

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2018



Woodside

DATA TABLES GRI AND IPIECA INDICES

Data tables

Health and safety performance¹

| | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Workforce exposure (hours) | | | | | |
| Employees | 7,089,138 | 7,172,434 | 7,258,871 | 7,633,456 | 7,562,421 |
| Contractors ¹ | 10,315,447 | 6,016,084 | 6,778,640 | 6,393,049 | 6,117,328 |
| Total | 17,404,585 | 13,188,518 | 14,037,511 | 14,026,505 | 13,679,749 |
| Number of incidents | | | | | |
| Fatalities – employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fatalities – contractors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total fatalities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recordable injuries – employees | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Recordable injuries – contractors | 21 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 19 |
| Total recordable injuries | 23 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 26 |
| Lost time injury events – employees | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Lost time injury events – contractors | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Lost time injury events | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| High potential incidents | 7 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 21 |
| Recordable occupational illnesses – employees | 3 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| Recordable occupational illnesses – contractors | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Total recordable occupational illnesses | 8 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 11 |
| Frequency rates² | | | | | |
| Total recordable injury rate – employees ² | 0.28 | 0.70 | 0.83 | 1.05 | 0.93 |
| Total recordable injury rate – contractors ² | 2.04 | 1.99 | 2.51 | 2.50 | 3.11 |
| Total recordable injury rate ² | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.64 | 1.71 | 1.90 |
| Lost time injury frequency – employees ² | 0.14 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.39 | 0 |
| Lost time injury frequency – contractors ² | 0.39 | 1.33 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.49 |
| Lost time injury frequency ² | 0.29 | 0.61 | 0.28 | 0.43 | 0.22 |
| High potential incident frequency | 0.40 | 0.99 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 1.54 |
| Total recordable occupational illness frequency – employees | 0.42 | 0.70 | 1.38 | 1.57 | 0.66 |
| Total recordable occupational illness frequency – contractors | 0.48 | 0.17 | 0.30 | 0.78 | 0.98 |
| Total recordable occupational illness frequency | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.85 | 1.21 | 0.80 |
| Total recordable injury rate by region² | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.61 | 1.29 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.92 |
| Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 22.05 | 0 | 2.61 | Not previously reported |
| Overall frequency | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.64 | 1.71 | 1.90 |
| Total recordable occupational illness frequency by region² | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.83 | 1.29 | 0.81 |
| Asia | 0 | 0 | 2.18 | 0 | Not previously reported |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Not previously reported |
| Overall frequency | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.85 | 1.21 | 0.80 |
| Lost days by region | | | | | |
| Australia | 312 | 167 | 23 | 225 | 158 |
| Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 29 | 0 | 28 | Not previously reported |
| Total | 312 | 196 | 23 | 253 | 158 |
| Lost days by gender | | | | | |
| Male employees | 53 | 0 | 10 | 119 | 30 |
| Female employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Male contractors | 259 | 196 | 13 | 80 | 104 |
| Female contractors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 24 |
| Total | 312 | 196 | 23 | 253 | 158 |
| Number of injuries by gender | | | | | |
| Male employees | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Female employees | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Male contractors | 21 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Female contractors | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 23 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 26 |
| Occupational illness by gender | | | | | |
| Male employees | 3 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Female employees | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Male contractors | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Female contractors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 11 |
| Training time spent on health and safety by region (hours) | | | | | |
| Australia ³ | 31,795 | 25,505 | 33,445 | 5,587 | 4,892 |
| Asia | 605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Africa | 13 | | | | Not previously reported |
| Europe | 53 | | | | Not previously reported |
| North America | 2 | | | | Not previously reported |
| Total | 32,468 | 25,505 | 33,445 | 5,587 | 4,892 |
| Employee absentee rate by region⁴ (%) | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.67 | 1.39 | 1.41 | | Not previously reported |
| Asia | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.63 | | Not previously reported |
| North America | 0 | 0.09 | 0.34 | | Not previously reported |
| United Kingdom | 0.20 | 1.26 | | | Not previously reported |
| Other | 0 | 0 | | | Not previously reported |
| Process safety events⁵ | | | | | |
| Tier 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tier 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

1. Increase in contractor exposure hours due to Greater Enfield Development

2. Frequency rates are calculated per million hours worked

3. Increase in training hours for 2018 is due to inclusion of emergency response training. The 2016 training hours have been reconciled to include induction training hours, which had not been reported previously. The increase in training hours from 2015 to 2016 was due to the introduction in 2016 of mandatory Process Safety Management training.

4. Percentage of hours absent vs worked

5. Classified in accordance with American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 754 (API RP 754)

| Environmental performance ¹ | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
| Hydrocarbon production | | | | | |
| Total – equity (kt) ^{2,5} | 10,389 | 9,518 | 10,890 | 10,683 | 10,678 |
| Total (kt) ² | 30,283 | 29,639 | 34,520 | 34,237 | 34,848 |
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Revenue – equity (\$USm) ³ | 5,240 | 3,975 | 4,075 | 5,030 | 7,435 |
| Greenhouse gas emissions^{7,11} | | | | | |
| Scope 1 emissions – equity (kt CO ₂ e) ⁵ | 3,535 | 3,337 | 3,494 | 3,424 | 3,435 |
| Scope 1 emissions (kt CO ₂ e) ⁸ | 9,767 | 9,883 | 10,084 | 9,974 | 9,822 |
| Scope 2 emissions (kt CO ₂ e) | 8 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 8 |
| Scope 1 emissions intensity – equity (kt CO ₂ e/kt) ⁵ | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| Scope 1 emissions intensity (kt CO ₂ e/kt) ⁸ | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| Scope 1 emissions intensity – equity (kt CO ₂ e/\$USm) ⁵ | 0.67 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.68 | 0.46 |
| Greenhouse gas emissions by gas – operational | | | | | |
| CH ₄ (kt CO ₂ e) | 400 | 428 | | | Not previously reported |
| Greenhouse gas emissions by source^{7,11} | | | | | |
| Fuel combustion (kt CO ₂ e) ⁴ | 7,048 | 7,037 | 7,495 | 7,171 | 7,083 |
| Flare (kt CO ₂ e) ⁴ | 696 | 817 | 654 | 961 | 1,105 |
| Venting (kt CO ₂ e) ⁴ | 2,021 | 1,990 | 1,861 | 1,768 | 1,562 |
| Other (kt CO ₂ e) ⁴ | 1 | 46 | 88 | 81 | 80 |
| Flared gas | | | | | |
| Total flaring – equity (tonnes) ⁵ | 138,610 | 158,739 | 90,652 | 161,488 | 170,421 |
| Total flaring (tonnes) ⁸ | 234,801 | 280,517 | 210,045 | 311,834 | 349,845 |
| Flaring intensity – equity (t/kt) ⁵ | 13.3 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 15.1 | 16.0 |
| Flaring intensity (t/kt) ⁸ | 7.8 | 9.5 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 10.0 |
| Non-greenhouse gas emissions⁸ | | | | | |
| NO _x (tonnes) ¹⁰ | 12,652 | 20,620 | 19,908 | 19,998 | 19,799 |
| SO _x (tonnes) | 53 | 52 | 41 | 42 | 42 |
| VOCs (tonnes) | 18,759 | 19,138 | 18,508 | 20,574 | 18,497 |
| Refrigerants | | | | | |
| CFC-11 (tonnes) | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.19 |
| Resource use | | | | | |
| Fuel consumption | | | | | |
| Total fuel consumption – equity (TJ) ⁵ | 48,936 | 42,021 | 49,800 | 46,496 | 47,949 |
| Total fuel consumption (TJ) ⁸ | 140,433 | 139,786 | 145,356 | 141,432 | 142,048 |
| Fuel intensity – equity (TJ/kt) ⁵ | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Fuel intensity (TJ/kt) ⁸ | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Electricity consumption | | | | | |
| Grid electricity consumption (TJ) ⁶ | 43 | 40 | 68 | 30 | 31 |
| Water | | | | | |
| Fresh water use (m ³) ^{6,9} | 345,576 | 364,667 | 381,919 | 403,361 | 358,408 |
| Fresh water intensity (m ³ /kt) | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Produced formation water – reinjection (m ³) | 4,743,523 | 9,575,269 | 8,187,635 | 7,553,687 | 5,826,162 |
| Produced formation water – open marine (m ³) | 3,039,701 | 3,022,350 | 5,107,834 | 10,251,346 | 10,142,841 |
| Produced formation water – oil load open marine (kg) | 18,173 | 26,237 | 44,119 | 99,131 | 86,617 |
| Waste | | | | | |
| Non-hazardous (tonnes) | 2,768 | 2,956 | 1,426 | 3,126 | 3,357 |
| Hazardous (tonnes) | 8,220 | 6,645 | 8,085 | 8,729 | 8,508 |
| Total waste (tonnes) | 10,987 | 9,601 | 9,511 | 11,854 | 11,865 |
| Waste Disposal | | | | | |
| Incineration (tonnes) | - | - | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Evaporation (tonnes) | 5,511 | 3,115 | 5,663 | 5,931 | 5,104 |
| Landfill (tonnes) | 2,316 | 2,418 | 1,596 | 2,866 | 3,258 |
| Reused / recycled (tonnes) | 3,018 | 3,991 | 2,174 | 2,812 | 3,377 |
| Other (tonnes) | 142 | 77 | 71 | 239 | 125 |
| Environmental incidents¹² | | | | | |
| Total number of hydrocarbon spills (>1 bbl) | 2 | - | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Total – Quantity of hydrocarbon spilt for spills >1 bbl (m ³) | 82.44 | - | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.70 |
| Total number of non-hydrocarbon spills (>1 bbl) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Total – Quantity of non-hydrocarbon spilt for spills > 1 bbl (m ³) | 1.00 | 4.40 | 19.80 | 13.80 | 0.00 |

- Performance data is reported on a total and Woodside equity share basis as appropriate
- Hydrocarbon production includes exportable hydrocarbons only
- Please see Annual Report 2018 for more information on Total Operating Revenue
- Data excludes Scope 3 emissions
- The equity portion of greenhouse gas emissions, flare, fuel and production values include data from non-operated ventures where Woodside owns an equity portion, where data has been made available. Wheatstone equity data for 2017 has been updated to reflect data reissued by the operator.
- Grid electricity consumption has been partially estimated where data was not available. Water consumption for the Woodside headquarters in Perth was unavailable at the time of publication.
- Global Warming Potentials are consistent with National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
- Operated greenhouse gas emissions, flare, fuel and production values are for Woodside operated production assets only
- Includes Corporate, KGP and KBSB municipal water use and freshwater use at PGP
- NO_x reduction in FY18 due to changed emission estimation technique at PGP
- Greenhouse gas emissions are estimated in accordance with National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting methodology, except in circumstances where a different methodology leads to greater transparency
- Estimated total quantities

| People ¹ | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Number of staff by gender | | | | | |
| Male | 2,537 | 2,531 | 2,499 | 2,483 | 2,757 |
| Female | 1,125 | 1,066 | 1,012 | 973 | 1,046 |
| Total | 3,662 | 3,597 | 3,511 | 3,456 | 3,803 |
| Number of staff by employment type | | | | | |
| Permanent | 3,112 | 3,068 | 3,010 | 2,931 | 3,224 |
| Fixed term | 237 | 253 | 251 | 276 | 290 |
| Part-time | 313 | 276 | 250 | 249 | 289 |
| Total | 3,662 | 3,597 | 3,511 | 3,456 | 3,803 |
| Number of staff by employment category ² | | | | | |
| Administration – Male | 109 | 105 | 90 | 82 | 112 |
| Administration – Female | 149 | 146 | 138 | 136 | 186 |
| Technical – Male | 992 | 1,004 | 1,013 | 1,002 | 1,068 |
| Technical – Female | 453 | 453 | 411 | 398 | 392 |
| Supervisory/Professional – Male | 900 | 878 | 863 | 879 | 997 |
| Supervisory/Professional – Female | 395 | 351 | 360 | 356 | 386 |
| Middle Management – Male | 502 | 509 | 496 | 479 | 543 |
| Middle Management – Female | 117 | 105 | 94 | 77 | 78 |
| Senior Management – Male | 34 | 35 | 37 | 41 | 37 |
| Senior Management – Female | 11 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Total | 3,662 | 3,597 | 3,511 | 3,456 | 3,803 |
| Board Members – Male | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Board Members – Female | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of staff by region | | | | | |
| Australia | 3,567 | 3,537 | 3,468 | 3,392 | 3,788 |
| Africa/Middle East | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Asia | 68 | 34 | 21 | 32 | 8 |
| Europe | 17 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 2 |
| New Zealand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| USA and Canada (Canada staff added in 2015) | 5 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 3 |
| Total | 3,662 | 3,597 | 3,511 | 3,456 | 3,803 |
| Number of Contractors | | | | | |
| Total | 241 | 185 | 192 | 243 | 210 |
| Woodside staff age distribution (years) | | | | | |
| ≤30 Male | 356 | 350 | 348 | 361 | 374 |
| ≤30 Female | 333 | 319 | 289 | 295 | 285 |
| 31–50 Male | 1,487 | 1,518 | 1,514 | 1,518 | 1,680 |
| 31–50 Female | 665 | 636 | 624 | 588 | 642 |
| 51+ Male | 694 | 663 | 637 | 604 | 703 |
| 51+ Female | 127 | 111 | 99 | 90 | 119 |
| Total | 3,662 | 3,597 | 3,511 | 3,456 | 3,803 |
| Breakdown of employees per category according to Indigenous workforce | | | | | |
| Employees | 130 | 117 | 103 | 94 | 99 |
| Pathways | 37 | 41 | 33 | 28 | 44 |
| Total | 167 | 158 | 136 | 122 | 143 |
| Employee turnover (number) ³ | | | | | |
| Male employees | 101 | 80 | 87 | 403 | 218 |
| Female employees | 41 | 50 | 38 | 151 | 82 |
| Total | 142 | 130 | 125 | 554 | 300 |
| Voluntary turnover (number) | 123 | 112 | 113 | 199 | 277 |
| Voluntary turnover (percentage) | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| Turnover by region (number) | | | | | |
| Australia | 137 | 128 | 123 | 553 | 296 |
| Africa/Middle East | | | | | |
| Asia | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Europe | 2 | 1 | | | |
| USA and Canada | | 1 | 2 | | 4 |
| Total | 142 | 130 | 125 | 554 | 300 |
| Employee turnover by age group (years) | | | | | |
| ≤30 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 56 | 50 |
| 31–50 | 66 | 70 | 58 | 271 | 165 |
| 51+ | 53 | 41 | 45 | 227 | 85 |
| Total | 142 | 130 | 125 | 554 | 300 |
| Returning from parental leave (percentage) | 97 | 95 | 86 | 92 | 89 |
| Traineeship and apprenticeship program (number) | 107 | 109 | 109 | 142 | 149 |
| Employees in Graduate Program (number) | | | | | |
| Male employees | 139 | 154 | 143 | 114 | 89 |
| Female employees | 143 | 136 | 127 | 97 | 70 |
| Total | 282 | 290 | 270 | 211 | 159 |
| Total hours of training by gender ⁴ | | | | | |
| Male employees | 64,105 | 70,050 | 79,827 (62,471) | 63,657 | Not previously reported |
| Female employees | 25,742 | 26,325 | 17,428 (15,752) | 13,887 | Not previously reported |
| Total | 89,847 | 96,375 | 97,255 (78,223) | 77,544 | Not previously reported |
| Average per person hours of training by gender ⁴ | | | | | |
| Male | 25 | 28 | 32 (25) | 26 | 29 |
| Female | 23 | 25 | 17 (16) | 14 | 17 |
| Total | 25 | 27 | 28 (22) | 22 | 26 |
| Average per person training by gender – professional/management ⁴ | | | | | |
| Male | 22 | 25 | 25 (16) | 16 | 23 |
| Female | 22 | 24 | 16 (13) | 11 | 18 |
| Total | 22 | 25 | 23 (16) | 15 | 22 |
| Total hours of training by employee type ⁴ | | | | | |
| Permanent | 81,041 | 86,928 | 91,006 (72,734) | 71,660 | Not previously reported |
| Fixed term | 4,499 | 5,350 | 3,719 (3,427) | 3,830 | Not previously reported |
| Part-time | 4,307 | 4,097 | 2,530 (2,062) | 2,054 | |
| Total | 89,847 | 96,375 | 97,255 (78,223) | 77,544 | |
| Average per person hours of training by employee type ⁴ | | | | | |
| Permanent | 26 | 28 | 30 (24) | 24 | 28 |
| Fixed term | 19 | 21 | 15 (14) | 14 | 15 |
| Part-time | 14 | 15 | 10 (8) | 8 | 11 |
| Total | 25 | 27 | 28 (22) | 22 | 26 |
| Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender (%) | | | | | |
| Male | 96 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Female | 93 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 96 |
| Total | 95 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 98 |

1. Vacation students are included in relevant metrics, where appropriate.

2. Woodside determines employment category based on job level

3. Employee turnover figures by gender were misrepresented in 2017, corrected values shown

4. Increase in total hours of training in 2016 driven by the introduction of mandatory Process Safety Management training. This training now forms part of business as usual training programs. A majority of process safety critical roles are operational or technical, predominately undertaken by male employees. The figures in parentheses above reflect the values excluding PSM training.

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➔ Refer to our website for IPIECA index related to full report (www.woodside.com.au).

Notes and definitions

Health and safety

| | |
|--|--|
| Frequency rates | Frequency rates are calculated per million hours worked. |
| Workforce exposure hours | The total number of hours including paid overtime and training but excluding leave, sickness and unpaid overtime hours. Hours are recorded separately for Woodside employees and contractors. Contracting personnel are defined as people employed by another company to perform activities for Woodside. |
| Total recordable injury rate (TRIR) | The number of recordable injuries (fatalities + lost work day cases + restricted workday cases + medical treatment cases + permanent partial disability) per 1,000,000 hours worked. |
| Lost time injury (LTI) | An LTI is an incident that results in a fatality, disability or time lost from work. The number of LTIs is the sum of these incidents. |
| Incident | Is one, or more, of the following: an unplanned release of energy that actually resulted in injury, occupational illness, environmental harm or damage to assets, a near miss, damage or potential damage to company reputation, breach of regulatory compliance and/or legislation, security breach. |
| High potential incident (HPI) | Is an incident, regardless of actual consequence, that could have resulted in the worst realistic consequence of Category C or above in accordance with the Woodside Event Reporting Impact Table. |
| Occupational injury | Is harm to a person such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation etc. that resulted from a single, instantaneous incident. All injuries are classified for work-relatedness and severity in accordance with IOGP. |
| Occupational illness | Is any work-related abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from a work injury, caused by or mainly caused by exposures at work such as inhalation, absorption, ingestion of, or direct contact with, as well as exposure to, physical and psychological situations. All illnesses are classified for work-relatedness and severity in accordance with IOGP. |
| Loss of Primary Containment (LoPC) | An unplanned or uncontrolled release of any material from primary containment, including non-toxic and non-flammable materials (e.g. steam, hot condensate, nitrogen, compressed CO ₂ or compressed air). |
| Lost workday case (LWC) | Occurs where any work-related injury results in a person being unfit for work on 'any day' after the day of the event occurring. 'Any day' includes scheduled rest days, weekend days, leave days, public holidays or days after ceasing employment. Lost work days are calculated by counting the total number of calendar days from the date the person was declared unfit for work to the date the person was declared fit for restricted or normal duties. |
| Restricted workday case (RWC) | Occurs where any work-related injury or occupational illness results in a person being unfit for full performance of their regular job on any day after the event occurring. The number of Restricted Work Days is calculated by counting the total number of calendar days from the date that the person was declared fit for restricted duties to the date that the person was declared fit for normal/routine duties. |
| Medical treatment case (MTC) | This results where the management and care of the patient to address the injury or illness is above and beyond first aid, but does not involve fatality, lost days or restricted days. |
| Permanent partial disability | Any work-related injury or occupational illness which results in the complete loss or permanent loss of use of any member or parts of the body, regardless of any pre-existing disability or impaired body function. This includes occupational hearing loss. |
| Occupational illness frequency by region | This frequency rate includes total recordable illnesses only, i.e. the sum of all occupational-illness related fatalities, lost workday cases, restricted work cases and medical treatment cases. It does not include first aid cases. |
| Lost days | The count of lost days begins on the day immediately after the day of injury/illness. It includes the total number of calendar days that were not able to be worked due to injuries and illness. |
| Training time spent on health and safety | Includes Woodside in-house training and external courses. Training records for third-party contractors have not been collated by Woodside. Includes health and safety inductions, emergency response training courses and environmental awareness courses. |
| Number of injuries by gender | The figure expressed in the report is the number of recordable injuries only – it does not include first aid cases or illnesses. |
| Occupational illnesses by gender | The figure expressed in the report is the number of recordable illnesses only – it does not include first aid cases or injuries. |
| Process safety event (PSE) (Tier 1 and Tier 2) | An unplanned or uncontrolled loss of primary containment (LoPC) of any material including non-toxic and non-flammable materials from a process, or an undesired event or condition. Process safety events are classified as Tier 1 – LoPC of greatest consequence or Tier 2 – LoPC of lesser consequence. As defined by American Petroleum Institute (API) recommended practice 754. |
| Absentee | An employee absent from work because of incapacity of any kind, not just as the result of work-related injury or disease. Permitted leave absences such as holidays, study, maternity or paternity leave, and compassionate leave are excluded. |
| Absentee rate | A measure of actual absentee days lost expressed as a percentage of total days scheduled to be worked by the workforce for the same period. |

Environment

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|------------------------------|---|
| Total hydrocarbon production | Includes gross liquid and gas products, but does not include reinjected hydrocarbons. |
| Total energy consumption | Comprises direct and indirect energy consumption. |
| Fresh water use | Supplied by water utility. |
| Produced formation water | Water that is brought to the surface during the production of hydrocarbons. |

People

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|--------------------|--|
| Total employees | Total number of employees including permanent, fixed term and part-time. Does not include secondees or contractors. |
| Contractors | Non-Woodside employees, working within Woodside to support specific activities. |
| Total turnover | Permanent and fixed-term employees who left Woodside voluntarily or involuntarily. |
| Voluntary turnover | Permanent and fixed-term employees who left Woodside voluntarily for reasons not initiated by the company. |
| Social investment | Social investment data has been verified by the London Benchmarking Group (LBG) methodology. The LBG verified data includes donations, community investment and commercial initiatives. For more information, visit lbg-australia.com . |

Glossary

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| Board | Woodside's governing body – the Board of Directors |
| Flaring | The controlled burning of gas found in oil and gas reservoirs |
| Greenhouse gases | Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxides, ozone, perfluorocarbons, vapour and water |
| GRI | The Global Reporting Initiative is a network-based organisation that promotes sustainability reporting worldwide. The GRI reporting framework sets out principles and indicators that organisations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental and social performance. |
| HSE | Health, safety and environment |
| IOGP | International Association of Oil and Gas Producers |
| IPIECA | International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association. The global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. |
| LBG | London Benchmarking Group |
| LTIF | Lost time injury frequency |
| PSE | Process safety event |
| Sustainability | Achieving a decent standard of living for everyone today without compromising the needs of future generations. (United Nations, 2013) |
| TRIR | Total recordable injury rate |
| VPSHR | Voluntary principles on security and human rights |

Units

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|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| bbl | barrel |
| bn | billion |
| boe | barrel of oil equivalent |
| CFC | chlorofluorocarbon |
| CO ₂ e | carbon dioxide equivalent |
| GJ | gigajoules |
| kt | kilotonne |
| L | litres |
| MMbbl | million barrels |
| MMboe | million barrels of oil equivalent |
| MT | million tonnes |
| Mtoe | million tonnes of oil equivalent |
| mtpa | million tonnes per annum |
| NO _x | oxides of nitrogen |
| SO _x | oxides of sulfur |
| t | tonne |
| tCO ₂ e | tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent |
| TJ | terajoules |
| US\$ | US dollars |
| VOCs | volatile organic compounds |