gas;
- security threats, including cybersecurity threats and disruptions to our business and operations from breaches of our information technology systems, physical breaches of our facilities and other infrastructure or breaches of the information technology systems, facilities and infrastructure of third parties with which we transact business;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, storage, transportation, refining, and export facilities;
- the availability, cost, terms and timing of issuance or execution of mineral licenses and leases and governmental and other permits and rights-of-way, and EOG's ability to retain mineral licenses and leases;
- the impact of, and changes in, government policies, laws and regulations, including climate change-related regulations, policies and initiatives (for example, with respect to air emissions); tax laws and regulations (including, but not limited to, carbon tax and emissions-related legislation); environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to disposal of produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes, hydraulic fracturing and access to and use of water; laws and regulations affecting the leasing of acreage and permitting for oil and gas drilling and the calculation of royalty payments in respect of oil and gas production; laws and regulations imposing additional permitting and disclosure requirements, additional operating restrictions and conditions or restrictions on drilling and completion operations and on the transportation of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas; laws and regulations with respect to financial derivatives and hedging activities; and laws and regulations with respect to the import and export of crude oil, natural gas and related commodities;
- the impact of climate change-related policies and initiatives at the corporate and/or investor community levels and other potential developments related to climate change, such as (but not limited to) changes in consumer and industrial/commercial behavior, preferences and attitudes with respect to the generation and consumption of energy; increased availability of, and increased consumer and industrial/commercial demand for, competing energy sources (including alternative energy sources); technological advances with respect to the generation, transmission, storage and consumption of energy; alternative fuel requirements; energy conservation measures and emissions-related legislation; decreased demand for, and availability of, services and facilities related to the exploration for, and production of, crude oil, NGLs and natural gas; and negative perceptions of the oil and gas industry and, in turn, reputational risks associated with the exploration for, and production of, crude oil, NGLs and natural gas;
- continuing political and social concerns relating to climate change and the greater potential for shareholder activism, governmental inquiries and enforcement actions and litigation and the resulting expenses and potential disruption to EOG's day-to-day operations;
- the extent to which EOG is able to successfully and economically develop, implement and carry out its emissions and other ESG-related initiatives and achieve its related targets and initiatives;
- EOG's ability to effectively integrate acquired crude oil and natural gas properties into its operations, identify and resolve existing and potential issues with respect to such properties and accurately estimate reserves, production, drilling, completion and operating costs and capital expenditures with respect to such properties;
- the extent to which EOG's third-party-operated crude oil and natural gas properties are operated successfully, economically and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for the acquisition of licenses, leases and properties;
- the availability and cost of, and competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for, employees, labor and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials (such as water, sand, fuel and tubulars) and services;
- the accuracy of reserve estimates, which by their nature involve the exercise of professional judgment and may therefore be imprecise;
- weather, including its impact on crude oil and natural gas demand, and weather-related delays in drilling and in the installation and operation (by EOG or third parties) of production, gathering, processing, refining, compression, storage, transportation, and export facilities;
- the ability of EOG's customers and other contractual counterparties to satisfy their obligations to EOG and, related thereto, to access the credit and capital markets to obtain financing needed to satisfy their obligations to EOG;
- EOG's ability to access the commercial paper market and other credit and capital markets to obtain financing on terms it deems acceptable, if at all, and to otherwise satisfy its capital expenditure requirements;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its completion of planned asset dispositions;
- the extent and effect of any hedging activities engaged in by EOG;
- the timing and extent of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, global and domestic financial market conditions and global and domestic general economic conditions;
- the duration and economic and financial impact of epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues;
- geopolitical factors and political conditions and developments around the world (such as the imposition of tariffs or trade or other economic sanctions, political instability and armed conflict), including in the areas in which EOG operates;
- the extent to which EOG incurs uninsured losses and liabilities or losses and liabilities in excess of its insurance coverage;
- acts of war and terrorism and responses to these acts; and
- the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors of EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and any updates to those factors set forth in EOG's subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events anticipated by EOG's forward-looking statements may not occur, and, if any of such events do, we may not have anticipated the timing of their occurrence or the duration or extent of their impact on our actual results. Accordingly, you should not place any undue reliance on any of EOG's forward-looking statements. EOG's forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and EOG undertakes no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events, anticipated or unanticipated circumstances or otherwise.

Oil and Gas Reserves; Non-GAAP Financial Measures:
The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose not only "proved" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are estimated to be recoverable with a high degree of confidence), but also "probable" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are as likely as not to be recovered) as well as "possible" reserves (i.e., additional quantities of oil and gas that might be recovered, but with a lower probability than probable reserves). Statements of reserves are only estimates and may not correspond to the ultimate quantities of oil and gas recovered. Any reserve or resource estimates provided in this presentation that are not specifically designated as being estimates of proved reserves may include "potential" reserves, "resource potential" and/or other estimated reserves or estimated resources not necessarily calculated in accordance with, or contemplated by, the SEC's latest reserve reporting guidelines. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, available from EOG at P.O. Box 4362, Houston, Texas 77210-4362 (Attn: Investor Relations). You can also obtain this report from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, reconciliation schedules and definitions for non-GAAP financial measures can be found on the EOG website at www.eogresources.com.

Beehive Project Update

WA-488-P

February 2024 Flyer

Beehive Project Summary

Geophysical Survey

Project Status
- Completed in June 2022

Purpose
- Examined the seabed features and potential hazards and obtained shallow gas mapping for mobile offshore drilling unit placement

Vessel Type
- Small vessel capable of towing light-weight equipment

Location
- Located approximately 163 kms offshore from nearest Western Australia coastline and 73 kms from the Northern Territory coastline
- The activity area covers an area of approximately 54 km^2 in water depths ranging from 35 m to 50 m

Environment Plan: ***approved and completed***

Geotechnical Assessment

Project Status
- Plan to conduct a Geotechnical Assessment over a 14-day period between *October 2023 and December 2025*

Purpose
- To assess and characterise the seabed and sub-seabed conditions to support any jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit

Vessel Type
- Medium-sized vessel

Location
- Located approximately 77 kms off the Western Australia coastline and 87 kms from the Northern Territory coastline
- The activity area covers an area of approximately 6 km^2
- Water depth between 35 m and 50 m

Environment Plan: ***approved and pending***

Beehive-1 Drilling

Project Status
- Plan to drill a single exploratory well over a 55- to 100-day period between *January 2024 and December 2025*

Purpose
- To evaluate hydrocarbon pay within the targeted formations

Rig Type
- Jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit

Location
- Located approximately 80 kms off the Western Australia coastline and 300 kms southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory
- Water depth approximately 40 m

Well
- Drilled vertically to a depth of about 5,090 m using water-based mud

Environment Plan: ***in-process and seeking input***

Beehive Multi-Well Drilling

Project Status
- Plan to drill up to three exploratory or appraisal wells within a five-year window between *January 2025 and December 2029*. Each well is expected to take 55 to 150 days to drill

Purpose
- To evaluate hydrocarbon pay within the targeted formations

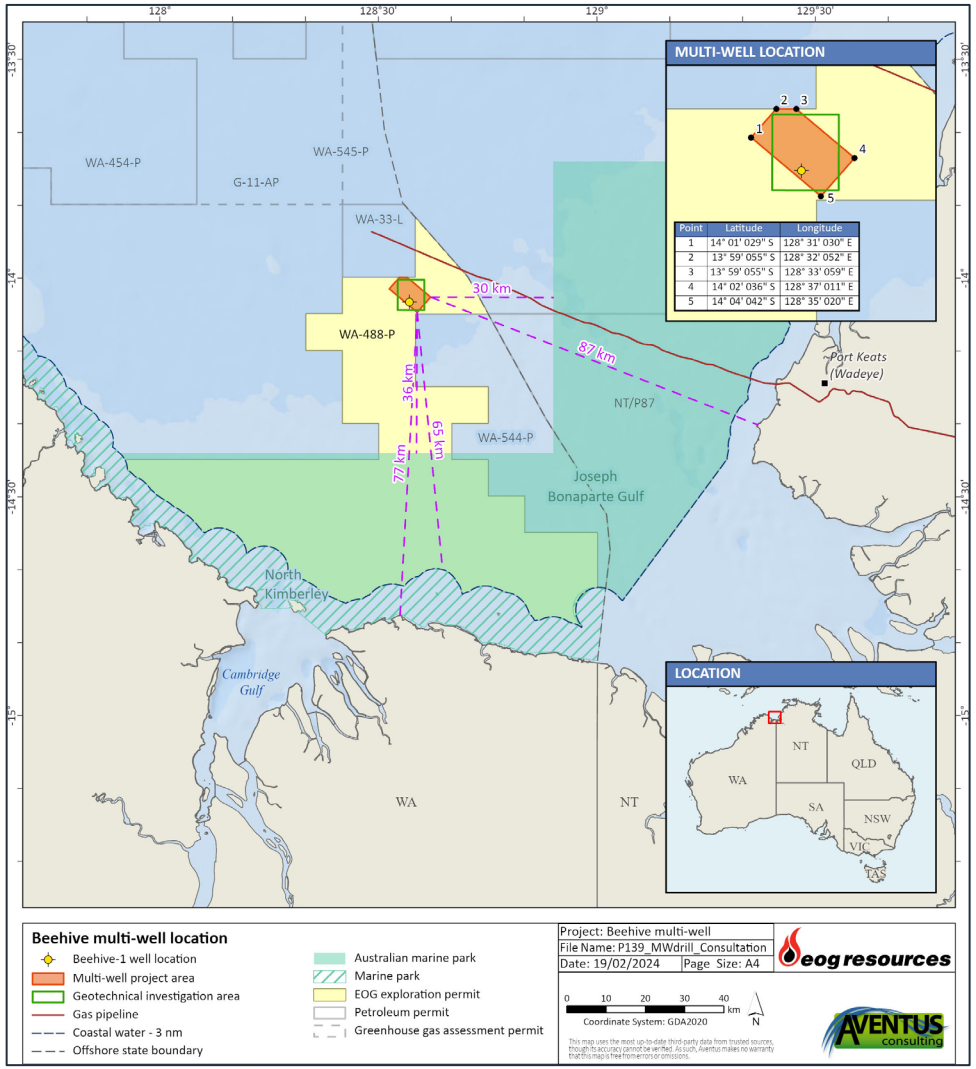
Rig Type
- Jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit

Location
- Located a minimum of 77 kms off the Western Australia coastline and 300 kms southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory
- Water depth between 40 m and 50 m

Well
- Drilled directionally to a maximum depth of 6,000 m using water-based mud and low toxicity synthetic oil-based drilling fluids

Environment Plan: ***in-process and seeking input***

Beehive Project Location Map



Beehive-1 Project Location Map

Location Information

Geophysical Survey

- Located approximately 163 kms offshore from nearest Western Australia coastline and 73 kms from the Northern Territory coastline

Geotechnical Assessment

- Located approximately 77 km off the Western Australia coastline and 87 km from the Northern Territory coastline

Beehive-1 Drilling

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Beehive Multi-Well Drilling

- Located a minimum of 77 kms off the Western Australia coastline and 300 kms southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory

Beehive Geotechnical Assessment Activity

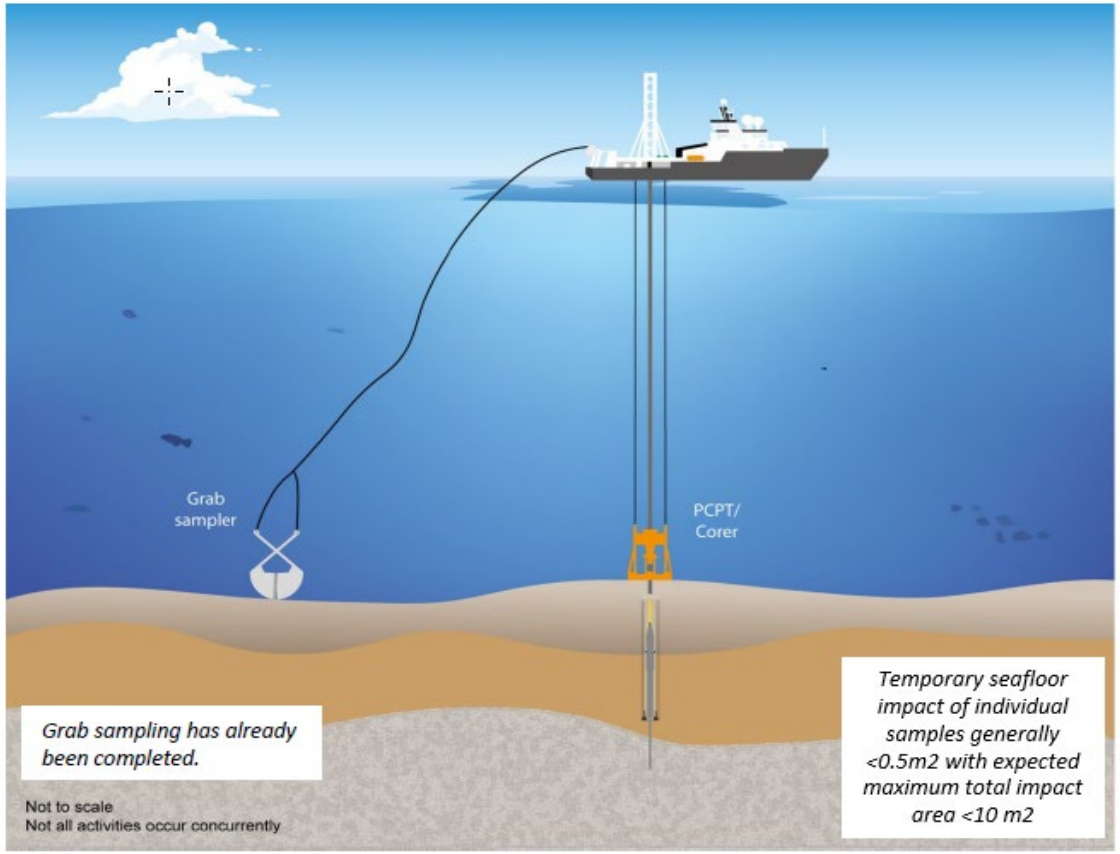
Purpose: to assess the physical properties of the seabed, such as soil types and rock formations, to support the safe placement of the jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit

Objective: to acquire physical measurements and samples of local shallow geology within a relatively small area near potential mobile offshore drilling unit locations

Equipment and Techniques:

- *A specialised medium-sized vessel*
- *Borehole sampling to acquire high quality soils for laboratory testing to inform the detailed engineering design in the field; and*
- *Piezo cone penetrometer testing to determine seabed strength and general ground stratigraphy*

Note: the Beehive Geotechnical Assessment activity must be completed prior to the Beehive-1 Exploration Drilling or the Beehive Multi-Well Drilling, which are subject of a separate Environment Plans and associated consultation processes



Simplified representation of Geotechnical Assessment techniques

Beehive-1 Exploration Drilling Activity

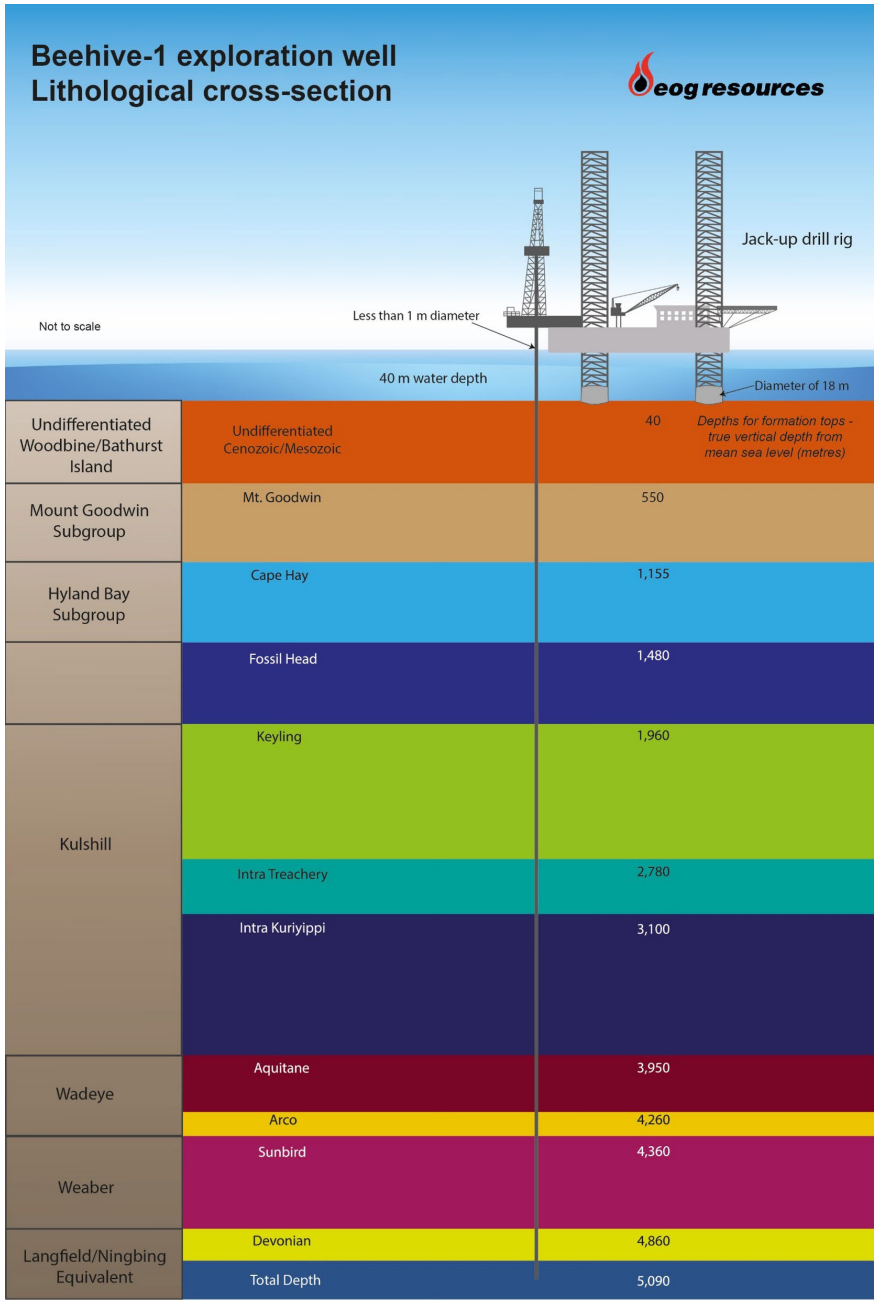
Description: Beehive-1 exploration well is a vertical well targeting the Sunbird formation with a planned total depth of 5,090 m using water-based muds

Location: situated in a water depth of approximately 40 m and located 80 kms off the Western Australia coastline and 300 kms southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory

Timing: drilling activity is expected to take 55 to 100 days to complete and will be conducted between January 2024 and December 2025

- Exact timing is dependent on the receipt of environmental approvals and the availability of a MODU
- Operations will be conducted 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

On Completion: if the well successfully finds hydrocarbon pay in the target formation, well evaluation will proceed. However, Beehive-1 will not be put on commercial production and will be plugged and permanently abandoned with no equipment remaining on the seabed



Beehive-1 lithological cross section and jack-up type MODU
(depths are approximate)

Beehive Multi-Well Drilling Activity Overview

Description: a total of three exploration or appraisal wells will be directionally drilled targeting the Sunbird formation. The planned depth of each well will be 6,000 m. Water-based muds and low toxicity synthetic oil-based drilling fluids will be used to drill the well

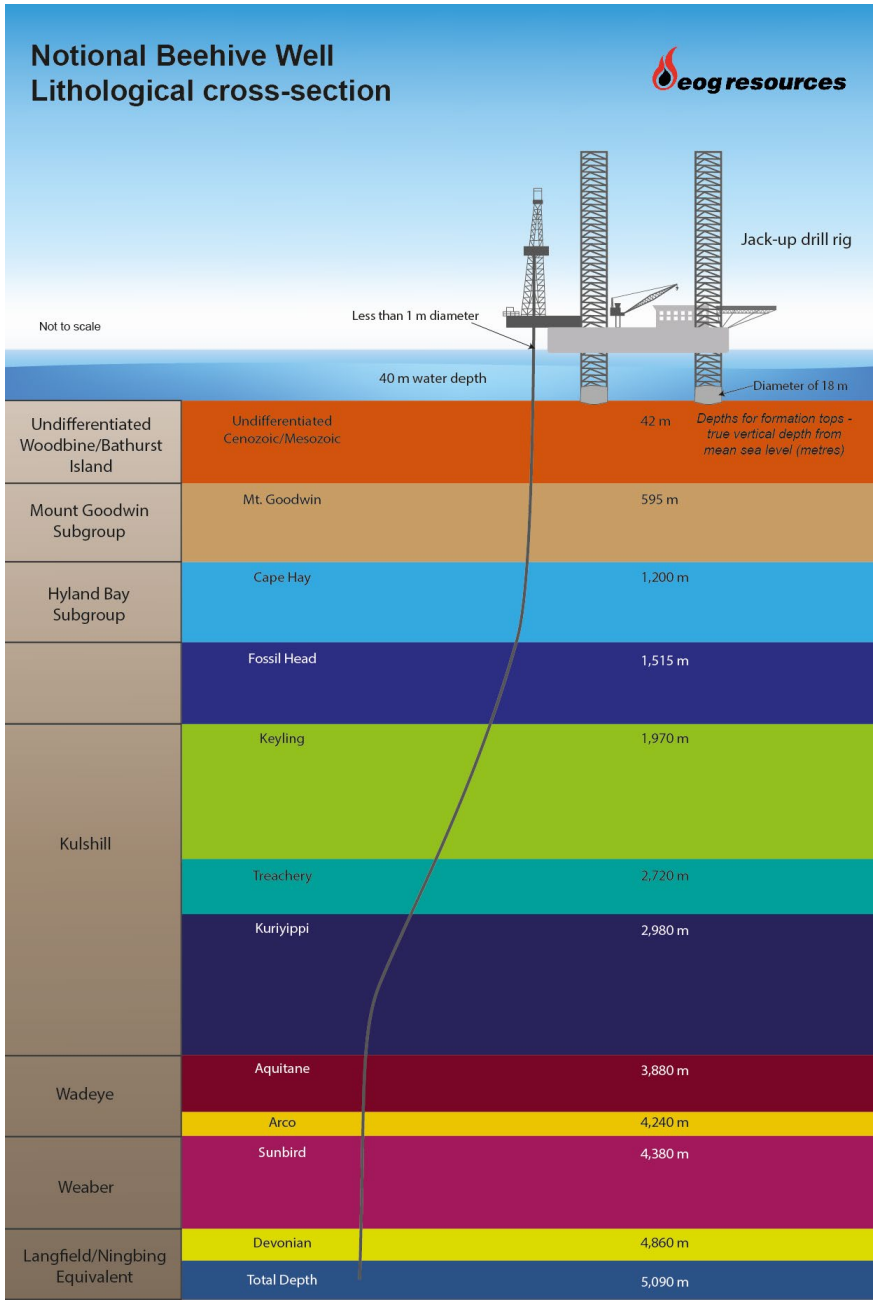
Location: situated in water depths of approximately 40 - 50 m and located a minimum of 77 kms off the Western Australia coastline and 300 kms southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory

Timing: the drilling program is planned to occur anytime within a 5-year window commencing no earlier than January 2025 and will be completed no later than December 2029

- Each well is expected to take between 55 to 150 days to be drilled
- Exact timing is dependent on the receipt of environmental approvals and the availability of a jack-up mobile offshore drilling unit
- Operations will be conducted 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

On Completion: further activity on the well and any additional well(s) after the initial exploration well would depend on successfully finding hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities. The well could be temporarily or permanently abandoned depending on the results.

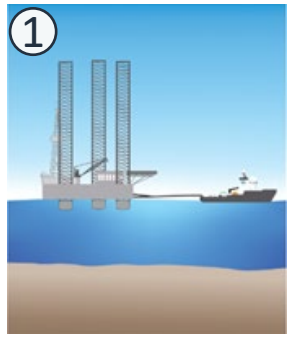
Note: the Beehive Multi-Well Drilling activity is different from the Beehive-1 Exploration Drilling, and is subject to a separate Environment Plan and associated consultation process



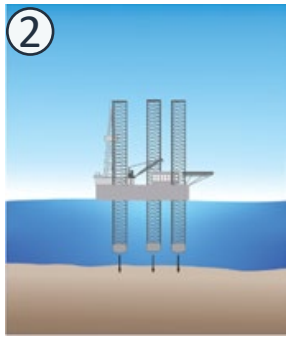
Beehive Multi-Well lithological cross section and jack-up type MODU *(depths are approximate)*

What is Offshore Exploration Drilling?

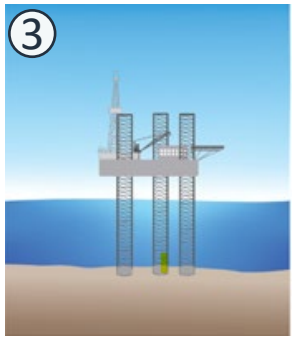
Offshore exploration drilling is the process of using specialized equipment, including a mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU), to investigate potential oil or gas deposits in formations beneath the ocean floor. MODU operations will be managed in accordance with safety plans that must be reviewed and accepted by NOPSEMA.



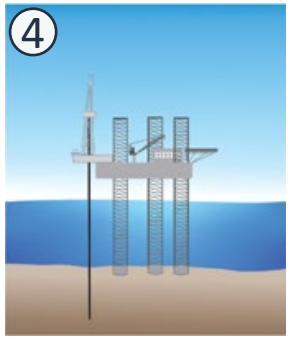
Support vessels tow the MODU into location



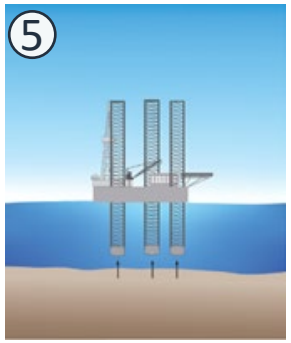
At the drilling location, the MODU legs are lowered to the seabed



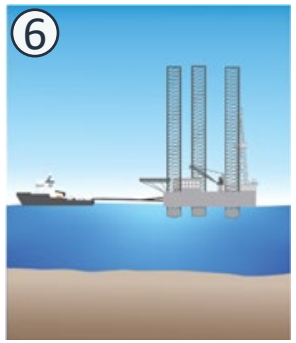
The hull is raised to approximately 20 m above the sea surface



The derrick is cantilevered out and drilling takes place



At completion of drilling, the hole is plugged with cement and the MODU legs are raised



The MODU is towed away from location using support vessels

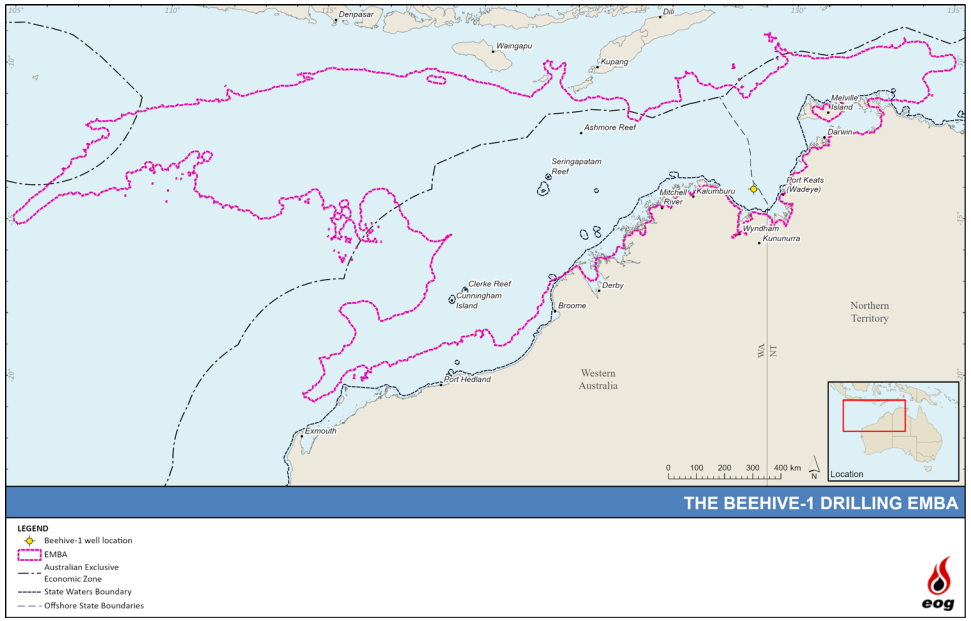
Simplified representation of the jack-up MODU positioning process

Oil Spill Risk – Modelling the EMBA

Response planning includes oil spill modelling for possible spill trajectories assuming all prevention measures fail, and no mitigating actions are taken other than plugging the well with a relief well.

- **Environment that May Be Affected ("EMBA") Model:** indicates where an oil spill could go but covers an area multiples larger than would be affected in the unlikely event of an actual spill.
  - Aggregates 300 Oil Spill Trajectories – based on different (and at times opposite) wind and currents.
  - Incorporates "Worst Case" Assumptions – all prevention measures fail and the only mitigating action is to plug the well with a relief well.
    - EOG spill response plans and procedures include mitigation efforts beyond those modelled.
- **Result**: even assuming the conservative EMBA modelling, less than 1% of spilled oil should have the potential to reach the shoreline, and more than 99% of oil should naturally evaporate, dissolve, degrade and entrain without human interference.
- **Regulatory Oversight:** the EP and OPEP submitted to NOPSEMA must be based on this EMBA.

Map showing the stochastic oil spill modelling for the Beehive-1 Spill EMBA



EOG's Spill Mitigation and Response Measures

EOG has comprehensive arrangements in place to immediately react to an oil spill event

Training, Competency & Resources

- Drilling Incident Management Team (DIMT) is trained to Australia's industry leading standards. The DIMT is comprised of personnel who are onsite (vessel/drilling rig), Perth-based, Houston-based and external services (third party contractors, industry support groups, and government support agencies)
- Readiness exercises to test the emergency response plans, as well as inspections and audits of the drilling rig, offshore vessels, and well control equipment are conducted at regular intervals
- Oil Spill Response Organisations are available 24/7 to provide the necessary trained personnel and equipment support

Operational and Response Plans*

- Oil Pollution Emergency Plan - a logistical response and monitoring plan supported by arrangements with external parties and plans
- Operational and Scientific Monitoring Plan - description of environmental monitoring to be implemented in case of an oil spill
- Source Control Emergency Response Plan - details on the implementation of source control strategies in the event of a loss of well control

Response Strategies

- EOG will have equipment out in the field within 3 days of an incident to begin ramping up monitoring and response capabilities. All known Relevant Persons will be notified as soon as reasonably practicable after an incident with updates as appropriate, including active engagement with potentially affected parties if post-incident, real-time modelling indicates shoreline contact within 7 days
- Response strategies include relief well, surface dispersant application (aerial), operational and scientific monitoring and waste management, surface dispersant application (vessel), containment and recovery, shoreline protection and deflection, shoreline clean-up and oiled wildlife response
- Tactical response plans will be developed to manage and execute operations in the event of an emergency

*Governing documents developed in conjunction with globally recognized expert support agencies and must be accepted by NOPSEMA

EOG is Committed to Safeguarding People and Protecting the Environment

Safety and Environmental matters are **integrated** into business planning, training, development and decision-making



Focused on **safe operations**



Robust environmental practices are essential to our **strong partnerships with regulators and the communities** where we live and work



Good environmental, health and safety performance is the **responsibility of every EOG employee and contractor**



We strive to **communicate openly** with all stakeholders including employees, local communities, regulators, contractors, and shareholders

How to Provide Feedback

Further information regarding EOG's Beehive activities or to provide feedback via our **Social Pinpoint Consultation Hub**, please visit our website.

Contact Information:

Email: australia@eogresources.com

Website: https://www.eogresources.com/australia

Phone: +61 472 519 207

Note: you may request that information you provide during the consultation not be made publicly available. That information must still be included in the environment plan submitted to NOPSEMA as sensitive information but will be excluded from information published on NOPSEMA's website.

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- security threats, including cybersecurity threats and disruptions to our business and operations from breaches of our information technology systems, physical breaches of our facilities and other infrastructure or breaches of the information technology systems, facilities and infrastructure of third parties with which we transact business;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, storage, transportation, refining, and export facilities;
- the availability, cost, terms and timing of issuance or execution of mineral licenses and leases and governmental and other permits and rights-of-way, and EOG's ability to retain mineral licenses and leases;
- the impact of, and changes in, government policies, laws and regulations, including climate change-related regulations, policies and initiatives (for example, with respect to air emissions); tax laws and regulations (including, but not limited to, carbon tax and emissions-related legislation); environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to disposal of produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes, hydraulic fracturing and access to and use of water; laws and regulations affecting the leasing of acreage and permitting for oil and gas drilling and the calculation of royalty payments in respect of oil and gas production; laws and regulations imposing additional permitting and disclosure requirements, additional operating restrictions and conditions or restrictions on drilling and completion operations and on the transportation of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas; laws and regulations with respect to financial derivatives and hedging activities; and laws and regulations with respect to the import and export of crude oil, natural gas and related commodities;
- the impact of climate change-related policies and initiatives at the corporate and/or investor community levels and other potential developments related to climate change, such as (but not limited to) changes in consumer and industrial/commercial behavior, preferences and attitudes with respect to the generation and consumption of energy; increased availability of, and increased consumer and industrial/commercial demand for, competing energy sources (including alternative energy sources); technological advances with respect to the generation, transmission, storage and consumption of energy; alternative fuel requirements; energy conservation measures and emissions-related legislation; decreased demand for, and availability of, services and facilities related to the exploration for, and production of, crude oil, NGLs and natural gas; and negative perceptions of the oil and gas industry and, in turn, reputational risks associated with the exploration for, and production of, crude oil, NGLs and natural gas;
- continuing political and social concerns relating to climate change and the greater potential for shareholder activism, governmental inquiries and enforcement actions and litigation and the resulting expenses and potential disruption to EOG's day-to-day operations;
- the extent to which EOG is able to successfully and economically develop, implement and carry out its emissions and other ESG-related initiatives and achieve its related targets and initiatives;
- EOG's ability to effectively integrate acquired crude oil and natural gas properties into its operations, identify and resolve existing and potential issues with respect to such properties and accurately estimate reserves, production, drilling, completion and operating costs and capital expenditures with respect to such properties;
- the extent to which EOG's third-party-operated crude oil and natural gas properties are operated successfully, economically and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for the acquisition of licenses, leases and properties;
- the availability and cost of, and competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for, employees, labor and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials (such as water, sand, fuel and tubulars) and services;
- the accuracy of reserve estimates, which by their nature involve the exercise of professional judgment and may therefore be imprecise;
- weather, including its impact on crude oil and natural gas demand, and weather-related delays in drilling and in the installation and operation (by EOG or third parties) of production, gathering, processing, refining, compression, storage, transportation, and export facilities;
- the ability of EOG's customers and other contractual counterparties to satisfy their obligations to EOG and, related thereto, to access the credit and capital markets to obtain financing needed to satisfy their obligations to EOG;
- EOG's ability to access the commercial paper market and other credit and capital markets to obtain financing on terms it deems acceptable, if at all, and to otherwise satisfy its capital expenditure requirements;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its completion of planned asset dispositions;
- the extent and effect of any hedging activities engaged in by EOG;
- the timing and extent of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, global and domestic financial market conditions and global and domestic general economic conditions;
- the duration and economic and financial impact of epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues;
- geopolitical factors and political conditions and developments around the world (such as the imposition of tariffs or trade or other economic sanctions, political instability and armed conflict), including in the areas in which EOG operates;
- the extent to which EOG incurs uninsured losses and liabilities or losses and liabilities in excess of its insurance coverage;
- acts of war and terrorism and responses to these acts; and
- the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors of EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and any updates to those factors set forth in EOG's subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events anticipated by EOG's forward-looking statements may not occur, and, if any of such events do, we may not have anticipated the timing of their occurrence or the duration or extent of their impact on our actual results. Accordingly, you should not place any undue reliance on any of EOG's forward-looking statements. EOG's forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and EOG undertakes no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events, anticipated or unanticipated circumstances or otherwise.

Oil and Gas Reserves; Non-GAAP Financial Measures:
The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose not only "proved" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are estimated to be recoverable with a high degree of confidence), but also "probable" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are as likely as not to be recovered) as well as "possible" reserves (i.e., additional quantities of oil and gas that might be recovered, but with a lower probability than probable reserves). Statements of reserves are only estimates and may not correspond to the ultimate quantities of oil and gas recovered. Any reserve or resource estimates provided in this presentation that are not specifically designated as being estimates of proved reserves may include "potential" reserves, "resource potential" and/or other estimated reserves or estimated resources not necessarily calculated in accordance with, or contemplated by, the SEC's latest reserve reporting guidelines. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, available from EOG at P.O. Box 4362, Houston, Texas 77210-4362 (Attn: Investor Relations). You can also obtain this report from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, reconciliation schedules and definitions for non-GAAP financial measures can be found on the EOG website at www.eogresources.com.