CTP BLOCK PROCESS DIAGRAM - OIL / CAS / WATER - GAS Central Treatment PLant - WATER CONDENSATE G2 J.FAN 156 LEAN NEG / TEG ----- RICH MEG / TEG **G1** COOLING WATER FROM TOWERS V204 PROFAN VAPOLE Dut A1 NET TEPARATER TRACCOUCE ESS DISCHARGE GAS GAS THELEN GAS BUTLET EHD V201 G3 ■ SALES SALE PRUPANE EIGHD IN TO COOLING TOWERS WHILE REAL SUSTABLIER W₁ WHO O'LET TWATES A2 F103 · EMM GERN E386 CDOLING FAN WATER BATH HEATER 02 F302 [HJ] -INI STAGE E307 COOLING FAN DE. PETER FRIER CONDENSATE TO STABLESER CRUIE TRANSFER V741 SOUTH -FANT Z 9601 £75 602A HEX CONDENSATE FROM CORD REBOACH E6d3 CHILLER 熟 602H HEX 01 PSEE LITAN MEGITO VESSELS

As at September 2016, the field comprises of 70 wells, of which it produces from 8 Gas wells and 28 oil wells; with 13 wells utilised as gas injectors. The remaining of wells are either suspended or Plugged and Abandoned (P&A). This is also and approximately 178 km of pipelines and flow lines connecting the field and the processing facilities. Since loss of contract the gas is injected to dedicated wells.

Crude oil and condensate from the CTPL and crude oil from the ESS is transported via road tanker trucks to Port Bonython, near Whyalla in South Australia, for sale to customers.

Produced Formation Water (PFW) is a by-product of the oil and gas extraction. PFW is delivered (with the hydrocarbons) by a pipeline network to the CTPL and ESS where the total produced fluids are separated into gas, water, oil and sediment. Oil and water are separated in American Petroleum Institute (API) standard separators, with the remaining water managed in evaporation ponds at the CTPL and ESS. Ongoing exploration, development and well workover (maintenance) programs occur periodically in the MRN.