

This table provides a template for stakeholders to make comments on the Draft National Harmonised Regulatory Framework for Coal Seam Gas.

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Stakeholder Comments:

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| Draft National Harmonised Regulatory Framework |
| Part 1 – Preface |
| <p><u>Comment</u></p> <p>I am not a politician, nor do I represent a company or agency. I am an ordinary Australian who loves this beautiful country and the Aussie lifestyle we so finely enjoy. I am writing this report in response to the call for public submissions to guide the Australian government in its policy making in relation to Coal Seam Gas mining. I am writing this out of concern for my country, your country, the country that we belong to, more than it can ever belong to us.</p> <p>I am writing out of concern that our government leaders haven’t told us what to expect from coal seam methane gas in real terms although they have acknowledged it is fraught with risk. They haven’t explained to us, where they stand on minimisation of risk to health and environment, agriculture and tourism, to Australia and to the right of all Aussies to live in peace on our land. The politicians may say that we have only ever owned the surface of the land, but that is not the point - the point is that it is un-Australian to exploit someone to their detriment just because there has never been a law that prohibits such exploitation. To mine for gas in our very front yards and then sell that gas overseas is an arrogant misuse of Australia’s precious resources, of which gas has a limited time frame, whereas scenic beauty, health, clean water and good agricultural land can sustain our country for centuries and millennia to come. Such action is also a complete disregard to Australian Culture and the Aussie life we know and enjoy.</p> <p>The template for this submission stresses that Chapters 3, 4, 5 & 6 were of most importance to the framework council but I can’t stress enough how important Chapters 1 and 2 are for Australia’s well-being. Adopting a committed approach to environmentally friendly management of the Australian CSG industry is the first step necessary for the government to win any trust from the population on this issue. It is time for our leaders to come clean with their plans and tell us how much of Australian Culture they are willing to compromise or sacrifice in order to supply China’s gas market with Australia’s resources and why we are even supplying gas to a country with more coal seam gas reserve than we do. And how much they believe in Australia as the Lucky Country - a culture worth protecting - a land worth saving for future Australians to enjoy.</p> |

Part 2 – Executive Summary

Comment

Although coal seam methane gas has been used to power industrial processing plants since the 1990s, Coal seam methane gas (CSG) extraction as a commercial industry is still in its infancy in Australia. The government's development of regulatory frameworks is planned to ensure the resource is managed and regulated for the best possible outcomes for Australia over the long term. But are we ready to understand how create an excellent framework yet? Or does Australia need to take a step back and first acquaint ourselves with what Coal Seam Gas really is and what we could stand to gain or lose by committing to a commercial export industry, before deciding by democratic vote, if we do or do not want to embrace another fossil fuel technology when fossil fuel energy is being phased out to be replaced by renewable energy sources?

In Australia, the government does not often call Coalbed Methane by its global name and instead opts for Coal Seam Gas - yes it's a gas, but its name is not coal gas, its name is methane and by calling it CSG and not Methane, its true identity is hidden from everyday Australians who scour the news headlines looking for something to read that may affect them. And we are told it is a clean energy, because it is cleaner to burn, but it is not cleaner to extract from the ground. In 2013, we know that methane is very harmful to the environment. So where is the methane going? Some of it is said to be for domestic consumption and some of it is being exported. China's largest energy producer PetroChina has acquired a coal seam gas acreage from Molopo Energy Ltd and is in talks with LNG Limited (19.9% owned by PetroChina's sister company ChinaHuanqiu Contracting&Engineering Corporation, known as HQC) about using LNG's proposed Gladstone port facility for shipping the gas to China (Morning Whistle Newsletter). The deal they are making ensures LNG get paid their toll whether gas ships or not, so they can securely make firm investments for the future. LNG in turn, have invested in Metgasco, and have signed a Memorandum of Interest with them, for the supply of 90 TJ/d of gas that could be supplied via the Metgasco proposed Lions Way Pipeline that is planned between Casino (northern New South Wales) and Ipswich (Southern Queensland). (Market Eye Webpage - LNG Limited). How did an overseas government get itself a finger in every piece of the Australian Coal seam Gas Pie and why do ordinary Aussies not know about this?

The areas most affected by the Lions Way pipeline and the gas that will supply it are some of the most beautiful places in Australia. The Northern Rivers and Scenic Rim abound in wild beauty and productive agricultural lands. The Richmond and Clarence Rivers are of vital importance to Australia's food and water and this region with its magical towns like Byron Bay, Nimbin and the Scenic Rim's Mt Tamborine are our tourist meccas. Boonah and Warwick are in the heart of a region that supports our Horse Racing industry with its fertile spelling and breeding pastures. Rugby Farms and Plains Station are amongst many who supply produce from these regions Australia wide, not to mention the dairy producers and many smaller farms and orchards. Australia's native Macadamia and Lemon Myrtle industries are centred in these places and if we lose this beautiful area, we lose the backbone of our country and our spirit. And so it is imperative that if the Australian government do progress with the path towards commercially mined CSG, we, the people, do not lose our beautiful places simply because a company has a quota to meet and it has friends in the right places.

In honouring its commitment as a signatory of the United Nations Agenda 21, our government representatives have the opportunity to move towards the honourable goal of being world leaders in sustainable environmental management. The United Nations Agenda, signed by former Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating, is a commitment by Australia to:

- enhance individual and community well-being and welfare by following a path of economic development that safeguards the welfare of future generations;
- provide for equity within and between generations; and
- protect biological diversity and maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems.

In relation to CSG, the Agenda provides a guideline that supports the importance of protecting our environment, ecology and resources for future generations. A moratorium on CSG drilling would provide time for Australia to work out if, and how, it can successfully support a Coal Seam Gas industry without compromising our national identity, health, land or river systems.

If Australia is going to create a prosperous commercial coal seam gas industry, the government needs to commit to creating a world leadership industry standard of forethought and social and environmental responsibility. Australian residents need time to consider the impact that coal seam gas mining can have on their livelihoods. The Government of Australia should therefore halt all coal seam gas development until it can assure the population that the industry will only proceed in the most environmentally prudent manner, protecting public health, land, water and local economies. Until the government can meet the leading world Best Practises standards for coal seam gas, and promise to conduct their mining in established mining regions, new development should not proceed.

Chapter 1 – Towards Sustainability and Co-existence

Comment

Most people in Australia, including those who will be directly affected by new commercial coal seam gas activity, know little about the gas extraction and its impact on the environment. Indigenous custodians of the earth, farmers, landowners, citizens, other users of land and water resources, taxpayers, and environmental experts have not yet been engaged in open discussion of CSG access and development decisions. In United States communities where commercial coal seam gas is produced, active consultation on coal seam gas resource management policies has been found to protect a broad range of stakeholder values and is considered a priority.

The community concern that has mobilised protest groups across Australia, worried about CSG proposals and activities in communities from Glenugie to Doubtful Creek, Gloucester, Singleton and Sydney, Fullerton Cove, Beaudesert, Tara and Chinchilla. These protests and the high attendance rates at CSG community meetings in towns and cities all over Australia, highlight the fact that much more needs to be done before we will have open and well-informed consideration of the challenges posed by CSG development in Australia. Community engagement must occur, and overseas CSG communities have found that the earlier in the development process this happens, the better the outcome for all.

Public response to date raises fundamental questions about how exploration licences and drilling approvals are currently granted, and how that process needs to be improved, as well as concerns about landowner's rights, health issues, waste water management, environmental damage and worries about scenic destruction and economic viability and return. Australians are voicing their concerns through numerous websites and Facebook Groups and the Lock the Gate Alliance has won the support of thousands of concerned residents from all walks of life as witnessed in the turnout of over seven thousand people at Lismore's Lock the Gate rally in

October 2012.

In January and February 2013, worried residents have been blockading CSG rigs near Grafton and Kyogle, New South Wales, camping out in tough conditions to slow down the rigs' movements, costing gas companies through late deadlines. A huge police presence at these blockades has been funded by tax payers making peaceful protest a costly government exercise and one that is not going to go away until the government listens and considers with compassion and respect, the causes for public concern.

One of the leading causes for public concern is Sustainable Development. Not just the sustainable development of the coal seam gas industry but the sustainability of the industries and lifestyles inherent to Australia's rural and urban regions, many of which could not survive alongside mining industry. CSG companies who are responsible for contaminating a farmer's water must compensate him but farmers don't want compensating, they want clean water... there is no price on health and lifestyle. A yoga instructor does not want to share a garden with a gas drill and an organic market gardener does not want to draw water from a contaminated bore. A Bed and Breakfast in a scenic rainforest does can't compete if there is a gas drill rig on their property. No parent wants to soothe an ill child and yet these are all known consequences of the coal seam gas industry and Australians need assurance that coal seam gas mining will be kept away from where we live and where we play. A lot of these areas rely on a tourist economy and ugly gas rigs will turn the dollars away. Perhaps the politicians can afford overseas holidays to unpolluted islands but for the average Aussie, a barbecue down the river and a game of cricket on Australia Day is not just a way of living, it's a God-given right and if we want to jump in for a swim or eat a fish that we caught, we want to know it's just a river full of God given rain, not a bubbling poisoned waterway that burns our eyes and tastes like the toxic sweat of a chemical mining town.

And for what? There is no sustainable long term industry in fossil fuels. LNG have already said that the project they want to destroy the Northern Rivers for is only a short term supply stop gap problem, so the damage there will not bring us sustainability. We are letting China's government owned companies operate our Coal Seam Gas industry when China has a terrible reputation for looking after the environment and by their own claim have more coal seam methane gas than we do. In fact China states that it has the third greatest stash of this resource. "China's total CBM reserve is around 31.46 trillion m³ and ranks the third in the world, just after Russia and Canada", (China Coal Information Institute).

China mines its underground coal reserves for coal seam gas to reduce the risk of explosions for underground workers. In 2007, YCG, its biggest coal producer boasted it had "an abundant CMM resource totaling 687.4 billion m³. The methane content in YCG's coal-bed is 5~30m³/t. 156.6424 million m³/year of CMM are drained from the mine wells in production, with only 41.34% utilized, most of which goes to the cities for civil use." It further states, "The emission of unused CMM (CSG) into the air not only wastes the resource but also pollutes the environment."

So why are we exporting Australia's gas when their biggest coal company has admitted releasing 58% of their own coal seam gas into the atmosphere as pollution. China does not have a good environmental record and if their demand for gas is so great just five years after disclosing how much of the resource they waste, I don't see why Australia should now compromise our own relatively clean environment to meet China's needs. And what about domestic use and sustainability? How much gas do we have? How much is destined for

Australia? Until our government talks openly and honestly I don't know how we can address these issues but if energy supply is such a problem, let's use more solar, water and windpower and encourage our kids to put away their xboxes, playstations and ipads and go outside and kick a footy with their mates.

Existing Leading Principles in Co-existence

British Columbia, aspiring world leaders in Coal Seam Gas harm minimisation, Recommend in their coal seam gas report that governments in areas which are introducing coal seam gas mining allow the affected public to determine "No-Go" zones.

"A framework for meaningful consultation must provide the public with the power to stop or limit CSG development by the establishment of 'no-go zones'. In such areas, CSG development would not proceed if social, environmental, or health costs of the project are considered to be too high. Those affected by resource development must have the power to affect the outcome of the project planning." (Coalbed Methane - Best Practises for British Columbia, 2007).

The British Columbia report outlines the importance of acknowledging environmental sensitivity in areas previously not mined for oils and fuels as challenges in coal seam gas exploration and that environmental protection must be afforded higher priority than multiple use of land. It is important that Australia also recognises this as its current Multiple Land Use Framework does not address this issue in any significance or priority. Insert reference to this doc In fact the Multiple Land Use Framework veers significantly from the Best Practises Frameworks developed overseas. In the 9 Sections it is divided into, it leaves environmental protection as a mention in the final sentence of the entry for education. The Australian Multiple Land Use Framework is a non-democratic framework that describes its guiding principles as:

"Principles that underpin the key areas of activity to achieve multiple and sequential land use outcomes and that should be embodied into the mindset of governments, community and industry in land use planning, policy and development."

This is not the Australian way. The government does not have the right to choose our mindset. I already know my mind and I want to keep Australia's culture, health and environmental quality of life as top priorities. The principles that the government wants to embody in our mindsets are :

- **Best use of resources** - Maximise the social, economic, environmental and heritage values of land use for current and future generations.
- **Coexistence** – The rights of all land users recognised and their intentions acknowledged and respected. Ensure land is not arbitrarily excluded without considering the impacts (benefits and consequences) for other land users and the wider Australian community.
- **Strategic planning** – Inter-governmental planning to recognise community expectations and capacity to adapt to land change. Effective planning gives greater certainty to industry.
- **Tailored participation of communities and landholders** – Directly affected landholders should be meaningfully informed and consulted on multiple land use options and potential for coexistence to promote a greater understanding of mutual benefits and to resolve concerns.

- **Engagement and education** – Open and constructive debate and analysis of different multiple land use options. Stakeholders should be genuine in their willingness to listen and appreciate the views, concerns and needs of all land users.
- **Decision making and accountability** – Risk-based approach in the assessment of land use capability, including the impacts (benefits and consequences). Clear accountability around the decision-making process.
- **Efficient processes** – Streamlined, transparent and consistent approvals processes. A clear definition of who is responsible for the planning, assessment and approvals processes.
- **Accessible, relevant information** – Easy access to relevant, factual and appropriate information regarding land capability, and examples of multiple and sequential land uses.

This is tailor made to suit investors and does not address our right as people to be informed of new ventures and have a say in if, and how, we participate in them. Note in the Strategic Planning - “Inter-governmental planning to recognise community expectations and capacity to adapt to land change.” Why should Australians have to adapt to “Land Change” if it is negative land change? This is why - “Effective planning gives greater certainty to industry.” This whole Multiple Land Use Framework is designed to help the industry make money. But who is making the money? Where is the gas going? What is the sacrifice? Australia is the sacrifice - Australia as we know it and if the government is allowed to make these Frameworks with blatantly un-Australian Agendas, then Australia, her land and her people will suffer hugely over the coming years and decades.

Greed has been accused of being the reason behind Gillard’s rush to embrace CSG and maybe the sacrifice of the Aussie lifestyle is no big sacrifice to this eloquent Welsh-born lady but what about the rest of us who love our land? How do the government expect us to accept their change of land use when it has shown elsewhere to be detrimental to environment and health?

The government has found nine areas of activity, “that must be present in successful multiple and sequential land use.”

The section on Monitoring and Compliance ends with -

“Increased confidence in the regulator through spend and efficiency in enforcement.”

Is that even a sentence? It certainly gives me no confidence that the regulator is even literate, never mind capable of the complex thought required to simultaneously run a mining industry and protect an environment of 7,617,930 square kilometres and the health of twenty two million, nine hundred and thirty three thousand, three hundred and forty four Australian residents (22,933,343). A simple error like that might not seem important but the Framework is an official government document and its composition reflects the group who ordered it, created it, edited it and decided it was good enough for the Australian public. Sure, the document is not perfectly edited, but it is good enough and it functions. And to be fair it is a fact that governments are run by people and people do make mistakes. I also think it is fair enough to suggest that a government who gives us good enough documents that function but are not perfect is also a government that may give us “good enough” coal seam gas infrastructure that functions but also isn’t perfect and this, my friends, is where it all starts to go horribly wrong, especially with fracking, the controversial activity of fracturing the earth and forcing water, sand and carcinogenic chemicals into the cracks to extract more methane that

would otherwise be trapped in the coal.

In Pennsylvania, a simple case of faulty machinery combined with an unlucky weather change caused a recent fracking accident at the Atgas 2H well in rural Leroy Township, about 300 kilometres northwest of Philadelphia. According to Popular Mechanics Magazine,

“A steel coupling located beneath the well's blowout protector, but above ground, appears to have failed, allowing thousands (and perhaps tens of thousands) of gallons of contaminated water to gush out of the well. (The blowout protector is the same technology as the device that failed in the case of the Pacific Gulf BP oil spill. It didn't fail here, but if it had, both natural gas and water would have spewed forth from the well.)”

This came after days of heavy rain which had already partly filled the containment pits and the pits overflowed, despite the presence of berms, which are designed to stem the flow. The contaminated water came too fast for the operators to bring it under control and collect it and instead the fracking fluid escaped into the local environment - into creeks, wells, drinking water. Homes had to be evacuated and farmers were advised not to let cattle drink the surface water. According to America's National Public Radio, the nearby properties were affected at first with bubbling water overflowing from their wells. Landowners Ted and Gale Franklin's water well had gone dry. Later that week water came out as “black as coal”, they reported. Since then, they and other families in the area have been dealing with methane-contaminated water supplies, and flammable gas puddles bubbling up on their properties. Aside from the water, contaminated with known carcinogens, state regulators wrote in a letter to affected residents that "there is a physical danger of fire or explosion due to the migration of natural gas water wells." The mining company has installed ventilation systems at the landowners' water wells, but the letter warns, "it is not possible to completely eliminate the hazards of having natural gas in your water supply by simply venting your well."

A mining industry worker, who commented on the NRP's webpage argued against the chances of fracking being responsible saying that “It is far more likely that most of the contamination is related to bad construction and management of the drill hole that spans the different geologic formations. I use to drill oil/gas wells and know how easily(sic) it can happen,” illustrating that even industry insiders are acknowledging that shoddy workmanship is not unusual in the gas mining industry. And to the affected families, contamination is contamination, regardless of where the fault was.

Australia's east coast is also vulnerable to heavy rainfall and as such, permitting fracking in known flood-affected areas only increases the already high environmental risk. The Pennsylvania accident released carcinogens into homes and into tributaries of popular trout fishing streams. If an accident like this happens in Australia, who will take responsibility for risking our health, our rivers, our fish, our homes and our lives?

Added to the fact that Australia's industry is new and risky is the fact that CSG is planned for areas that are new to fossil fuel mining. The British Columbia Best Practises report finds that:

“In areas where fossil fuel exploitation is already under way, CSG development or additional exploration wells may be expected to cause incremental rather than dramatic new environmental impacts. However, in relatively undeveloped areas like the Klappan and the Kootenays, even exploration wells may lead to substantial changes in environmental quality. The Klappan, for instance, combines alpine, sub-alpine, and salmon spawning areas. CSG has

never been commercially extracted from any such regions. Environmental impacts associated with coalbed methane, such as effects on salmon spawning or loss of key wildlife habitat, may prove to be significant in such untested areas, even though they may not have been noted in other kinds of terrain.”

Australia is in a similar position to British Columbia in that so far, most of our coal seam gas has been drilled from the Bowen and Surat basins which are already mining areas and now licenses are being sought for ecologically diverse and dynamically important areas such as Queensland’s Scenic Rim and New South Wales’ Northern Rivers. The once picturesque township of Tara, which shares the name of a fierce and beautiful Celtic Goddess, is now stripped of any resemblance to Mother Earth and looks like a giant game of tic-tac-toe and dust and Tara’s residents are complaining about recurring unexplained illnesses. (Western Downs Alliance). It is un-Australian to force such ugliness and ill-health on our communities and un-Australian to tear away our beautiful culture and lifestyle for a quick overseas dollar.

And Australian communities are reacting. The seven thousand people who attended the Lock The Gate rally in Lismore, NSW in October 2012 protesting against CSG in their backyards are only a small fraction of the concerned Australians standing up to be counted. Websites protesting Australia’s rush into CSG are being hosted by concerned residents and community action groups. Twenty thousand people attended a Fremantle concert in Western Australia to protest the \$40 billion proposed CSG gas hub at James Price Point in the north of Western Australia. The Australian government needs to listen to the public and let them decide the no-go-zones for CSG mining.

In British Columbia, Shell bought tenure of environmentally sensitive land in the Klappens area part of the Sacred Heart area that is important to salmon migration for spawning. By implementing a moratorium on Coal seam methane gas until it had better researched the industry and established a workable Best Practises act that prioritised the environmental wellbeing of its people and land, the province was able to save these areas from mining and in 2012 tenureship was relinquished by Shell and the British Columbia Province declared there will be no Coal Bed Methane Gas mining in the Sacred Heart area. This is a great win for the salmon, which travel 400 kilometres from the Pacific Ocean to spawn in the upper reaches of the rivers and also for the fisherman who catch the salmon and ultimately the health of the people who eat Pacific salmon worldwide.

Australians pioneered the international eco-activist movement at Terania Creek in 1979 and with today’s CSG battles being played out in public at Doubtful Creek, just a few kilometres up the road, the government needs to take heed; Australians will stand up for the right to a good and healthy Aussie lifestyle and that includes the right to make choices about our resources and what we will and won’t compromise for economic gain, choices that reflect a fair go for all Australians. With a federal election approaching, the government would do well to remember that this is Australia and our politicians are here not to rule over us, but to represent us, the Australian people and our right to an Australian country and lifestyle we can be proud of - a clean protected country we can hand down to our children and an outdoor recreation and nature-loving culture we can enjoy wholeheartedly and pass down to our grandchildren.

To take the Aussie culture and way of life out of Australia would be to fail this beautiful nation and her potential for a bright and prosperous, healthy future. Ideally, a coal seam methane gas free Australia would be the solution, but if we are forced to have a coal seam gas industry, then at least let us have the cleanest, greenest industry on the planet, situated far from our prime

agricultural lands, our scenic wilderness and our important river systems and one with industry leading standards so we can remain as proud Australians with a beautiful healthy land.

Chapter 2 – Applying Leading Practices

Comment

British Columbia regards itself as a world leader Leading Practises of Coal Seam Gas Management. Its coal seam gas research states that “Coal seam gas exploration and drilling generally cause more significant impacts on the landscape, air, and water than conventional gas extraction.”

The reality of coal seam gas extraction having more significant environmental impacts than conventional gas means the oversight of the Coal Seam Gas process in Australia is of vital importance to the long term wellbeing of all Australians.

The British Columbia report found that impacts specific to coal seam gas extraction include:

- production of large amounts of potentially tainted water that cannot be allowed to contaminate groundwater and aquifers;
- very large numbers of wells per site, which produce significant environmental disturbances in the form of roads, pipelines, and well pads;
- human and animal health impacts from flaring of toxic materials; and
- operational noise hazards and severe visual impacts on the landscape.

Experience shows that a lot can be done through planning and careful resource management standards to mitigate these and other detrimental effects of the industry.

To provide Australia with the protection of the “best and safest coal seam gas practices in the world,” the government needs to take heed from the current aspiring best practise leaders in the global coal seam gas industry and:

- Develop a systematic consultation-based framework for deciding when, and under what conditions, coal seam gas projects are acceptable, and also when the economic and ecological costs are too high for CSG development to proceed;
- Take legislative steps to codify the best practices in regulations.

Importantly, some of the regions where coal seam gas drilling is being proposed have little or no history with oil and gas development. The United States’ Best Practises research found that in these circumstances even greater care must be taken to consider explicitly and transparently whether any particular coal seam gas proposal should be authorized.

To apply world leading practises, both the public and legislators must learn a lot more about a range of environmental, social, cultural, and economic aspects of coal seam gas extraction. Counties in the United States who have found themselves in the same position have declared moratoriums on CSG development to allow local governments to develop laws that protect the public from the adverse effects of CSG development. British Columbia’s Best Practises Report

recommended “a temporary moratorium until firm regulatory framework for best practices for CSG development is in place and until the public has been engaged in consultation on the benefits and risks presented by the industry.”

This common sense approach recognises that:

“The gas has been there for millions of years, and there is no obvious need to rush development. Caution is dictated by the knowledge that if CSG is not developed properly, it can have irreversible impacts on the health of citizens, on water resources, on the environment and on local economies.”

When moratoriums on CSG development were put in place in the United States, they provided an impetus for legislation to protect the public from the impacts of CSG operations.

Coal seam gas producing areas in North America, such as Texas, Alberta and New Mexico have built up important knowledge about the impacts of the CSG industry. Over time they have developed frameworks to manage the range of adverse effects associated with the industry, while also maximizing local economic benefits. British Columbia’s 2007 report - “Coalbed Methane: Best Practices for British Columbia” found that these experienced coal seam gas regions have developed Best Practise Frameworks for -

- protecting communities and cultural values
- safeguarding water resources, clean air and other environmental goods from a potentially high-risk industry
- monitoring and reclamation of well-site land and
- ensuring that individual landowners and the wider public are appropriately compensated for the extraction of the CSG resources from the land base.

The legal and political struggles that have preceded these practices have often been worked out at a lengthy and great expense. Australia, like British Columbia, can learn from these communities and avoid repeating their struggles.

But first, we need an honest open discussion about what the government hopes to achieve through coal seam gas mining and what the Australian people are not prepared to sacrifice. These issues need to be addressed so that the Coal Seam Gas Framework has a direction guided by the people who love this land and not just the minority in power. First and foremost, we need to protect the rights of all Australians to peace and a relaxed, clean, healthy Aussie lifestyle. Aussie’s call it the Great Outdoors because it is. Let’s keep it that way!

Chapter 3 – Well Integrity

Comment

Chapter 4 – Water Management and Monitoring

Comment

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| Chapter 5 – Hydraulic Fracturing | |
| <u>Comment</u> | |
| Chapter 6 – Chemical Use | |
| <u>Comment</u> | |
| Other issues | |
| <u>Comment</u> | <p>References</p> <p>China Coal Information Institute CHINA COALBED METHANE No. 1 2005retrieved from: http://www.coalinfo.net.cn/coalbed/newsletter%5C200501e.pdf</p> <p>Coalbed Methane: Best Practises for British Columbia, retrieved from: http://dogwoodinitiative.org/publications/reports/coalbed-methane-best-practices-for-british-columbia</p> <p>Market Eye, LNG Limited, retrieved from: http://www.lnglimited.com.au/IRM/Company/ShowPage.aspx/PDFs/1773-23602273/MarketBriefingLNGLtdMDonstrategicgassupply</p> <p>Morning Whistle, retrieved from: http://www.morningwhistle.com/html/2012/IPOs_Offerings_0802/213342.html</p> <p>National Public Radio retrieved from: http://www.npr.org/2012/08/28/160128351/methane-making-an-appearance-in-pa-water-supplies#.UDytx3ED_Qw.gmail</p> <p>Popular Mechanics Magazine Pennsylvania Fracking Accident - What Went Wrong? Retrieved from: http://www.popularmechanics.com/science/energy/coal-oil-gas/pennsylvania-fracking-accident-what-went-wrong-5598621#sthash.SzJuSfIJ.dpuf</p> <p>“Western Downs Alliance” retrieved from http://westerndowns.group-action.com/2012/06/20/residents-concerned-hydrogen-sulphide-causing-illness-in-tara-estates/</p> |