

Meeting Minutes



QGC Regional Gas Field Community Committee

27 February 2014

10.00am to 2.00pm

Chinchilla Motor Inn and Park, 45-51 Park St, Chinchilla

1. Opening

The 17th meeting of the QGC Regional Gas Field Community Committee was called to order at 10.00am on 27 February 2014 at the Chinchilla Motor Inn and Park, 45-51 Park St, Chinchilla facilitated by Ms Deb Camden, Independent Facilitator.

2. Attendees

The following people attended the QGC Regional Gas Field Community Committee meeting:

QGC Regional Gas Field Community Committee Members	QGC Representatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debbie Jackson, Southern Queensland Institute of TAFE • Cr Carolyn Tillman, Western Downs Regional Council • Mabrey Fogarty, Goondir Health Services • Ros Wade, Southern Community Committee representative • Cecily Brockhurst, Northern Community Committee representative • Katie Gould, Central Community Committee representative (proxy) • Robyn Mapp, Condamine Alliance (proxy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brett Smith, Vice President Sustainability • Richard Schokman, General Manager Upstream Operations • Mark Riksen, General Manager Water Development • Kirrily Addison, Water Strategy and Communications Manager • Ben Power, Manager Community, Land and Environment Project Services • Adam Dyde, Field Environmental Superintendent (Project) • Kristelle Townsend, Social Performance Coordinator Central
Apologies	Independent Facilitator
<p>Mike Boniface, Western Downs Regional Council</p> <p>Doreen Goldsmid, Central Community Committee representative</p> <p>Bill Nicholas, AgForce</p> <p>Carl Mitchell, Condamine Alliance</p> <p>Kathie Fletcher, Queensland Murray Darling Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deb Camden, Prism Communication Architects

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Meeting agenda

The following items of business were discussed as per the meeting agenda:

Agenda item	Details
a. Introductions and meeting overview	<p>Deb Camden opened the meeting and provided a brief introduction about herself as the new independent facilitator for the QGC Community Consultative Committees.</p> <p>Deb Camden gave a broad overview of the meeting format.</p>
b. Safety moment	<p>Deb Camden invited Committee members to share a safety moment.</p> <p>A committee member provided a safety moment about driving.</p>
c. Introductions	<p>Deb Camden provided a more in-depth introduction about herself and led roundtable introductions of Community Committee members and QGC representatives.</p> <p>For the past 25 years as a consultant, Deb Camden has provided strategic advice on stakeholder engagement and community relations for large-scale infrastructure projects throughout Queensland. She has worked with stakeholders and communities to resolve a range of complex social and environmental concerns.</p> <p>Deb's skill as a facilitator has been recognised with her engagement as independent facilitator for the Queensland Children's Hospital Community Liaison Group as well as meetings of the Gasfields Community Support Group.</p> <p>Deb Camden has previously worked as a journalist for the Telegraph newspaper and in a marketing and communications role at the Gold Coast Indy Car Grand Prix. Deb is now the Principal and founder of PRISM Communication Architects, specialising in strategic communication and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Deb is also currently undertaking a PhD as a candidate in the University of Queensland's Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining. Her research focus is on methods and innovations associated with community investment decision making in the coal seam gas industry.</p> <p>Deb invited the committee members and QGC staff to introduce themselves. Committee members were requested to answer several questions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which organisation/department they are representing• What benefits they gain from being part of the committee; and• How as a committee representative do they feedback communications to their networks.

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Agenda item	Details
	<p>Key benefits mentioned from community committee members include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathering and sharing • Networking with QGC staff and other organisations • Increased understanding of CSG and the changing needs of community and cultural diversity services • Ability to receive immediate responses to queries about the CSG industry and QGC • Ability to listen and identify opportunities for collaboration and lasting community benefit • Provides a forum for conversations between QGC and the community • An opportunity for community concerns and issues to be raised to the attention of QGC. <p>Key benefits that QGC receives from participating in the community consultative committees include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding what topics related to the CSG industry are important to the community • Ability to provide greater exposure of QGC representatives to community members so they can hear, understand and liaise with community members directly • Being a conduit for the company – a way for the community to bring questions or concerns to the company’s attention and for the company to respond. <p>The main feedback channels mentioned in meeting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Councillors and council staff, including Western Downs Council meetings • Goondir Health Service board of directors • Southern Queensland Institute of TAFE management and education services across the south west region • Customers and community members within the QGC footprint • Landholders with and without CSG infrastructure on their property • Condamine Alliance board and the organisation
<p>d. Adoption of minutes</p>	<p>Deb Camden asked the Committee to formally consider the 5 December 2013 minutes and asked for suggested changes.</p> <p>The 5 December 2013 Regional Gas Field Community Committee minutes were adopted.</p>
<p>e. Actions from previous meeting</p>	<p>Deb Camden reviewed the actions from the previous meeting.</p> <p>Royalties for Regions The State Government contact for the Royalties for Region program was emailed to the committee.</p>

Agenda item	Details
	<p>Western Downs Housing Trust and Social Housing One of the committee members provided an update on the letters on affordable and social housing which were sent to the Queensland Gas Fields Commission last year. No response on the letters has yet been received from the Commission.</p> <p>Action: Deb Camden to follow up with Shane Charles regarding a formal response to the letter.</p> <p>Works on corner of Vanrenens and Chinchilla-Tara Road The site is owned by a waste management contractor called Western Downs Environmental, who is contracted to Origin. The site is going to be used as an evaporation pond for processed sewerage and waste water from Origin. The company has approvals from the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection and Western Downs Regional Council.</p> <p>Water Management At the last meeting it was agreed that QGC should update the Committee on production from the Kenya water treatment plant. Mark Riksen and Kirrily Addison from QGC's water management team were invited to the meeting to provide a water update and answer any further queries on water.</p> <p>At the previous meeting a list of water questions was provided to QGC to respond to at the next meeting. Answers to these questions were handed out and committee members invited to comment, discuss or clarify responses. Responses to these questions can be found as Appendix 1 to these minutes.</p> <p>QGC approached a representative from the farming community to attend this meeting to benefit from the discussions on water but they were unable to attend. All water questions were to be discussed at the upcoming local committees which also have local landholder representation.</p> <p>Fugitive Emissions At the last meeting QGC was asked to confirm the basis of fugitive emission calculations. QGC has invited the environmental team to provide a presentation at this meeting.</p> <p>End of year feedback This year QGC will be holding a 'community committee health check' on all of its Community Consultative Committees. As part of this, QGC will be asking the committee for feedback at the next round of meetings with the main aim of revisiting the committees Terms of Reference, breadth of representation and how the pipeline of information between the committees and the wider public can be strengthened. This 'health check' will provide insights into ways in which the community consultative committee process can be improved.</p>

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	<p>Pipeline Update A committee member sent best practice, photos and manuals to Bal Saini following the last meeting. This information has been passed on to the relevant areas for consideration for future works.</p> <p>Salt Handling Mark Riksen provided an update on the salt handling process and the decisions pending. The water team will be invited back to the next meeting to present on salt handling.</p>
<p>f. Environment Presentation</p>	<p>Ben Power, Manager Community, Land and Environment Projects and Services provided the Committee with a QCLNG environment update. Key points discussed include:</p> <p>Midstream offsets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Queensland and federal governments are reviewing Biodiversity Offsets policies, with a view to ensuring better biodiversity value from offset investments • On Curtis Island, QGC has initially invested A\$5 million to establish the 4,500ha Curtis Island Environment Management Precinct for midstream offsets • QGC is investing a further A\$3 million for 25,000ha of environmentally significant land on Curtis Island – within the World Heritage Area – as an offset for QGC’s LNG plant and pipeline • QGC is also contributing approximately A\$11 million over the next 20 years to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority • QGC is looking to collaborate with the other LNG proponents where possible to invest in larger offset sites which will provide greater habitat and environmental value. <p>Upstream offsets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QGC is awaiting the outcome of State Government Biodiversity Offset policy reviews to finalise the next phase of offsets in the Upstream project area • QGC expects the impact of its activities on threatened plants and animals across the QCLNG Project area to be offset with approximately 2100ha of equivalent vegetation communities and habitat • QGC is working with state and federal governments to determine offsets that will help Australia build and maintain a truly world-class national park and protected area estate to conserve biodiversity in perpetuity. <p>A committee member asked whether QGC had explored mutual partnerships with local environment groups such as Condamine Alliance? A suggestion was made for QGC to link with Alexandra Kennedy from Condamine Alliance.</p>

Agenda item	Details
	<p>Action: QGC Environment team to contact Alexandra Kennedy from Condamine Alliance.</p> <p>Translocation and propagation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where QGC cannot avoid threatened plants, it seeks government permission to clear them • QGC has invested in translocating the vulnerable Kogan Waxflower (<i>Philotheca sporadica</i>) and the endangered cycad, <i>Cycas megacarpa</i>. To date, QGC and the University of the Sunshine Coast have overseen more than 4000 Kogan Waxflowers planted on QGC properties. QGC has invested more than A\$1 million in monitoring and translocating <i>Cycas megacarpa</i> specimens • QGC also translocates protected bottle trees (Family <i>Brachychiton</i>) and grass trees (Family <i>Xanthorrhoea</i>) within the QCLNG Project area. <p>Protecting Plants and Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed fauna spotter-catchers find and handle wildlife before clearing • Clearing is done in stages to provide animals with opportunity to move • Animals are relocated when habitat clearance cannot be avoided, and are moved to suitable vegetation as close to capture site as possible • In areas with high habitat values, habitat features will be moved if practicable • Elevated work platforms used in certain circumstances to search and relocate animals and breeding places before trees are felled • Any animal deaths must be reported to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection. <p>Fauna monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to hundreds of pre-clearance and ecological surveys, QGC has a broader scale fauna monitoring project • Data will help understand short to long-term trends in populations of terrestrial vertebrate fauna in gas fields, particularly in State forests • Will improve QGC's understanding of impact on fauna by comparing sites with gas development against those without • Inform rehabilitation work by providing biological reference data and improve understanding of faunal diversity in southern Brigalow Belt.

Agenda item	Details
	<p>Weed hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds are a community issue and QGC has a strong commitment to helping landholders manage them • New sites are surveyed for pests and weeds by ecologists and safety and cultural heritage representatives • Weed hygiene certificates used to record details of completed wash downs • QGC uses vehicle wash down facilities at sites including Dalby, Chinchilla, west of Chinchilla and Wandoan • Gas field component of QCLNG utilises 26 dedicated wash down facilities • QGC and its contractors also use mobile facilities that move with associated construction activities • QGC weed hygiene procedures require our vehicles to have an identified and marked weed hygiene risk of high, medium or low. <p>A committee member asked whether QGC’s weed hygiene processes had recently had an increase in focus.</p> <p>Adam Dyde advised that QGC has been following strict weed hygiene processes for some time, but with the increased interest in weeds of late there may have been more public attention on this issue.</p> <p>Rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information is gathered before any significant disturbance so land can be returned to its original state • Sites are stabilised through reinstatement of soil profiles, implementation of sediment and erosion controls and regeneration of natural and supplementary grasses • Supplementary seeding is intended to complement the natural seed bank and stabilise sites as quickly as possible • There are two main types of rehabilitation: The first is operational rehabilitation which is rehabilitating the site while it is still required for operational purposes. This includes measures such as soil reinstatement, stabilisation, erosion and sedimentation controls and revegetation. The second is final rehabilitation returning an area no longer required for operational purposes back to its original state or better. <p>Overview of Surat Basin Acreage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next phase of gas field development • Up to 400 wells, three field compression stations and gathering pipeline infrastructure • Gas will supply domestic or export markets • The Federal Government is reviewing the project as a controlled action with preliminary documentation • State environmental approval application lodged

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Agenda item	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State holds a public notification period for this development as part of the approval process. <p>Emissions from flaring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions on flaring activities are counted as part of QGC's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGERS) • NGERS is the mandatory reporting system that provides data to underpin the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme • Emissions are calculated and reported in line with NGERS standards • QGC has been reporting under the NGERS obligations since 2008. NGERS was reviewed in 2013 • Reporting is subject to third-party audits and it forms the basis of QGC's carbon tax payments • The BG-Group Sustainability Report also summarises greenhouse gas emissions • All emissions from QGC's activities are captured and accounted for including diesel from vehicles • Further information about our emissions can be found on the QGC website. <p>A number of queries were asked by the committee. Key points were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should QGC come across wild pigs or dogs on landholder properties not owned by QGC, they will report these sightings back to the landholder and specific issues are dealt with on a case-by-case basis • QGC-owned properties are managed by the Rural Property Group within QGC. Rural Property Management regularly liaises with Council about pest management strategies on QGC-owned sites • QGC rehabilitation practices need to deliver a good standard of quality across numerous sites. During the operational phase of rehabilitation it may not be suitable to bring the site back to pre-existing condition. For example where a pipeline is located it may not be suitable to replant above this pipeline with large trees with root systems that could impact the pipeline. • It is important that standards of rehabilitation practice are consistently communicated across many work fronts • Pipelines may go under water courses in special circumstances. In other cases pipelines may cross watercourses due to soil characteristics and engineering requirements • QGC partners with the University of Queensland to share environmental practice learning's and where possible will link with specialist groups to share learning's • A committee member suggested that both Condamine Alliance and local landcare groups would be interested in this.

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Agenda item	Details
	<p>Action: QGC to pass on the Condamine Alliance creek rehabilitation information to Adam Dyde.</p>
<p>g. Community feedback</p>	<p>Water Management Update</p> <p>Mark Riksen provided a short water update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping was presented, outlining the water facilities across the Northern, Southern and Central areas • There are currently two main water treatment facilities located at QGC's Kenya and Woleebee sites • While the Kenya Water Treatment plant has been operational since 2013, it is expected that the Northern Water Treatment plant will be operational by fourth quarter 2014 • These facilities will treat 100% of the water produced from QGC's gas wells • 97% will be made available for beneficial use and provided to SunWater for distribution to customers. The residual 3% is brine from the treatment process • A brine update will be provided at the next meeting. QGC is currently determining the feasibility of brine management options. Recommendations and decisions will be presented to the QGC board in the coming months • The regional monitoring network is being completed. The network provides a baseline for the current status and existing trends (i.e. pre-CSG production). The network will be able to identify groundwater changes. In conjunction with the Underground Water Impact Report, QGC will be able to identify bores which are predicted to be impaired • APLNG and Santos are completing monitoring bores by the end of March • All data from the regional monitoring network will be available online by the end of 2014 • QGC needs to negotiate 34 make good agreements, at present 23 agreements are finalised • QGC appreciates the constructive dialogue with landholders throughout this process. <p>Several queries were raised by the committee. Key points were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water processed at the Kenya and Woleebee water treatment plants is not used to service the camps, particularly because the camps were built before the water infrastructure was in place, and also because the water is not treated to final drinking water standards (i.e. the water isn't disinfected or fluoridated). • Water for QGC's camps is sourced from bores at the camp sites, from its water storage ponds that supply a treatment plant at the Condamine Power Station (operated by QGC) or , for some locations, is purchased and trucked in from council supplies.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hutton and Precipice aquifers feed the federally protected Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act-listed springs in the northern region • Due to the recent dry weather water levels at the Chinchilla weir are low. Many community members thought this would not occur because of the water which QGC is producing. In fact, the natural water system provides a lot more water than QGC ever could provide. The maximum QGC is able to produce in a day is 100 mega litres. Additionally, all water produced by QGC's activities is required by legislation to be used beneficially within the area to ensure that there are no net increases in water downstream. Therefore any amount of water which QGC puts into the system will be taken out by other users (farmers and communities) to be used as part of the beneficial use water scheme. <p>Deb Camden invited the committee to provide any further feedback or matters from their networks:</p> <p>Affordable and Social Housing A committee member raised Western Downs Housing Trust and social housing concerns. Key points included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 individuals/families in Miles seeking affordable housing • No response has been received from the Queensland Gas Fields Commission in relation to the housing concerns raised • There is community frustration regarding the barriers, which are causing such long delays in construction of affordable housing options • It seems that other companies are holding back from supporting the Western Downs Housing Trust due to delays • It was noted that the last meeting of the Western Downs Housing Trust Advisory group held in December 2013 was very informative • The next meeting is planned for 12 March 2014 <p>The committee was asked whether it would find value in another presentation from the Western Downs Housing Trust and there was general agreement that a presentation would be valuable.</p> <p>Action: QGC to explore whether another Western Downs Housing Trust presentation can be provided to the group at an upcoming meeting in 2014.</p> <p>Action: Cr Carolyn Tillman offered to speak with the Western Downs Regional Council Mayor regarding the progress of the trust.</p> <p>Community Services A committee member commented on the increase in clients at the</p>

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	<p>neighbourhood centres seeking affordable housing and bringing a range of complex issues. Overall, more time is being required with clients.</p> <p>Some local hospitals in the Western Downs are reporting an increase in patients seeking treatment for stress related illnesses. There are also additional requests for specialist treatments such as occupational therapy and physiotherapy to work with people suffering stroke.</p> <p>It was noted that with some construction work starting to scale down there are increases in stressors and pressures for some workers. Community centres noted that during the Christmas period, some local contractors were given very short notice of their contracts expiring.</p> <p>A committee member questioned whether there is anything QGC can do for fairer EBA agreements with their contractor companies.</p> <p>Brett Smith responded stating that this is a national trend, which seems to be progressing towards a more casualised workforce. QGC will abide by Australian labour laws but it is outside of the company's role to influence work laws.</p> <p>A committee member commented that the community sector is being significantly impacted by retraction of funding, however with increases in population in the area they are receiving more clientele. This is putting increasing pressure and stress on local social services. Many of the companies will fund projects but not people or positions.</p> <p>Brett Smith responded that QGC prefers not to fund positions as long-term these are not sustainable.</p> <p>Transitioning from Construction to Operations The committee questioned what the local workforce would look like moving into operations.</p> <p>It was noted that a presentation outlining what the company's workforce may look like moving into operations might be a suitable agenda item for future meetings. This could also include local content, local employment and how QGC plans to be a positive contributor to the community over the lifespan of the project.</p> <p>Action: QGC to provide an update on operational activities and employment figures at a meeting during 2014.</p> <p>A committee member commented on QGC's sponsorship and donation program and whether this will continue post 2014.</p> <p>Brett Smith informed the committee that community funding</p>

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	<p>programs are subject to budgetary approvals. Post 2014 a similar funding program to the QGC Sustainable Communities Fund will continue.</p>
<p>h. Project update</p>	<p>Richard Schokman, General Manager Upstream Operations provided the Committee with a QCLNG project update. Key points discussed include:</p> <p>QCLNG Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A\$19.4 billion invested in construction, exploration and operations since January 2010 • A\$16.3 billion in contracts to Australian companies (84% of total) • A\$13.2 billion in contracts to Queensland companies (68% of total) • Total work force 14,500 <p>Some major milestones are required in order to achieve first gas to Curtis Island this year. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 2000 wells needed for the first two LNG trains – currently more than 1900 are drilled • More than 3100km of gathering pipeline has been installed • Rehabilitation has commenced on sites where gathering has been installed • Ongoing commissioning of Ruby Jo field – including the six field compression stations and one central processing plant, (6+1) package • Ongoing construction activities at Woleebee creek, including the Northern Water Treatment Plant • Kenya Water Treatment Plant is now operational <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2013 Production volume 6884 ML - 2014 Production volume year to date 1790 ML - Southern trunkline is complete and has been in operation since mid-January 2014 - Permanent pump stations for this trunkline will be coming online and will increase the amount of available water • The 540km pipeline to Gladstone is now in ground and pressured up • Rehabilitation along the export pipeline is ongoing with reseeding almost 90% complete. • Across the project 20 field compression stations and four central processing plants are being constructed • Currently QGC is producing approximately 300 terajoules a day. At full production 1400 terajoules a day will be required • At full production each LNG tank will hold 140000 cubic metres of gas. Each train on Curtis Island is capable of processing 700 terajoules a day which equates to approximately two and a half loaded LNG vessels a week

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LNG plant at Curtis Island is currently being commissioned with the aim of delivering gas in the second half of 2014. <p>In the Upstream:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central area has continued to operate and supply existing contracts The Southern area is gradually transitioning from construction to operations. This area should be predominantly transitioned to operations in late April – early May The Northern area is still being constructed and will be transitioned to operations in early 2015.
i. Items for next agenda	<p>Deb Camden invited the committee to propose agenda items for the next meeting. Three key items were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up on letters sent to the Gas Fields Commission Salt handling update; and Discussion on future purpose of committees.

3. General Business

Deb Camden brought to Committee members' attention the February issue of QGC's "The Energy" magazine which makes reference to the role of the community committees as well as the one-page investment summary on page 19. The magazine is also available via QGC's website.

4. Meeting Close

The meeting was closed by Deb Camden at 2.00pm.

The next QGC Regional Gas Field Community Committee meeting will be on 29 May from 10:00am to 2:00pm at the Chinchilla Motor Inn and Park, 45-51 Park St, Chinchilla.

5. Regional Gas Field Community Committee Members

Representative	Organisation
Bill Nicholas	AgForce
Carollee Murphy	Western Downs Regional Council
Cr Carolyn Tillman	Western Downs Regional Council
Cecily Brockhurst	Northern Gas Field Representative
Ros Wade	Southern Gas Field Representative
Floyd Leedie	Goondir Health Services
Kathie Fletcher	Queensland Murray-Darling Committee
Doreen Goldsmid	Central Gas Field Representative
Jenelle Choyce	Southern Queensland Institute of TAFE

Appendix 1

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The below questions were raised during the QGC Regional Consultative Community Committee meeting held, 5 December 2013 by a community committee representative.

QGC's responses to these questions are outlined below.

QGC's Water Supply and RO activities

1. Water supply: is QGC currently supplying water directly to farmers for their business operations? If so in what quantities? What is the quality of this water?

QGC does not supply water directly to farmers.

2. Is QGC directly supplying water to SunWater? If so in what quantities? What is the quality of this water?

QGC currently supplies water to SunWater as part of our partnership in the Chinchilla Beneficial Use Scheme.

The volumes supplied to SunWater vary depending on QGC's water production profiles. Water volumes and quality are determined by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) under the Beneficial Use Approval (BUA) for the Chinchilla Beneficial Use Scheme.

The following supply volume nominations are in place:

<i>January:</i>	<i>33 ML/d</i>	<i>April:</i>	<i>55 ML/d</i>
<i>February:</i>	<i>51 ML/d</i>	<i>May:</i>	<i>60 ML/d</i>
<i>March:</i>	<i>32 ML/d</i>	<i>June:</i>	<i>60 ML/d</i>

These nominations are subject to change, given plant availability and planned water profiles.

The Northern Water Treatment plant is due for start-up later in 2014.

The water quality meets the BUA specifications (ENBU02701811). An extract is provided below:

Characteristic of the resource	Quality limit	Monitoring frequency
Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)	500	Continuous
pH (pH unit)	6.5 – 8.5	Continuous

3. Is QGC directly supplying water to other sources? If so in what quantities? What is the quality of this water?

QGC supplies water for its construction activities and to commercial entities including the Condamine Power Station.

QGC treats the water it supplies to the specifications of each user. The treated water is tested then monitored before supply to ensure it meets the individual-user specifications. Information about the volume of water supplied to each user is commercial in confidence.

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4. Are the supplies of water at the predicted quantity and quality? Are EA conditions being met?

QGC is meeting its EA conditions. QGC regularly reports on the quality of water provided to users. Compliance is enforced by DEHP and water quality results are independently verified.

5. Is QGC storing water on properties they don't have tenure over within the region?

All ponds are located on land over which QGC has tenure (i.e. Authority to Prospect, Petroleum Licence etc). QGC has water storage ponds on QGC-owned land and privately-owned properties for which agreements are in place.

6. Is QGC storing and/or delivering water out of the region?

QGC has two centralised water treatment facilities. In principle all water produced in the Fitzroy and Dawson catchment area will be treated and made available for beneficial use in this catchment area and similar for the water produced and treated in the Condamine area.

7. Is this water being stored in holding ponds that meet EA condition standards?

QGC storage ponds meet the conditions of its EA for the Queensland Curtis LNG project. QGC regularly report to DEHP on specific pond-related criteria regarding water quality and storage. Compliance is enforced by DEHP and results are independently verified.

8. What is the cloud, or plume that hovers over the Kenya RO plant that neighbouring residents have seen?

Following the reverse osmosis treatment process, the treated water is concentrated to recover up to 97% of water produced from operations for beneficial uses. This process releases a small amount of vapour during the heating of water, which is visible from the plant. This vapour is a natural derivative of the water and dissipates in a small area around the top of each concentrator unit.

9. What is that terrible stench that wafts out from the pond beside the RO plant?

It appears that storage pond Orana 4 has been experiencing some anaerobic activity after being stagnant for a period of time. Low level sulphides have been noticed. This is expected to be a transient phenomenon as Orana 4 will be drained by transferring RO-Reject to the brine concentrators.

The treatment systems used at the Kenya Water Treatment Plant should not produce odours or foul smells.

10. What is the temperature of the water being released from the RO plant? Is it venting volatile compounds?

The water temperature is presented below:

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<i>RO Plant</i>	<i>Temperature</i>
<i>Feed-water</i>	<i>Ambient temperature</i>
<i>Treated water</i>	<i>Directly out of the plant 1 -2 °C above feed</i>
<i>Release to SunWater</i>	<i>Ambient temperature</i>

The treated water released from the reverse osmosis plant into the storage ponds typically varies within two or three degrees Centigrade of the ambient temperature of the water already stored in the pond.

No volatile compounds are vented from the Kenya Water Treatment Plant. The water produced from the plant is of a quality determined by DEHP and meets QGC's EA conditions.

- 11.** Is it possible for this heat to destroy their pond liners? If so have these liners been repaired and what improvements have been made?

The temperature of the fluids at the point of entry into a pond is always lower than the critical temperature which could damage the liners. Careful instrumentation and re-circulation loops protect the pond liners. QGC's pond liner systems have been specifically designed with a factor of safety, to safely store the water being released from the Reverse Osmosis plant. Real-time monitoring confirms compliance with QGC's EA conditions.

- 12.** Have any toxic substances been leached into the surrounding soils?

No leaching incidents have been recorded from QGC ponds.

QGC's regulated ponds have been designed, constructed, and approved for use as per the conditions of its EA for the Queensland Curtis LNG project. Leakage detection systems are used for all of QGC regulated ponds.

- 13.** Has EHP been made aware of these problems, are they investigating them?

No incidents, environmental or otherwise, have been recorded from a QGC regulated pond. QGC is obliged under its EA conditions, and under legislation to report any environmental incidents. DEHP regularly audit our sites to monitor compliance.

- 14. & 15.** The Queensland Health report recommended further testing and monitoring has this happened yet? If not why not? If it has what is being tested? Is this information available to the neighbouring landholders and residents and the wider public?

Air quality surrounding the Kenya Water Treatment Plan is within national benchmarks for air and water quality modelling and monitoring. The Queensland Health Report stated monitoring results from QGC's Plant do not indicate any adverse air or water quality issues, nor has there been a breach of environmental standards. QGC continues to regularly monitor our compliance with our EA obligations under supervision by the DEHP.