



Gorgon Project Overview



Gorgon Project Plant Site.

The Chevron-operated Gorgon Project is one of the world's largest natural gas projects and the largest single resource development in Australia's history.

The Project is under construction on Barrow Island, around 60 kilometres off the northwest coast of Western Australia. It includes a three-train, 15.6 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility and a domestic gas plant with the capacity to supply 300 terajoules of gas per day to Western Australia.

First gas is expected in the third quarter, followed by LNG exports before year-end. Domestic gas is due to be delivered to the market in 2015.

Project Participants

The Gorgon Project is operated by an Australian subsidiary of Chevron (47.3 percent interest), in joint venture with the Australian subsidiaries of ExxonMobil (25 percent), Shell (25 percent), Osaka Gas (1.25 percent), Tokyo Gas (1 percent) and Chubu Electric Power (0.417 percent).

Upstream - Offshore Wells & Facilities

The Upstream scope of the Project includes:

- Drilling eight high-rate, big-bore development wells at the Gorgon field, and ten at the Jansz-lo field.
- A subsea gas gathering system and subsea pipelines that will deliver gas from the Gorgon and Jansz-lo fields, located about 65 and 130 kilometres respectively off the west coast of Barrow Island.
- Pipelines that run from the shore crossing on the west coast of Barrow Island across to the east coast, where they tie-in to the gas treatment plant.
- A domestic gas pipeline that runs more than 90 kilometres from Barrow Island to the Western Australian mainland where it ties-in to the existing Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline.

Downstream - Onshore Facilities

- A three-train, 15.6 MTPA LNG processing plant.
- Domestic gas processing plant.
- LNG and condensate storage.
- Marine facilities including a 2.1 kilometre Materials Offloading Facility (MOF) and 2.1 kilometre long LNG jetty.
- Operations and maintenance buildings.
- Workforce accommodation village and associated infrastructure.

Carbon Dioxide Injection

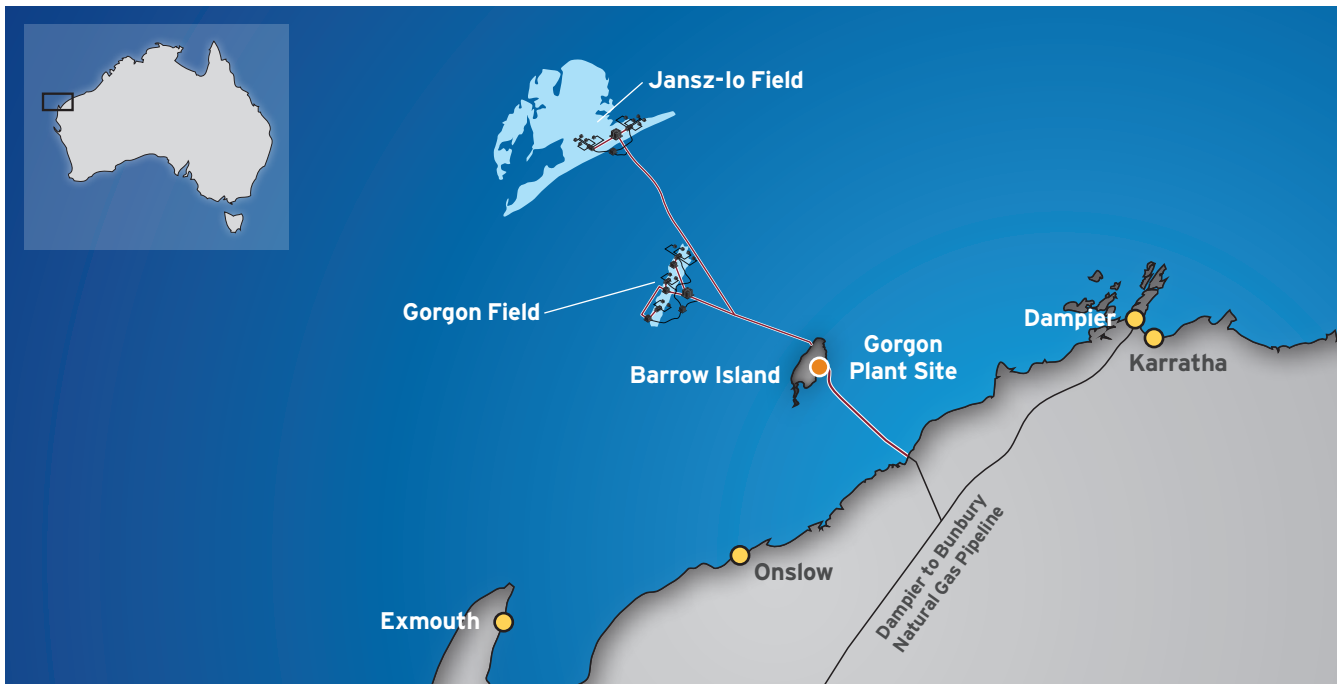
The Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Injection Project involves the design, construction and operation of facilities to inject and store reservoir CO₂ into a deep reservoir unit, known as the Dupuy Formation, more than two kilometres beneath Barrow Island. This will reduce greenhouse gas emission from the Project by approximately 40 percent.

The Australian Government has committed \$60 million to the Gorgon Carbon Dioxide Injection Project as part of the Low Emissions Technology Demonstration Fund.

Gorgon Project Snapshot

- Annual production of 15.6 million tonnes of LNG and a domestic gas plant with the capacity to supply 300 terajoules of gas per day.
- About \$40 billion to the Australian Government's revenue*.
- About \$64 billion to Australia's Gross Domestic Product*.

*According to independent research group ACIL Tasman (based on 30 years of operations and an annual production of 15 million tonnes of LNG).



LNG Sales and Marketing

The Gorgon Joint Venture Participants have signed a number of sales agreements to market LNG in key customer countries and have adopted a flexible and innovative marketing approach where each participant secures markets for its share of gas.

Domestic Gas Sales

In November 2011, long term contracts were announced with Western Australia's largest energy retailer, Synergy and the State's leading energy generator, Verve Energy for a combined 125 terajoules per day for 20 years commencing in 2015.

Local Benefits

The Gorgon Project will be an important pillar of the Australian economy for decades to come. The Project has:

- Spent more than \$31 billion on local goods and services.
- Generated more than 10,000 jobs in Australia, this includes more than 8,000 people working on and around Barrow Island.

Environmental Stewardship

Barrow Island has been a Class A Nature Reserve since 1910.

The Island supports 24 terrestrial species and subspecies not known to occur elsewhere and another five with restricted distribution. Four species of marine turtle nest on Barrow, with flatback and green turtles being the most common. There are also 378 species of native plants on the Island.

Non-indigenous species represent the greatest threat to Barrow Island's native flora and fauna. Central to the Gorgon Project's commitment to protect the conservation values of Barrow Island is the Quarantine Management System (QMS), the largest non-government quarantine initiative in the world. The QMS includes more than 300 procedures, specifications, checklists and guidelines to protect the ecology of Barrow Island and its surrounding waters.

The Gorgon QMS has been acknowledged by the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority as 'likely to be world's best practice' and was recently awarded a Commonwealth Department of Agriculture Biosecurity Award.

Where does the name Gorgon come from?

The origin of the Gorgon Project's name can be traced back to a ship named the SS Gorgon.

The SS Gorgon (and its 1933 replacement the MV Gorgon) carried passengers, general cargo, sheep, wool and cattle from Perth to Singapore from 1918 through to the 1960s.

During one of the SS Gorgon's voyages, a navigation hazard was located between Onslow and Thevenard Island. The hazard, a gravel patch, came to be known as the "Gorgon Patch". The nearby Gorgon field was subsequently named after this geological feature.

For more information on the Gorgon Project:

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