Santos

Regional Interests Development Application Assessment Report

Wippo South 2 Flowline

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Abbreviations and Units

Acronym	Description
ATP	Authority to Prospect
DES	Department of Environment and Science, Queensland
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Mining, Infrastructure and Planning
EA	Environmental Authority
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometre
m	Metres
N/A	Not Applicable
P&G Act 2004	*Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*
PL	Petroleum Lease
QLD	Queensland
RE	Regional Ecosystem
RIDA	Regional Interests Development Approval
RPI Act	*Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*
RPI Reg	*Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014*
SEA	Strategic Environmental Areas
SWQ	South West Queensland

1.0 Introduction

Santos Limited (Santos) has prepared this assessment report to support an assessment application for a Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) for petroleum activities proposed to be conducted in the Channel Country Strategic Environmental Area (SEA). A RIDA for the proposed activities is required under section 29 of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014)* (RPI Act).

The assessment report has been prepared in accordance with the RPI Act *Statutory Guideline 01/14: How to make an assessment application for a regional interests development approval under the Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* and the RPI Act *Statutory Guideline 05/14: Carrying out resource activities and regulated activities within a Strategic Environmental Area*.

This assessment report provides the following:

- Description of the proposed activities;
- Identification of the relevant environmental attributes of the land subject to the application;
- Evaluation of the potential impacts on the identified relevant environmental attributes; and
- An assessment of how the proposed activities meet the required outcome for Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA) as detailed in the *Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014* (RPI Reg).

1.1 Background

This application is of an administrative nature. It seeks only to authorise operation of the Wippo South 2 gas flowline (Petroleum Pipeline Licence 2054 (PPL 2054)) on Lot 1 on Plan SP133822 within the Channel Country SEA.

The Wippo South 2 flowline will be constructed under the current authorisations of (Petroleum Lease) PL 149, PL 87 and Environmental Authority (EA) EPPG03518115. These authorities are exempt from the RIDA requirement under Section 24 of the RPI Act, which provides an exemption for pre-existing resource activities.

The flowline will however cross between two PLs, one of which is administered under the *Petroleum Act 1923. The Petroleum Act 1923* does not provide for flowlines *operating* across PL boundaries. As result, Santos has applied for a PPL and associated EA in order to operate the flowline. It is the understanding of Santos that the operation of the flowline under PPL 2054 does not qualify for the exemption for pre-existing activities under Section 24 of the RPI Act. Therefore, a RIDA is sought to enable the operation of the Wippo South 2 gas flowline.

1.2 Landholder Copy of the Application

Separate regulatory systems are in place that require Santos to notify the landholder of petroleum activities occurring within their properties. Given the operational nature of the activities subject to PPL 2054 (refer to Section 2.0) notification to the landholder has already ensued. Notwithstanding, a copy of the application will be given to the landowner within five business days after the application is made in accordance with Section 30 of the RPI Act and Schedule 5 of the RPI Reg.

1.3 Non-Notifiable Application

In accordance with Section 34(2) of the RPI Act, and Section 13 of the RPI Reg, public notification of the assessment application is not mandatory, as the activities are not proposed to be carried out in an area of regional interest that is a priority living area.

The proposed activities are located solely on Lot 1 on Plan SP 133822 forming part of Durham Downs Pastoral Station, a 8,910 km^2 cattle station operated by S. Kidman & Co.

Discretionary public notification under s34(4) would not be necessary or beneficial, given the operational nature of the activities proposed (i.e. landholder notification will have already ensued), the very large size of the cattle station relative to the activities and that the landholder will receive a copy of the application as described above.

1.4 Referable Application

In accordance with Section 12(2) and Schedule 1 of the RPI Reg, the application is referrable to the Department of Environment and Science (DES) and the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME).

2.0 Proposed Activity

The application seeks authorisation to operate the Wippo South 2 gas flowline under PPL 2054, within the Channel Country SEA. Infrastructure and disturbances associated with PPL 2054 are listed in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1**Error! Reference source not found.**. The infrastructure listed in Table 1 will be constructed under the authority of PL 149, PL 87 and EA EPPG03518115.

Table 1: Existing Surface Disturbance

Infrastructure	Length (km)	Operational Width (km)	Operational Area (ha)
Buried Gas Pipeline (Wippo South 2 Gas Flowline)	5	0.003	1.5
Mid-line Riser at Chainage 2805m	0.03	0.005	0.015
		Total	**1.52 ha**

Santos intends to utilise the Wippo South 2 gas flowline to transfer natural gas from the Wippo South 2 gas well to market via existing Santos infrastructure. The operation of this gas flowline will not result in new disturbance to land outside of that which is carried out under PL 149 and PL 87. Activities under PPL 2054 will be limited to production testing, production related operational maintenance and restoration at the end-of-life. Description of the activities are provided in Section 2.1. A description of the activities is provided in Section 2.1.

The Wippo South 2 gas flowline is located on the Durham Downs Pastoral Station (Lot 1 on Plan SP133822). Durham Downs is a pastoral lease that operates a cattle station with a capacity of up to 21,500 head of cattle[1]. The primary land uses are cattle grazing and petroleum activities. Sections of the pastoral lease have been subject to long-term cattle grazing from pastoral operations.

2.1 Buried Pipeline

The operational pipeline will transport extracted petroleum for production. The pipeline will be buried underground and the surface will have been rehabilitated to reinstate existing drainage. It will be connected to the existing pipeline gathering network, tie-ing into the Wippo Field Manifold. It will be primarily buried underground, only protruding from the surface for approximately 30 m where the mid-line riser is to be installed. The mid-line riser is raised approximately 0.8 m above ground level on supports. The location of the mid-line riser is shown in Figure 1. The pipeline will be approximately 5 km in length and the operational width of the pipeline corridor will be approximately 3 m (i.e. to access the pipeline for maintenance, etc.).

As a part of pipeline operation, Santos will carry out routine maintenance activities and undertake regular surveillance inspections to ensure the structural and hydraulic integrity of the pipeline. Minor rectification works may be necessary if an issue is identified during routine maintenance or inspections. The pipeline will be restored at end-of-life in accordance with the relevant EA conditions.

[1] S. Kidman & Co Ltd (2020) *Durham Downs Station*, https://www.kidman.com.au/locations/durham-downs/, Accessed 06/02/2020.

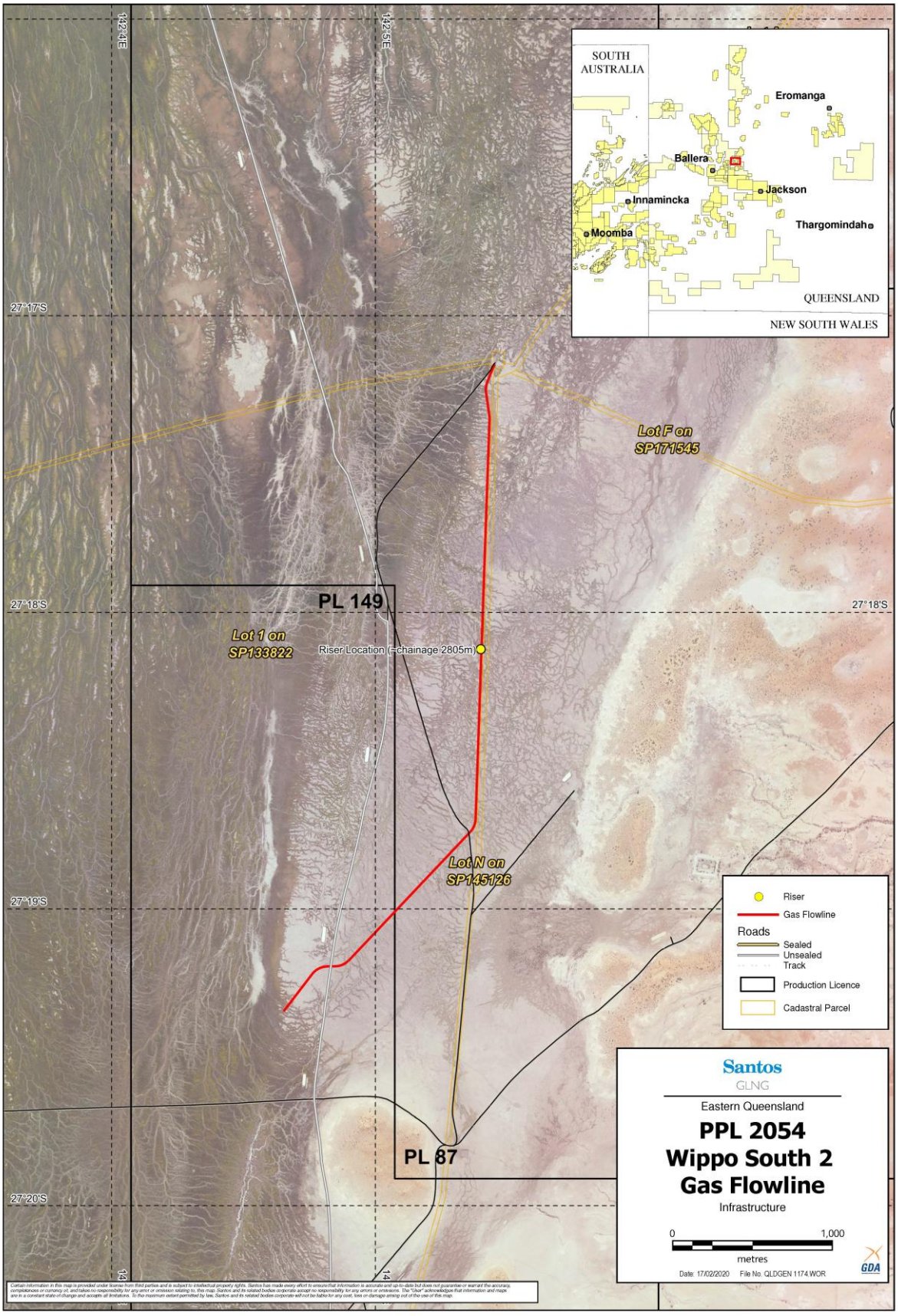

Figure 1: Location of Wippo South 2 Gas Flowline (PPL 2054)

3.0 Environmental Attributes and Potential Impacts

Section 7 of the RPI Reg prescribes the following environmental attributes relevant to the Channel Country SEA. These include:

> *(a) the natural hydrologic processes of the area characterised by—*
> *(i) natural, unrestricted flows in and along stream channels and the channel network in the area; and*
> *(ii) overflow from stream channels and the channel network onto the flood plains of the area, or the other way; and*
> *(iii) natural flow paths of water across flood plains connecting waterholes, lakes and wetlands in the area; and*
> *(iv) groundwater sources, including the Great Artesian Basin and springs, that support waterhole persistence and ecosystems in the area;*
> *(b) the natural water quality in the stream channels and aquifers and on flood plains in the area;*
> *(c) the beneficial flooding of land that supports flood plain grazing and ecological processes in the area.*

DSDMIP's RPI Act *Statutory Guideline 05/14: Carrying out resource activities and regulated activities within a Strategic Environmental Area* summarises the above attributes to broadly relate to:

- Hydrologic processes;
- Beneficial flooding;
- Water quality;
- Riparian process;
- Wildlife corridors; and
- Geomorphic processes.

As discussed in Section 2.0, the operation of the Wippo South 2 gas flowline (PPL 2054) will not result in new surface disturbance to land. The proposed activities are limited to production testing, production, operational maintenance and restoration of existing infrastructure at end-of-life. Based on this, the potential for the proposed activities to impact on any of the environmental attributes of the Channel Country SEA are minimal. Notwithstanding, the relevance of the above environmental attributes to the activity is described below.

3.1 Hydrological Processes and Beneficial Flooding

Regional

Topography is limited to low undulating topography between the drainage channel system. The Channel Country is characterised by vast flat-lying, braided, flood and alluvial plains surrounded by gravel or gibber plains, dunefields and low ranges. The low resistant hills and tablelands are remnants of the flat-lying Cretaceous sediments.

The drainage system is dominated by the Cooper Creek Basin draining towards Lake Eyre. During periods of high rainfall, the flat topography and drainage channel system becomes a largely flooded plain with water flow concentrating where Cooper Creek crosses the QLD-SA border. The Cooper Creek system catchment covers an area of approximately 300,000 km^2. Generally, Cooper Creek streamflow is confined to the main channels, but every 3-4 years, flows are sufficient to inundate parts of the Cooper floodplain via a network of tributary channels. During extended periods of no flow, the Cooper Creek contracts to a series of waterholes. Very large Cooper Creek flood events with the potential to inundate the broader Channel Country region, and flow water into the lower Cooper Creek in South Australia, occur on average once every 10 years, reaching Lake Eyre North in an estimated 1 in every 20 years.

The periodic flood events in the Channel Country SEA bring a number of potential benefits. These include:

- Recharge of water sources, including water storages and replenishment of groundwater;
- Growth of vegetation, which benefits flora and fauna, as well as grazing operations in the area;
- Deposition of sediments on flood plains, which can help improve soils; and
- Rejuvenation of river ecosystems.

Local

The main channels associated with the Cooper Creek lie approximately 300 m to the east of the pipeline location. In general, the location of the proposed activities will experience periodic flows associated with flood events in the Cooper Creek drainage basin. This will cause localised ponding of surface water, as discussed above. On occasion, the areas in which the pipeline will be located may be temporarily inundated by flooding.

There are no wetlands of high ecological significance (HES) located within the vicinity of the pipeline. The pipeline is primarily located within an area mapped as containing wetlands of general ecological significance (GES). These GES wetlands are identified as “referrable wetlands” on Figure 2.

3.1.1 Potential Impacts

No new surface disturbance to land, such as clearing vegetation in or near streams, lakes, floodplains or wetlands will be undertaken as part of the proposed operation of PPL 2054. The pipeline will be buried underground and the surface rehabilitated to reinstate existing drainage. The 3m operational right-of-way will not be constructed to any flood immunity, allowing for natural passage of surface water to avoid impacts to the existing hydrology. The mid-line riser will be raised approximately 0.8 m above ground on supports to avoid impacts to the surface hydrology at this location. The pipeline will be restored at the end-of-life in accordance with the relevant EA conditions.

Given the nature of the proposed activities, and the implementation of the above design and management measures, there would be no widespread or irreversible impact on hydrological processes, including periodic flooding within the Channel Country SEA.

3.2 Water Quality

Surface Water

The braided channels associated with the Cooper Creek are located to the west of the pipeline location. The pipeline location does not intersect any main watercourses. As discussed in Section 3.1, the area where the pipeline will be located is within the Cooper Creek drainage basin, which is a braided, ephemeral system that undergoes periodic and variable levels of flooding.

Historical (1965-2016) water quality data from the QLD Government’s Cooper Creek gauging station 003103A, located approximately 103 kilometres south west, is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Cooper Creek Surface Water Quality (1956-2016)

Parameter	Average Value
Conductivity @ 25°C	345 µS/cm
Turbidity	512 NTU
pH	7.4
Total Nitrogen	1.4 mg/L
Total Phosphorus as P	0.4 mg/L
Sodium as Na	44.6 mg/L
Magnesium as Mg	7.4 mg/L
Chloride as Cl	62.6 mg/L
Fluoride as F	0.2 mg/L

Groundwater

The main Great Artesian Basin (GAB) aquifers of the PPL 2054 area are within the Eromanga Basin stratigraphy and include the Winton Formation, Cadna-owie Formation, Hooray Sandstone, Hutton Sandstone and Poolowanna Formation (Precipice Sandstone equivalent). The aquifers of the Eromanga Basin are considered highly productive aquifers over most of the GAB. Shallow groundwater is generally found within the Quaternary and Tertiary alluvium formations associated with the very flat structures of flood plains and is absent where the Winton Formation occasionally outcrops.

The Quaternary and Tertiary alluvium formations are generally unconfined and form the uppermost phreatic water table (where present). Insufficient water level data is available for the Quaternary formations to determine the level of continuity, resulting in moderate vulnerability of the groundwater to possible contaminants. Groundwater from Tertiary sediments and the Winton Formation are characterised by a higher proportion of sodium and magnesium ranging in EC values from 3,000 to 13,000 µS/cm[2].

The aquifers of the Cooper Basin, which underlies the GAB sediments of the Eromanga Basin, are not considered sandstone aquifers of the GAB. Groundwater yields from the Cooper Basin may be feasible from the Wimma Sandstone, Toolachee Formation, Epsilon Formation, Patchawarra Formation and Tirrawarra Formation.

Within the Santos Cooper Basin tenements, only the upper aquifers of the Eromanga Basin sequence are of economic interest to the local community. This is due to the significant depth of the water bearing formations in the Cooper Basin and the general unreliability of the groundwater quality that may be encountered (i.e. it may have a high salinity and contain free and dissolved hydrocarbons).

Two registered groundwater bores are located near the pipeline location – RN23494 just north of the Wippo field manifold tie-in location and RN23823 approximately 600 m to the east of the pipeline. There are no GAB ROP discharge or recharge springs located within the vicinity of PPL 2054 (the closest GAB springs are located more than 200 km away). Terrestrial Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems (GDE) and GDE aquifers (unconsolidated sedimentary aquifers) may be present within the PPL 2054 area.

3.2.1 Potential Impacts

The activities do not involve any new surface disturbance to land, such as clearing vegetation in or near streams, lakes, floodplains or wetlands. No activities proposed involve the discharge of water (point or diffuse sources) or the construction or operation of regulated dams and other major infrastructure (i.e. separation ponds, permanent camps).

Any fuels / chemicals used on site would be stored and handled in accordance with Australian Standards and spill kits will be located onsite where required to contain any spills should they occur. All waste materials and non-essential infrastructure will be removed at the end of the petroleum activities as soon as reasonably practicable, minimising risks associated with contamination, or a reduction in water quality, in accordance with EA conditions.

Contingency measures for unplanned releases of discharges of contaminants will be implemented in accordance with EA conditions.

Given the scope of proposed activities, combined with the above management measures, petroleum production from pre-existing infrastructure is unlikely to disturb or alter the physical, chemical and biological quality of water in the watercourse channels and on floodplains that support and maintain the natural aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Accordingly, the proposed activities would not cause a widespread or irreversible impact on water quality within the Channel Country SEA.

[2] Golder Associates 2013 *Underground Water Impact Report For Santos Cooper Basin Oil & Gas Fields, SW QLD*

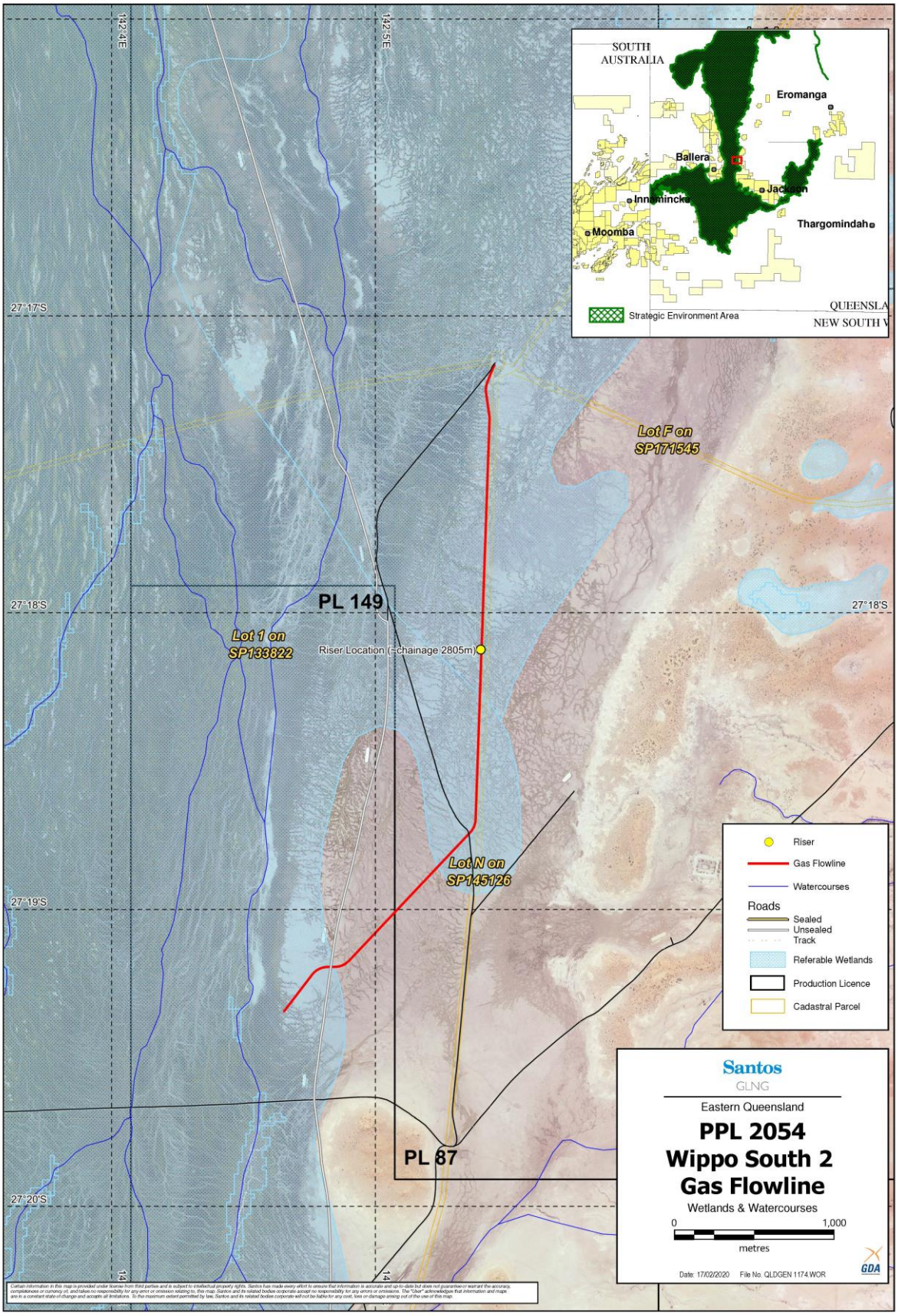

Figure 2: Watercourses, Wetlands and Strategic Environmental Areas

3.3 Riparian Process

As discussed in Section 3.1 above, PPL 2054 is located within the Cooper Creek drainage basin and the Cooper Creek drainage basin sub-area, which is an ephemeral, highly sinuous braided channel system. The hydrology of this stream system is discussed in Section 3.1 above. Mapped watercourses are shown on Figure 2.

Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping and aerial imagery indicate that vegetation present within PPL 2054 is typical of vegetation located elsewhere within the Channel Country bioregion and subregions (the majority of the tenure area being within the Cooper - Diamantina Plains sub-region and minor areas within the Sturt Stony Desert sub-region). Vegetation is dominated by open shrublands, tussock grasslands, variable sparse to open-herbland and low open woodland. REs present within PPL 2054 are widespread and commonly present across the broadly Cooper Creek catchment area. Vegetation in these areas has been subject to long-term cattle grazing from the operation of the existing cattle stations.

REs mapped to be present in PPL 2054are shown in Figure 3, and detailed in Table 3. All REs are listed as No Concern at Present (NCAP). These REs are known to include riparian vegetation, particularly within the Cooper Creek and its braided channels. The pipeline location does not intersect the Cooper Creek or its braided channels, it will be located approximately 300 m to the east of a Cooper Creek tributary.

There are no mapped Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) present within or surrounding the proposed activity.

Table 3: Regional Ecosystems Descriptions

RE Code	RE Short Description	VM Act Class	BD Status	Structural Category
5.3.8a	*Eucalyptus coolabah* low open woodland +/- *Duma florulenta* on braided channels, drainage lines, flood plain lakes and claypans	LC	NCAP	Very Sparse
5.3.13a	*Duma florulenta* open shrubland in depressions on flood plains, interdune flats, clay pans and clay plains	LC	NCAP	Very Sparse
5.3.16b	*Eragrostis australasica* sparse tussock grassland on intermittently inundated depressions on flood plains, interdune flats, clay pans and clay plains.	LC	NCAP	Very Sparse
5.3.18b	Braided channel complex of major alluvial plains, includes *Chenopodium auricomum* open shrubland and variable sparse to open-herbland	LC	NCAP	Sparse

3.3.1 Potential Impacts

The proposed activities are located away from Cooper Creek and set back from associated channels, and therefore will not have a significant impact on riparian vegetation. No new surface disturbance to land, such as clearing vegetation in or near streams, lakes, floodplains or wetlands, is required as part of the proposed activities. Access to and from the proposed activity will occur along existing access tracks only. In addition, there are no threatened or endangered regional ecosystems or environmentally sensitive areas close to the pipeline location.

Following cessation of petroleum production, existing infrastructure will be rehabilitated to promote the natural re-establishment of vegetation consistent with the surrounding undisturbed land in accordance with the relevant EA conditions. As such, there will be no new disturbance or change to riparian corridors along streams and lakes and within floodplains and wetlands as a part of this activity. Accordingly, the proposed activities would not cause a widespread or irreversible impact on riparian processes within the Channel Country SEA.

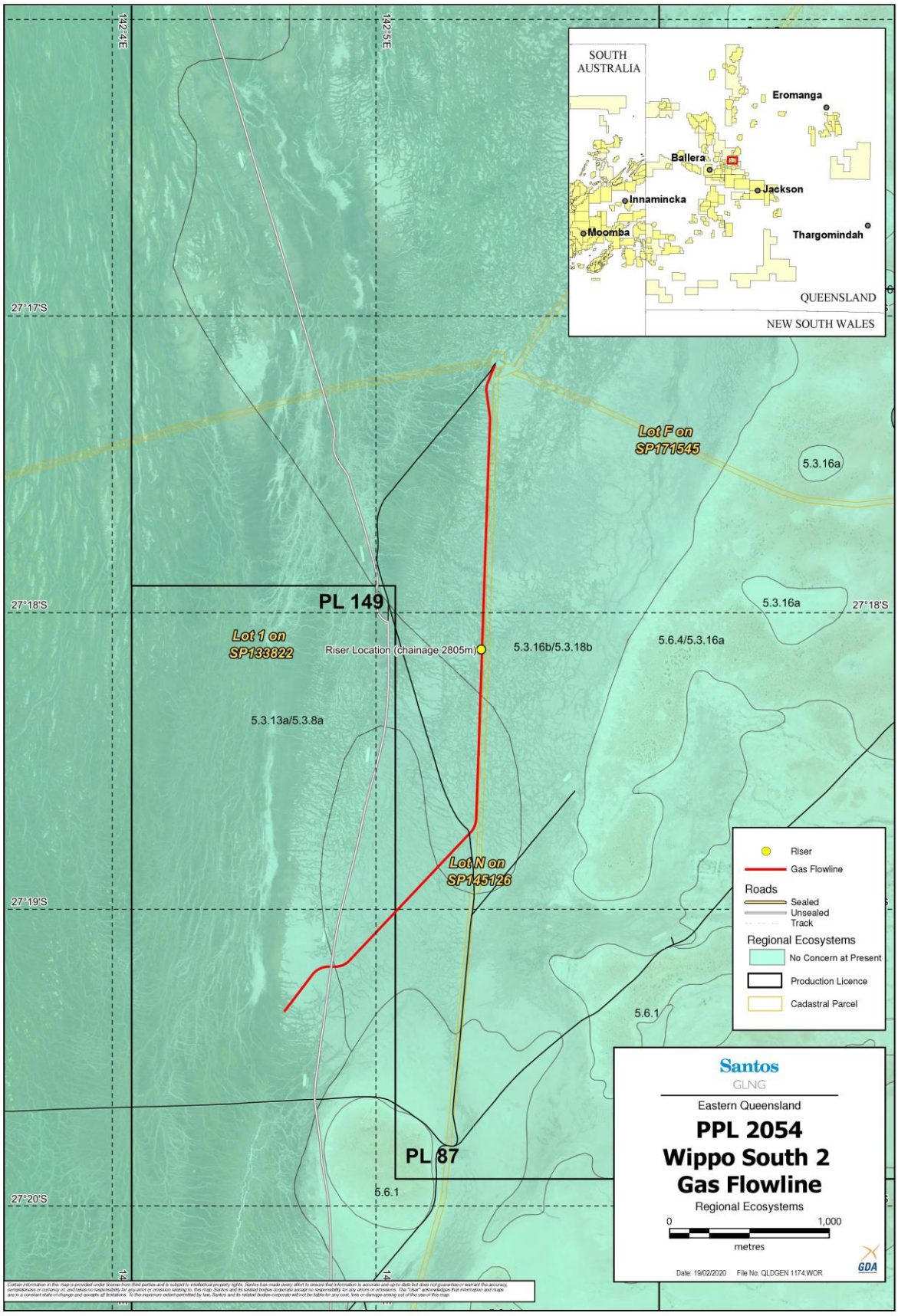

Figure 3: Regional Ecosystems

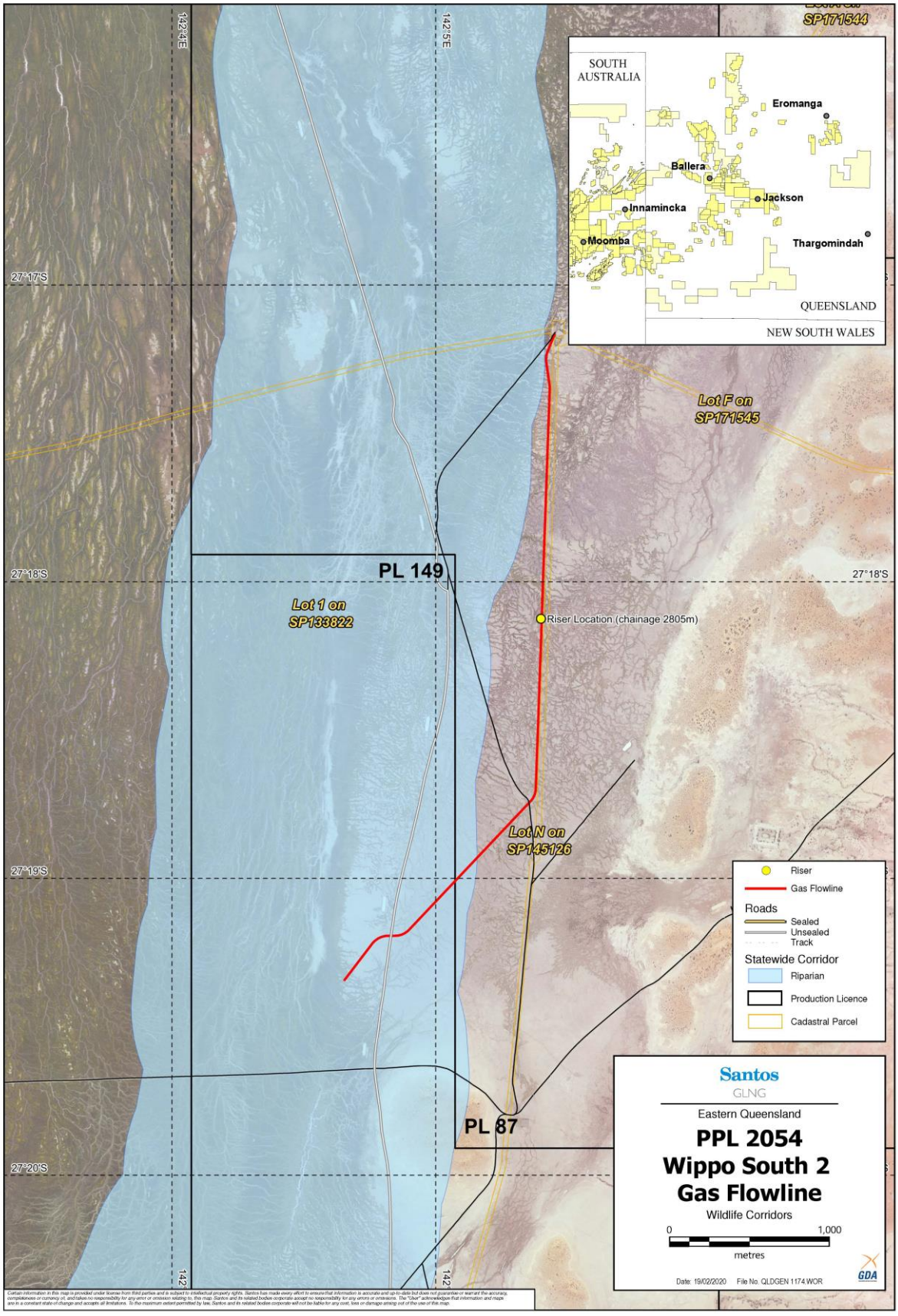

Figure 4: State and Regional Biodiversity Corridors

3.4 Wildlife Corridors

Figure 4 shows state and regional riparian and terrestrial corridors present within and surrounding the Wippo South 2 gas flowline as per the DES *Biodiversity Planning Assessments and Aquatic Conservation Assessments* environmental reports.

Riparian corridors identified within these environmental reports are based upon major channels (250k geodata hierarchy 1) and minor channels (250k geodata hierarchy 2 and 3) necessary to capture permanent waterholes, buffered by 1 km either side and clipped to land zone 3[3], and are associated with the Cooper Creek. Terrestrial corridors identified within these environmental reports are based upon major themes of habitat connectivity across the bioregion. It includes the north/south and east/west links that cover areas characterised by a relative continuity of similar or related habitat[2].

Majority of the proposed activity is located outside of both mapped riparian corridors and terrestrial corridors. Approximately 1.2 km of the southern end of the pipeline is located within a mapped riparian corridor. The pipeline location is in an area that has been subject to long-term cattle grazing from the operation the Durham Downs pastoral station. Notwithstanding, the REs surrounding the existing infrastructure (as described in Section 3.3) may provide suitable general habitat for a range of wetland water birds and other flora and fauna during periods of inundation.

There are no mapped Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) within or adjacent to the pipeline location; the closest ESA, Category C ESA Essential Habitat, is located approximately 1.4 km to the southwest.

3.4.1 Potential Impacts

No new disturbance(s) to aquatic and terrestrial fauna or wildlife corridors is to be undertaken as part of the operation of PPL 2054. Measures will be adopted to prevent fauna entrapment within operational areas, and hygiene protocols will be implemented as appropriate to minimise the introduction, spread and persistence of weed species. Access to and from the proposed activity will occur along existing access tracks only. Following cessation of petroleum production, existing infrastructure will be rehabilitated to promote the natural re-establishment of vegetation consistent with the surrounding undisturbed land, in accordance with relevant EA conditions. As such, there is no disturbance or change to wildlife corridors as a part of this activity and therefore the proposed activities would not cause a widespread or irreversible impact on wildlife corridors within the Channel Country SEA.

3.5 Geomorphic Processes

Regional

Surface geology is dominated by Quaternary alluvium deposits associated with flood plains, with consolidated Tertiary sediments or Winton Formation on the higher ground. Cooper Creek is a large sedimentary sump accreting over a vast floodplain[4]. Fluvial processes also play a role in the geomorphology of the Channel Country SEA, as evident by the presence of isolated sand dunes.

Local

The proposed activities are located in the Channel Country bioregion, and the Cooper Diamantina Plains and Sturt Stony Desert sub-regions; on the eastern edge of the Cooper Creek floodplain. The area is entirely located within Landzone 3 (recent quaternary alluvial systems).

[3] DERM 2009 *Biodiversity Planning Assessment, Channel Country Bioregion, Landscape Expert Panel Report, Version 1.1*

[4] Maroulis, J (undated) *Channel Country landforms and the processes that shape them*. University of Southern QLD Faculty of Education/Australian Centre for Sustainable Catchments.

Land systems mapping (accessed via Queensland Globe), indicates the pipeline location traverse three land systems; these are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Land System at Proposed Activity Location

Map Code	Land System Description	Agricultural Land Class
C1 (Cooper)	Alluvial plains with gradients of less than 1:5,000; with anastomosing channels (0.1 to 1 m relief), main channels (<10 m relief), shallow flood depressions, waterholes, billabongs and swamps, and slightly elevated more stable alluvial islands. Isolated sand dunes.	C2 - Pasture Land - native pastures
C1A4 (Cooper-Bulloo)	Alluvial plains with gradients of less than 1:5,000; with anastomosing channels (0.1 to 1 m relief), main channels (<10 m relief), shallow flood depressions, waterholes, billabongs and swamps, and slightly elevated more stable alluvial islands. Isolated sand dunes.	C2 - Pasture Land - native pastures
A2 (Eromanga)	Flat alluvial plains subject to occasional flooding interspersed with frequently flooded braided streams and "channel country"	C2 - Pasture Land - native pastures

3.5.1 Potential Impacts

The operation of the Wippo South 2 gas flowline, including operational maintenance and restoration of infrastructure at end-of-life, will not have a significant impact on alluvial geomorphic processes associated with channel flow (i.e. erosion, transportation and deposition of sediments). No new surface disturbance to land, such as excavation, clearing or realigning the beds and banks of watercourse, cultivating soil or excavating on floodplains, are required as part of the proposed activity. No new structures are proposed to be placed in a watercourse, lake or spring or on floodplains as a part of these activities.

The pipeline is located approximately 300 m to the east of the Cooper Creek and set back from associated channels, will be buried underground and the surface will have been rehabilitated to reinstate existing drainage. The 3 metre operational right-of-way will not be constructed to any flood immunity, and will enable the passage of water keeping with existing hydrology. The mid-line riser will be raised approximately 0.8 metres above ground on supports to avoid impacts to the surface hydrology at these locations.

All flowlines will be restored at the end-of-life in accordance with the relevant EA conditions, including promoting the natural re-establishment of vegetation consistent with the surrounding undisturbed land. As such, the proposed activity would not alter the delivery of sediment to the river system from adjacent lands and the natural erosion of the bed, banks and floodplains. Accordingly, the proposed activity will not cause a widespread or irreversible impact on geomorphic processes within the Channel Country SEA.

4.0 Required Outcome Assessment

For each of the attributes specified in Section 7 of the RPI Reg (refer to Section 3.0), Schedule 2, Part 5 of the RPI Reg specifies the required outcome that must be met before a RIDA can be approved for a SEA, which is:

> *The activity will not result in a widespread or irreversible impact on an environmental attribute of a strategic environmental area.*

Schedule 2, Part 5 of the RPI Reg also lists prescribed solutions for achieving this required outcome for SEAs, which are detailed in DSDMIP's RPI Act Statutory Guideline *05/14: Carrying out resource activities and regulated activities within a Strategic Environmental Area*. These include:

> *(1) The application demonstrates either—*
>
> *(a) the activity will not, and is not likely to, have a direct or indirect impact on an environmental attribute of the strategic environmental area; or*
>
> *(b) all of the following—*
>
> *(i) if the activity is being carried out in a designated precinct in the strategic environmental area—the activity is not an unacceptable use for the precinct;*
>
> *(ii) the construction and operation footprint of the activity on the environmental attribute is minimised to the greatest extent possible;*
>
> *(iii) the activity does not compromise the preservation of the environmental attribute within the strategic environmental area;*
>
> *(iv) if the activity is to be carried out in a strategic environmental area identified in a regional plan— the activity will contribute to the regional outcomes, and be consistent with the regional policies, stated in the regional plan.*

Critically, the application demonstrates that the prescribed solution provided in s15(1)(a) will be met for the proposed activities, that being operation of the Wippo South 2 gas flowline, including operational maintenance and restoration of infrastructure at end-of-life. The application also demonstrates that the proposed activities also meets the prescribed solution provided in s15(1)(b). Table 5 summaries how the prescribed solutions are met for the required outcome.

Table 5: Schedule 2, Part 5 RPI Reg

Schedule 2, Part 5 RPI Reg		Relevance To Application
14 Required outcome *The activity will not result in a widespread or irreversible impact on an environmental attribute of a strategic environmental area.*	✓	The petroleum activities would not result in a widespread or irreversible impact on each of the environmental attributes as provided in Section 3.0.
15 Prescribed solution *(1) The application demonstrates either—* *(a) the activity will not, and is not likely to, have a direct or indirect impact on an environmental attribute of the strategic environmental area; or*	✓	Refer to Section 3.0.
(b) all of the following— *(i) if the activity is being carried out in a designated precinct in the strategic environmental area—the*	✓	The proposed activities do not include any of the unacceptable uses prescribed by Section 15(2) of the RPI Act.

activity is not an unacceptable use for the precinct;		
(ii) the construction and operation footprint of the activity on the environmental attribute is minimised to the greatest extent possible;	✓	Existing operational footprint will be utilised entirely. No new disturbance footprint is proposed within this application.
(iii) the activity does not compromise the preservation of the environmental attribute within the strategic environmental area;	✓	As described in Section 3.0, the proposed activity will not impair any of the defined environmental attributes of the Channel Country SEA during operations.
(iv) if the activity is to be carried out in a strategic environmental area identified in a regional plan—the activity will contribute to the regional outcomes, and be consistent with the regional policies, stated in the regional plan.	✓	The South West Regional Plan does not identify the Channel Country SEA.

ATTACHMENT 5 – GIS FILES