

Environmental Health Assessment Report

Tara Complaint Investigation Report

Queensland Gas Company

January 2013

0181432R01

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Queensland Gas Company

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH ASSESSMENT
REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Queensland Gas Company (QGC) contracted Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) to conduct an Environmental Health Assessment Report (EHAR) on the results of sampling conducted at nine (9) rural residential properties (Lots) within the Tara Estates and QGC's wells (hereafter collectively referred to as the 'study area'). Complaints from the Tara Estates triggered the need to complete an environmental investigation at their Lots. ERM's review was based on the results from the environmental investigations at the Lots and at QGC's wells in the study area.

The objective of this EHAR was to identify if the results reported from the environmental investigations indicate the potential for Coal Seam Gas (CSG) activities to produce emissions that may impact on the health of local residents.

Study Area

The environmental investigations were undertaken at nine (9) Lots, described as follows:

- Lot 1 [REDACTED]
- Lot 5 [REDACTED]
- Lot 7 [REDACTED]
- Lot 8 [REDACTED]
- Lot 9 [REDACTED]
- Lot 13 [REDACTED]
- Lot 127 [REDACTED]
- Lot 166 [REDACTED]
- Lot 237 [REDACTED]

Twelve (12) CSG wells are located between 0.6 km and 17 km from the Lots and are used for the extraction of CSG and water from the Walloon coal seam.

Human Receptors and Exposure Pathways

The residential receptors in the study area were considered in the risk assessment. Releases of coal seam gas and coal seam water have not occurred. Accordingly, there are no complete SPR linkages between coal seam gas production in the study area and the Lots. However, the EHAR conservatively considered the following pathways potentially complete:

- Direct contact with soil (incidental ingestion and dermal contact);
- Ingestion from the domestic use of water; and
- Inhalation of ambient air.

Risk Characterisation Results

The screening of water, soil and air data identified several constituents which exceeded health based criteria, which indicates potential health risks, however, the presence of these constituents within the study area is not due to CSG activities and are from other sources.

Overall, the review of the reported investigation results from the study area does not indicate the presence of constituents related to CSG activities that may impact the health of residents.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Queensland Gas Company (QGC) contracted Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) to conduct an Environmental Health Assessment Report (EHAR) on the results of sampling conducted at nine (9) rural residential properties (Lots) within the Tara Estates and QGC's wells (hereafter collectively referred to as the 'study area') which requested environmental investigations at their Lots. Complaints from the Tara Estates triggered the need to complete an environmental investigation at their Lots. ERM's review was based on the results from the environmental investigations at the Lots and at QGC's wells in the study area.

The objective of this EHAR was to identify if the results reported from the sampling program indicate the potential for Coal Seam Gas (CSG) activities to produce emissions that may impact on the health of local residents.

1.2 RISK ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective for environmental investigations within the study area was to identify whether environmental media sampled (including water, soil, and air) indicate the potential for CSG activities conducted by QGC or other CSG proponents to produce emissions that may impact the health of local residents.

2.1 BACKGROUND

The environmental investigation was undertaken at nine (9) Lots, described as follows:

- Lot 1 [REDACTED]
- Lot 5 [REDACTED]
- Lot 7 [REDACTED]
- Lot 8 [REDACTED]
- Lot 9 [REDACTED]
- Lot 13 [REDACTED]
- Lot 127 [REDACTED]
- Lot 166 [REDACTED]
- Lot 237 [REDACTED]

Twelve (12) CSG wells are located between 0.6 km and 17 km from the Lots and are used for the extraction of CSG and water from the Walloon coal seam (*Figure 1*).

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.2.1 Study Area Description

The Tara Estates study area, is located approximately 2.5 kilometres west of the town of Wieambilla and covers an area of approximately 19 hectares (ha). The study area location is illustrated in *Figure 1, Annex A*. The study area currently comprises nine (9) Lots, which are vegetated with dense scrub to open woodland. Buildings (located in small clearings on each Lot) generally include a house, numerous water tanks and small sheds. The majority of residents are utilising rain water for drinking which is stored in water tanks (generally poly tanks), captured from the main dwelling roof (generally tin). No groundwater is extracted for drinking water purposes. Other features include animal pens, dams, caravans and shipping containers. Dams are also utilised for bathing and irrigation purposes on some Lots, water is generally stored in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs).

2.2.2 Hydrology

Surface Water

Wieambilla Creek flows from north to south, east of the study area. Jack Creek branches off Wieambilla Creek north of the study area and flows south-west to the west of all nine (9) Lots, with the exception of Lot 1 and Lot 9, which are located further west of Jack Creek.

Dams are present on Lot 5 (1 dam), Lot 8 (5 dams, 2 used for toilet flushing and irrigation), Lot 9 (1 dam and some ephemeral water bodies), Lot 13 (2 dams and an ephemeral water body), Lot 127 (1 dam), Lot 166 (1 dam, no longer used for drinking water) and Lot 237 (1 dam used for irrigation).

It is noted that Lot 237 floods following periods of heavy rainfall and drains to the north-east.

2.3 CSG SOURCES AND MIGRATION

2.3.1 CSG Water

QGC's petroleum leases that are nearest the study area are named Codie, Kate and Kenya. Codie wells are to the west (within the study area) and north-west (beyond the study area). Kate wells are to the east and north within the study area. Kenya wells are further to the north, beyond the study area.

CSG water composition data is available for 14 Codie wells which are of similar construction and location to other Codie, Kate and Kenya wells. The average chemical composition is shown in *Table 1*.

Table 1 *Average Groundwater Composition for Codie Wells*

CSG Wells	TDS Average mg/L	Sodium Average mg/L	Chloride Average mg/L	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) Average mg/L	Average of pH
COD_WH002	2600	1053	365	1850	8.5
COD_WH003	2217	902	185	1783	8.4
COD_WH004	2100	940	196	5220	8.4
COD_WH005	2167	947	320	1633	8.3
COD_WH006	3229	1286	331	2343	8.5
COD_WH007	2300	1015	238	1850	8.4
COD_WH008	2643	1090	281	2043	8.6
COD_WH009	2250	1020	175	1900	8.5
COD_WH010	2550	1020	315	1900	8.6
COD_WH011	2125	818	220	1550	8.5
COD_WH012	2288	931	284	1713	8.5
COD_WH014	2260	928	290	1700	8.6
COD_WH015	2567	1027	430	1800	8.2
COD_WH017	2333	923	238	1789	8.6
AVERAGE	2437	998	277	2080	8.5

2.3.2

CSG Air

CSG air composition data is available for 14 Codie wells which are of similar construction and location to other Codie, Kate and Kenya wells. The average chemical composition is shown in *Table 2*.

Table 2 *Average Gas Composition for Codie Wells*

CSG Wells	Average of Carbon Dioxide N Mol %	Average of Ethane N Mol %	Average of Methane N Mol %	Average of Nitrogen N Mol %
COD_WH002	0.11	0.017	97.9	1.97
COD_WH003	0.20	0.018	98.5	1.23
COD_WH004	0.21	0.018	98.3	1.50
COD_WH005	0.25	0.020	97.6	2.13
COD_WH006	0.38	0.020	98.7	0.93
COD_WH007	0.14	0.018	98.5	1.33
COD_WH008	0.17	0.019	98.6	1.17
COD_WH009	0.13	0.020	98.2	1.65
COD_WH010	0.12	0.018	98.5	1.36
COD_WH011	0.26	0.020	98.6	1.18
COD_WH012	0.22	0.020	98.2	1.55
COD_WH014	0.18	0.020	97.7	2.10
COD_WH015	0.30	0.020	97.1	2.63
COD_WH017	0.19	0.018	98.3	1.53
AVERAGE	0.21	0.019	98.3	1.50

In addition, a gas monitoring study has been undertaken by the Queensland Government Simtars, *Gas Monitoring at Tara Gas Field for Safety and Health Division, DEEDI Brisbane report (7 May 2010)*, in response to concerns raised by Tara residents, with sampling completed between 30 and 31 March 2010. The investigation inspected and sampled a number of "Lauren" and "Codie" wells. The summary of the findings were as follows:

- No gas leaks were detected;
- No toxic gases or volatile organic compounds were found in ambient air downwind from the wells;
- Methane gas was *Not Detected* downwind of any of the seven well heads tested;
- Testing of the coal seam gas from Codie #6 showed a gas that was high in methane content and low in other volatile organic compounds;
- An air sample from over the over pressure vent sample on Codie #6 has elevated methane and was attributed to a venting safety relief valve on pipe work from the well head to a gas separator at the site. The venting is a normal function of this valve. When the measurement was taken a metre away from the vent, no methane was detected;

- Ambient air samples collected downwind from an operating well (Codie #6) showed no presence of coal seam gas components; and
- No public health standards were exceeded in any of the samples of ambient air.

2.3.3 *Surface Water Migration Pathways*

No releases of coal seam gas production water to surface water have occurred and therefore there are no pathways of potential impact from QGC infrastructure via surface water migration pathways.

2.3.4 *Air Pathways*

Meteorological data for the period 16-18 July 2012 supplied by QGC (*Annex D*) indicates that the prevalent wind directions are north-easterly to south-easterly. Wind speed was generally recorded at between 5-10 metres per second (m/s), but ranged from 0 to 22 m/s. Reference to the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) website data confirms these wind directions.

Data gathered in the field by SGS Leeder (as per field methodology described in *Section 3.1* below) does not align with the QGC and BoM data. This is likely to be due to the effect of dense scrub / vegetation described at each of the Lots, which would have impacted upon wind movements in specific locations. As such, the field data collected by SGS Leeder is of limited use when considering wind patterns within the study area as a whole and potential air contamination sources, given they reflect specific conditions on each Lot based more on vegetation clearing.

Field activities were conducted between 11 and 19 July 2012. The field activities are summarised in *Table 3*, below.

Table 3 *Fieldwork Activity Summary*

Location	Fieldwork Dates	Fieldwork Activity Summary
Lot 1	12, 13 and 17 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (north, south, east [vegetable garden] and west); • 2 water samples (dam and water tank [drinking water]); and • 2 ambient air samples (near house and driveway).
Lot 5	11 and 12 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (playground, vegetable garden, dam overflow channel and dam spoil stockpile); • 2 water samples (dam and water tank [drinking water]); and • 1 ambient air sample (backyard).
Lot 7	11 and 12 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (dam, swamp, dam spoil and driveway); • 1 water sample (water tank [drinking water]); and • 2 ambient air samples (outdoor kitchen samples taken from the same location during different time periods).
Lot 8	12 July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (north [garden], south [near former chicken pen], west [fenced area around house] and west [black loam from end of block]); • 1 water sample (kitchen tap [drinking water]); and • 1 ambient air sample (front yard).
Lot 9	18 and 19 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (front gate, vegetable garden [2 samples] and drainage line); • 2 water samples (dam and water tank [drinking water]); and • 1 ambient air sample (crest of property).
Lot 13	13, 16 and 17 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (around house and from vegetable garden); • 1 water sample (water tank [drinking water]); and • 1 ambient air sample [REDACTED]
Lot 127	19 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (rear of Lot, area of cracked earth, drainage line and garden); • 1 water sample (water tank [drinking water]); and • 1 ambient air sample.
Lot 166	17, 18 and 19 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 soil samples (north, south, east and west); • 2 water samples (dam and water tank [drinking water]); and • 2 ambient air samples (front of Lot and house).
Lot 237	12, 13, 16 and 17 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 soil samples (vegetable garden, east, driveway, sample 4 and sample 5); • 3 water samples (dam, drinking water and water tank); and • 2 ambient air samples (daytime yard and overnight yard).

3.1

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork included sampling and analysis of water, soil and air samples on each of the nine (9) Lots in accordance with QCGs Scope of Works: Water, Air, and Soil Monitoring of Private Land in Kenya Block QCOPS-OPS-USP-SOW-000020_0 (QGC Scope of Works). Details pertinent in QGCs Scope of Works for each sample matrix are described below. Field notes required in QCGs Scope of Works included the following:

- GPS location of monitoring points (Latitude/Longitude) reported in decimal degrees;
- Photographs of monitoring locations, conditions, equipment and other aspects pertinent to representation of the conditions of the monitoring Lot and equipment on the day of sampling;
- Meteorological conditions and observations at the time of sampling/monitoring including temperature, wind speed and direction, and barometric pressure;
- Observations of physical condition of tank and water delivery infrastructure (taps and plumbing) used in collection of water samples; and
- Field observations and notes pertinent to the monitoring program or likely to impact the quality or representativeness of results.

All samples were required to be stored and transported appropriately under Chain of Custody (COC) documentation, samples were to be transported to the laboratory as soon as possible and analysed within specified holding times to ensure validity of results.

3.2

WATER

QCG's Scope of Works required water samples to be collected from potable drinking water sources representative of quality and end use for each residence and to meet the requirements of DEHPs '*Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009. Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009. Version 2, September 2010*'.

Leeder Consulting also collected water samples as per their internal specifications *LS-QCG-004 Sampling of Water from Ponds and Surface Water Sites*, which details Safety, Equipment, Contamination Prevention and Procedures.

3.3

SOIL

QCGs Scope of Works required soil samples to be collected to represent general soil conditions of each property and at depths considered to represent potential impacts on and the health of crops or plants growing on each property. Sampling was also required to follow *AS 4482 series – Guide to the investigation and sampling of sites with potentially contaminated soil*.

3.4

AIR

QCGs Scope of Works required air samples to be collected to obtain a representative sample of the condition on the day of sampling, but in line with the following points:

- Monitoring should be taken upwind of the residence, in order to be representative of any exposure at the residence from contaminants related to sources outside the property boundary;
- Where practicable, monitoring should be conducted downwind of any CSG infrastructure or operations within the property boundary of surrounding properties;
- Monitoring should be conducted over a suitable time period so as to provide a representative sample of any contaminate exposure;
- Monitoring must not be conducted near artificial contaminant sources which could adversely impact the results including LPG/natural gas appliances, vehicle exhausts, fires, organic solvents, etc; and
- Should long term monitoring be conducted using active/passive sampling equipment left on site, adequate controls and processes to eliminate or identify tampering of sampling equipment should be in place.

Monitoring of ambient air was also required in accordance with *AS 3580 series – Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air*.

4 LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS

A summary of laboratory analytical results is presented in *Tables 1 - 3*. Analytical laboratory reports, chain of custody, and analysis request documentation are included in *Annex D*.

4.1 LABORATORY ANALYSIS WATER

Water samples were submitted to SGS Leeder (a NATA accredited laboratory) for analysis of:

- pH;
- Conductivity;
- Anions and cations;
- Organic carbon (dissolved and total);
- Biological oxygen demand;
- Nitrogen (Nitrate as N, Nitrite as N and Total Nitrogen);
- Total cyanide;
- Total and dissolved metals (suite of 21 metals – aluminium, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silica, silver, strontium, vanadium and zinc);
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH);
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH);
- Phenols;
- Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX); and
- Coliforms.

4.1.1 Water Ion Chemistry

Ion profiles for the Lots are provided in Schoeller Diagrams (*Annex E*), which does not indicate similarity between the CSG water and the dam and poly tank water indicating that the reported concentrations are not linked to CSG water, rather localised environmental conditions.

The history of the storage tanks used for drinking water and dam water is also unknown.

4.2 *LABORATORY ANALYSIS SOIL*

Soil samples were submitted to SGS Leeder (a NATA accredited laboratory) for analysis of:

- pH;
- Moisture;
- Conductivity;
- Texture;
- Metals (suite of 12 – aluminium, boron, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, potassium, sodium, sulphur and zinc);
- Exchangeable metals;
- Total nitrogen;
- Total phosphorus; and
- Total carbon.

4.3 *LABORATORY ANALYSIS AIR*

Air samples were submitted to SGS Leeder (a NATA accredited laboratory) for analysis of:

- Vacuum / pressure;
- Volatile organics;
- Total VOC as n-hexane;
- General gases (helium, hydrogen, methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and ethylene); and
- Sulphur gases.

5 DATA EVALUATION

The goal of data collection is to adequately characterise the nature and extent of potential contamination issues arising from an investigation area. Data collection is an important component of issue identification and the quality of a risk assessment is dependent on the quality of input data on which it is based.

A detailed assessment of the quality of the data used in this assessment and the preliminary evaluation of this data is outlined herein.

5.1 DATA QUALITY EVALUATION

5.1.1 Data Quality Objectives

The amount, nature and quality of the data used in this risk assessment have been determined by the data quality objectives (DQOs). Consideration of the DQOs has been given to ensure the reported data are sufficient to characterise water, soil and air impacts at sampling locations within the study area.

In establishing DQOs for this risk assessment the following general processes have been applied¹:

- Issue identification – consideration of the setting of the study area and data required to assess plausible exposure pathways and receptors;
- Identification of information needed to adequately characterise the hazard and quantify exposures (including previous assessments, investigations, interviews, historical information, government/agency records);
- Definition of the spatial/temporal adequacy of the data; and
- Setting of acceptable limits for decision and data quality errors relative to consequences.

5.1.2 Quality Control/Quality Assurance Samples

Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QA/QC) samples are used to verify that sampling and analytical systems used in support of project activities are effective and the quality of the data generated is appropriate for making decisions. A review of the method for assessing QA/QC using field and laboratory QC samples is provided below.

¹ Adapted from the US EPA, Quality Assurance – QA/G-4, *Guidance for the Data Quality Objectives Process*, in accordance with consideration of Data Quality Objectives described in the *National Environmental Protection (Site Contamination) Measure, 1999* (NEPM).

Precision

Precision is a measure of the degree of agreement between replicate measurements of the same source or sample. Precision is expressed by RPD between replicate measurements. Replicate measurements can be made on the same sample or on two samples from the same source. Precision is generally assessed using a subset of the measurements made.

The laboratory limits for precision, as measured by the RPD between analyses, are the laboratory control limits, based on historical data calculated, as specified in the analytical methods.

Precision is calculated using the following equation, where X_1 and X_2 are duplicate measurements:

$$RPD(\%) = \left[\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} \right)} \right] \times 100$$

Accuracy

Accuracy measures the level of bias that an analytical method or measurement exhibits. To measure accuracy, a standard, or reference material containing a known concentration, is analysed or measured and the result is compared to the known value. Several QC parameters are used to evaluate the accuracy of reported analytical results and are listed below.

- Holding times and sample temperatures;
- Laboratory control spike percent recovery;
- Laboratory matrix spike percent recovery (organics);
- Spike sample recovery (inorganics);
- Surrogate spike recovery; and
- Blank sample results.

Surrogate Recovery - Surrogate spike recovery is used to evaluate the accuracy of reported measurements. A surrogate standard is a distinct chemical that behaves similarly to the target chemical and is purposely added to the sample prior to cleanup and extraction. The surrogate spike recovery is used to assess recovery of the target chemical from the sample matrix. A known amount of a surrogate standard is added to the sample prior to cleanup. The amount of the surrogate detected in the analysis is compared to the amount added and the percent recovery is determined. Accuracy is calculated as follows:

$$\%R = \left[\frac{X - T}{K} \right] \times 100$$

where:

R = recovery

X = analytical result of spike sample

T = analytical result of the un-spiked aliquot

K = known addition of the spiked compound

Blanks - Accuracy is also evaluated by comparing results for the analysis of blank samples to results for investigative samples. Blanks are artificial samples designed to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination of environmental samples that may be introduced by field or laboratory procedures. Contaminant concentrations in blanks should be less than detection or reporting limits.

5.1.3 *Data Quality Assessment Criteria*

Analytical data used to form conclusions presented in this assessment were adopted from the SGS reports for each Lot provided in *Annex D*. As part of these investigations, the QA/QC data were evaluated to determine which met or exceeded acceptable specifications for the study area assessment. This data assessment process was undertaken to ensure that the sample data was of a suitable standard to be utilised for each report.

The quality of analytical data was considered based on the following:

1. Field Quality

- Collection and analysis of field duplicate samples at a rate greater than 1 in 20 primary samples. Relative percent differences (RPDs) of the primary and duplicate samples are required to be within the acceptable range of 50%;
- The inclusion of trip blanks and trip spikes in field sample storage and transportation. Subsequent analysis of trip blanks are required to be less than the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) and trip spike recoveries are required to be within acceptable recovery criteria; and
- Preparation of field rinsate blanks. Subsequent analysis is required to be below the laboratory LOR.

2. Laboratory Quality

- Preparation of laboratory method blank samples, meeting the required frequency of 1 in 20 samples. Subsequent analysis is required to be below the laboratory LOR;

- Preparation of laboratory matrix spike samples, surrogates and laboratory control samples meeting the required frequency of 1 in 20 samples. Subsequent analysis is required to have a percent recovery within the established limits;
- Preparation of laboratory duplicate samples meeting the required frequency of 1 in 20 samples. Subsequent analysis is required to be within the acceptable RPD range of 70% to 130%; and
- Compliance of container requirements and holding times.

3. Adequacy of Investigation

- Sufficient samples collected to adequately characterise spatial and temporal heterogeneity in chemical concentrations at the site.

5.1.4 *Data Quality Assessment Summary*

The data review process involves the comparison of the reported chemical concentrations in water, soil, and air samples with conservative health risk screening criteria. The reported concentrations are provided in the laboratory report as *Annex D*. Laboratory analysis was completed by SGS Leeder (a NATA accredited laboratory) per the methods identified in the QGC Scope of Works.

Field QA/QC

Two field duplicate QA/QC water samples were taken per the 16 total water samples. Four field duplicate QA/QC soil samples were taken per the 36 total soil samples. The field duplicate sampling rate for soil and water meet the 1 per 20 samples criteria. No field duplicate air samples were taken.

Field duplicate RPDs were in the acceptable range in reference to AS4482.1-2005 or were not able to be calculated due to analyte concentrations recorded beneath the laboratory LOR, with the some exceptions between primary and duplicate water and soil samples, refer *Table 4 and Table 5, respectively*.

The discrepancy in the RPD noted between the water and soil duplicate pairs is most likely due to the low levels of the reported analytes. Even a minor alteration in concentration between samples can result in a high RPD value when the original concentration is low, or due to the heterogeneous nature of soils. As such, the calculated RPD values are not considered an indicator of poor integrity of results.

Two field blank samples were taken, one air and one water. No soil rinsate blank samples were taken. No analytes were reported above the LOR in the blank results.

Laboratory QA/QC

Laboratory QA/QC analyses (e.g. duplicates, blanks, spikes, and surrogate recoveries) are summarised below:

- All RPDs generated between duplicate laboratory samples were in the acceptable range according to AS4482.1-2005;
- No target analytes were reported in the analysis blanks; and
- All laboratory method blanks had reported concentrations within acceptable limits defined by the laboratory.

As such, the data is considered suitable for its intended use (to provide an assessment of potential contaminant sources that could be associated with Tara Residents' complaints).

6.1 SOURCE PATHWAY RECEPTOR LINKAGES (SPR LINKAGES)

For exposure to the identified receptors to be considered possible, a mechanism ('pathway') must exist by which contamination from a given source can reach a given receptor. A complete 'source-pathway-receptor' exposure mechanism is referred to as a 'SPR linkage'.

The potential SPR linkages are evaluated for completeness based on the existence of:

- A source of chemical contamination;
- A mechanism for release of contaminants from identified sources (e.g. fugitive emissions from the gas infrastructure at the surface, including from the coal seam gas well head);
- A contaminant retention or transport medium (e.g. soil, air, groundwater etc.);
- Potential receptors of contamination (e.g. groundwater, surface water, people); and
- A mechanism for chemical intake by the receptors at the point of exposure (ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation or a combination thereof).

Whenever one or more of these elements are missing, the SPR linkage is incomplete and the potential risk to the identified receptor is considered unlikely.

6.1.1 Sensitive Human Receptors

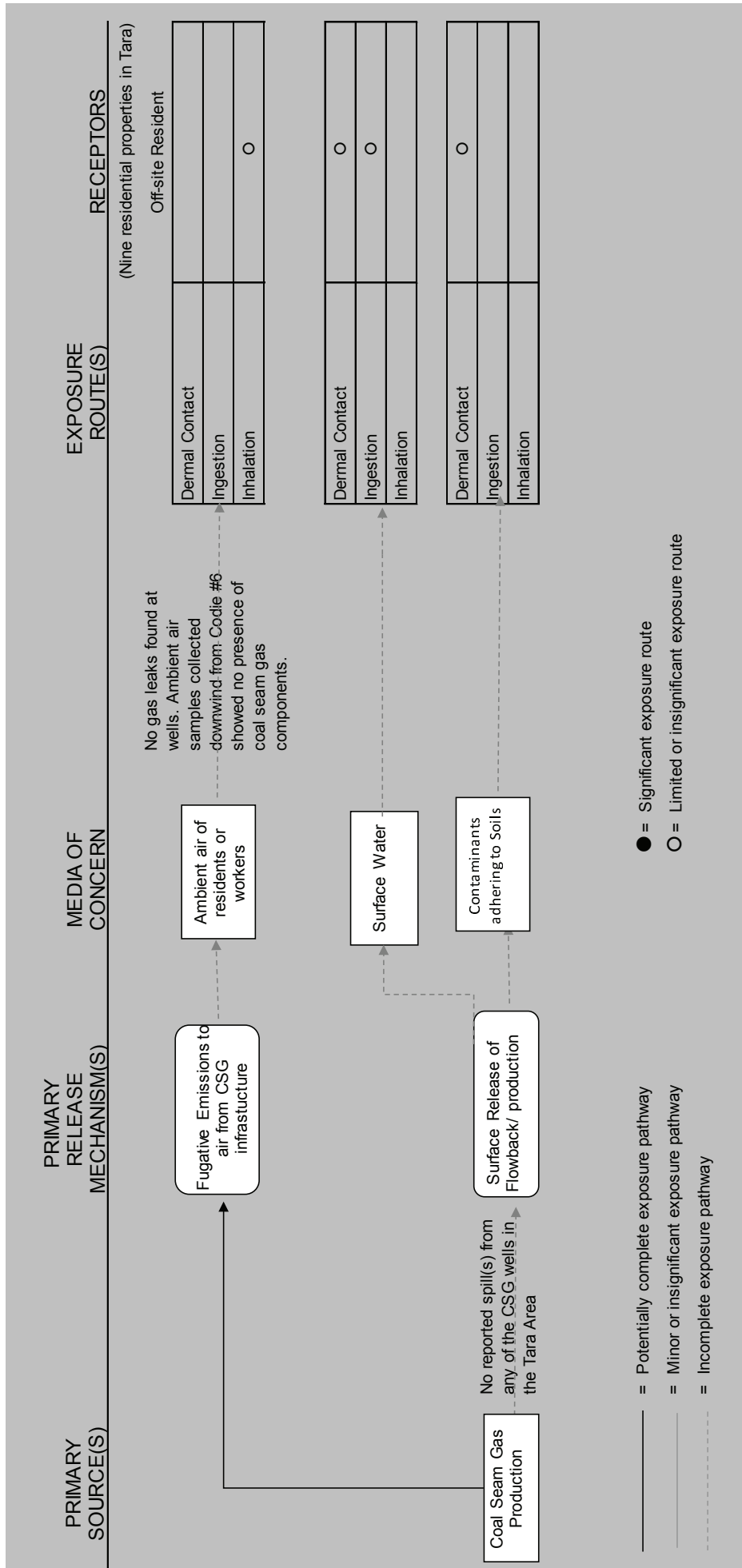
This assessment was to address concerns raised by residents of nine (9) Lots of in the study area. None of the CSG infrastructure lies within the direct vicinity of these residences.

6.1.2 Summary of Complete SPR Linkages

Surface releases of coal seam gas production water to surface water have not occurred. In addition, the Queensland Government's gas monitoring study found no gas leaks were detected and ambient air samples collected downwind from an operating well (Codie #6) showed no presence of coal seam gas components. Accordingly, the no complete SPR linkages between coal seam gas production in the study area and Lots exist.

The CSM and potentially complete SPR linkages for the study area are illustrated in *Figure 2* and summarised in *Table 4*.

Table 4 Summary of Exposure Pathways Considered for Human Receptors



TIER 1 CHEMICAL SCREENING

The Tier 1 risk assessment process involves comparison of the observed chemical concentrations in soil and groundwater at the study area with conservative 'Tier 1' screening criteria.

The aim of this process is to assess which contaminant concentrations are unlikely to cause a significant risk to human health.

Contaminants with concentrations above the Tier 1 screening criteria are then assessed further as part of the Tier 2 risk assessment.

The two fundamental inputs required to complete a Tier 1 risk assessment include:

- The definition of appropriate generic screening criteria for the identified SPR linkages (outlined in *Section 6*); and
- The appropriate delineation of potential contaminants of concern in water, soil and air to ensure that sampling is representative of concentrations found in the study area.

While complete human exposure pathways were not identified between coal seam gas sources and the residents, due to the lack of releases and the distance from the wells to the residents, the data were still included in the Tier 1 assessment of potential risks.

7.1 TIER 1 SCREENING CRITERIA

7.1.1 Water

The Tier 1 screening criteria applied to the groundwater data were the NHMRC (2004) *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, National Health and Medical Research Council*.

These guidelines were developed to provide concentrations at which water is considered to be acceptable to drink without being toxic to human health. The NHMRC state that their guidelines define what is safe, good quality water at the point of use (at the tap), addressing both health and aesthetic quality aspects of supplying good quality drinking water.

Aesthetic guidelines were established to indicate the smallest concentration or amount that would be just detected by a trained group of people, would produce noticeable stains on laundry, cause corrosion or encrustation of pipes or fittings or would lead to the perception that water was not of good quality for drinking. These guideline values are usually lower than the health guideline values.

The approach used to derive the guideline values for risks to health is outlined in the NHMRC (2004) document (*Section 6.3.3*) and are considered over a lifetime of consumption, considering potential background exposure to chemicals.

This Tier 1 water screening is considered conservative, because there doesn't appear to be a complete SPR linkage for contaminants associated with coal seam gas productions and water.

7.1.2

Soil

The Tier 1 screening criteria applied to the soil data were the NEPM 'A' (NEPM 1999). These guidelines are the Health Investigation Levels (HIL) for residential land use. These values are listed in the *Schedule B(1) Guideline on the Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater, National Environmental Protection Measure*.

These criteria are designed to represent a level of acceptable concentrations for surface soils on a residential property. They consider the chronic toxic effects from exposure via inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact with contaminants in soils for a child and adult residents over the course of their life.

The exposure parameters and the toxicity data used to calculate these screening criteria are outlined within the NEPM *Schedule B(4) Guideline on Health Risk Assessment Methodology* (1999).

This Tier 1 soil screening is considered conservative, because there does not appear to be a complete SPR linkage for contaminants associated with coal seam gas productions and soil.

7.1.3

Air

The primary Tier 1 screening criteria applied to the air data was the National Environment Protection (NEPM; Air Toxics) Measure, (2004). The National Environment Protection (NEPM; Air Toxics) Measure (2004) were developed by the National Environment Protection Council and were based on exposure within a residential property over the course of a lifetime that would not induce toxic health effects in a resident. The health basis for these levels was from toxicological and epidemiological evidence of a level at which no health effects are observed or expected.

Where NEPM air criteria were not available the US EPA (2012) Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) for residential air were considered. The US EPA RSLs combines current human health toxicity values with standard exposure factors to estimate contaminant concentrations in air that are considered by the US EPA to be protective of human exposures (including sensitive groups such as children or the aged), over a lifetime. It was also recognised that often

it is difficult to determine a source of concentration in ambient air for more common compounds.

7.2 TIER 1 SCREENING RESULTS

The maximum analytical concentrations identified in water, soil and air and the appropriate Tier 1 screening criteria are summarised in *Tables 1-3* attached. The approach and outcomes of this Tier 1 screening assessment are summarised below.

7.2.1 Water

A summary of the constituents reported in air in exceedances of health and aesthetic criteria are summarised in *Table 5* and *Table 6*, respectively.

Table 5 *Tier 1 Water Health Exceedances Summary*

Location	Exceedances	Notes
Coal Seam Water	Fluoride	
Lot 1	E.coli	The presence of E.coli in drinking water is unlikely due to CSG activities.
Lot 5	None	
Lot 7	None	
Lot 8	None	
Lot 9	Cadmium ; E.coli	The presence of cadmium and E.coli in drinking water is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 13	E.coli	The presence of E.coli in drinking water is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 127	Cadmium; lead	The presence of cadmium and lead is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 166	E.coli	The presence of e.coli is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 237	E.coli	The presence e.coli is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.

Table 6

Tier 1 Water Aesthetics Exceedances Summary

Location	Exceedances	Notes
Coal Seam Water	pH, TDS, chloride, sodium	
Lot 1	TDS, aluminium, iron, silica, and silver	The presence of TDS, aluminium, iron, silica, and silver is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 5	pH	The irregular pH is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 7	pH	The irregular pH is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 8	None	
Lot 9	Aluminium	The presence of aluminium is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 13	pH	The irregular pH is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 127	Zinc	The presence of zinc is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 166	Aluminium, iron and pH	The presence of aluminium, iron, and irregular pH is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.
Lot 237	TDS, aluminium, and iron	The presence of TDS, aluminium, and iron is not due to CSG activities and is from other sources.

7.2.2

Soil

No constituents were reported in soil above health risk criteria.

7.2.3

Air

A summary of the constituents reported in air in exceedance of criteria are summarised in *Table 7*.

Table 7

Tier Air Exceedances Summary

Location	Exceedances	Notes
Coal Seam Gas	None	-
Lot 1	None	-
Lot 5	None	-
Lot 7	None	-
Lot 8	None	-
Lot 9	None	-
Lot 13	None	-
Lot 127	None	-
Lot 166	None	-

Location	Exceedances	Notes
Lot 237	Benzene	Benzene was reported in the overnight sample in air above health risk criteria. The average of the two samples was below the NEPM 2004; Air Toxics level. No other constituents were reported in air above health risk criteria. Benzene is not a compound that is found in CSG and this cannot be attributed to CSG activities but rather from a local source such as smoking, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the EHAR are as follows:

The review of the reported investigation results from the study area does not indicate the presence of constituents related to CSG activities that may impact the health of residents.

Figures

Tables

Table 1 - Summary of Water Analytical Results
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Analyte	Unit	ADWG - Health	ADWG - Aesthetics	Sample ID													
				Lot 1	Lot 5	Lot 7	Lot 8	Lot 9	Lot 13	Lot 166	Lot 127	Lot 156	Lot 156 Dam	Lot 156 Dam	Lot 237 Dam	Lot 237 Polytank	
				17/07/2012	11/07/2012	11/07/2012	12/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	19/07/2012	17/07/2012	17/07/2012
pH (pH Units)				6.6	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Conductivity (µS/cm)				30	130	50	5	20	100	20	100	20	20	85	350	10	20
Sodium	mg/L			8	25	5.8	0.05	0.26	15	0.26	15	0.26	0.48	13	78	0.3	0.07
Potassium	mg/L			0.32	0.62	0.92	0.21	0.15	3.1	0.08	3.1	0.08	0.58	0.94	1.5	0.06	0.09
Calcium	mg/L			1.3	0.25	2.7	0.11	0.11	1.2	0.24	1.2	0.24	0.33	0.81	10	0.74	0.13
Magnesium	mg/L			0.13	2.8	4.7	0.33	0.09	1.8	0.05	1.8	0.05	0.29	2.1	0.11	7.1	0.05
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (no unit)				1.8	3.1	2.3	<0.1	0.1	2	<0.1	2	<0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	6	0.2
Chloride	mg/L			3	19	9	<1	<1	24	<1	24	<1	24	21	<1	<1	<1
Fluoride	mg/L			<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Carbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L			9	43	18	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	mg/L			<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	mg/L			9	43	18	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L			9	43	18	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Sulphate as SO4(2-)	mg/L			<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Phosphorus	mg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L			15	84	150	<1	<1	68	8	68	8	11	470	38	1492	<1
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L			3	150	<1	<1	<1	24	<1	24	<1	<1	52	1	100	<1
Total Solids (mg/L)	mg/L			0.43	1.4	1.6	0.013	0.043	0.92	0.051	0.92	0.051	0.77	0.6	0.6	0.027	0.015
Total Cations (mg/L)	mg/L			0.25	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.084	0.17	1	0.092	0.29	0.64	0.72	0.64	4.4	0.066
Calcium / Anion % RPD	%			NC	NC	4.8	1.5	NC	NC	4.1	NC	NC	NC	4	3.3	4.6	NC
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L			1	9	4	<1	<1	19	<1	19	<1	2	7.5	13	<1	<1
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L			<1	8	4	<1	<1	15	<1	15	<1	1	7	<1	12	<1
Biological Oxygen Demand	mg/L			<2	9	<2	<2	<2	19	<2	19	<2	<2	<2	9	<2	<2
Nitrate as N	mg/L			0.11	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.24	<0.01	0.6	<0.01	0.13	0.13	1.4	0.38	0.02	0.23
Nitrite as N	mg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.4	0.04	<0.01	<0.01
Total Nitrogen	mg/L			0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total Cyanide	mg/L			<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Aluminium	mg/L			0.01	1.4	3.3	<1	<1	22	<1	22	<1	<1	2.6	0.008	0.008	0.009
Arsenic	mg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Berium	mg/L			0.006	0.22	0.086	0.015	0.009	0.016	0.005	0.016	0.005	0.003	0.023	0.1	0.004	0.002
Beryllium	mg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Boron	mg/L			<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.006	0.006	0.016	0.005	0.016	0.005	0.003	0.023	0.1	0.004	0.002
Cadmium	mg/L			<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chromium	mg/L			<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Chromium	mg/L			<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cobalt	mg/L			<0.01	0.002	0.002	<0.01	<0.01	0.0005	<0.001	0.0005	<0.001	0.0024	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Copper	mg/L			<0.01	0.002	0.003	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	<0.01	0.002	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Iron	mg/L			0.011	1.3	0.038	<0.01	<0.01	0.58	0.008	0.58	0.008	0.008	<0.01	<0.01	0.003	0.001
Lead	mg/L			0.001	0.003	0.002	0.001	<0.01	<0.01	0.001	<0.01	0.001	0.001	1.9	0.013	1.6	0.01
Manganese	mg/L			0.007	0.035	0.062	0.009	0.008	0.019	0.004	0.019	0.004	0.011	0.021	0.002	0.005	0.001
Mercury	mg/L			<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Molybdenum	mg/L			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Nickel	mg/L			<0.01	0.001	0.007	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Selenium	mg/L			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Silica (SiO2)	mg/L			<0.1	13	3	0.2	0.2	2.4	<0.1	2.4	<0.1	<0.1	4.2	30	<0.1	<0.1
Silver	mg/L			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Strontium	mg/L			0.015	0.008	0.01	0.01	0.007	<0.01	0.004	0.012	0.003	0.003	0.015	0.04	0.012	0.001
Vanadium	mg/L			<0.01	0.009	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	<0.01	0.002	<0.01	<0.01	0.006	<0.01	0.023	<0.01
Zinc	mg/L			1.7	0.016	0.029	2.4	0.028	0.61	4.4	0.028	0.28	0.28	5.2	0.001	0.52	0.18
Total Aluminium	mg/L			0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	0.2	<0.01	0.005	0.2	0.94	0.006	2.7	0.011
Total Arsenic	mg/L			<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Total Barium	mg/L			0.006	0.22	0.086	0.015	0.001	0.017	0.005	0.017	0.005	0.003	0.031	0.1	0.004	0.002
Total Beryllium	mg/L			<0.01	0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.002	0.001

Table 1 - Summary of Water Analytical Results
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Sample ID	Sample Date	Lots															
		Lot 1	Lot 5	Lot 7	Lot 8	Lot 9	Lot 13	Lot 127	Lot 166	Lot 237	Lot 237 Dam	Lot 237 DW	Lot 237 Psh/Leak				
Penachlorophenol	mg/L	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Phenol	mg/L	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	mg/L	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	mg/L	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	mg/L	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Benzene	mg/L	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Ethylbenzene	mg/L	0.3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Toluene	mg/L	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
m&p-Xylenes	mg/L	0.6	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
o-Xylene	mg/L	0.6	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Coliforms	CFU/100 mL	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Thermotolerant Coliforms	CFU/100 mL	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
E.coli	CFU/100 mL	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Faecal Coliforms	CFU/100 mL	N/A	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Standard Plate Count (CFU/ML)	CFU/100 mL	N/A	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300	>300

Comments
 - not applicable
 NA - no screening criteria available in ADWG Health and Aesthetics
 NC - Not calculated and/or results below the PQL

Table 3 - Summary of Air Analytical Results
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Analyte	Unit	Sample ID	Sample Date	Concentration												
				Lot 1	Lot 5	Lot 7	Lot 8	Lot 9	Lot 13	Lot 1364E	Lot 137	Lot 1364G	Lot 1366	Lot 1364F	Lot 137	
Heptane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
2-Hexanone	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Methyl Methacrylate	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Methyl tert-butyl ether	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Methylaldehyde	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
2-Propanol	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Propene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Propylbenzene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Styrene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Tetrahydrofuran	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Isotane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Trichloroethene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Vinyl Acetate	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Vinyl Bromide	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Vinyl Chloride	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
o-Xylene	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Total VOCs (includes hexane)	µg/m³	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Helium	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydrogen	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Methane	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Carbon Dioxide	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ethane	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Carbon Monoxide	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ethylene	% by Vol	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydrogen Sulphide	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Carbon Sulphide	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Methyl Mercaptan	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ethyl Mercaptan	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Dimethyl Sulphide	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
n-Propyl Mercaptan	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Thiophene	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
n-Butyl Mercaptan	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tetrahydrothiophene	ppm	M121364D	12-13/07/2012	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Work Order Number	N/A	M121364D	2012018098													
Sample Number	N/A	M121364D	2012018098													

Comments
 *, not applicable
 N/A - no screening criteria available in NEPM Air Toxics and US EPA 1065

Table 4 - Quality Control - Field Duplicates - Water
Environmental Health Assessment Report - 0181432

Analyte	Lot 1 Dam			Lot 5 Dam		
	Primary	Duplicate	RPD	Primary	Duplicate	RPD
	2012016387	2012016388		2012016377	2012016378	
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2,4-Dimethylphenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2,6-Dichlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2-Chlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
2-Nitrophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
3-Methylanthrene	0	0	--	0	0	--
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
4-Nitrophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Acenaphthene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Acenaphthylene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Aluminium	1.4	1.5	-6.9	9.3	8.9	4.4
Anthracene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Arsenic	0.003	0.003	0.0	0.001	0.001	0.0
Barium	0.022	0.026	-16.7	0.086	0.086	0.0
Benzene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Benzo (a) pyrene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Benzo (ghi) perylene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Beryllium	0	0	--	0	0	--
Bicarbonate (as CaCO3)	43	42	2.4	0	0	--
Biological Oxygen Demand	9	9	0.0	0	0	--
Boron	0.022	0.023	-4.4	0.02	0.019	5.1
C10-C14	0	0	--	0	0	--
C15-C28	0	0	--	0	0	--
C29-C36	0	0	--	0	0	--
C6-C9	0	0	--	0	0	--
Cadmium	0	0	--	0	0	--
Calcium	0.35	0.4	-13.3	0.68	0.65	4.5
Carbonate (as CaCO3)	0	0	--	0	0	--
Chloride	19	18	5.4	9	9	0.0
Chromium	0.002	0.003	-40.0	0	0	--
Chrysene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Cobalt	0.002	0.002	0.0	0.003	0.003	0.0
Coliforms	3600	3000	18.2	0	0	--
Conductivity (uS/cm)	130	130	0.0	260	260	0.0
Copper	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.004	0.004	0.0
Dibenz (ah) anthracene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Dinoseb	0	0	--	0	0	--
Dissolved Organic Carbon	8	8	0.0	4	4	0.0
E.coli	3600	3000	18.2	0	0	--
Ethylbenzene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Faecal Coliforms	3600	3000	18.2	0	0	--
Fluoranthene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Fluorene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Fluoride	0	0	--	0	0	--
Hexachlorophene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Hydroxide (as CaCO3)	0	0	--	0	0	--
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Iron	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.038	0.032	17.1
Lead	0.003	0.003	0.0	0.002	0.002	0.0
m&p-Cresol	0	0	--	0	0	--
m&p-Xylenes	0	0	--	0	0	--
Magnesium	2.8	2.9	-3.5	4.7	4.7	0.0
Manganese	0.035	0.04	-13.3	0.062	0.06	3.3
Mercury	0	0	--	0	0	--
Molybdenum	0	0	--	0	0	--
Naphthalene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Nickel	0.001	0.002	-66.7	0.007	0.007	0.0
Nitrate as N	0.02	0.02	0.0	0	0	--
Nitrite as N	0	0	--	0	0	--
o-Cresol	0	0	--	0	0	--
o-Xylene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Pentachlorophenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
pH (pH Units)	6.8	6.9	-1.5	4.6	4.5	2.2
Phenanthrene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Phenol	0	0	--	0	0	--
Potassium	0.62	0.65	-4.7	0.92	0.89	3.3
Pyrene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Selenium	0	0	--	0	0	--
Silica (SiO2)	13	14	-7.4	2.7	2.6	3.8
Silver	0	0	--	0	0	--
Sodium	25	26	-3.9	25	25	0.0
Standard Plate Count (CFU/ML)	1700	3000	-55.3	0	0	--
Strontium	0.008	0.008	0.0	0.01	0.011	-9.5
Sulphate as SO4(2-)	0	0	--	70	70	0.0
Thermotolerant Coliforms	3600	3000	18.2	0	0	--
Toluene	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	43	42	2.4	0	0	--
Total Aluminium	1.4	1.7	-19.4	9.3	9	3.3
Total Anions (meq/L)	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0
Total Arsenic	0.003	0.003	0.0	0.001	0.001	0.0
Total Barium	0.022	0.028	-24.0	0.086	0.086	0.0
Total Beryllium	0.001	0.001	0.0	0	0	--
Total Boron	0.022	0.023	-4.4	0.021	0.019	10.0
Total C6-C36	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Cadmium	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Cations (meq/L)	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0
Total Chromium	0.002	0.003	-40.0	0	0	--
Total Cobalt	0.002	0.003	-40.0	0.003	0.003	0.0
Total Copper	0.001	0.001	0.0	0.004	0.004	0.0
Total Cyanide	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Dissolved Solids	640	700	-9.0	150	160	-6.5
Total Iron	1.3	1.4	-7.4	0.048	0.051	-6.1
Total Lead	0.003	0.003	0.0	0.002	0.002	0.0
Total Manganese	0.04	0.049	-20.2	0.062	0.06	3.3
Total Mercury	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Molybdenum	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Nickel	0.001	0.002	-66.7	0.011	0.016	-37.0
Total Nitrogen	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total Organic Carbon	9	9	0.0	4	5	-2.2
Total Phosphorous	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Selenium	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Silica (SiO2)	380	390	-2.6	3.3	3.1	6.2
Total Silver	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total Strontium	0.008	0.008	0.0	0.012	0.011	8.7
Total Suspended Solids	150	130	14.3	0	0	--
Total Vanadium	0.009	0.011	-20.0	0	0	--
Total Zinc	0.016	0.016	0.0	0.03	0.03	0.0
Vanadium	0.009	0.01	-10.5	0	0	--
Zinc	0.016	0.013	20.7	0.029	0.03	-3.4

Comments
RPDs outside the acceptable limit of 50% are in bold

**Table 5 - Quality Control - Field Duplicates - Soil
Environmental Health Assessment Report - 0181432**

Analyte	Lot 1 East			Lot 127 Rear			Lot 166 South			Lot 5 S54		
	Primary 2012016798	Field Duplicate 2012016799	RPD	Primary 2012016811	Field Duplicate 2012016812	RPD	Primary 2012016807	Field Duplicate 2012016810	RPD	Primary 2012016782	Field Duplicate 2012016783	RPD
Aluminium	2800	6200	-75.55555556	6500	8000	-20.68966	2700	1600	51.16279	2200	2300	-4.444444
Boron	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ca/Mg Ratio	0	0	0	1.7	2.1	-21.05263	0	0	-	0	0	-
Calcium	1200	510	80.70175439	2400	2300	4.25319	120	270	-76.92308	120	100	18.18182
Cation Exchange Capacity (meq/100g)	4.5	4.4	2.247191011	13.3	13.8	-3.690037	3.4	2.4	34.48276	5.7	6.1	-6.779661
Conductivity (1:5)	160	35	128.2051282	55	70	-24	20	30	-40	160	140	13.33333
Copper	0	0	0	8	7	13.33333	0	0	-	0	0	-
Exch-Aluminium (meq/100g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Exch-Calcium (meq/100g)	2	3	0	8	9	-11.76471	0	0	-	0	0	-
Exch-Magnesium (meq/100g)	0	0	0	5	4	22.22222	2	2	0	5	5	-
Exch-Potassium (meq/100g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Exch-Sodium (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Exch-Sodium (meq/100g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Iron	5500	12000	-74.28571429	12000	12000	0	3300	3600	-8.695652	16000	16000	0
Magnesium	130	120	8	530	600	-12.38938	240	190	23.25581	550	610	-10.34483
Manganese	22	15	37.83783784	97	82	16.75978	13	43	-107.1429	17	18	-5.714286
Molybdenum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-200	0	0	-
pH	5.8	6	-3.389830508	5.6	5.8	-3.508772	6.1	5.7	6.779661	6.3	5.7	10
Potassium	130	120	8	270	280	-3.636364	150	170	-12.5	81	94	-14.85714
Sodium	89	84	0	150	140	6.896552	84	70	18.18182	790	780	1.273885
Sulphur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total Carbon	34000	22000	59.70149254	62000	47000	27.52294	19000	21000	-10	7800	8900	-13.17365
Total Nitrogen	1300	1600	-20.68965517	2800	2500	11.32075	1300	1300	0	350	240	37.28814
Total Phosphorus	59	50	16.51376147	250	230	8.333333	47	59	-22.64151	41	37	10.25641
Zinc	3	12	-120	620	480	25.45455	11	48	-125.4237	3	3	0

Comments
RPDs outside the acceptable limit of 50% are in bold

Annex A

References

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
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Annex B

Scope of Works: Water, Air,
and Soil Monitoring of
Private Land in Kenya Block
(QCOPS-OPS-USP-SOW-
000020)



Production Chemistry

Scope of work – A Health/Occupational hygiene/Chemistry review of the results from sampling at the Tara Estates

QCOPS-OPS-USP-SOW-000023_0

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Revision Record

Issue	Date	Reason for Issue	Responsible	Accountable
A	5/10/2012	Initial Draft	Melinda Toyne	D. Trevithick-Harney

1.0 Overview

QGC operates coal seam gas extraction and processing facilities in the Surat Basin. Private landowners within the Tara Estates have voiced concerns that they are experiencing adverse health conditions due to the close location of and operation of QGC's CSG facilities.

As part of a commitment to the local community, QGC promised to conduct a detailed sampling and analysis programme to determine if QGC's CSG activities are impacting on the health of local residences.

SGS Leeder consulting was engaged to conduct sampling at four residential locations within the Tara estate. The scope of sampling and analysis was defined in document (QCOPS-OPS-USP-SOW-000020_0) which included:

- Air monitoring
- Drinking Water and recreational water Quality
- Soil Monitoring

Once confirmation that the sampling would occur, the number of sampling locations was then expanded to nine residential locations due to more landowners expressing an interest in participating in the investigation. The sampling programme was conducting over two weeks in July 2012.

A desk top health/occupational hygiene/chemistry review is required on the results of sampling conducted at the 9 locations within the Tara Estates in July 2012. All samples were taken and analysed by SGS Leeder a NATA certified third party laboratory (in some cases specialised analysis have been sub contracted out to other third party laboratories).

2.0 Reporting requirements

2.1. Executive Summary

To summarise the results of the following lines of investigation.

Structured to detail specify/answer the following:

- Location of where the sampling was conducted
- Distance to QGC infrastructure/operations
- Are there any detectable chemical impact of QGC's CSG activities on the landowners?
- Are there any detectable chemical impact from QGC's CSG activities that is impacts the health of the landowners?
- Are there any identifiable health/occupational hygiene impacts of concern that could impacts on the landowners health? If yes what would these health impacts be?
- Are there any activities of concern that could impacts on the landowner's health? If yes what would these health impacts be?

2.2. Site location

Detail the site location of each of the 9 landholders sampling locations and put the locations in context to the distance from current QGC CSG infrastructure and operations. It may be of value to review the historical weather patterns and wind direction if available.

2.3. Site Activities (QGC)

Details what infrastructure QGC has in the immediate area (+10 km). Describes the function of each infrastructure present and what chemical emission expected during normal operation. For example:

Well head

- To extract coal seam methane and water from the Walloons coal seam.
- Coal seam methane has a chemical composition of 98% Methane, 1.7% Nitrogen, 0.3% Carbon Dioxide.
- Coal Seam Water has a chemical composition TDS 2300mg/L, Sodium 1000mg/l Chloride 330 mg/l, total Alkalinity 1800 mg/l pH 8.8

2.4. Review of Tara Estates Air quality versus Coal Seam Gas composition

Review the air quality analysed at each of the land owners' property and compare it with CSG composition to determine if there are any species present that can be linked with emissions from QGC's operations.

2.5. Review of Tara Estates Water quality versus CSG extracted water composition

Review the water quality analysed at each of the land owners' property and compare it with CSG water composition to determine if there are any species present that can be linked with water releases from QGC's operations.

2.6. Review of Tara Estates Drinking Water quality versus Australian Drinking Water Guidelines

Review the quality of the drinking water sampled at each of the land owners properties and compare it with the Australian Standard for Drinking Water. If parameters detected are outside the Australian Drinking Water Standard need to indicate what potential health effects would be experienced for each exceedences.

2.7. Review of Tara Estates Dam Water quality versus Australian Recreational Water Guidelines

Review the quality of the dam water sampled at each of the land owners properties and compare it with the Australian Standard for Recreational Water. If parameters detected are outside the Australian Recreational Water Standard please indicate what potential health effects would be experienced for each exceedences. Also need to review the impacts of using this water for showering and watering plants for human consumption would be required.

2.8. Review of soil sampling events

Review the soil quality detected and look for any link to CSG water quality or if the soil present is representative of sodic soil that is typical for the area.

2.9. Review of photographs and field observations taken during the sampling event

Review the photographs and observations made during the sampling event and look for areas of concerns or activities that may have a negative impact to the health of the land owners, for example:

- Use of 1000L chemical containers for water storage options for shower water
- Incineration of waste near house and burying of ash in shallow pits

- Collection and consumption of mushrooms
- Sewage treatment
- Storage of Lead acid batteries
- Location of diesel generator
- Impact of domestic animals

Though these activities can not be reviewed against Australian Standards or have detailed chemical investigational data associated with them, the highlighting of activities of medical concern could then be the basis of other investigation/conversations with Queensland Health or if required independent medical practitioners.

2.10. Conclusions

A detailed summary and discussion on whether there is evidence of QGC's CSG activities impacting on the residences of the Tara Estates. Please note that noise is covered in a separate investigation.

Detailed analysis and reporting on the impacts of drinking water and other observations noted at each of the land owners properties and the potential health impacts of any exceedences detected could have on the land owners.

3.0 Documentation

- 9 SGS Leeder reports containing data for each individual land owner
- Maps of the Sampling locations and associated QGC infrastructure
- Australian Drinking Water Standard
- Australian Recreational Water Standard
- Chemical composition of CSG gas from the Codie field
- Chemical composition of produced water from the Codie field

Annex C

Lot Figures

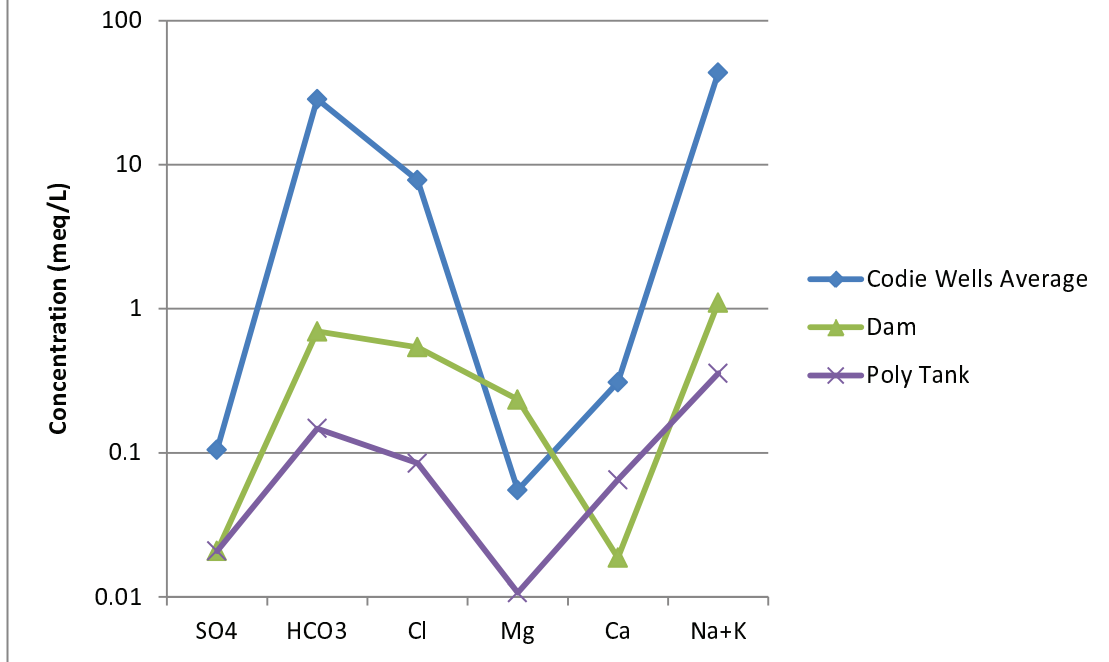
Annex D

SGS Reports

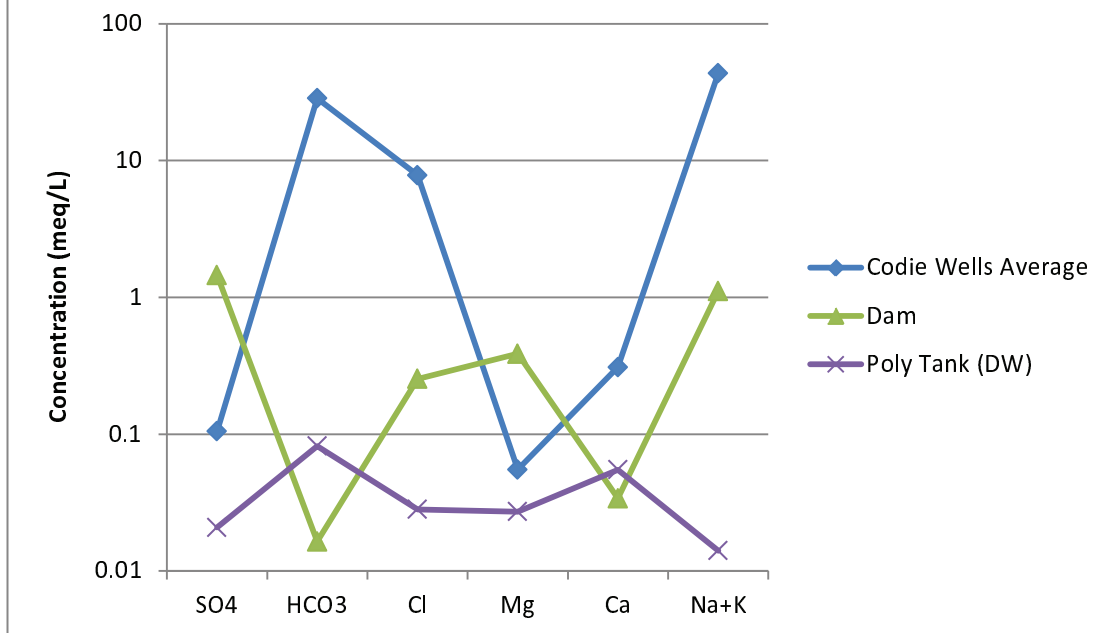
Annex E

Scholler Diagram

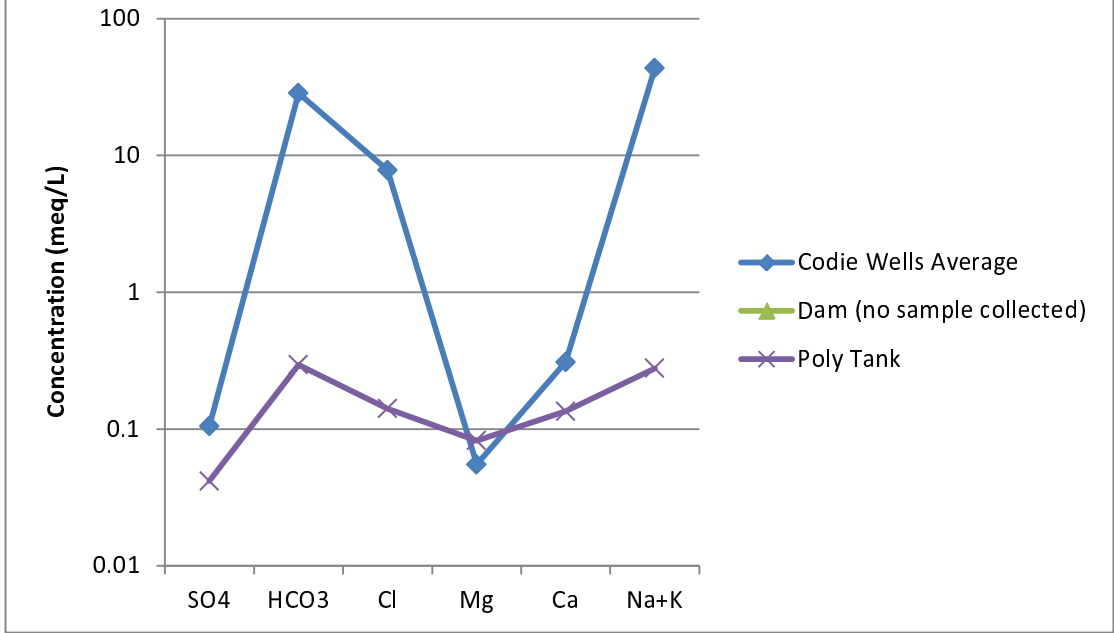
E 1. Major Ion Plot - Lot 1



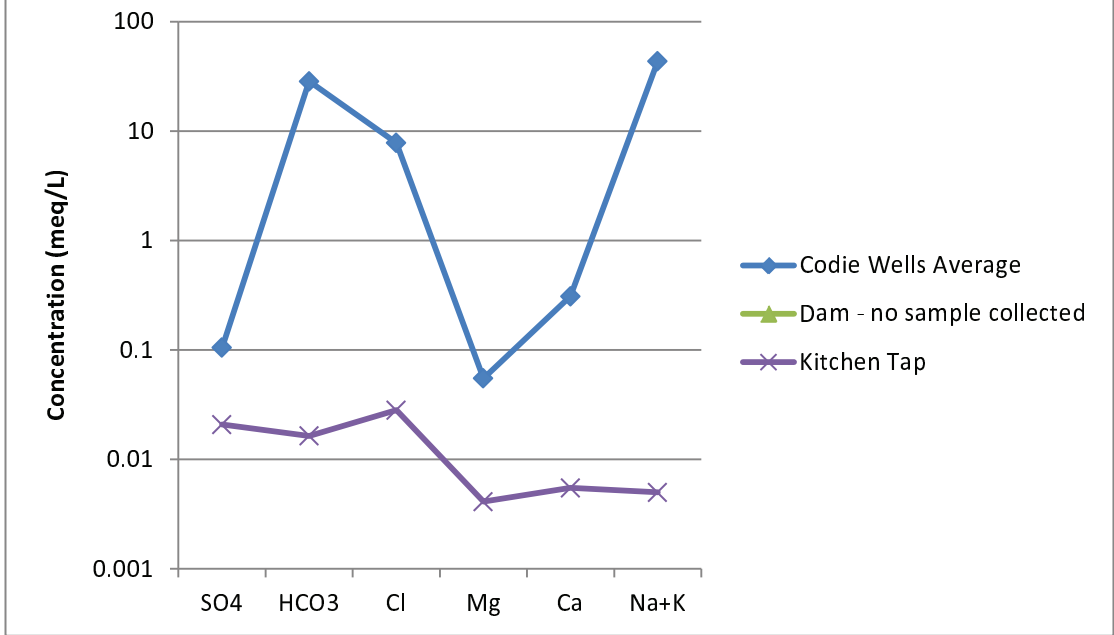
E2. Major Ion Plot - Lot 5



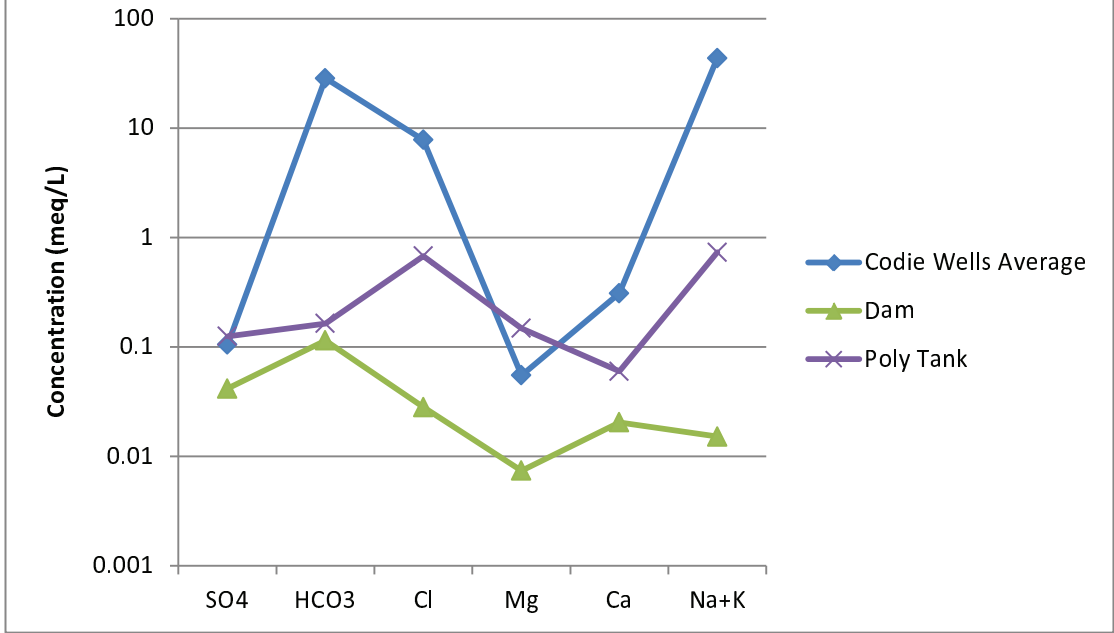
E3. Major Ion Plot - Lot 7



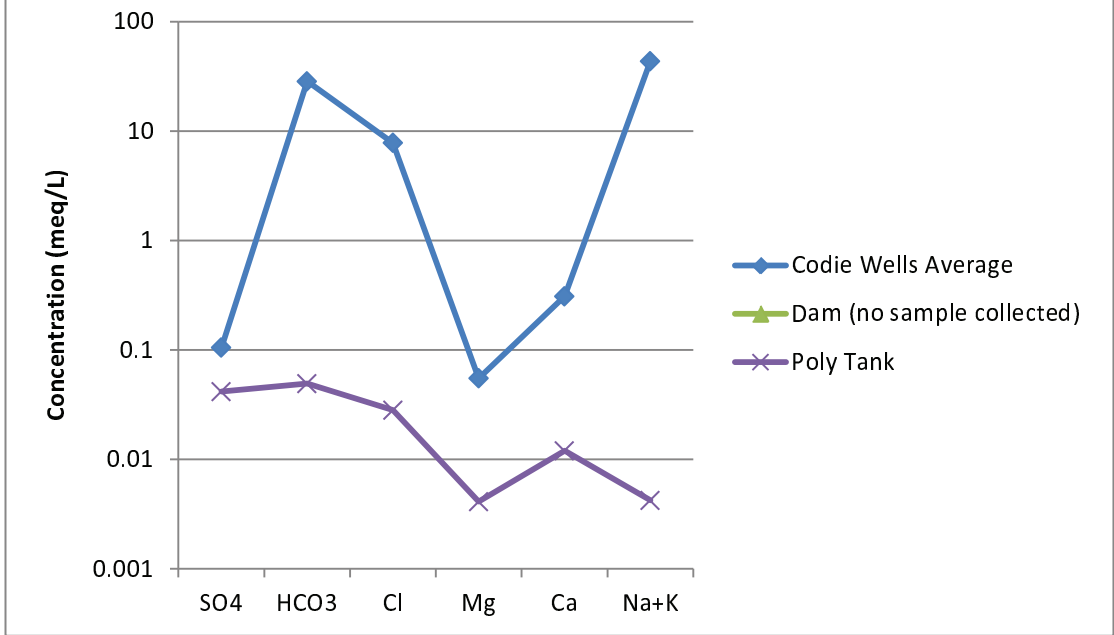
E4. Major Ion Plot - Lot 8



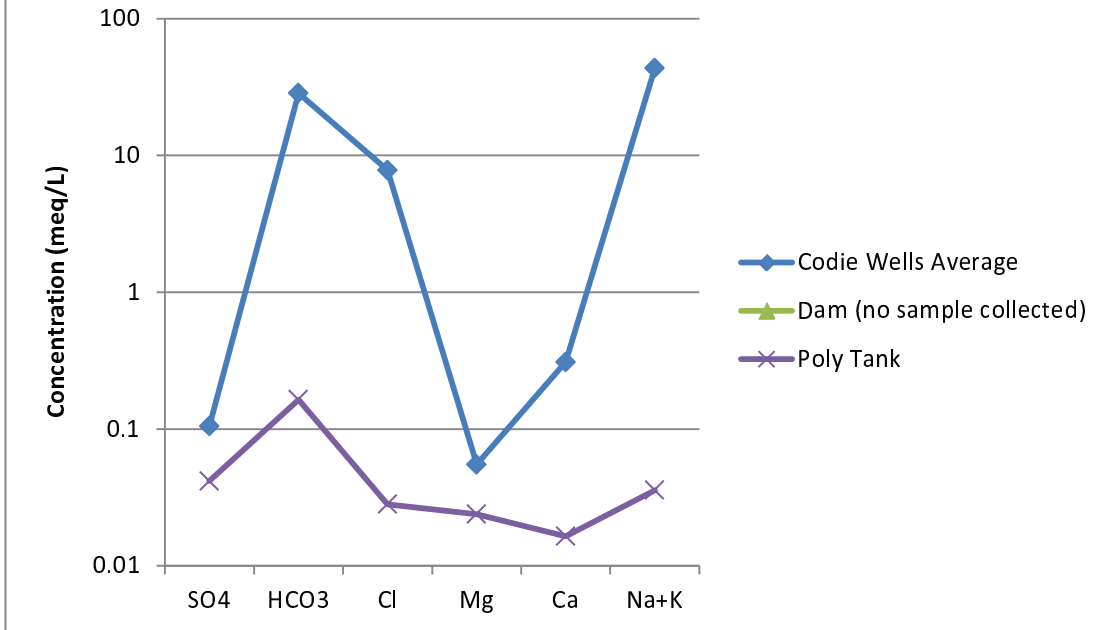
E5. Major Ion Plot - Lot 9



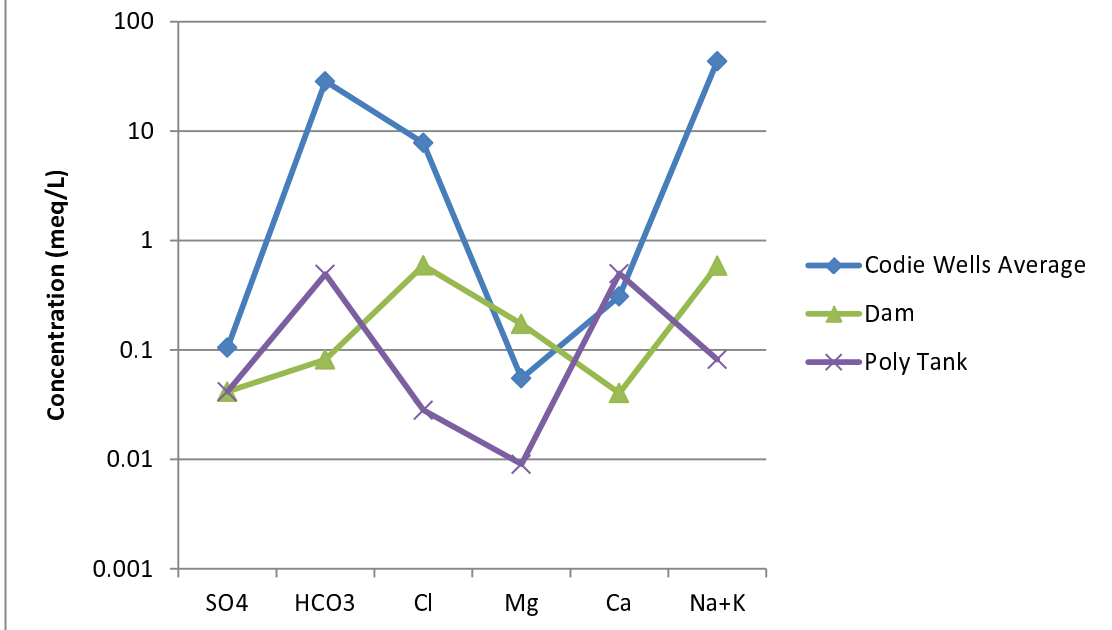
E6. Major Ion Plot - Lot 13



E7. Major Ion Plot - Lot 127



E8. Major Ion Plot - Lot 166



E9. Major Ion Plot - Lot 237

