

The Missing Link

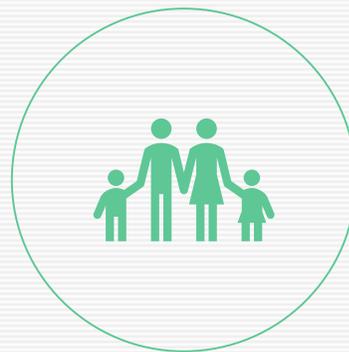
A Perspective on the Gasfield from the Kitchen Table



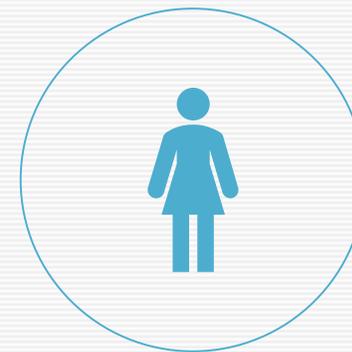
Introduction

- Shay Dougall
- Mother, OHSE Professional, Gasfield Resident, Landholder Advocate, Masters OHSE (in progress)

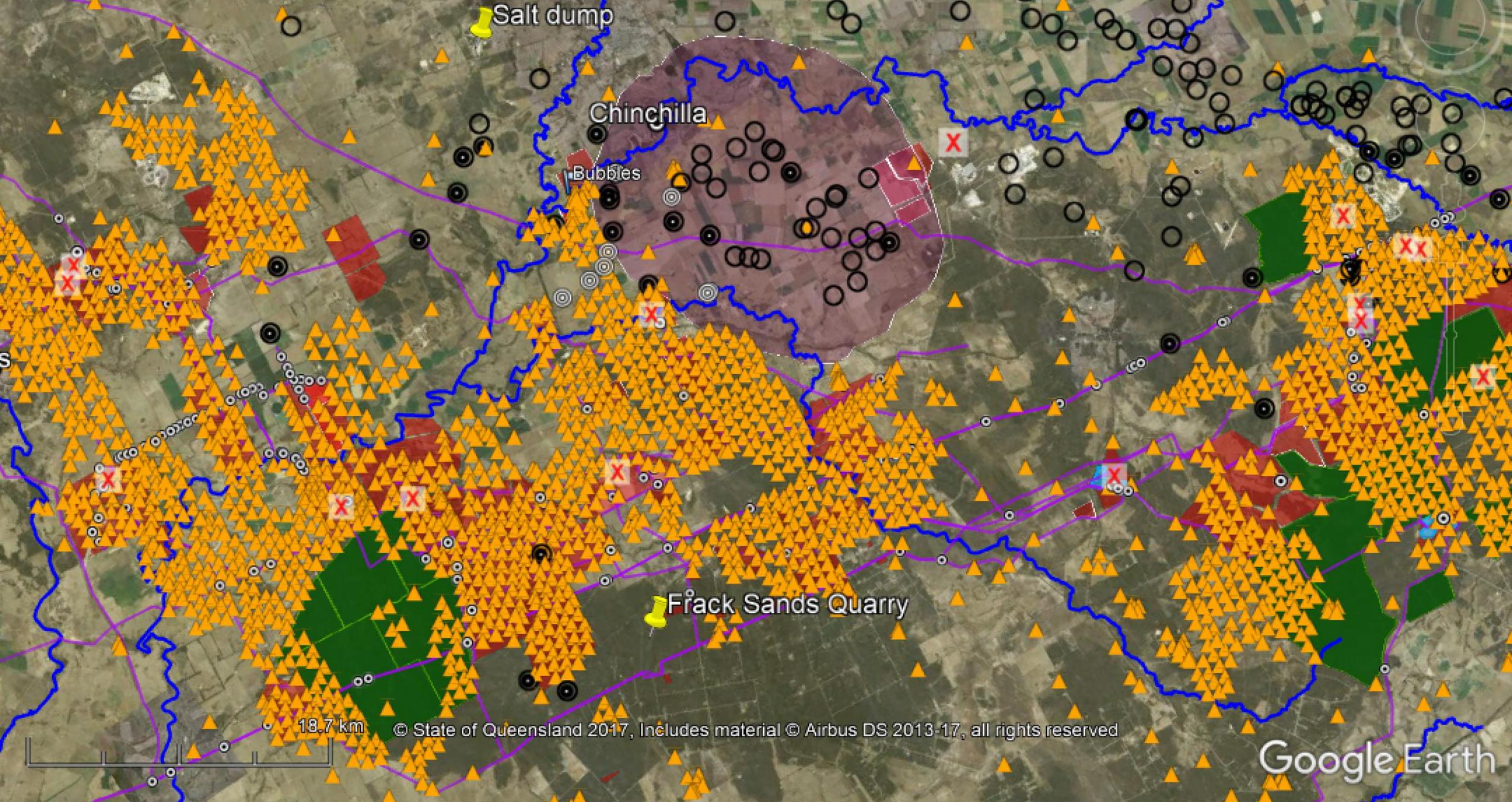
Landholder Advocacy



I HAVE WORKED WITH
APPROXIMATELY 30 FAMILIES
PERSONALLY DEALING WITH IMPACTS
OF THE UNCONVENTIONAL GAS
INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN DOWNS,
QLD



12 OF WHOM ARE NO LONGER LIVING
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CIRCUMSTANCES



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Google Earth

Witness impacts



Businesses



Families



Health



Safety



Human Rights



Human Rights, Fracking and Climate Change

- May 14-18 2018
- Organised by :
 - The Global Network for the Study of Human Rights and the Environment
 - Environment and Human Rights Advisory
 - The Spring Creek Project and The Master of Arts in Environmental Arts and Humanities initiative, both at Oregon State University
- 10 judges and conducted by the Secretary General of the PPT
- Evidence from USA, Australia, Canada, UK, Latin America
- Recorded and available permanently for your access

Permanent Peoples' Tribunal

The Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, headquartered in Rome, is an internationally recognized civil society human rights tribunal functioning independently of state authorities. It applies internationally recognized human rights law and policy to cases brought before it.

“The importance and strength of decisions by the PPT rest on the moral weight of the causes and arguments to which they give credibility...” The goal of PPT Sessions is “recovering the authority of the Peoples when the States and the International Bodies failed to protect the right of the Peoples.”

The PPT's mission is to give those people in their quest for respect, self determination and dignity of life, a chance to speak out, to fight and to gain visibility

Our Contribution to the Tribunal

- Our contribution to the tribunal highlights those failures to govern for the stakeholders, and the rights that our limited contract with the government fails to address....
- Evidence hosted at www.peoplestribunalongas.org
- Written Report and oral presentation to the Tribunal
- Report Mapped John Knox 2018 report –Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment and apply them to 5 subcases
- Spring Creek Project – Permanent Peoples’ Tribunal – YouTube Channel

The screenshot shows a YouTube playlist page for 'THE PERMANENT PEOPLES' TRIBUNAL'. The main video player displays the title 'THE PERMANENT PEOPLES' TRIBUNAL Session on Human Rights, Fracking and Climate Change' and 'Opening Ceremony May 14, 2018'. Below the player is a 'PLAY ALL' button. The playlist title is 'Permanent Peoples' Tribunal' with 26 videos, 166 views, and last updated on May 18, 2018. The channel is 'Spring Creek Project' with 97 subscribers. The playlist contains 6 items:

1. Opening Ceremony (May 14, 2018) - 1:11
2. Athens, Ohio Youngstown, Ohio Pre-Tribunal Briefs (Presented by Rick... May 14, 2018) - 5:05
3. Athens, Ohio Youngstown, Ohio Pre-Tribunal Briefs (Presented by Rick... May 14, 2018) - 1:00
4. Australia Pre-Tribuna (Presented by Sheg Doo... 2:00)
5. Earth Law Allia (Presented by... 1:5)
6. Overview and Opening Argume

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with the text 'Type here to search' and the system tray with icons for Windows, microphone, and Edge browser.

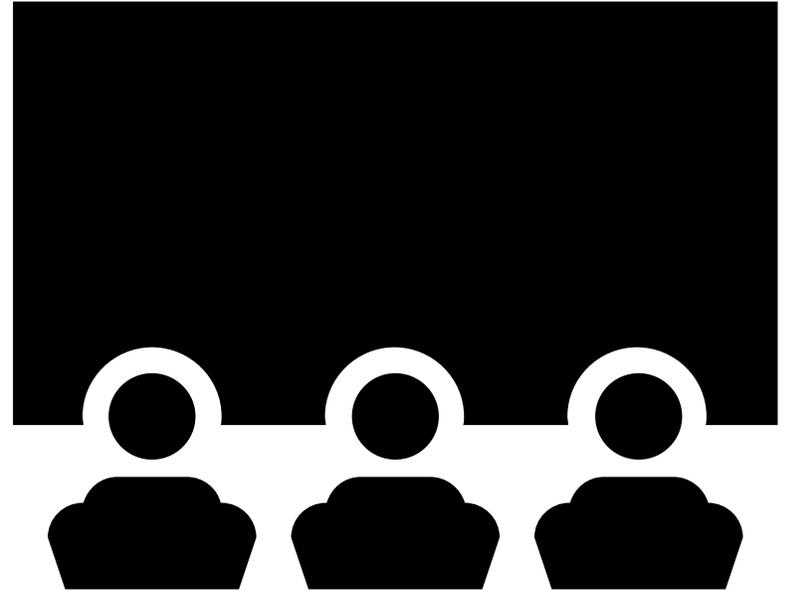


Our Request to the Tribunal

- Much of our evidence has already been seen and dismissed by our government
- In considering the evidence provided and given the 20-40 years of impacts ahead of the existing industry and the impacts still to occur from the rapidly expanding industry, we ask the Judges to consider potential future harm, and not merely harm committed to date.
- Our contribution is a cry from thousands of real individuals pleading for you to help us make our government start governing for stakeholders, not shareholders.

PPT Outcome – Preliminary Statement - Validation

The same evidence heard by the government that fell on deaf ears, once heard by the PPT resulted in the following statement





PPT Preliminary Statement

“The evidence [provided in the session] clearly demonstrates ...
the industry has failed to fulfil its legal and moral obligations... [and]
that governments have, in general, failed in their responsibility to regulate the
industry so as to
protect people, communities and nature.”

▶ PPT Preliminary Statement

Unconventional gas is an ongoing and expanding reality which affect both the rights of nature as well as of individuals and community with a specifically dramatic consequences on indigenous people.

The practices of the devaluation of rights are most of the time planned and implemented intentionally and are further denied or hidden.

the existence of absence of a clear legislation is not recognised as a vacuum to be urgently corrected but as an excuse to go ahead in a regime of impunity

▶ PPT Preliminary Statement

Unconventional gas an exemplary model of a tragic hierarchy of values, which has resulted in the rights of people and the rights of nature being subjugated to the financial interests of states and corporations.

A sort of systemic crime architecture.

▶ PPT Evidence relevant today

Subcases on



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graph TD; A[Subcases on] --> B[Health]; B --> C[Environment & Climate Change]; C --> D[Infrastructure]; D --> E[Social and Cultural]
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Health

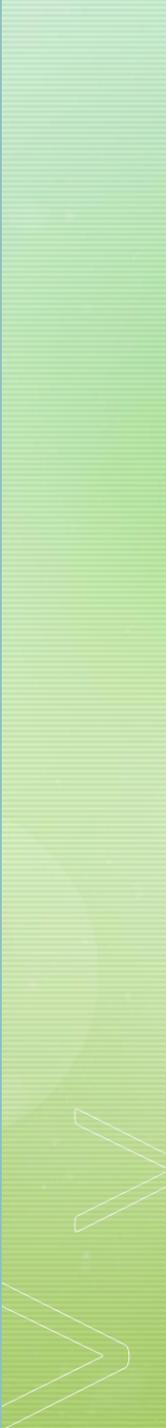
Environment & Climate Change

Infrastructure

Social and Cultural



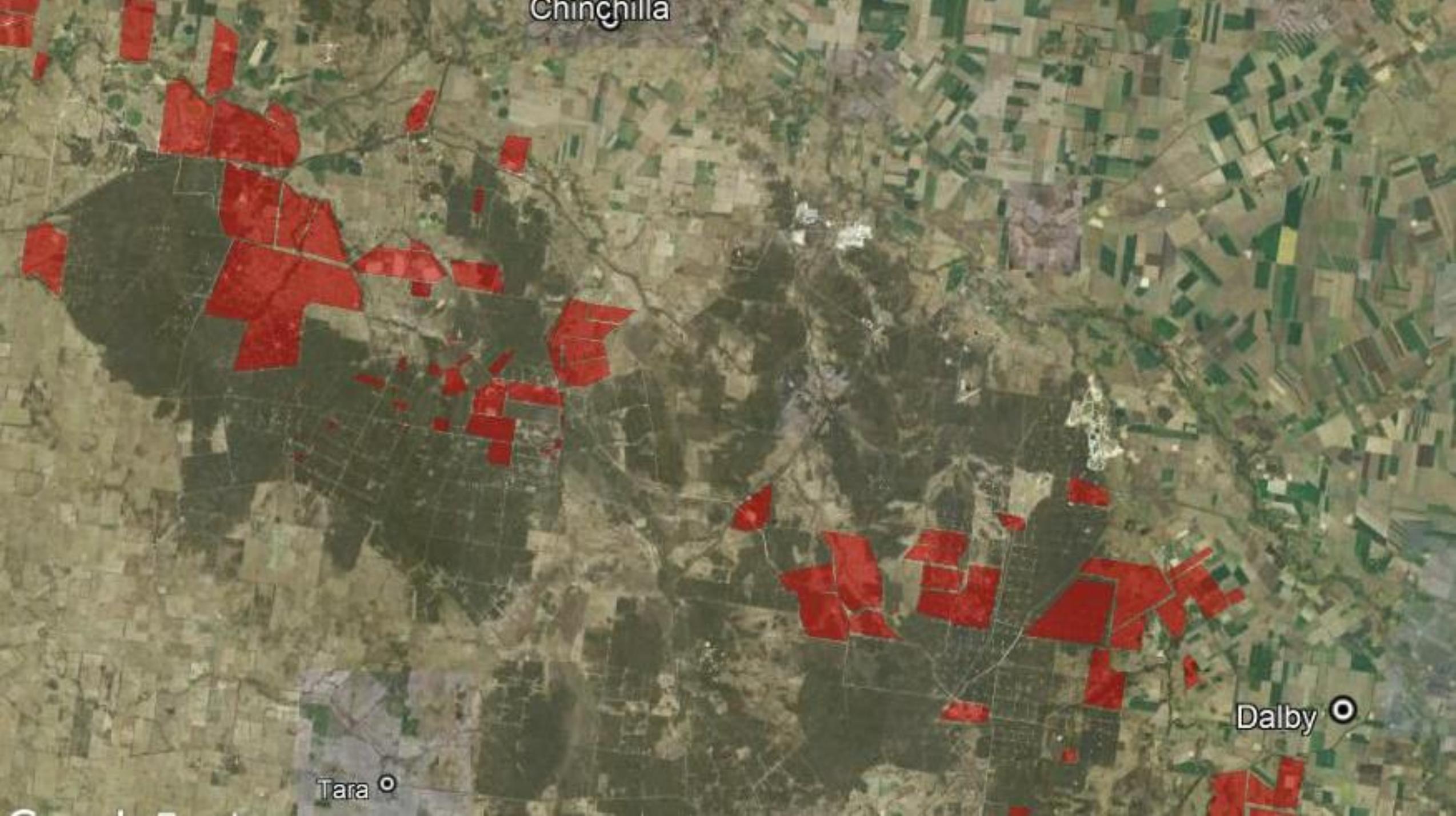
Gap Analysis

- Instead of sharing with you what I know, I thought a more appropriate approach today would be to look at a current real life example to allow you to measure your own position against.
 - What is it that your patients are dealing with Before they come to you.
 - Will you be prepared, what will you need to be prepared?
- 

Infrastructure

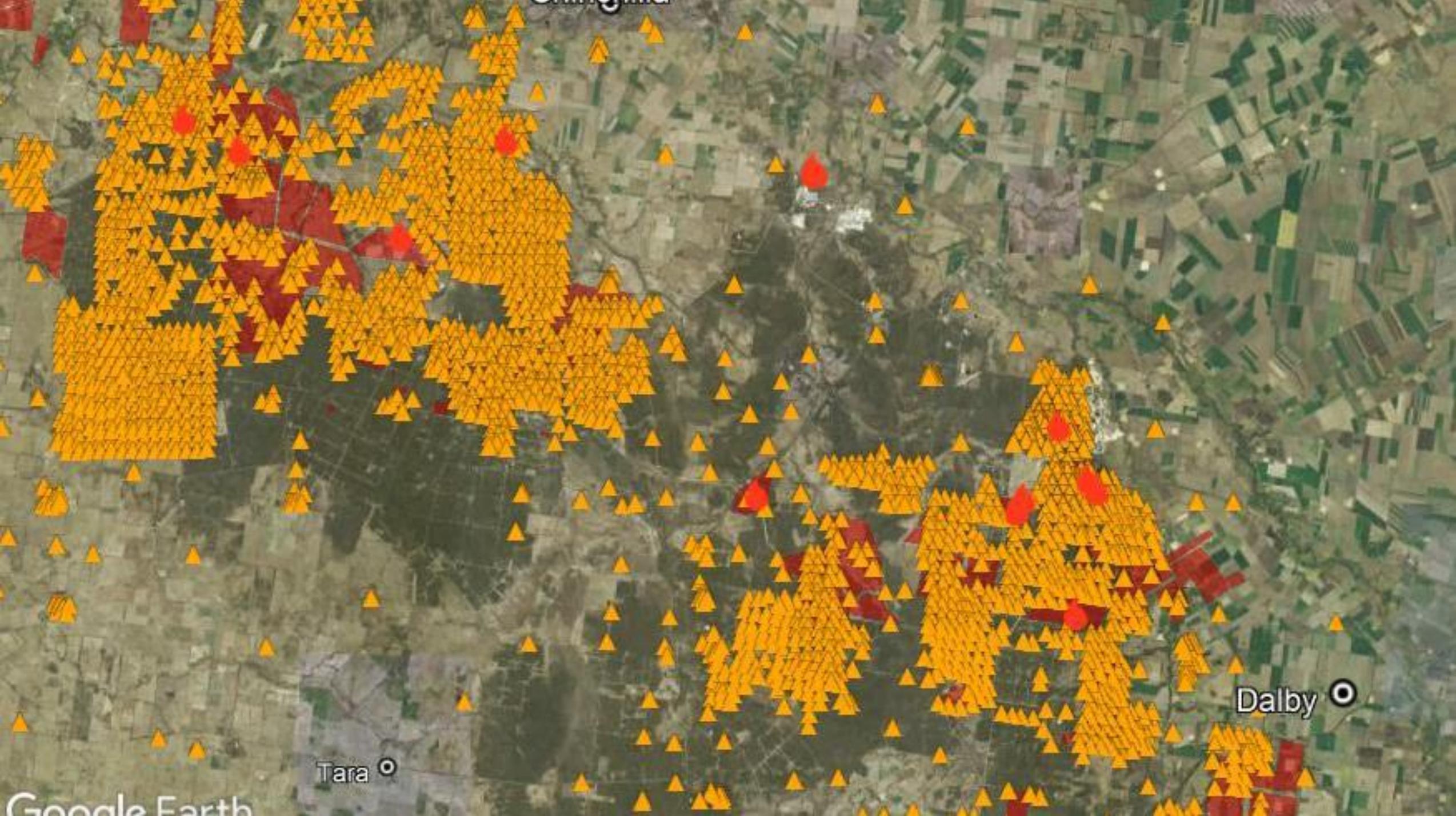
- To not already assume there is an impact is absurd when one is to look at the pre image and the post image,, no wells, ,, wells....

Chinchilla



Tara

Dalby



Tara

Dalby

From a Street Level

- From a street level perspective for the host farmers impacted this equates to an average well density of one to two wells per square kilometre and including all the infrastructure associated with wells (and attended operation and maintenance activities), the total day to day impact of the industry on the host farmer's activities is substantial (Marinoni, 2016, see also Image 1).
Marinoni (2016) has quantified this impact in pure economic terms as a loss per host farmer of an average \$2.7 million over 20 years.
- So if there is a financial impact there must be other impacts.

Starter list of infrastructure

(better told in pictures)

Activity	
Arbitrary Laying over of tenement	Prefab cement paths over pipe crossings on properties
Exploration	Access roads to and from all of the infrastructure
Surveying	Underground storage
Road and intersection works	Ponds
Water trucks transporting fresh water TO operations	Infield compressing
Waste Water trucks transporting waste water FROM operations	Pipelines and right of ways
Lease pad preparation (including clearing of vegetation)	Workers accessing properties for operational and maintenance activities
Trucks removing wood chips to unknown locations	Gas processing plants
Vehicle movements	Flares and venting
Drilling up to 6 horizontal wells from one surface well drill site	Water treatment plants
High point vents and low point drains	Work over drilling
Risers and above ground valves	Distribution / export pipelines compression and shipment
'man holes'	Telecommunication
Worker accommodation	Electricity distribution system



PIPELINE
CROSSING
POINT
→

2.1

2.1

PIPELINE
CROSSING
POINT
←

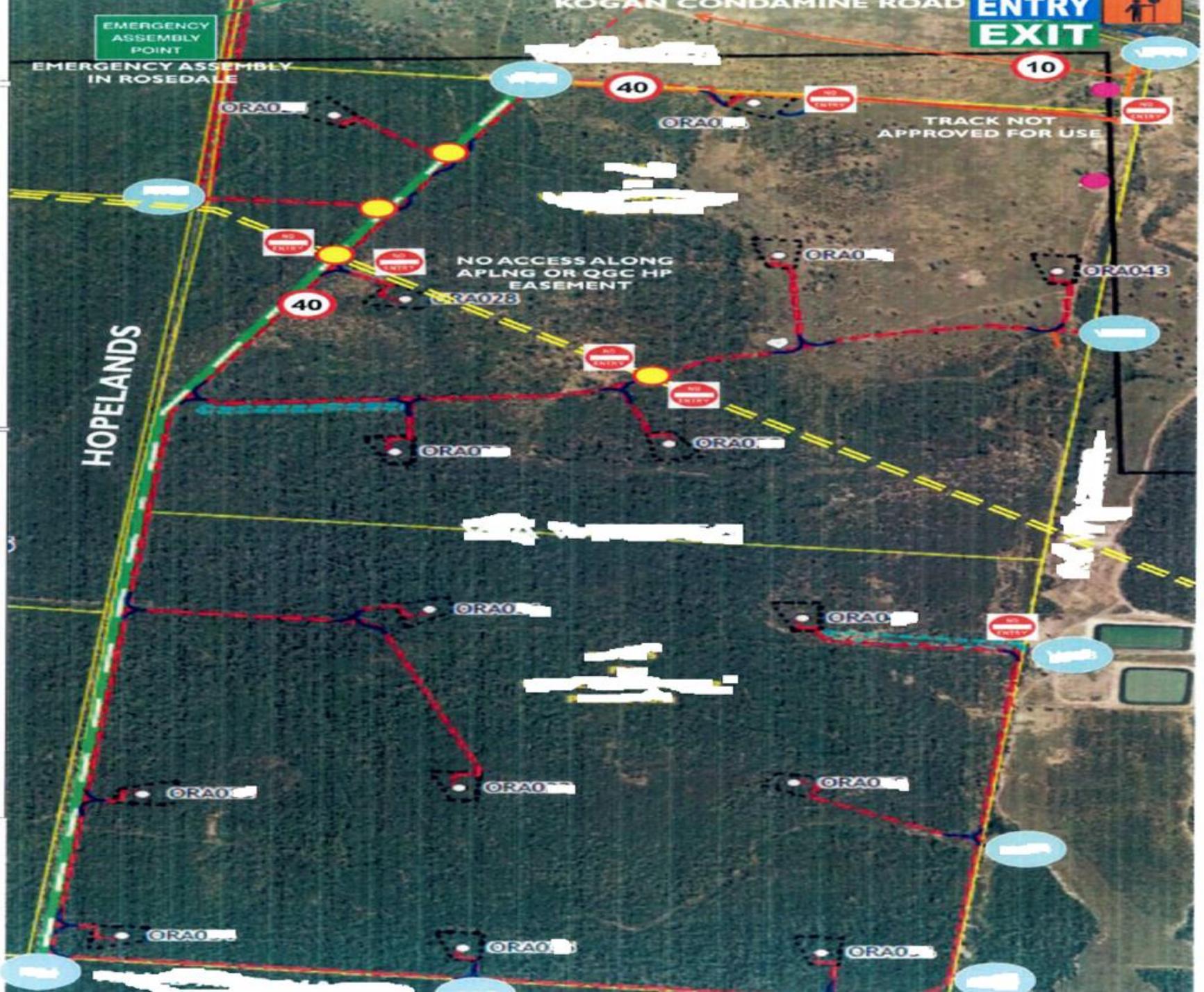


VEHICLE MOVEMENT PLAN

ENTRY POINT	ENTRY
TRAFFIC CONTROL	
UHF CHANNEL	24
EXCLUSION ZONE	
CRIB SHED AMENITIES	
PARKING AREA	
SPEED LIMIT	
STOP	
EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY	

WORK AREA	
CLEAR AND GRADE	
TRENCHING	
TOP SOIL REMOVAL + BACK-FILL	
CABLE INSTALLATION	
STRING PIPE	
WELD PIPE	
LAYING PIPE	
SHADE AND FILL	

- PUBLIC ROADS APPROVED FOR USE
 - QGC HP LINE
 - HP GAS LINE CROSSING - USE ONLY EARTH BRIDGE ACROSS EXISTING PIPELINE
 - PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- NOTE** - CROSSING OF THE QGC LINE IS NOT PERMITTED UNTIL EARTH RAMPS ARE BUILT AND APPROVAL IS GIVEN BY APLNG, CHECK WITH SUPERVISOR PRIOR TO USE






RIG 72
Savanna Energy Services





ROAD SUBJECT TO
FLOODING
INDICATORS SHOW DEPTH

381 SNZ







Leaks
spills







massive high voltage power transmission line for the sole and express use of the industry

- Industry establishes direct connections into the high voltage Transmission Electricity Network for CSG processing facilities and further solely benefit and profit privately owned companies and their shareholders
- Inappropriate planning classification ie 'community infrastructure'
- Falling outside the otherwise 'industry impact assessment'
- Required land resumption
- Impacted landholders without appropriate compensation

Kicking bore



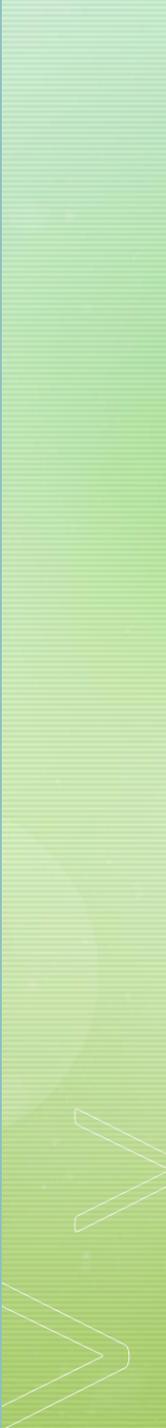
Industry infrastructure
means farmers infrastructure
is destroyed







Current Studies

- Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent in CSIRO / Gisera
 - Gisera methane flux study
 - Gisera ambient air monitoring
 - Gisera health study framework and phase 2 implementation in a selected area
- 



Comments on Studies

- Prove there is methane in the gasfield that is attributable to the industry
 - Prove particulate and BTX is in the gasfield that is attributable the industry
 - Establish the means of conducting a Health impact study and intentions of undertaking one in a selected area
- 

Industry acknowledges impact

- All of those Gisera dollars spent over the last 3 years and the industry already acknowledges the impact
- “Project emissions adversely impact air quality regulating services, leading to exposure of the community to contaminants.”
- and has an established health impact assessment methodology which has never been implemented in Australia in this Industry.
- IPIECA-International Association of Oil and Gas Producers. 2016. Health impact assessment: a guide for the oil and gas industry. IOGP Report 548.

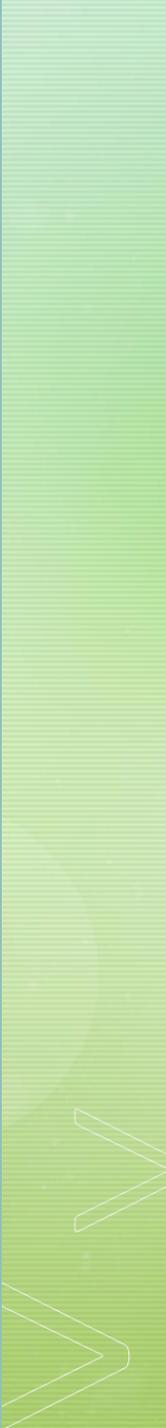
BUT

There are Ontological (nature of reality) and axiological (philosophical position) assumptions made in this research that impact their methodology and their interpretation





Scientific Literature

- Even with the hundreds of papers available to you, identifying the land, air and water impacts, again the perspective of the host families is not considered
 - Easy to get caught up in the global approach, but important to understand the reality that is missing from many of these studies.
- 

- That research to date has been undertaken without considering the application of existing legislation (WHS Act) and the resulting existence of issues associated with WHS for the farmer and the WHS obligations of the industry.
 - Is the WHS relationship between the UG industry and the landholder captured by legislation?
 - Is the WHS legislative relationship being enforced?
 - Is the WHS relationship captured by UG company corporate governance?
 - Can the WHS impact on the host farmer be qualified via presence of UG specific hazards or existing farm hazards exacerbated by the industry?
- In particular the obligations of the state and commonwealth to ensure that by their actions (or lack of actions in terms of identification and enforcement of this issue) that there may be a failure in their obligations as well as issuers of the titles to access and owners of the resource.

Workplace Health and Safety implications for Farmers hosting unconventional gas production

S. Dougall (ACU)

Key words:

Health and Safety

Coal Seam Gas

Hazard Identification

Case Study

ABSTRACT

This research proposal will outline the details of a research project that will investigate an unexplored area of research and the author's theory that in conducting its business, the unconventional gas industry enters more than the private land of host farmers, that it enters the host farmers workplace and as a result poses an exacerbation to and new occupational hazards for farmers and that there is therefore a duty owed to the farmers by the gas industry and the government, that this field has not been researched and must be in order for it to be defined and fulfilled.

This research proposal will do this through firstly providing a simple worked example of the Author's theory for illustrative purposes and then undertaking a literature review that will indicate that while the research undertaken in the field confirms the industry poses environmental and public health risks, and the need for regulatory reform to address regulatory lag in the nascent industry, that this research has been undertaken without considering the application of existing and applicable legislation (WHS Act) and the resulting existence of issues associated with WHS for the farmer and the WHS obligations of the industry. Therefore, the research to date lacks the qualitative and quantitative data necessary to firstly identify the hazards and secondly to address the risks associated and thirdly provide the framework for the existing WHS obligations on the industry and government to be fulfilled.

The research proposal will then outline a method for obtaining qualitative data that will establish the theory and provide a pathway for further research in order to explore and support host farmers in protecting their livelihoods and their families from a present but unidentified exposure and thus make a significant contribution to the minimisation and prevention of future injuries, disease and fatalities for the host farmers.

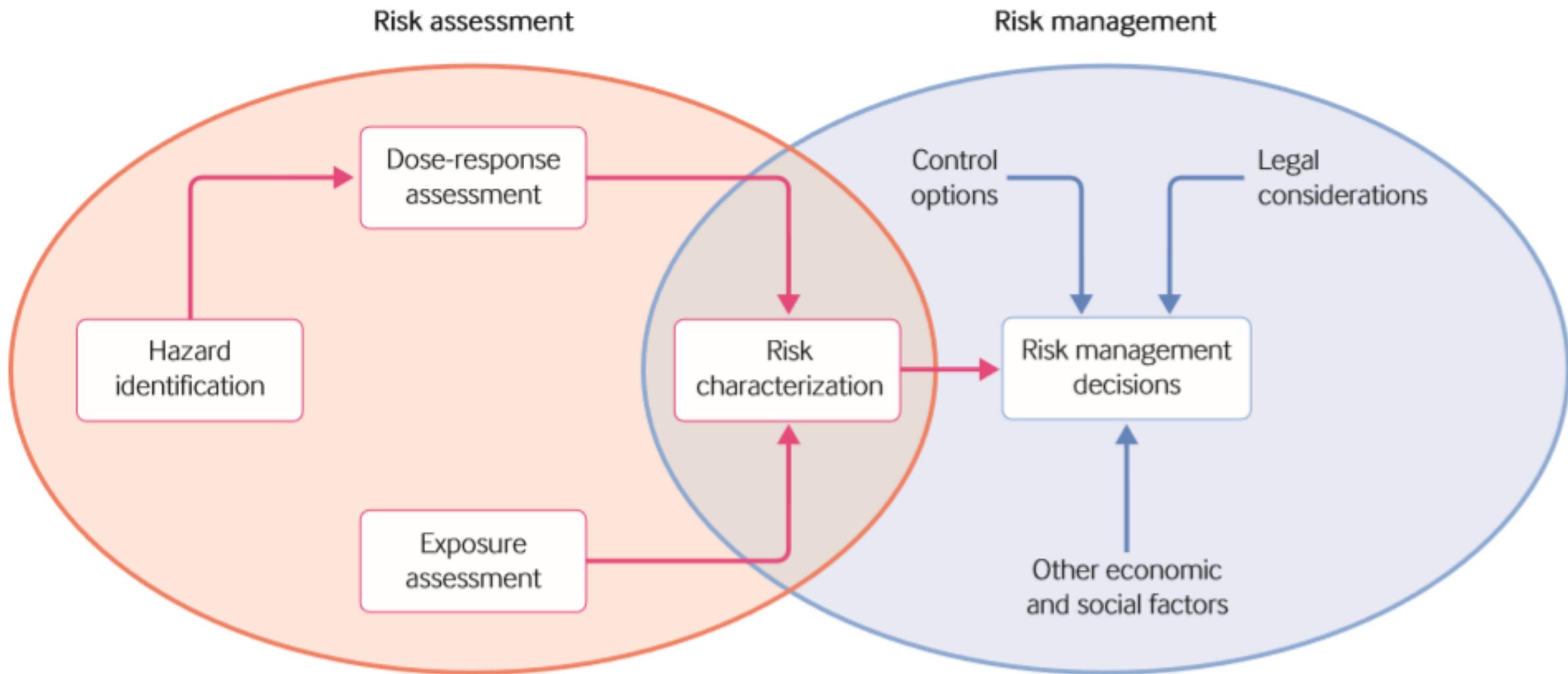
INTRODUCTION

The unconventional gas industry (UG) involves the accessing of the crown owned petroleum

Figure 6
Risk assessment/risk management paradigm

Source: US EPA (2015b):

www2.epa.gov/fera/nrc-risk-assessment-paradigm

















T66

	A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1			HPV003		HPV003		Gov		ARRIS006		Argyle		Chinta Bore		Chinta Bore		Bellara	Bellara	Bellara	Bellara	Bellara	Bellara		Gov		Gov			
2			30 sec summa		3lt summa		hpv003		3lt summa		6lt Summa		3lt summa		3lt summa		Radiello P	Radiello Passive		ARGHPV007		ARGHPV007		ARGHPV015					
3			Date		22/11/2015				22/11/2015		22/11/2015		22/11/2015		22/11/2015		19/5/16	19/5/16	5/08/2016	5/08/2016	20/7/16	20/7/16		Stage 1		stage 2		stage 1	
4													2m down casing		kicking		1 month	1 month	3 weeks	3 weeks	5 weeks	5 weeks		17-18 may 2016		8-9 August 2016			
5			86%/v Methane		OR Methane %/v		87.4								41%/v methane 1 inch above casing		NE (house)	NW (Fence)	NE (house)	NW (fence)	NE (house)	NW (fence)		0.23		14.2		32.7	
6			approx 20 within 2.5 k						approx 15 in 2.5 km																				
7	Dectected	ug/m3	ppbv	ug/m3	ppbv	ug/m3	ppb		ppbv	ug/m3	ppbv	ug/m3	ppbv	ug/m3	ppbv	ug/m3	ug/m3							ppb		ppb		ppb	
8	Propane						191																	4.3		21.1		66.9	
9	Dichlorodifluoro										0.38	1.9			0.33	1.6													
10	Acetone	15	17	40	14	33			3.7	8.7		2.3	5.4	67	160	20	47												
11	Ethanol	68	7.7	15	2.5	4.8			2.2	4.2		0.77	1.4	5.9	11	2	3.8												
12	2-Propanol	9.1	99	240	19	47																							
13	Carbon Disulphid	16	1.5	4.7	0.38	1.2			0.44	1.4				1.1	3.5	0.34	1.1												
14	2-Butanone (MEK)																												
15	Hexane		8.2	29	3.3	12	1.6			63	220			0.49	1.7	0.99	3.5												
16	Ethylacetate																												
17	Benzene	3.4																											
18	Cyclohexane		8.1	28	4.9	17	1.6		0.92	3.2								0.04		0.12	0.07		0.14	0.07					
19	Heptane		4.1	17	5.6	23	1.9		0.25	1				0.44	1.8	0.62	2.5						0.03		1		2.5		
20	Methyl Methancr																												
21	Toluene	2.2	0.75	2.8						2.8	11			0.49	1.8			0.13	0.09		0.16	0.11	0.21	0.09					
22	Ethylbenzene	1.9	0.53	2.3																			0.03						
23	M&P Xylenes	4.9	1.6	6.8	0.96	4.2												0.08	0.04				0.11	0.05					
24	o-xylene		0.54	2.3																									
25	Carbon Tetrachlo																	0.43	0.37				0.33	0.3					
26	N-Dodecane																	0.07	0.38	0.17	0.25		0.01						
27	N-undecane																	0.13	0.15										
28	Butanol																												
29	Isooctane						1.9																0.06	0.03					
30	2-Methylpentane																						0.06	0.04	2.1			1.1	
31	Trichloromethan																						0.03	0.03					
32	o-xylene																						0.04						
33	2,3 dimethylbuta																												
34	methylcyclopent						0.6																						
35	n-octane						15.9																						
36	propene																												
37	2-methylpropane						20.5																						
38	1-butene						110																						
39	Trans-2-butene						100																						
40	2-methylhexane																												
41	2-methylheptane																												
42	3-methylheptane																												
43	n-butane						11.3																						
44	n-pentane						1																						
45	2,2-dimethylbuta						1.1																						
46	2,4-dymethylpen						1.1																						
47	3-methylpentane																												
48	2-methylhexane						2.8																						
49	2,3-dimethylpen						1.6																						
50	3-methylhexane						3																						
51	methylcyclohexa						3.3																						





You are here: [NPI Home](#) » [NPI data](#) » [Search NPI data](#) » [Browse Search](#) » [2015/2016](#) » [Company](#) » [QGC PTY LIMITED](#) » [Kenya CPP](#)

Summary

Emissions

Transfers

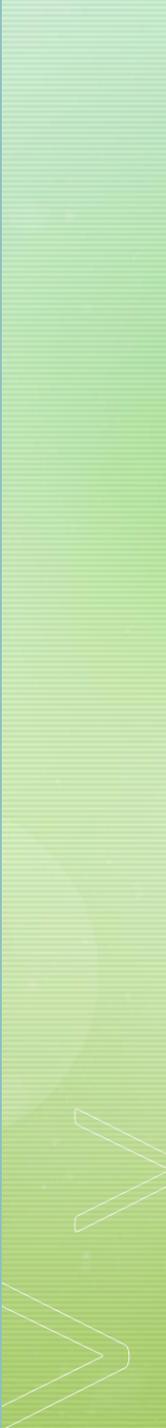
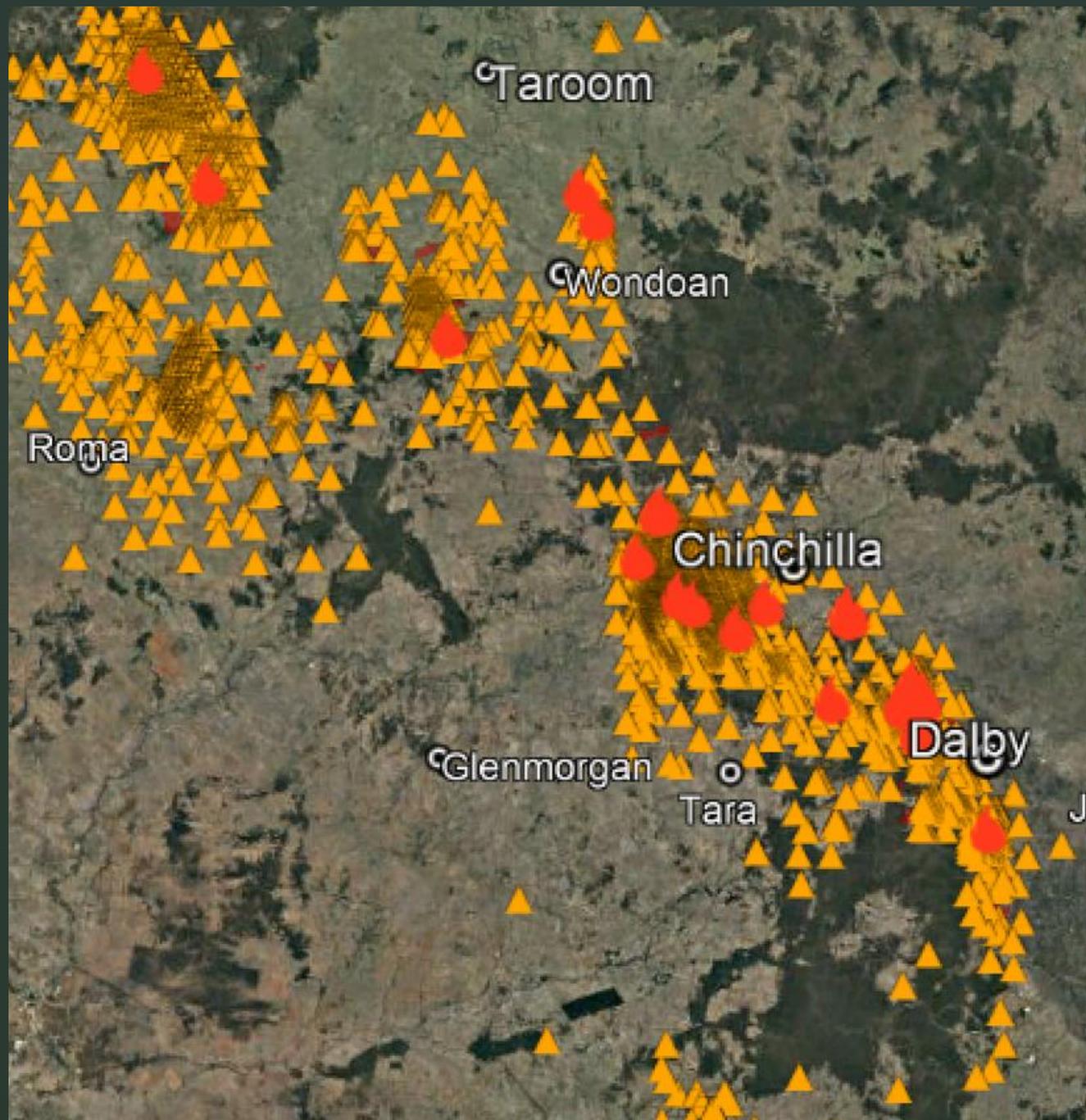
Download

Map

2015/2016 report for QGC PTY LIMITED, Kenya CPP - Via Tara, QLD

A list of Substances for an individual report.

Substance	Air Total (kg) ^{[1][2]}	Air Fugitive (kg) ^[1]	Air Point (kg) ^[1]	Land (kg) ^[1]	Water (kg) ^[1]	Total (kg) ^[1]
Acetaldehyde i	13,000		13,000			13,000
Arsenic & compounds i	8.9	8.9				8.9
Beryllium & compounds i	0.44	0.44				0.44
Cadmium & compounds i	0.52	0.52				0.52
Carbon monoxide i	880,000	2,000	880,000			880,000
Chromium (III) compounds i	100	100				100
Copper & compounds i	44	44				44
Fluoride compounds i	300	300				300
Formaldehyde (methyl aldehyde) i	80,000		80,000			80,000
Lead & compounds i	52	52				52
Mercury & compounds i	0.089	0.089				0.089
Nickel & compounds i	74	74				74
Oxides of Nitrogen i	1,400,000	1,300	1,400,000			1,400,000
Particulate Matter 10.0 um i	700,000	690,000	8,300			700,000
Particulate Matter 2.5 um i	8,500	390	8,100			8,500
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (B[a]Peq) i	0.33	0.063	0.26			0.33
Sulfur dioxide i	1,200	3.3	1,200			1,200
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	190,000	820	190,000			190,000

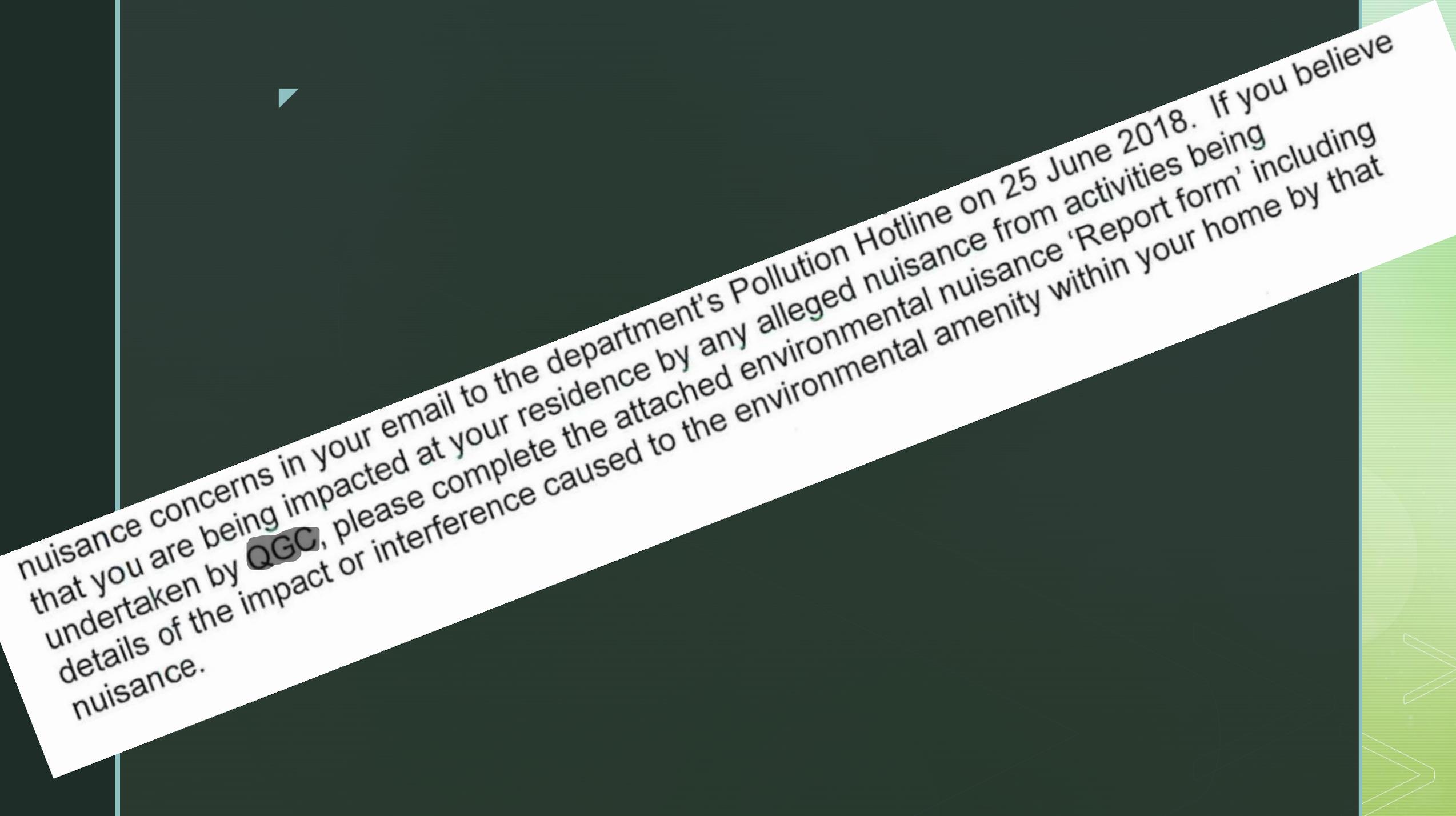


Request for information from Gov and Industry

- Concern regarding impacts on business and family
- they were suffering, re noise, dust, light, atmospheric contaminants, trespassing contaminants / weeds etc
- location of infrastructure
- Baseline testing
- Evidence of compliance with EA

With respect to your clients' questions and concerns about environmental matters, QGC always seeks to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and our operations successfully co-exist with a large number of agricultural properties. QGC is fully compliant with its Environmental Authority (EA) conditions, including those related to noise.

Consequently, I can advise that at this time, the department has not identified any non-compliance or potential non-compliance with EA conditions or the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* in regard to your concerns and have no grounds for taking enforcement action against QGC.



nuisance concerns in your email to the department's Pollution Hotline on 25 June 2018. If you believe that you are being impacted at your residence by any alleged nuisance from activities being undertaken by QGC, please complete the attached environmental nuisance 'Report form' including details of the impact or interference caused to the environmental amenity within your home by that nuisance.

I confirm that dust from traffic on public roads is not regulated under the Environmental Protection Act (EP Act).

The maintenance and standard of local public roads and the regulation of their use, e.g. types of vehicles permitted to use such roads, speed limits etc, is the jurisdiction of local government under the Local Government Act. The enforcement of road rules, e.g. speed limits, on public roads of course is the jurisdiction of Police.

And then the family comes to you as
their GP.....





Fundamental Human Rights

- Highest attainable health
- Access to information
- and this is a very good description of the government failing and violating that right

