From: [redacted]
To: Regional Planning Interests Act
Subject: RIDA RPI 25/004 - Submission - [redacted]
Date: Sunday, 8 June 2025 9:50:30 PM
Attachments: RIDA RPI 25 004 - SUBMISSION - [redacted].pdf
1829_Arrow-Energy-Project-Update-March-2025.pdf
ARROW deviated wells factsheet Dec 2021.pdf
AE1608_Arrow-Energys-Commitments-to-Surat-Basin-Landholders.pdf

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8 June 2025

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Please find attached submission relating to RIDA RPI 25/004. The due dates for such submissions are Monday 9 June 2025.

Also attached are 3 fact sheets as examples. Please be advised that landowners experiences may differ greatly from "commitments" made in fact sheets.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Submission relating to RIDA application made under Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI 2014)

Application no: **RPI 25/004**
Arrow CASS Tie-in – Installation of Tie-in valve in treated water pipeline *(given under section 44 of the Regional Planning Interests Act 2014)*

Applicant: **Arrow CSG (Aust) Pty Ltd & Arrow Energy Pty Ltd**

Submission by: [redacted]

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Petroleum Tenement: **PL252**, approved Sep 2008, expires Sept 2038

Council: Western Downs Regional Council
Closest town: Dalby – approx. 25 klms

Zoning: Rural and Rural Activity

Regional Interest: Priority Agricultural Area (PAA)
Strategic Cropping Area (SCA)

Environmental Authority: EPPG00972513 (effective 28 Nov 2024)

Proposed activity: petroleum and gas
Installation of Tie-in valve in treated water pipeline

Property & Location: Lot 3 RP77715 // 500 hectares
@ Daandine Nandi Rd, Ranges Bridge, Qld 4405

Property Name: "Theten"
Note: This property is part of 5 adjoining allotments

Current Land Use: Dryland and irrigated cropping and hosting CSG infrastructure. Surrounding areas also including grazing

Landowner: Arrow Land Holdings Pty Ltd ACN 117 510 844

Applicant: Arrow CSG (Aust) Pty Ltd ABN 54 054 260 650
& Arrow Energy Pty Ltd ABN 73 078 521 936

Expected area of disturbance: PAA 0.3 hectares & SCA 0.3 hectares
(subject to confirmation)

INDEX:-

(A) OPENING DETAILS:

Note: Quotes from the applicant's documents are included in "quotation marks."

1) RPI Act 2014:

Purposes and achievement (1) The purposes of this Act are to—

(a) identify areas of Queensland that are of regional interest because they contribute, or are likely to contribute, to Queensland's economic, social and environmental prosperity; and

(b) give effect to the policies about matters of State interest stated in regional plans;

(c) manage, including in ways identified in regional plans— (i) the impact of resource activities and other regulated activities on areas of regional interest; and

(ii) the coexistence, in areas of regional interest, of resource activities and other regulated activities with other activities, including, for example, highly productive agricultural activities

With regard to priority agriculture areas and strategic cropping areas, the primary purpose of the Act and the associated regulations which are due to expire is managing the impacts of CSG activities, and protecting or restoring the productive capacity of the land.

Parts of Arrow Energy's application give details as to the purpose of the company, i.e. extraction of gas, and building social licence within communities. While interesting, this information may be irrelevant. *Example:* The amount of money offered in community grants does not manage, protect or restore priority agriculture and strategic cropping areas to pre-activity CSG condition. Also, these details are not a requirement for meeting the criteria set out in the relevant schedules found in the RPI Act 2014 regulations.

Experienced staff in the assessing agencies will be capable of determining which parts of the application are to be considered when determining the outcomes of this application.

2) "Over the 27-year contract, the SGP aims to deliver approximately five trillion cubic feet of natural gas to the market, equivalent to 600 terajoules per day, enough energy to meet the needs of over four million homes."

Remarks such as this are a current standard in Arrow Energy's 2025 public relations attempts, *see attached Arrow Energy update.*

The applicant has failed to specific in which country will the four million homes be located. A gas cartel is alleged to control the gas industry. Most gas is exported and very little is reserved for domestic use. There is currently no Gas Reserve Policy. While, prior to recent Federal elections, Senators Pocock and Lambie called for the Federal Government to implement such a policy, Queensland Gas Exporter/s and the Qld State Government do not support a gas reserve policy, but favour opening up more gas fields. However, this does not guarantee the gas extracted will be destined for the domestic market. The applicant has failed to prove in this application that the majority of Arrow Energy gas is earmarked for the domestic market.

References: Oakey Champion 5/02/2025 page 5, YouTube media release by The Australia Institute "Big Gas is taking the Piss" March 2025, Arrow Energy update March 2025, Financial Review (online) 30/5/2025,

3) Roadworks - "The SGP involves the construction of up to 2500 new coal seam wells and supporting infrastructure across Arrow's Surat Basin tenure. Arrow is investing more than $70 million to improve local roads in the area as part of the project."

"Progress to Date - Construction began in 2020, and considerable progress has been made toward completing the first phase, which includes the establishment of over 600 new wells at our Daandine and Tipton gas fields. Through 116 conduct and compensation agreements with landholders, we have made substantial progress on the project, with over 200 new wells drilled, more than half of which are now operational and producing gas. Additionally, over 341 kilometres of pipeline have been installed, along with 33 kilometres of local road upgrades."

Comment: 33 kilometres of local road upgrades is not very much. Lot 3 RP77715 itself is approx. 25 kilometres from Dalby. The gas fields are a patchwork of wells, gas and water pipelines and other infrastructure spanning far more than this distance. Particularly during the construction phase, there is an increase of heavy vehicles and machinery on country roads not designed for the extra weight. Portions of roads may be upgraded prior to construction beginning but in what condition are the roads after construction and after CSG activities end?

4) "The five lots are owned by the same entity (Arrow Land Holdings Pty Ltd) are adjacent to each other and are operated as a single agricultural enterprise that meets the definition of a "property" in Schedule 1 of the RPI Act. The Subject Land is 1340 hectares in size with PALU activity conducted over 1080 hectares. The Queensland Land Use Mapping Program (QLUMP) land use data identifies activities on the property as a mixture of PALU and non-PALU agriculture, including livestock."

"(Lot 3 RP77715), along with four other farming lots, is owned and operated by Arrow Land Holdings Pty Ltd as a single cropping enterprise. The remainder of the original "Theten" is leased by a third party and used for cattle grazing."

Property Descriptions: 26DY771, 1RP196767, 2RP196767, 3RP77715, 3RP196767

Comment: Refer requirement notice issue 6

5) The application with supporting documents advised that the Subject Land has a "history of CSG activities that co-exist with the priority agricultural activities, including: • production wells • microwave communications tower • water pipelines • gas pipelines • geo-tech survey points, and • water bores."

"Figure 3.3 QLUMP land use - Some neighbouring properties to the south and east of the Subject Land have established the collection of overland flow water for use in irrigated cropping activities."

Comment: The applicant does not advise if Regional Interest Development Approval (RIDA) applications were ever submitted for review and approval of either: properties owned by subsidiaries of Arrow Energy or by privately owned enterprises.

6) Purpose and Scope *Condensed*: "purpose of this application is to seek approval to undertake temporary petroleum activities within an Area of Regional Interest including PAA and SCA on PL 252." "The scope of this application is a project described as the Condamine Alluvium Substituent Scheme Tie-in."

Comment: The Condamine Alluvium is a regionally significant waterway under the RPI Act 2014 and regulations. **3.1. Description of Work Activities** gives a brief detail of Arrow's obligations under Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

The water provided through the CASS will only be available to a limited number of farming enterprises and only for the life of the CSG activity. At such times, those enterprises will have to revert to pumping directly from underground aquifers.

However, this will be dependent on several factors: (a) How much water is left in the aquifers,

(b) What restrictions have been imposed on irrigation licences i.e. reduction of mega litres,

(c) Has the quality of available water declined through CSG activity?

(d) If licences have been surrendered to take advantage of the BUN water, under current regulations, those licenses cannot be reinstated. Note: It is believed that those landowners receiving BUN water still maintain their licences and will go back to drawing on the Condamine Alluvium as soon as CASS water runs out, which for Chinchilla landholders was not long.

7) Public Notification: Point 8 of the application suggests that public notification is not justified because "the Subject Land is not mapped as a Priority Living Area (PLA)". The applicant refers to section 34(2) of the RPI Act or section 13 of the regulations.

The subsequent Requirement Notice issued to the applicant advised "Pursuant to section 34(4) of the RPI Act, it has been determined that the application requires notification" because "The chief executive has determined that it is in the public interest."

Comment: While the applicant's interpretation of the Act may be deemed correct regarding the lack of requirement for public notification, the Assessor has correctly identified that RIDA RPI 25/004 is a notifiable action. Further, recently withdrawn (under interesting circumstances) RIDA applications RPI 21/028 and RPI 22/004 were in PAA and SCL areas that did not include a PLA and were deemed notifiable by the chief executive.

8) Area Wide Planning, consultation, transparency
Supporting Document: "Arrow has undertaken consultation with the relevant nearby landholders as part of Arrow's Area Wide Planning process, negotiations related to agreements with neighbouring landholders who are hosting CSG infrastructure and negotiations related to the implementation of the CASS."

Comment:

(i) Local knowledge is that neighbours directly adjoining the land the subject of this RIDA have never been included in consultation and when requesting Area Wide Planning in order to maintain transparency Arrow have blatantly refused to provide any information in relation to area development.

(ii) Shed meetings were held in local halls for several development areas:-
Springvale/Grassdale (Nandi), August 2021, Miles/Bellevue November 2021, Duleen/Kupunn (Ducklo)14 May 2021, Boundary Road September 2021 (near Cecil Plains)

Since then, there have been no known community meetings. AWP meeting notes may have included statements such as "Routes may change following landholder engagement" "Concept design which may change following landholder engagement", or "Following landholder feedback, Arrow will improve the Area Wide Planning process and provide increased visibility with adjoining landowners regarding proposed deviated wells that traverse property boundaries." However, it appears that any engagement from this point forward was held in individual secretive meetings, if at all. There have been no updated concept designs and routes uploaded to Arrow Energy's website. The archival documents are no longer accessible on Arrow Energy's 2025 updated website. Various Fact sheets and pages such as "Arrow's 12 Coexistence Commitments and Land Access Rules", "Deviated Well Fact Sheet" *(attached)* or "Arrow Energy's Commitments to Surat Basin Landholders *(attached)* are not readily available on their website.

(iii) There is a very real perception from landowners, that the applicant controls the narrative regarding how, when, where, and how much information is to be shared. It is noted that agreements such as CCAs are commercial-in-confidence and may contain confidentiality clauses. However, as gas fields traverse a wide expanse of farms and roads, the lack of community input and, perhaps more importantly, community decision making is unacceptable.

(iv) There is no protocol within the RIDA assessing process for ascertaining how accurately the applicant has engaged individual landowners and the wider community in Area Wide Planning and consultations. In 2024, during the public hearing and submission period for MEROLA Bill 2024 which has now passed through Qld State Parliament with some variations, landowners shared their experiences regarding the engagement or lack thereof with Arrow Energy.

Refer: topic 9 Subsidence point (b) for more comments.

9) Subsidence

Comment: **(a)** (i) While subsidence may or may not be an issue with the tie-in valve, it is only a small "cog" in the whole gas field development, which is a patchwork of wells, trajectory well paths aka deviated wells, gas and water pipelines, and other infrastructure. The recycled water that will flow through the water pipeline/s to farmers has been extracted from the coal seams. Subsidence will occur because of gas and water extraction. Dr Peter Dart (University of Queensland) at a symposium held in the Nangwee district in August 2023, predicted that the Condamine Alluvium will drain downwards to fill the void caused by this water extraction. It is predicted to occur over many decades.

(ii) A 2022 Journal Article titled "Coal seam gas mining: an assault on farming land, water resources and property rights" stated:- "Extracting gas and water from the coal seams leaves depressurised zones, which lead to subsidence of the earth layers above the seam and leakage of aquifers into the coal seams with deleterious consequences for agricultural production. The statutory 'make good' process for compensating for loss of the aquifer water does not adequately offset the negative effects on the hydrological resources and on agricultural production" : Authors Peter Dart, Colin Lynam, Revel Pointon and Geoff Edwards. https://doi.org/10.53060/prsq.2022-06, published Royal Society of Queensland

(iii) Suitably qualified independent hydrogeologists have confirmed that the underground water being extracted has been the hydraulic support required to prevent water seeping from above water aquifers into lower water aquifers. Once these Walloon Coal seam aquifers – a part of the Great Artesian Basin - are depleted, this leads to surface CSG induced subsidence.

(iv) It is a failing of CSG Acts, regulations, and developments, that apart from usually out of date Environmental Impact Statements, and Environmental Authorities which are irrelevant to subsidence and loss of farm productivity, the development of gas fields is a piecemeal process. No genuine whole picture scenario has been produced and made available to landowners, occupiers, and relevant government departments to determine how priority agricultural areas, strategic cropping land, the Condamine Alluvium and associated aquifers are and will be impacted.

(b) Concerns regarding subsidence appear to have been downplayed in AWP shed meetings. Examples: "We use the most accurate techniques available i.e. relative change in elevation and change in gradient, noting: • Subsidence impacts due to CSG are less than natural variation • Arrow is not aware of any technique which has absolute accuracy high enough to identify CSG impacts. Instead we use techniques which measure relative change."

(i) Private independently commissioned and financed by landowner surveys by expert mining engineering surveyors have revealed measured change of 200-300mm in a short 30 month period. The area surveyed is within PL252, surrounded by several CSG wells, and in proximity to the land the subject of this RIDA. These results are alarming.

(ii) The Office of Groundwater Impact Assessment (OGIA) have now acknowledged that subsidence does occur and CSG induced subsidence is different to natural variations It is through the concern of several landholders and meetings with OGIA and GFCQ (now CoQ) that a proposal was made to design a Subsidence Management Framework to give clarity around several issues: monitoring of changes to the land, a clearer pathway to compensation, Off-tenure farmers impacted by Subsidence may claim for compensation, which they cannot do under MER(CP) Act 2014 Section 81 compensatable effect/s. However, to date, the SMF which was not without issues has not progressed.

(iii) The Government must instigate a CSG induced subsidence Make Good Agreement – similar to what occurred for impacted Stock and Domestic water bores. If a landowner has subsidence, then the tenure holder for that Petroleum Lease should be automatically responsible for the MGA needed for subsidence impact.

(c) Referring again to MEROLA Bill 2024, engagement with the applicant has been less than satisfactory for several landowners. Note: The following quotes and/or conversations are in relationship to both the Subsidence Management Framework which has removed from the Bill before it passed into an Act of Parliament and to Deviated Drilling.

(i) "• Resource tenure holders refuse to term deviated wells in this situation anything but preliminary. Legislation states every case must be judged on a case-by-case basis. Tenure holder has been able to "self-assess" that they are not impacting landholder and therefore CSG wells are preliminary. This involves no input from trespassed landholders. • Landholders under drilled are given NO rights to discuss development under their land."

(ii) "A gas company is able to self-assess whether or not, in its opinion, the activity that the gas company is doing on the landholder's land will cause an impact to the landholder. The current system provides no input by the landholder to that. In fact, the landholder's only option is to go to Land Court." Further, Landowners trespassed under through deviated drilling from well pads on neighbouring properties are still refused access to the Land Access Ombudsman so have absolutely no assistance or ability to gain advise unless funding their own legal expenses.

(iii) "We have had our land undermined unlawfully and it is causing terrible damage to us and there is not a thing we can do. There is no compensation to us. There is no way that we could stop it. Even though we had legitimate concerns, they were totally ignored." "We had a report recently on the subsidence and no names."

10) Overland Flow - Refer Issue 8 of Requirement Notice.

(B) REQUIREMENT NOTICE, RESPONSE, COMMENTS

REQUIREMENT NOTICE: 2 April 2025, issued by Department of Statement Development Infrastructure and Planning, Reference D25/47283, signed Phil Joyce, addressed to Darryl Patching.

Note: Questions and Response to the Requirement Notice have been abbreviated:-

Issue 1: Application indicates the land within SCA overlaps with land used for a PALU in a PAA. As per RPI Act Statutory guideline 03/14, please confirm whether all of the disturbance footprint is within the mapped PALU area. Response: Disturbance footprint is within the mapped PAA. The PALU Assessment (Appendix D of supporting document) confirms disturbance footprint is within areas of the PAA and which are PALU."

Comment: Documentation supplied by the applicant confirms that the area around the proposed area of disturbance is used for cropping. Also, that in cropping this surrounding area, adjustments have to be made for the area around the fenced tie-in valve. There will no longer be a clear pathway to work rows (aka strips) when cultivating, planting, irrigating, weed and pest control, and harvesting as machinery will have to work around this disturbance. The applicant's documentation indicates that the area of disturbance when farming will actually be a wider area than just the fenced tie-in valve area.

Issue 2. Application states that 0.3 ha of Strategic Cropping Area is to be disturbed. Supporting report (page 23) states expected area of impact is: 1.38 ha during construction, 0.82 during operation, 0.3 during decommissioning and restoration. Clarify the total footprint. Response: 0.3 ha is the total footprint area that will be disturbed during construction. Area will be restored to pre-activity condition through Restoration Plan (see Attachment 1). Clarify the footprint of disturbance within mapped SCA. Response: "0.3 ha is the total footprint area that will be disturbed during construction." "Restoration Plan allows for restoration of 0.3 hectares of direct impact to PAA/SCA land." (See attachment 1)

Comment: (i) Attachment 10 (page 63 of Response) still shows the Construction Impact Area as 1.38 ha. The response has not adequately explained this anomaly. Given this has not been accurately explained, the question should be raised us to how it is estimated the area of disturbance will be no more than 0.3 hectares. The applicant did not refer to specific pages in Attachment 1 to assist in confirming that 0.3 ha is expected to be the maximum area required to carry out the proposed Restoration Plan.

(ii) The area of disturbance during restoration of the land only refers to the tie-in valve. As other CSG related infrastructure is on the land, what is the actual disturbance area for the entire restoration of the land after CSG activities cease?

(iii) Local knowledge is that the area around the Tie-in valve has already suffered CSG induced subsidence. Hence the requirement should be to have land returned to the condition prior to the commencement of all CSG resource activity in the area and not just to the condition of the land as it stands in this point in time. This may well require now subsided areas to have to be filled or land levelled to allow drainage that would have existed prior to CSG development of the region. Land levelling of one land portion does not rectify drainage unless the drainage issue for the rest of the region is also returned to pre CSG state. Only then can the risk of overland water path changes be eliminated.

Issue 3. Scale of impact is 0.3 hectares during construction phase and 0.0016 hectares during operation. Activities can be fully restored when tenure expires. Evidence in Plate 3-1 (page 8) during construction, soil horizons were not returned in the same order as extraction. "The land will be returned to its previous general state…. (This) is not pre-activity condition, (and) does not constitute restoration as per Statutory Guidelines 09/14. Response: Plate 3-1 (page 8) is a work in progress photo. Site-specific Restoration Plan has been developed (See Attachment 1)

Comment: (i) The Restoration Plan relates specifically to the Tie-in valve. It fails to determine how restoration relating to other infrastructure on the property and neighbour properties will be undertaken in order to return all properties to "pre-activity condition." Subsidence is not mentioned in the plan. Any poorly executed Restoration Plan/s may result in long term impacts to overland flow, erosion, and further subsidence.

(ii) OGIA LiDAR shows significant surface subsidence already in the region of the tie-in valve. "Pre-activity" conditions means this must be fixed and land returned to level and drainage it had prior to ANY CSG activity.

Issue 4. Clarify application involves a 'tie-in valve- and treated water pipeline." Clarify the reference to "supporting pipeline" and details relating to the purpose location and depth. Response: Application involves a tie-in valve (installed in a pre-existing pipeline) and a single length (12 m) of pipe attached to the tie in valve. The existing pipeline is part of Arrow's Beneficial Use Network.

Note: It is generally understood that landowners do not legally have to accept the BUN pipeline passing through their land. However, they cannot refuse other infrastructure.

Comment: (i) The applicant failed to answer the question relating to the "supporting pipeline" in that they have not provided the location and depth, only the purpose. The location/s may be vaguely seen in supporting documentation. However, the applicant has failed to refer to those pages.

(ii) The applicant has not detailed: (a) how many properties the supporting pipeline passes through or beside (b) how many property owners there currently are and if this includes Arrow Energy subsidiary owners. Note: It is acknowledged that properties may change hands and ownership numbers may increase or decrease during the life of the CSG activity.

(iii) The applicant has not detailed how many property owners have signed agreements to accept water from this pipeline and how many properties are involved. Nor has the applicant indicated what steps will be taken to prevent water obtained from this pipeline overflowing on to roads or neighbouring properties during wet seasons. Anecdotally, it is expected that water will still be delivered to the participating properties during wet seasons.

Note: To date the pipeline is not operational. It is expected that more Tie-in valves will be required to allow water to be delivered to other landowners who have agreed to accept BUN water.

Issue 5. Section 3.2, Table 3-1 supporting report identifies a two by two metre fenced out area as 0.0004 ha.) Section 8 operational direct disturbance area is shown as 0.0016 ha. Provide clarification. Response: The standard valve fence is 2 metre by 2 metre. The 0.0016 hectare (4 metre x 4 metre) allowance ensures carrying out necessary operation maintenance around the enclosure.

Comment: Based on the applicant's response, there will be an area outside the 2 x 2 metre fenced area that is not expected to be cropped.

The applicant fails to indicate how this larger area will be marked to avoid being intruded upon by farming machinery and operations. Further the applicant fails to indicate what steps will be taken to prevent weeds from growing and should they grow how to prevent said weeds spreading. Should spraying be considered a viable option to prevent weeds growing and spreading, what steps will be taken to: (i) prevent spray drift onto neighbouring crops (ii) to inform the Farm Manager of the applicant's weed control programme so that it does not impede the day-to-day operations of the agricultural enterprise. (iii) to ensure any chemicals used for weed (or pest control) are appropriate to the Best Management Practices of the relevant farming enterprise.

Also, refer Issue 7.

Issue 6. Section 3.3 land and subject land are operated as a single enterprise, with the remainder of the original "Theten" leased for cattle grazing. Please provide evidence. Response: "Farm Manager confirms the land is operated as a single agricultural enterprise. See attachment 2."

Comment: Attachment 2 (page 49) - The emails fail to clearly reiterate that Lot 3 RP77715 is used solely for cultivation and no part is leased to a third party for grazing. However, in Attachment 6 (page 58) Arrow Energy staff emails indicate that the four (4) blocks adjoining Lot 3 RP77715 have been leased out for many years and are not "part of the farming operation" worked by Arrow's farm manager.

The responses to requirement notice issues are contrary to details of the Subject Land in the Supporting Document (page 13.) If the four (4) adjoining properties to Lot 3 RP77715 are leased out to a third party or parties, then the five (5) lots are not operated as a single agricultural enterprise. To reiterate: The applicant's response indicates that the Farm Manager is only responsible for working Lot 3 RP77715.

Note: Arrow Energy staff emails are informal and vague. Also, all emails are to the same address being @ arrowenergy.com.au. There is no clear indication as to which staff member works for which Arrow enterprise, apart from when emails have the writer's title at the end of communications.

Issue 7. Section 6 methodology regarding the determination of shadow effects/areas during work activities … including advice by Farm Manager or landowner. Response: "Farm Manager endorses the methodology. See Attachment 3."

Comment: Arrow Energy staff emails (page 50) indicates that the "impact shadow" was estimated to show land that "wouldn't be cropped anymore because you would have to steer around the valve." The supporting diagram shows an area of 6 m x 12 m. This is a larger area than the 0.0016 hectare (4 metre x 4 metre) area the applicant has allowed for "carrying out necessary operation maintenance around the enclosure."

Also, refer Issue 13, Attachment 9

Issue 8. Section 7.3 – insufficient detail of anticipated impacts to overland flow from installed infrastructure and methods to mitigate impacts to surrounding PALU and properties. Response: The applicant does not expect any impact to overland flow conditions. Operational phase has a limited disturbance footprint. Final Restoration Plan (attachment 1) ensures there is no change to overland flow when CSG activity is decommissioned. Refer Attachment 4 for Arrow's standard approach.

Comment: (i) The Restoration Plan relates fails to clearly determine how restoration relating to other infrastructure on the property and neighbour properties will be undertaken in order to return all properties to "pre-activity condition." Any poorly executed Restoration Plan/s may result in on going impacts to overland flow, erosion, and subsidence.

(ii) The Department of Water should have input into all matters relating to impacts on water, e.g. CSG water and gas extraction, overland flows, subsidence.

(iii) The latest private survey results contradict the applicant's response. There exists not a remote chance but a real chance to overland water flow paths being changed. The applicant, Arrow Energy, has been shown the survey data results by the landowners who commissioned the survey.

(iv) Changes to overland water flow paths is prohibited under both Federal and State Environmental Authorities. The alarmingly large amount of CSG induced subsidence now being recorded, raises more than the likelihood of water path flow changes.

Issue 9. Section 10 Quotes: "Two parties maintain a voluntary agreement with respect to the CSG activities undertaken on the property" & "Farm Manager of Theten is consulted prior to any new CSG activity taking place and the protocols used are identical to the requirements of The Land Access Code." Provide evidence of a voluntary agreement (or extract) with the landowner, including relevant parties, date entered and currency of agreement. Response: Commercial-in-Confidence documentation.

Comment**:** (i) The applicant's response is not evidence that there is a voluntary agreement with the landowner.

(ii) The existence of Conduct and Compensation Agreements and Opt-Out Agreements (but not deferral agreements) are to be registered with Titles Queensland.

(iii) The applicant could have liaised with the landowner who in this case is a subsidiary company, and/or Farm Manager, then arranged for their legal practitioners to provide a letter giving: names, type of agreement, date of agreement, date of registration and registration number if relevant, without breaking Commercial-in-Confidence agreements.

(iv) Note: The applicant advised in the Supporting Document that there is a CCA with the Farm Manager. "Arrow maintains a CCA (Voluntary Agreement) with the Farm Manager and this agreement is registered on title as required under the Mineral and Energy Resources Common Provisions Act 2014. (See copy of title at Appendix B)", i.e. Certificate of Title, Reference 12773173, created 31/08/1953, previous Title 12255095, is attached to the Supporting Document as Appendix B (page 43 of 84.) Under administrative advices: notification of CCAs were registered: Dealing 71957501 CON COM AGMT 20/08/2019 and Dealing 723615862 CON COM AGMT 22/10/2024

(v) Proof of "claimed" consultation with neighbour landowners should also be provided. A communication to a neighbouring landowner via email of the tie-in valve being put in is not 'consultation!"

<u>Issue 10</u>. Section 10: There is no evidence that there are regular consultations with the farm manager. Response: See Attachments 5, 6, 7 and 2.

<u>Comment</u>: The Arrow Energy staff emails in these attachments are not proof of regular consultations with the farm manager. Neither has the Farm Manager provided a signed letter or statutory declaration declaring that consultations are held on a regular basis. Attachment 5 emails appear to confirm that the Farm Manager "can work around the valve no problem at all." These emails were exchanged after discussions the previous day (9 April 2025) and do not prove that there had been ongoing discussions prior to the filing of RIDA RPI 25/0004.

<u>Issue 11.</u> Clarify which ALUM classifications have been used to determine PALU on the land. Response: ALUM land uses: Cropping (Class 3.3); irrigated Cropping (Class 4) making up the entirety of the Subject Property. Reference to Class 2 (e.g. grazing) being included as a PALU is in error; class 2 does not occur inside the subject property.

<u>Comment</u>**:** (i) Referring to Class 2 when it does not occur inside the subject property is a careless error.

<u>Issue 12</u>. Identify PAA relevant for a PALU trigger. Response: see Attachment 8

<u>No Comment:</u>

<u>Issue 13</u>. Clearly define shadow effect area. Response: see Attachment 9

<u>Comment</u>**:** The shadow effect area outline in purple, appears to be larger than the areas marked elsewhere. Refer Issue 7 and attachments

<u>Issue 14</u>. Shadow effects impact area. Response: shapefile attached to response

<u>Comment</u>: Refer Issue 7

<u>Issue 15.</u> No information regarding depth of tie-in valve and associated pipe to establish it will not impact PALU. Response: Pipeline has a nominal 900 mm depth of cover. Tie-in valve depth is not material because it is fenced out.

<u>Comment</u>**:** (i) The applicant's response fails to indicate how this infrastructure might impact on the PALU after coal seam gas activities have ceased and the area is restored to pre-activity condition, that is returned to its original state prior to CSG activities. While above ground infrastructure is to be removed, underground infrastructure is expected to remain.

This submission acknowledges that Issue 15 questions might have been interpreted as only relating to the PALU during CSG activities. However, as there is an obligation to restore the land to pre-activity condition. Therefore, how the infrastructure impacts on the PALU once CSG activities cease is a relevant question.

(ii) As future landowners will not receive any benefit from legacy infrastructure, it is not an unreasonable expectation that all the land will be available for cropping or other activities that are suitable for the district, e.g. returning to native vegetation, planting an orchard, building a dam.

(iii) Further, the applicant fails to provide details as to any restrictions to cropping regimes that may occur due to the existence of infrastructure under the ground, example can deep rooted crops be planted.

Reference: RPI regulations: 1 Definitions for sch 2 A resource activity or regulated activity has a permanent impact on strategic cropping land if, because of carrying out the activity, the land cannot be restored to its pre-activity condition

(iv) Also, fixing the small area of the Tie-in valve is meaningless unless the subsidence across the broader area is also addressed so that drainage has not been changed from what it was pre any CSG activity.

Issue 16. Provide a single table that clearly sets out all of the areas of impact, including direct disturbances and associated shadow impacts during each work activity. Response: See Attachment 10.

No Comment:

Issue 17. Section 2 of supporting report identifies disturbance area including shadow effect areas as 1.38 hectares during construction – inconsistent with Assessment Application form which identifies disturbance to 0.3 hectares of PAA. Response: Refer to Issue 2 response and Appendix E

Comment**:** Refer to Issue 2. Also Appendix E of Supporting Report has Construction Impact Area as 1.38 ha.

Issue 18. Confirm relevant company name within Section 10 of the Assessment Application Report: Response: Applicant companies are Arrow CSG (Australia) Pty Ltd and Arrow Energy Pty Ltd, relevant tenure holders for PL252.

Comment: The applicant fails to identify if the signatory for the application is representing both companies and for which company he/she is an employee.

(C) CONCLUDING COMMENTS:

1) This submission is filed in support of the submission filed by [redacted]. As the [redacted] are in close proximity to the property Lot 3 RP77715, the subject of this RIDA, they are knowledgeable of several factors:-

(a) Indirectly, the properties known as Thetan, and, in particular Lot 3 RP77715

(b) The CSG activities and infrastructure that have already been developed in their locality and neighbouring localities including near and under their own land

(c) The impacts both directly and indirectly currently experienced by CSG activities in their locality

(d) The manner in which Area Wide Planning and consultation has or hasn't occurred

(e) Local knowledge of natural overland water flows and how they might be impacted by CSG development

I thank the assessing agencies and chief executive for their careful consideration of [redacted] submission.

2) Petroleum Leases are divided into batches (aka project areas) and developed in stages. Consequently, there are Petroleum Leases not completely developed or yet to be developed. The ongoing experiences of impacted farmers in areas such as Kupunn and Springvale set a precedent for how development will occur for future batches.

There has been a dearth of RIDA applications for PAA and SCA areas covered by the RPI Act 2014. This is often a result of the section 22 exemption which has been used to the advantage of companies such as Arrow Energy. Example: RIDA's are not required if there is an agreement (particularly CCA). However, resource authority holders must also prove that they won't damage the property on which their infrastructure is sited or neighbouring properties. Example: Exemption 22 is NOT applicable if neighbour of PAA is impacted.

Because of self-assessment, companies have successfully circumvented these requirements. There have been instances of RIDAs being withdrawn upon the signing of CCAs, thus avoiding a complete assessment of those RIDA's.

The Government departments have no compliance staff able to visit and confirm that what resource companies are claiming to be occurring is what is actually occurring in the field. The result is that the resource company becomes "The Regulator" and not the government.

There is no compensation for landowners who commission independent surveys and studies.

****

I thank the assessing agencies and chief executive in advance for their careful consideration of RIDA RPI 25/004, supporting document, response to requirement notice, and all submissions, in order to achieve the best outcome for this Priority Agricultural Area.

Contact:

[redacted]

Preferred method of address for emails: [redacted] (not personal name)

Arrow Energy Project Update

MARCH 2025

News from Arrow

Arrow Energy's Surat Gas Project (SGP) is safely and responsibly producing the natural gas needed to power homes, businesses, and industries as part of a cleaner energy future.

Since commencing the SGP in 2020, we have partnered with landholders to develop more than 250 gas wells, which currently produce enough gas to power the equivalent of more than one and a half million homes every day!

Our project will involve the development of around 2,500 gas wells over several phases, and produce enough gas to support more than four million homes per day.

Our progress

1.5 million+
equivalent homes powered every day

225+ TJs
natural gas produced every day

275+ wells
producing natural gas

500
employees and contractors in Queensland

Strong partnerships

Arrow has almost 400 agreements with more than 300 farming families.

These partnerships not only help us produce natural gas for essential energy, but they also benefit farming operations by helping support expansion plans, increased resilience and passing the farm onto the next generation.

Hear from local farmers about their experiences working with Arrow at www.arrowenergy.com.au/communities/landholders

Northern expansion underway

Arrow has expanded its operations to an area north-east of Miles, with early works now underway.

Known as SGP North, the development will see the construction of up to 450 new gas production wells over two phases, bringing more than 130 terajoules of additional gas to market.

The Miles region will benefit from up to 400 jobs to be created from the development.

1800 038 856
info@arrowenergy.com.au
arrowenergy.com.au

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Our upcoming activities

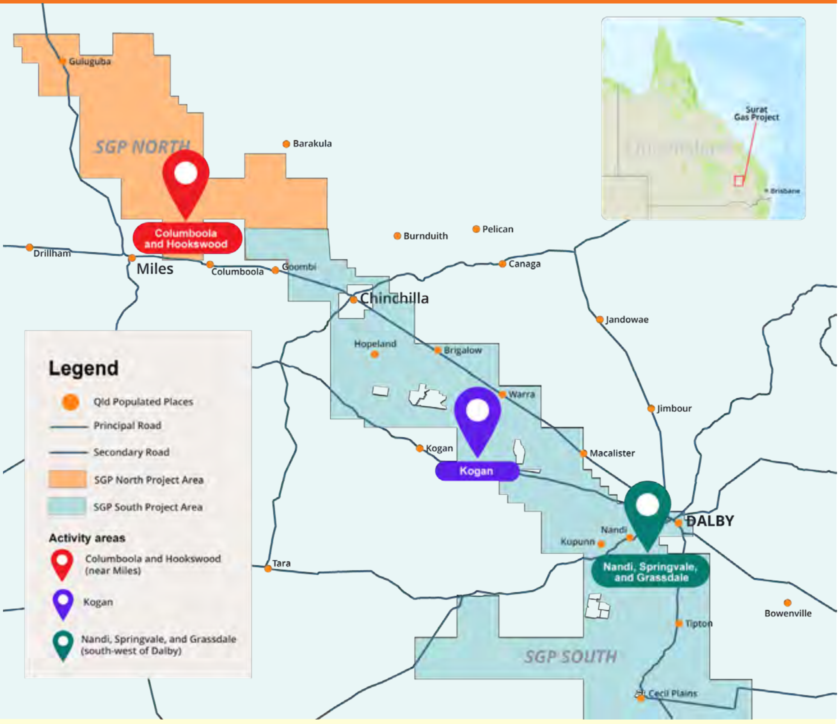
Arrow will be carrying out activities near Miles, Dalby, and Kogan in Queensland's Western Downs in 2025.

Activity will include road work, installation of water and gas pipelines, and construction and commissioning of gas wells on properties where Arrow has agreements in place with landholders.

We understand that construction can cause disruption, and we will do everything we can to work with the community to make the process as easy as possible.

This includes heavy vehicles avoiding school traffic times and taking alternative routes where available to avoid local traffic areas, as well as minimising disruption from lighting at night.

For more information about our activities, visit www.arrowenergy.com.au/news/current-activities



Community grants program open now

Applications for Arrow Energy's Brighter Futures grants program, which supports community groups in our Surat Gas Project footprint with grants of up to $5,000, are now open.

Charities, sporting groups, schools, and other grassroots organisations are eligible to apply for funding for initiatives and projects that make a positive impact within local communities.

We will consider funding for programs that support active lifestyles, community connection, education and learning, environmental sustainability, and First Nations people.

Applications open Monday 10 March and close Thursday 10 April 2025. For more information or to apply, visit www.arrowenergy.com.au/community/social-investment/brighter-futures

Arrow in the community

It's always sweet to support communities where we work.

We were proud major sponsors last month of the Chinchilla Melon Festival which draws visitors from far and wide to the "Melon Capital of Australia".

With an office in Chinchilla, our team was eager to sink their teeth into the event.

We'll be out and about in the community this year, so come and say hi!

2025 Arrow Community Events Calendar

15 March	Words Out West, Books & Bubbles, Chinchillla
22 March	Jandowae Show
11-12 April	Dalby & District Show
26 April	Dalby Picnic Races
8 May	TSBE Chef's Table
10 May	Dalby Rugby Union's Wheatman Ladies Day
22 March	Newmarket Races, Dalby
20 May	Miles & District Show
23-24 May	Chinchilla Show
3-5 June	Farm Fest

Contact us

Got a comment, question, or concern?

Contact our Community Team on **1800 038 856** during business hours, or email us at **info@arrowenergy.com.au**.

You can also drop in to our Community Information Centre on Cunningham Street in Dalby between 9am and 5pm, Monday to Thursday.

Arrow landholders can contact their dedicated Land Liaison Officer directly.

Arrow Energy's Commitments to Surat Basin Landholders

A message from the CEO

August 2021

Balancing the impacts of our presence

In the Surat Basin, Arrow Energy's tenure uniquely overlies black soil farmland that includes irrigated, laser-levelled, intensively farmed land (IFL). For a decade, we have worked with landholders, and agricultural and irrigator groups to co-develop coexistence solutions.

We recognise that landholders may have concerns. We also recognise that the multi-well pad and deviated wells model that Arrow developed in conjunction with our landholder forums is overwhelmingly positive for coexistence, by minimising surface impacts on land, particularly high value agricultural land. We made mistakes in the early implementation of that model, and we need to do better. We acknowledge that the better view is that Entry Notices should have been given *prior to drilling* to landholders of properties where deviated wells traverse below the surface, and that early and ongoing engagement with adjoining landholders about potential deviated wells is vital.

We are deeply committed to genuine coexistence, where both agriculture and gas businesses thrive, and we know that coexistence depends not just on *what* we do but *how* we do it.

Arrow commits to meeting all our regulatory compliance requirements, including those relating to any future compensatable effects. Over and above those regulatory requirements, we are also making additional commitments to landholders about how we will engage, about the *transparent information* we will provide, and about our willingness to support *independent reviews and/or dispute resolutions.*

We commit that Arrow will always:

- act in good faith and treat you with respect, even where we may have different perspectives
- comply with legislative requirements including the Land Access Code, as well as Arrow's 12 Land Access Rules, and our 12 Coexistence Commitments
- share information, address concerns and seek to find mutually beneficial, agreed solutions wherever possible, in preference to pursuing legislative pathways
- engage in early and ongoing transparent discussions with you about development plans on, or adjacent, to your land. We will seek to:
  - discuss our proposed plans with you prior to sending you any formal Agreement, Entry Notice or other formal notification
  - engage with, and listen to, you in order to better understand your current operations and future plans for your property, so that we can work with you to minimise or eliminate any impacts on your land or business as a result of our operations, which may include adjusting the location of our gas infrastructure and continue that dialogue with you as our plans mature
  - provide you with a baseline ground surface data pack (Baseline Pack) specific to your property before any drilling commences if Arrow has, or is proposing, gas infrastructure on or under your land – and provide transparent access to the updated LiDAR data for your property that we will acquire bi-annually going forward
- provide you with the industry-agreed indemnity before our activities commence to protect you against public liability associated with any gas infrastructure on, or under, your land – either by Deed Poll Indemnity or as a clause included in any voluntary agreement with you
- following well construction:
  - provide a detailed map showing the location of gas infrastructure (depth and well trajectory) under your property
  - enter all wells into the Dial before You Dig system. If more information is required, we will use best endeavours to provide that information
- over the life of our operations, we will listen to any concerns that you may have about any impacts from our operations and conduct a thorough and timely investigation of those concerns, providing you with a detailed report
- provide compensation if, at any stage, you suffer compensatable effects as a result of our operations, *regardless of whether or not you have a CCA* with us
- if we ever fall short of meeting any of these commitments, we will be open and honest with landholders and the regulator, including on how we will do better.

Compensation liability for future Compensatable Effects

Under the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014 (MERCP Act)*, Arrow will be liable to compensate any future compensatable effects experienced by a landholder as a result of our operations or activities regardless of whether:

- the original activity was a preliminary activity
- there is an upfront CCA in place between Arrow and the landholder or occupier, or
- there is any gas infrastructure on, or under, that landholder's property.

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Arrow commits to standing fully behind these obligations and to meeting all our regulatory requirements. Further, we commit to engaging with any landholders who believe that they have experienced compensatable effects as a result of our activities. In good faith, we will seek to understand, investigate and resolve their concerns, including through making restitution or paying compensation where required. We have committed to conduct a thorough and timely investigation of any such concerns and to provide the relevant landholder with a detailed report on the investigation.

Arrow will also support an independent review of any investigation report by suitably qualified and mutually agreed third-party experts or relevant regulatory agency, as well as participating in mediation or alternative dispute resolution following that review, if we have not already reached a mutually acceptable resolution with the relevant landholder. Finally, while our preference is always to reach mutually acceptable negotiated outcomes, landholders will always have recourse to the Land Court if they are not satisfied with the outcome in respect of any future compensatable effects.

Proposed Voluntary Deviated Wells Agreement

Arrow is proposing the development of a template form of Voluntary Deviated Wells Agreement in consultation with the GasFields Commission, agricultural peak bodies, APPEA and with relevant Government Departments. On the basis that a simple, balanced template agreement can be developed and agreed, it is Arrow's intention that the Voluntary Deviated Wells Agreement will be offered to landholders where we intend to drill deviated wells beneath their properties in circumstances where a conventional CCA is not required under the legislation. In addition to a standardised up-front payment, Arrow will formalise its commitments in relation to potential future compensatable effects. We will also offer this Agreement retrospectively to Landholders who already have deviated wells under their property.

Concerns about subsidence

Arrow acknowledges that some landholders are concerned about potential future subsidence as a result of our activities and, in particular, the extraction of water from coals and/or groundwater. While any potential future subsidence would be covered by the compensatable effects regime under the *MERCP Act* as described earlier, it will also be governed by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*.

Arrow manages potential subsidence impacts as described in our Surat Gas Project CSG Water Monitoring and Management Plan (WMMP), under the *EPBC Act*, approved by the Federal Government. A copy of our current approved WMMP can be found on our website.

Arrow will:

- monitor and assess potential impacts by collecting water and surface data (including bi-annual LiDAR – aerial ground surface imagery), which will be shared with landholders and regulators
- provide a property-specific baseline ground surface data (Baseline Pack) if Arrow has, or is proposing, gas infrastructure on, or under, your land
- continue to apply emerging best-practice in collaboration with scientific bodies (eg. OGIA and UQ Centre for Natural Gas) and update our WMMP, in consultation with the Federal regulator, in relation to CSG water and subsidence monitoring and management
- conduct a thorough and timely investigation and share a comprehensive report with you, if you believe that subsidence from Arrow's activities has altered the drainage of your property causing you loss
- honour our obligation to address any loss as a result of the CSG-related impact, as detailed in our WMMP. This process applies equally to all landholders, whether they hold an agreement with Arrow (such as a CCA) or not, and indeed whether or not they have any Arrow gas infrastructure on, or under, their land
- if you do not agree with Arrow's assessment – of either the cause or quantum of ground movement, or any claimed loss to your business resulting from Arrow's operations – then Arrow will support an independent review by a suitably qualified mutually agreed, third-party expert or relevant regulatory agency
- participate, if requested by the relevant landholder, in mediation or alternative dispute resolution following that review, if we have not already reached a mutually acceptable resolution with the relevant landholder.

Summary of regulatory framework

Arrow operates within a comprehensive state and federal regulatory framework, which dictates how authorised resource activities are to be carried out. This framework, including our environmental impact statement and the conditions in our environmental authorities, is designed to protect all landholders.

Landholders can raise concerns direct with Arrow, or the regulators below.

Phone **1800 038 856** (toll free) or email info@arrowenergy.com.au

Cecile Wake
Chief Executive Officer

Contacts

Queensland Department of Resources Georesources Engagement and Compliance Unit (first Government-related point of contact for CSG-related concerns)
Ph: 13 71 07
Online: resources.info@resources.qld.gov.au

Federal Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment
Ph: 1800 803 772
Online: www.environment.gov.au

Queensland Department of Environment and Science
Ph: 13 74 68
Pollution Hotline: 1300 130 372
Online: www.des.qld.gov.au/contactus; pollutionhotline@des.qld.gov.au

GasFields Commission of Queensland
Ph: 07 3067 9400
Online: enquiries@gfcq.org.au

Land Access Ombudsman
Ph: 1800 717 550
Online: enquiries@lao.org.au

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Deviated wells

December 2021

Arrow Energy has been working with landholders in the Surat Basin since 2010. Our tenure overlaps black soil farmland and for more than a decade we have worked with landholders, and agricultural and irrigator groups to co-develop coexistence solutions.

Deviated drilling is one of the ways we reduce our infrastructure footprint. The flexibility of deviated wells allows landholders to select locations, minimise surface impacts and maximise coexistence.

What is a deviated well?

Traditionally, coal seam gas wells are drilled straight down. These are called vertical wells. Where conditions allow, Arrow uses 'deviated' wells instead. These are wells that are drilled at angles away from vertical.

In the Surat Basin, on rich black soil, we group multiple wells on a single, larger pad. From the surface, the bores start vertically and then slant away at around 70 degrees to intersect multiple, thin coal seams.

Deviated drilling allows Arrow to reach the same amount of gas underground from a much smaller area on the surface. This is very important in order to reduce our impacts on high-production farmland.

What is Arrow's Deviated Wells Agreement and why is it being offered?

We know that genuine coexistence depends not just on what we do but how we do it. Previously our approach to deviated well drilling was flawed. We made mistakes in our earlier implementation, and now understand that landholders should have received Entry Notices prior to drilling deviated wells beneath a landholder's property.

As such, we have developed the Deviated Wells Agreement to provide certainty that Arrow's approach to deviated drilling going forward is transparent and considers the needs of all affected landholders.

The Agreement is being offered to owners and occupiers of land under which a deviated well will be located. The agreement will provide a substitute for the existing Entry Notice requirements under the *Minerals and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014* (Qld) MERCP Act.

This standard agreement will be offered to all eligible landholders and occupiers with agricultural operations on the land, where a Conduct and Compensation Agreement (CCA) is not required.

It does:

- provide consent for Arrow to waiver the Entry Notice for the deviated well
- recognise and compensate the landholder for the time required to engage with Arrow throughout the life of the project
- allow Arrow to drill and operate the identified wells beneath your land.

It does not:

- allow Arrow to undertake any activities NOT identified in the agreement
- provide Arrow with access to the surface of the land
- take away any rights a landholder may have to raise concerns or take any action about our Deviated Well(s) under the land, to us or any regulator or court.

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ow has Arrow calculated the compensation amount?

Arrow is offering the same standard Deviated Wells Agreement to all eligible landholders and to occupiers with agricultural operations on their land.

In the spirt of fairness and equitability, Arrow has considered the range of compensation as it relates to those landholders that have surface infrastructure, landholders with alternative arrangement agreements, and those landholders who have deviated wells deep beneath their property but are giving of their time in considering the agreement and their time in engaging with Arrow over the life of Arrow's activities.

The compensation offered under this agreement recognises that position.

Please note that compensation can only flow to land occupiers if both the land owner and the occupier sign their respective DWAs. If the land owner does not sign, the offer to the occupier becomes moot, regardless of the occupier's signing. In such a case, all other benefits of the DWA will flow to signing occupiers, including entry notice and LiDAR information – just not the compensation.

Is the Agreement offered in place of an Entry Notice?

The Agreement waives the requirement for an Entry Notice and replaces it with an improved communication process for the drilling of deviated wells, which is beyond the existing requirements under the MERCP Act.

Does the Agreement cover any future compensable impacts?

The Agreement relates to the construction, operation, maintenance and eventual decommissioning of the deviated well/s beneath the land. It does not provide compensation for any future compensatable effects, such as cost, damage or loss arising from the carrying out of any coal seam gas activities.

The Agreement does not take away any rights a landholder may have to make complaints or take any action you choose to about the way Arrow works or engages with a landholder, or any impacts a landholder believes Arrow's activities may have had on their land.

Further, the Agreement sets out the process Arrow will take to address any concerns landholders may have in a timely and respectful way, including compensation for future product losses due to CSG induced subsidence.

Under the MERCP Act, Arrow will be liable to compensate any future compensable effects experienced by a landholder as a result of our operations or activities regardless of whether:

- the original activity was a preliminary activity,
- there is an upfront CCA in place between Arrow and the landholder or occupier; or
- there is any gas infrastructure on, or under, that landholder's property.

Additionally, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act) further governs Arrow's compensatable effects.

Arrow commits to standing fully behind these obligations and to meeting all our regulatory requirements.

Does this impact a landholder with an existing CCA?

Where landholders have an existing CCA for other activities which are considered 'advanced', they will have the option of including the deviated wells with subterranean (below surface) entry into the existing CCA, to streamline the agreement process for those landholders. Landholders with existing CCAs will also receive the compensation amount stipulated under the Deviate Wells Agreement.

Landholders with Deviated Well Agreements will have the same insurance and indemnity protections as landholders with CCAs. They will also have the same opportunity to raise concerns with Arrow if they feel they have experienced compensatable effects from Arrow's activities.

Will my insurer void my indemnity insurance if there is infrastructure above or below my property?

Given the depth of the well (>200m below the ground), Arrow does not anticipate impacts on landholders' land or business.

However, Arrow has insurance to cover liability it may have to landholders (personal injury, property damage, land contamination) caused by Arrow because of its Deviated Wells.

Arrow will provide landholders with the industry-agreed indemnity before its activities commence to protect landholders against public liability associated with any gas infrastructure on, or under, the land.

Arrow's Deviated Wells Agreement engagement process

1

An Arrow Land Liaison Officer will contact you

2

Landholder meeeting to:
- case by case assessment of property operations
- present proposed well trajectory

3

Provision of Arrow case-by-case assessment

following initial meeting

4

Second landholder meeting to:
- deliver final well trajectory informed by assessment
- provide Deviated Wells Agreement information pack

week 1

5

Arrow Land Liaison Officer check in at two weeks to answer questions

Arrow Land Liaison Officer check in at eight weeks to answer questions and to execute the Deviated Wells Agreement

6

Withdraw Deviated Wells Agreement 12 weeks from date of the Agreement being issued to the landholder

Following withdrawal of Deviated Wells Agreement Arrow will follow the regulatory process*

12 weeks from presentaion of formal Deviated Wells Agreement

**An Entry Notice will be issued at least 10 business days prior to scheduled works.*

Contact details

Freecall: 1800 038 856

Email: info@arrowenergy.com.au

Visit: www.arrowenergy.com.au

BRISBANE DALBY MORANBAH