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Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd
Gladstone LNG Project - Fisherman's Landing
Public Consultation

17-Sep-08
Disclaimer

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Appendix provides the details of the public and community stakeholder consultation process undertaken by WorleyParsons on behalf of, and in conjunction with, GLNG PL during the EIS process. Section 1.1 of this Appendix provides a summary of the consultation methods used and Section 1.2 to 1.3 provides details regarding the outcomes of the consultations (i.e.: meeting minutes). Section 2 – 5 provides copies of the information materials used for the Project (public notices, information kits and posters).

1.1 CONSULTATION METHODS

A variety of consultation methods are being used to inform stakeholders about the Project and EIS. Consultation methods have been tailored to suit the various stakeholder groups, with the aim of addressing the understandings, expectations and interests of each group. Consultation methods being used for the Project include, group meetings, community presentations and information sessions, individual briefings, mail outs and personal visits to stakeholders homes and workplaces.

1.1.1 Personal Visits to Local Residents and Properties

Residence and properties located within a five kilometre radius of the proposed LNG Plant were identified and classified using aerial photography and property data. GLNG PL and WorleyParsons representatives visited these properties on 19th of March 2008. No residents were found to be present during the visit. Letters, project team contact numbers and Project information sheets were left at the residential properties visited.

1.1.2 Group Meetings

Information briefing sessions were organised to coincide with the release of the public comment period of the ToR. A group information session was held in Gladstone on 18 March 2008 and in Rockhampton on 20 March 2008 for government and industry group representatives.

The information sessions consisted of a power-point presentation provided by GLNG PL and WorleyParsons representatives. GLNG PL presented information regarding GLNG PL and the Project (including project description, project process and project timeframes). WorleyParsons provided information regarding the Project environmental and social studies and the approvals process. Meeting attendees were then invited to ask any questions or discuss any matters regarding the Project. To facilitate the meeting, Project information sheets were distributed to attendees. Please refer to Section 1.2 for details regarding meeting attendees and meeting minutes.
GLNG PL and WorleyParsons plan to undertake further group information sessions in Gladstone and Rockhampton in October 2008 to coincide with the EIS release for public comment. An invitation will be extended to relevant government and industry groups and all parties that were invited to the initial information sessions (March 2008). The anticipated information sessions will provide a project update and an overview of the EIS findings. The information sessions are also intended to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to ask any questions related to the Project and EIS.

1.1.3 Community Meetings

GLNG PL and WorleyParsons EIS team members provided an information briefing on 04 July 2008 to the Port of Gladstone Environment Working Group (EWG). The presentation consisted of a power-point presentation accompanied by information sheet handouts. The EWG is comprised of representatives from Central Queensland Ports Authority, Central Queensland University, Gladstone City Council, Queensland Rail, education departments and the community.

It is anticipated that GLNG PL and WorleyParsons will hold a community information session in Gladstone in October 2008 to coincide with the EIS release for public comment. The community information session is likely to involve an information display at a public or open venue (such as a hotel conference room). The information display will provide information on the Project, the Proponent, and the studies undertaken for the Project. GLNG PL staff and WorleyParsons EIS project team members will be present to respond to any community enquiries. The community information session will be advertised in the local media in the weeks prior to the scheduled session times.

1.1.4 Individual Briefings

Various stakeholders were met independently by GLNG PL and/or WorleyParsons EIS Project team members. Individual meetings were held with:

- Gladstone Members of Parliament;
- Gladstone affected and local Businesses;
- Gladstone Airport; and
- Capricorn Conservation Council.

Please refer to Section 1.2 for further information on the individual meetings and meeting minutes.

Additional contact was also made with several stakeholders who were assessed to be potential interested parties. These parties were contacted by telephone, mail-outs and e-mail. Contact was made to provide information regarding the Project and to provide the stakeholders with Project contact details.
1.1.5 **Summary of Communication Methods**

The table below presents information on how stakeholders have been contacted during the EIS process to date (as at 10 July 2008).

**Table 1 – Consultation approach with various stakeholders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>Attended Group Meeting Session</th>
<th>Individual Briefing</th>
<th>Personal Visit to Home / Property</th>
<th>Information distributed via letters or e-mails</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<td><strong>GOVERNMENT</strong></td>
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<td>Civil Aviation Safety Authority</td>
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<td>Queensland Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Management Queensland</td>
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<td>(participated in workshop)</td>
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<td>Queensland Police Service</td>
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<td>Queensland Ambulance Service</td>
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<td>Department of Infrastructure and Planning</td>
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<td>Department of Natural Resources and Water</td>
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### GLADSTONE LNG PTY LTD
### GLADSTONE LNG PROJECT – FISHERMAN’S LANDING
### PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Attended Group Meeting Session</td>
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<td>Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries</td>
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<td>Department of Communities</td>
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<td>Department of Mines and Energy</td>
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<td>Department of Tourism, Regional Development and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gladstone Ports Corporation (formerly Central Queensland Ports Authority)</td>
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<td>Maritime Safety Queensland (Queensland Transport).</td>
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<td>Gladstone Regional Council.</td>
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<td>Gladstone Members of Parliament.</td>
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<td><strong>BUSINESSES</strong></td>
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<td>Gladstone Airport</td>
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<td>Orica Australia</td>
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<td>Cement Australia</td>
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<td>QERL Oil Shale Project - Yarwun Site</td>
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<td>Gladstone Pacific Nickel Ltd - Gladstone Nickel Project</td>
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<td>Rio Tinto Aluminium</td>
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<td>Yarwun-Targinnie</td>
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<td>ORGANISATION</td>
<td>CONSULTATION METHOD USED</td>
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<td>Attended Group Meeting Session</td>
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<td>Progress Cooperative.</td>
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<td>Transpacific Industries Group Pty Ltd. - Regional Waste Management Facility</td>
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<td>Gladstone Model Aero Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCAL INDUSTRY GROUPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gladstone Area Promotion and Development Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gladstone Economic and Industry Development Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gladstone Chamber of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capricorn Conservation Council</td>
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<td>Fitzroy Basin Association</td>
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<td>Rotary Club of Gladstone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port of Gladstone Environment Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROPERTY OWNERS WITHIN 5KM RADIUS OF LNG PLANT SITE</td>
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1.2 MEETING MINUTES

This section provides the minutes of key stakeholder meetings held during the course of the EIS preparation.

1.2.1 Gladstone Group Information Session

Date and Time: Monday 17 March 2008, 14:00 – 16.00 hours

Venue: Gladstone Economic and Industry Development Board (GEIDB) conference room, Level 3, 72 Goondoon Street, Gladstone, Queensland 4680.

Attendees:

1. GLNG PL – Lincoln Clark, Engineering Manager
2. WorleyParsons – Tasman Graham (Environment and Water Manager), Simon Wakefield (EIS studies coordinator), Elena Miceski (Stakeholder Manager).
3. Department of Emergency Services (Gladstone Fire Service) - Wayne Lincoln.
4. Queensland Police Service (Gladstone representatives) - Julia Cook, Senior Sergeant.
5. Gladstone Regional Council (formerly Gladstone City Council) - Andrew Kearns.
7. Gladstone Regional Council (formerly Calliope Shire Council) - Mark Larney, Chief Executive Officer.
8. Rotary Club Gladstone (Corporate Express Gladstone) - Stuart Aird.
9. Gladstone Chamber of Commerce - James Robertson, President.
11. Department of Education, Training and the Arts (Gladstone Representative office) - David Manttan, Executive Director of Schools for the Central Coast District.
12. Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (Central Queensland, based in Rockhampton) - Saun Pobar, Fisheries District Advisor.

Apologies

1. Environmental Protection Agency (Central Region, Environmental Operations Division) - Arthur Dahl, Project Manager.
2. Gladstone Economic and Industry Development Board - Laurie Bell, Interim Chief Executive Officer. Mr Bell did not attend the group information session. However, Mr Bell did visit the GLNG PL and WorleyParsons team in the venue room subsequent to the information session to discuss the project informally.
MEETING NOTES

The Information Session consisted of a presentation provided by Lincoln Clark (GLNG PL) regarding the Project, and a presentation provided by Tasman Graham (WorleyParsons) regarding the EIS for the Project. Meeting attendees were then invited to ask any questions or discuss any matters regarding the Project.

Questions asked during the meeting focused on:

The Plant

**Question:** How will the Plant be assembled?

GLNG PL responded that many of the LNG facilities will be brought in as pre-assembled modular skids via the modular offloading facility (MOF) at the NW corner of the Fisherman’s Landing site.

**Question:** Where will GLNG PL be obtaining the modules from?

GLNG PL answered that a decision has not been made on where the pre-assembled modules will be constructed, however at this stage, they’re most likely to be assembled in South East Asia.

Employment

**Question:** Where is GLNG PL preparing to employ their workforce from?

GLNG PL answered that GLNG PL will be attempting to, as much as practically possible, obtain the personnel for the facility from Gladstone. However, some of the key roles will require experienced personnel with a strong LNG history.

A comment was made by a meeting attendee that GLNG PL may have difficulty employing gas-fitters. Further comments were made that GLNG PL may need to consider training options for technical positions.

Security

**Question:** Will the Plant’s security force be contracted?

GLNG PL responded that it is likely that GLNG PL will be utilising a contract security team.

Environment

**Question:** What are the Plant’s CO₂ emissions likely to be?

WorleyParsons representatives responded by stating that the preliminary Air Emissions Assessment undertaken in 2007 indicated that CO₂ emissions were well within relevant guidelines. A more detailed review will take place during the pending EIS process.
Other Projects

**Question:** Will GLNG PL be sharing facilities with Sunshine Gas (Sunshine Gas Ltd Liquefied Natural Gas Project - Project Sun)?

GLNG PL responded to the question by stating that GLNG PL and Sunshine Gas were in discussion but it had not been determined as to whether they would be sharing facilities as yet. It is likely that GLNG PL and Sunshine Gas will be sharing at least some facilities with Sunshine Gas, such as the LNG loading facilities.

General Comments

Meeting participants responded receptively to the information session. There were a limited number of questions asked by the participants at the conclusion of the meeting. This may be due to the fact that a significant amount of information was imparted during the power-point presentation. Many positive comments were made at the conclusion of the meeting, such as “this is an exciting project”.

1.2.2 Rockhampton Group Information Session

**Date and Time:** Wednesday 19 March 2008, 09:00 – 11.00 hours.

**Venue:**
Regional Office State Government Building (Level 4) 209-214 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton Queensland 4700.

**Attendees:**

1. GLNG PL – Lincoln Clark, Engineering Manager
2. WorleyParsons – Simon Wakefield (EIS studies coordinator), Elena Miceski (Stakeholder Manager).
3. Department of Mines and Energy - Neil Hoy Industry Liaison Officer
4. Department of Mines and Energy – Phil Ferenczi, Regional Geologist, Mine Support Unit.
6. Department of Natural Resources and Water - Ken Adsett, Senior Natural Resources Officer.
7. Department of Natural Resources and Water – Rosemary Kenny – Senior Advisor
8. Department of Natural Resources and Water – Peter Hall – Vegetation Management.
9. Department of Natural Resources and Water - Susan Cunningham, Project Officer.
10. Queensland Health - Jemmah Newell, Environmental Health Officer.
11. Environmental Protection Agency (Rockhampton Office) - Cliff Jones.
MEETING NOTES

Similarly to the Information Session held in Gladstone, the Rockhampton Information Session consisted of a presentation provided by Lincoln Clark regarding the Project, and a presentation provided by Simon Wakefield regarding the EIS for the Project.

Meeting attendees were then invited to ask any questions or discuss any matters regarding the Project. Questions asked during the meeting focused on:

Environment

**Question:** Will seismic activity be covered in the environmental risk assessment?

WorleyParsons representative responded that seismic activity was thoroughly assessed as part of the risk assessments and environmental studies being undertaken for the Project.

**Comments:** Meeting attendees stated that they were concerned about the cumulative effect of all of the developing industry in the Gladstone area. As there are several proposed projects in the industrial Gladstone Port area, these developments may have cumulative impacts on the environment (visual amenity, noise, air quality, etc) which are not as identifiable when assessing each development independently.

General LNG Questions

**Question:** Do the Australian safety codes regarding LNG address both production and distribution?

**GLNG PL response:** The Australian codes mainly address the design, construction and operation of the storage and handling of liquefied natural gas, such as AS3961. They also refer to other overseas standards that are commonly used in the LNG industry worldwide. The well-established and industry-accepted standards worldwide are NFPA 59A, EN 1473, EN 1160, API 521, EEMUA 147, plus others. Other entities, such as SIGTTO (Society of International Gas Tanker and Terminal Operations) also publish guidelines for the design and operation of LNG facilities.

**Question:** What are the Arrow reserves of Coal Seam Gas are available in Queensland?

**GLNG PL response:** Reserves certification work is an ongoing task, however currently Arrow’s Net Remaining Recoverable 2P reserves in Queensland are ~790PJ. Arrow’s intention is to upgrade the 2P reserves to ~1500 PJ by July 2008.

**Question:** Are any partners of GLNG PL also potential clients?

**GLNG PL response:** Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd has not yet announced the LNG off-taker for the Gladstone LNG Project. However, there is potential for the selected LNG off-taker to gain equity into the Project.
Question: Is LNG the same as LPG?

GLNG PL response: Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is often confused with LNG and vice versa. LPG consists mainly of propane (C₃H₈) and butane (C₄H₁₀), and is primarily used for domestic and commercial applications (including as a vehicle fuel).

LPG is kept liquid by confining it under a high pressure. This contrasts with LNG which is liquid at atmospheric pressure but at a very low temperature (approx. 162 °C).

The properties of LNG are different from those of LPG. Natural gas is lighter than air so that it rapidly disperses and becomes diluted in air, in contrast to the components of LPG which are heavier than air and remain at ground level. The storage of LPG under pressure, in contrast to the storage of LNG at a very low temperature, necessitates the use of entirely different materials (different material properties, thicknesses, insulating materials) and standards.

Question: Are the LNG carrier vessels refrigerated, or just insulated?

GLNG PL response: LNG carriers are insulated. LNG is transported in double-hulled ships designed specifically to handle the low temperature of LNG. These LNG carriers have special insulation to restrict the amount of LNG that boils off or evaporates. This boil-off gas is sometimes used to supplement fuel for the carriers, and it is sometimes re-liquefied and returned to the storage tanks. Conventional LNG carriers are up to ~290m long and are constructed to very stringent specifications.

General Comments

Meeting participants responded receptively to the information session. Similarly to the meeting in Gladstone, participants made many positive comments at the conclusion of the meeting, such as “this is an exciting project”.

1.2.3 Meeting – Department Of Communities

Date and Time: Wednesday 19 March 2008, 11:00 – 11.30 hours.

Venue Regional Office State Government Building (Level 3) 209-214 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton Queensland 4700.

Attendees:

1. Eric Boardman, Regional Planner, Fitzroy Central West Queensland.
2. Lincoln Clark (GLNG PL)
3. Simon Wakefield (WorleyParsons), Elena Miceski (WorleyParsons).
MEETING NOTES

The meeting commenced with Lincoln Clark, Simon Wakefield and Elena Miceski providing a project description of the Project proponent and the EIS to Mr Boardman.

Boardman commented that he had previously observed some environmental impact statements for proposed projects in the Gladstone region that have not insufficiently addressed the cumulative impacts on local workforce and accommodation needs that their particular project will have, in addition to other major projects, which are occurring or planned for the region.

Boardman also opened that many developers have assumed that accommodation for the proposed workforce would be provided by the existing housing market, without any evidence to support this assertion. Boardman further stated that there are several other major projects proposed for the Gladstone region which are due to commence simultaneously to the Gladstone LNG – Fisherman’s Landing Project. Boardman highlighted that Rio Tinto Alumina Refinery Stage 2, the Gladstone Nickel Refinery, the Wiggins Island Coal Terminal, Fisherman’s Landing Port Expansion, the Project Sun LNG plant, the Hummock Hill Island Development and the Moura Link – Aldoga Rail Expansion, etc may all potentially be undergoing construction simultaneously during the timeframe 2009–2015. Boardman stated that there will be several thousand construction workers that will need to be accommodated in Gladstone at that time. Permanent operational staff will also be required for these projects.

Boardman stated that he believed it may be difficult for GLNG PL to obtain labour for the Project. Boardman further stated the availability of short-term accommodation will be extremely limited to meet the anticipated cumulative demands of the anticipated developments. Boardman stated that GLNG PL should consider utilizing recruitment initiatives to engage disadvantaged communities to supplement the Project’s workforce. Boardman stated that the limited local workforce provided opportunities to encourage the skills training of local Indigenous and the physically disadvantaged.

1.2.4 Meeting – Queensland Department of Housing

Date and Time: Wednesday 26 March 2008, 10:00 – 11:30 hours.

Venue: Land Use Planning Office, Private Housing Support, QLD Department of Housing, 9/61 Mary Street Brisbane City Queensland 4000.

Attendees:

1. Margus Karilaid, Senior Housing Analyst.
2. Simon Wakefield (WorleyParsons), John Mercer (WorleyParsons).
MEETING NOTES

Simon Wakefield and John Mercer initiated the meeting by providing Margus Karilaid with a brief description of the Project and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process for the Project. Karilaid was also presented with a Project Fact Kit.

Karilaid discussed the EIS process and emphasised the importance of a thorough social impact study. Karilaid stressed the necessity of a social impact study that assesses the effects of housing locally and regionally and housing for the disadvantaged.

Karilaid commented that he has previously observed some EIS reports for proposed projects in the Gladstone region that have not addressed the cumulative impacts of their project, and other projects. In particular, the cumulative effects on the Gladstone workforce and the associated accommodation needs should be considered.

Margus Karilaid highlighted two key issues related to the increasing industry in Gladstone that are predicted to affect housing in the future.

1) The increasing industry will draw more people to Gladstone, thereby increasing rent prices.
2) The increasing industry will require housing to accommodate the increased workforce. This will subsequently limit currently available housing options, which is likely to have the consequence of increasing rent prices. This could also have an affect of further marginalising the already housing disadvantaged (that is, people who are currently already experiencing difficulty in obtaining adequate accommodation).

Due to the potential housing issues impacted upon by developing projects in the Gladstone area, project developers need to consider alternative options for housing their workforce. For example, construction workers could be housed in gated townhouse communities. Karilaid also informed that other proponents are building housing on their respective construction sites.

1.2.5 Meeting - Cement Australia

Date and Time: Monday 17 March 2008, 11:00 – 12:00 hours.
Venue: Cement Australia Office, Gladstone
Attendees:

1. Kevin Doyle (Cement Australia)
2. Lincoln Clark and Tasman Graham.
Meeting Notes

Lincoln Clark and Tasman Graham initiated the meeting by providing Kevin Doyle with a brief description of the Project and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process for the Project. Doyle was also presented with a Project Fact Kit.

Doyle was receptive at the meeting. Doyle highlighted that the local workforce (in the Gladstone Port industry vicinity) may develop misconceptions regarding the employment opportunities that the Gladstone LNG Project may generate. That is, local workers could perceive that there will be more jobs generated by the LNG Plant than the anticipated 50 to 120 jobs in the construction period, and the 12 permanent jobs. Doyle stated that it would be beneficial to distribute the Gladstone LNG – Fisherman’s Landing Fact Sheets to the staff at his office to prevent any potential misconceptions regarding the properties and safety relating to LNG.

1.2.6 Meeting – Orica Ltd

Date and Time: Wednesday 05th March 2008, 14:00 – 15:00 hours.
Venue: Orica’s chemical manufacturing site at Yarwun, Gladstone
Attendees:
1. Anthony Evans – Project Manager (Orica)
2. Lincoln Clark (GLNG PL), Maurice Brand (GLNG PL) Garry Triglavcanin (GLNG PL).
3. Tasman Graham (WorleyParsons).

Meeting Notes

Lincoln Clark opened the meeting by providing Anthony Evans a description of the Project and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process for the Project. Mr Evans was also presented with three Project Fact Kits.

Evans was receptive at the meeting, and was interested in the risk contours generated for the proposed LNG facility. Evans was informed that preliminary and detailed risk and consequence modelling is planned for the Project, and that Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) is involved in the process. Evans stated that he found this comforting. Evans also stated that in due course, GLNG PL and Orica will need to liaise regarding the expansion of the loading platform at Wharf No.5 and how this may affect the Orica operation. Evans further recommended that a presentation on the GLNG PL Project be provided to relevant Orica personnel.
1.2.7 Meeting – QERL PTY LTD

Date: Thursday 08 May 2008.
Venue: QERL Pty Ltd, Level 10, 200 Mary, Brisbane QLD 4001.

Attendees:

1. Lincoln Clark
2. David Pegg (QER Company Secretary).

MEETING NOTES

GLNG PL initiated the meeting by providing an information booklet to QER, with information pertaining to the Gladstone LNG Project at Fisherman's Landing.

The discussion related to the proposed LNG facility only, and did not include the associated gas pipeline. The underground gas pipeline will be handled by Arrow Energy, and Arrow Energy will need to approach QER to discuss any implications of the pipeline installation.

QER holds Mining Lease (ML) 80003 located near the proposed Fisherman's Landing site. QER also holds Mineral Development Licence (MDL) 225 which envelops the whole Fisherman’s Landing site. QER has advised that the oil shale resource body exists under and around the Fisherman’s Landing site. Further, QER has advised that it has not at this stage developed a commercial plan involving the oil shale resource under or in the immediate vicinity of the Fisherman’s Landing wharf. QER is in the process of developing a plan for the continued development of the Stuart oil shale resource and has advised the extraction of oil shale from beneath Fisherman’s Landing (if it were to occur, and there is no current plan to do so) would likely be more than 25 years away, which is outside the design life of the LNG Project (which is 25 years) – although no guarantee as to timing could be given at this stage.
1.2.8 Meeting – Capricorn Conservation Council

Venue: Hotel, Williams Street, Rockhampton Queensland 4700.

Attendees:
1. Sara Hanggi, Co-ordinator, Regional Planner, Fitzroy Central West Queensland
2. Lincoln Clark (GLNG PL)
3. Simon Wakefield (WorleyParsons), Elena Miceski (WorleyParsons).

MEETING NOTES
The meeting commenced with Lincoln Clark, Simon Wakefield and Elena Miceski providing a project description to Sara Hanggi. Clark provided Hanggi with a Project fact kit. Hanggi conveyed that she knew little about LNG and was interested in learning more about the industry from GLNG PL.

Subsequent to Clark providing a Project description to Hanggi, Hanggi provided a background briefing on the Capricorn Conservation Council. Hanggi explained that the Capricorn Conservation Council represented the Central Queensland area and that the group was currently concentrating their efforts on the Great Barrier Reef region.

Hanggi stated that the Capricorn Conservation Council panel had reviewed the GLNG PL Project Initial Advice Statement and Draft Terms of Reference reports and had no comments on the Project at this point in time. Hanggi further reported that she was unaware of any other groups in the area that would take issue with the Project.
2. **DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE PUBLIC NOTICE / NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT**

![Public Notice Image]

**Proposed Gladstone LNG Project – Fisherman’s Landing**

Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd (QLNG PL), which is a subsidiary of the publicly listed Australian company Liquified Natural Gas Ltd, proposes to develop a mid-scale liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant at Fisherman’s Landing (FL) near Gladstone. The proposal has an expected life of 25 years and the first stage would produce 1.3 million tonnes of LNG per year. The second stage would double the capacity within three years of Stage 1.

A natural gas liquefaction plant and associated infrastructure and facilities would be built at FL Wharf loading facilities at FL Wharf No. 5 would be upgraded. Coal Seam Gas (CSG) would be sourced from gas fields operated by Arrow Energy NL via the proposed Central Queensland Gas Pipeline. The CSG will be liquified, stored and loaded onto vessels for export.

In accordance with section 41 of the EP Act, the proponent has prepared and submitted to the chief executive of the Environmental Protection Agency a draft terms of reference (TOR) for carrying out an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposal.

The draft TOR may be viewed at:

- Naturally Queensland Information Centre
  Environmental Protection Agency
  180 Ann Street
  BRISBANE QLD 4000

- Gladstone Library
  39 Goondoon Street
  GLADSTONE QLD 4680

- WorleyParsons
  Level 3, 80 Albert Street
  BRISBANE QLD 4000

This public notice, the draft terms of reference and an initial advice statement describing the project are also available on the EPA’s web site: [www.epa.qld.gov.au](http://www.epa.qld.gov.au) or copies can be obtained from WorleyParsons on (07) 3319 3944.

**Written submissions**

The EPA’s chief executive invites written comments from any person in relation to the draft terms of reference, within the comment period starting on Monday 11 February 2008 and closing on Tuesday 25 March 2008. Please address written comments to:

- The Chief Executive
  Environmental Protection Agency
  Attention: The EIS Co-ordinator (Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd – Gladstone LNG Project)
  P.O. Box 15155
  CITY EAST QLD 4002

When the EIS is complete, public submissions will be invited. For further information about the EIS process for this proposal, contact the EIS Co-ordinator on (07) 3227 8141.
3. PROJECT FACT KIT (INFORMATION SHEETS)
Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd (GLNG PL), is proposing to develop a mid-scale (2.6 million tonne per annum) liquefied natural gas plant at Fisherman’s Landing in the Port of Gladstone. The Project’s estimated development cost for the LNG Facility is US$450 million.

The plant at Fisherman’s Landing will purify and liquefy coal seam gas (CSG) into liquefied natural gas (LNG). The CSG will be sourced from the Arrow Energy Ltd gas fields, located in the Bowen Basin in Central Queensland.

The CSG will be transported to Gladstone via the proposed 450km Central Queensland Gas Pipeline (CQGP). Once the CSG has been processed at the Gladstone LNG plant, it will then be loaded onto LNG carriers for export to the target markets of South East Asia and/or North America.

Staged Development of Project

GLNG PL has planned the Project in two stages, with the first stage consisting of operating a single processing train (Train 1), which will provide a nominal operational capacity of 1.5 million tonnes of LNG per year. A second train (Train 2), will follow, which will double the operational capacity of the plant to 3 million tonnes of LNG per year. The expected life of the Project is 25 years.

LNG Carrier Movements

Due to the mid-scale production rate of the plant, LNG carriers will enter the port once every three weeks with the operation of Train 1. This frequency will double when Train 2 is installed. During the LNG loading process, the LNG carrier will be berthed for approximately 24 hours.

Example of an LNG Plant with two 3.6 Million tpa LNG trains. The Gladstone LNG trains will be 1/3 of the above capacity.
Who is Responsible for the Project

GLNG PL is a subsidiary of the publicly listed Australian company Liquefied Natural Gas Ltd (LNG Ltd). GLNG PL is responsible for the proposed planning, construction and operation of the LNG plant at Fisherman’s Landing, including treatment and liquefaction facilities, storage tanks and jetty / ship loading facilities.

The Project will be dependent upon the following activities to be provided by others:

- Central Queensland Ports Authority (CQPA) undertaking structural modifications and extensions to the existing Fisherman’s Landing Wharf and dredging of the berth pocket and nearby channel.
- Arrow Energy Ltd developing the coal seam gas, and AGL-Arrow Joint Venture (AGL Energy Ltd and Arrow Energy Ltd), constructing and operating the 450km Central Queensland Gas Gate Station, and also a small 4km connecting pipeline to the LNG Plant at Fisherman’s Landing.

Benefits of the Project to Australia

LNG has become a major export product for Australia, worth about AU$3.2 billion in export income in the years 2004 – 2005. World demand for LNG is expected to double by the year 2010.

The international market is increasingly seeking Australian LNG as it is a secure energy supply that is produced in a stable economic and political environment.

Demand is growing because LNG is safe, flexible, reliable, economic and environmentally acceptable. The world demand for LNG is also increasing due to the declining availability of alternative sources of energy.

The Project will generate significant economic benefits on a regional, state and national scale, including:

- The employment of up to 120 people during construction, and 12-16 permanent employees for the operation of the plant;
Expenditure in the local economy through the purchase and use of local resources,

Government revenue collected through taxes and royalties;

The generation of export income;

The local expenditure of worker disposable incomes;

Raising the profile of CSG production in Queensland; and

Supporting the development of new gas pipeline infrastructure (from Moranbah to Gladstone) in Central Queensland.

Timelines for the Project

The Project is currently on schedule and is expected to meet the following objectives:

- Complete front end engineering and design (FEED) and detailed design work - 2008 / 2009
- Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement - mid 2008
- LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement - 3rd Qtr 2008
- Obtain environmental approvals - 1st Half 2009
- Financial Close target (approvals based) - 1st Half 2009
- Commencement of site construction - 1st Half 2009
- First LNG export shipment - 2nd Half 2011
Gas to be supplied from gas fields at Moranbah via the proposed Central Queensland Gas Pipeline shown here.

For general enquiries, please contact:

Liquefied Natural Gas Limited
ABN 19 101 676 779

Ground Floor
5 Ord Street, West Perth
PERTH WA 6005
PO Box 920
WEST PERTH WA 6872

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Fax:  + 61 8 9366 3799
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For further information, please visit the website: www.LNGlimited.com.au
Gladstone LNG Project
Fisherman’s Landing
Fact Sheet

Project Location

Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd (GLNG PL), a subsidiary of Australian listed company Liquefied Natural Gas Limited (LNG Ltd), is proposing to develop a mid-scale (2 x 1.5 million tonne per annum) liquefied natural gas plant at Fisherman’s Landing in the Port of Gladstone. The Port of Gladstone is Queensland’s largest and Australia’s fourth largest multi-commodity port.

LNG Ltd, in consultation with Central Queensland Ports Authority, identified a preferred site for the project at the Fisherman’s Landing area. The site is located approximately 10 km northwest of the Gladstone city precinct on the shoreline of the Narrows waterway, which separates Curtis Island from the mainland. The proposed project site is located on the Fisherman’s Landing reclaimed area and will utilise Wharf No.5. This wharf was purposely developed for port related industries and is a multi-user, multi-product bulk liquids wharf.
Choosing the Project Site

The Fisherman’s Landing site was chosen with consideration of the following:

- The site is close to existing infrastructure, including wharf facilities and power.
- The land is readily available for industrial development.
- The natural deepwater harbour.
- The site is located on reclaimed land, which does not support any features of environmental significance.

Existing Industries at Fisherman’s Landing

The Fisherman’s Landing wharfs are currently used by the following:

- Rio Tinto Yarwun Alumina Refinery (Wharf No. 2) - exporting alumina and importing bauxite and caustic soda;
- Cement Australia (Wharf No. 4) – exporting cement and related products;
- Orica (Wharf No. 5) – importing ammonia. Orica has a 30,000 tonne refrigerated Ammonia tank currently situated on Fisherman’s Landing.

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Company Background

LNG Limited (Parent Company)

Liquefied Natural Gas Limited (LNG Ltd) is an Australian owned company which is publicly listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. LNG Ltd specialises in the delivery of stranded gas reserves to new energy markets. LNG Ltd is a mid-scale LNG developer that differentiates itself by using innovative, fit-for-purpose solutions and applying these to small to medium size LNG projects. LNG Ltd has considerable experience in this area and is currently involved in similar projects overseas.

LNG Ltd is currently the only niche mid scale LNG developer for onshore LNG projects in Australia. LNG Ltd presents a viable alternative to conventional large scale projects.

LNG Limited and Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd

LNG Ltd is a parent company to Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd (GLNG PL). GLNG PL will be developing the proposed LNG plant at Fisherman’s Landing. The figure below illustrates the relationship between these companies.

Our Logo

We chose the “Red Ant” as our logo because it is distinctive and bold and represents strength, energy, hard work, perseverance and teamwork - characteristics we want to be trademarks of our corporate culture.

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Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd (GLNG PL) is proposing to develop a mid-scale liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant at Fisherman’s Landing in the Port of Gladstone.

**Stakeholder Engagement and Community Consultation**

GLNG PL is committed to running a consultation program during the planning and approvals stage of the Project which will provide opportunities for active stakeholder involvement and education. GLNG PL will be undertaking consultations with a range of relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local businesses, local community and the media.

The key objectives of the consultation program will be to:

- Inform stakeholders and the local community of the Project;
- Provide an understanding of the regulatory approvals process and the environmental impact assessment process and indicate how public input might influence the final recommendations for the Project;
- Improve Project decision making as a result of stakeholder and community input; and
- Provide the community with a sense of ownership of the Project.

**Project Approvals**

The Project will be subject to the application of a range of State and Commonwealth legislation. Principally, the Project will require an Environmental Authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and a Petroleum Facility Licence under the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 to allow the LNG Plant to operate.

**No requirement for Approval under the EPBC Act**

The Project was referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) on the 2nd of January 2008 for a determination as to whether an approval would be required under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservational Act 1999 (EPBC Act). On the 1st of February 2008 DEWHA determined that the proposed action does not require assessment and approval by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts before it can proceed.
GLNG PL is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of the approvals required for the Project. An independent consultant, WorleyParsons, has been engaged to prepare the EIS.

An EIS examines the potential environmental, cultural, social and economic impacts of a Project and identifies the approaches to managing them.

The EIS will:

- Describe the Project;
- Evaluate the existing environmental values and surrounds;
- Assess the potential impacts;
- Identify measures to avoid, minimise or offset potential impacts;
- Document consultation undertaken during the preparation of the EIS; and
- Provide an Environmental Management Plan for construction and operation of the LNG Plant.

A range of studies and assessments will be carried out in preparing the EIS. The key studies that will underpin the EIS include:

- Air quality modelling and assessment;
- Environmental noise assessment;
- Soil and groundwater contamination assessment;
- Acid sulphate soils investigation;
- Cultural heritage assessment; and
- Socio-economic impact assessment.

On the 10th of January 2008, GLNG PL made an application to the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prepare a voluntary EIS for the proposed Project, which was subsequently approved on the 11th of January 2008. In accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1994, GLNG PL submitted a draft terms of reference for the EIS, together with a supporting initial advice statement.

WorleyParsons has been engaged to prepare the EIS for the Project.
Public Notification of the Draft Terms of Reference

On the 9th of February 2008, the Chief Executive of the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency published a draft terms of reference notice for the EIS. Copies of the public notice, the draft terms of reference and the initial advice statement describing the Project were circulated to various government agencies and potentially affected and interested persons. Copies are available on the EPA’s web site: www.epa.qld.gov.au or may be obtained from WorleyParsons on (07) 3319 3944.

The EPA’s Chief Executive invites written comments from any person in relation to the draft Terms of Reference. Comments are to be provided within the comment period starting on Monday 11 February 2008 and closing on Tuesday 25 March 2008.

Comments should be addressed to:

The Chief Executive
Environmental Protection Agency
Attention: The EIS Co-ordinator (Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd – Gladstone LNG Project)
PO Box 15155
City East Qld 4002

When the EIS is complete, public submissions will be invited. For further information about the EIS process for this proposed Project, contact the EPA’s EIS Co-ordinator on (07) 3227 8141.

Environmental Policy

GLNG PL will seek, as its core environmental objectives, to:

- Meet all legal obligations and industry agreements to the fullest extent possible
- Establish, monitor and review environmental targets and report environmental performance
- Seek cost effective measures to abate greenhouse emissions as part of its business operations
- Participate and communicate with relevant parties on environmental issues in an open and timely manner
- Protect the natural and cultural environment of Project locations to the maximum practical extent
- Investigate and, where practical, implement alternative and renewable methods of generating energy within its regional operations
- Manage environmental issues such as soil erosion, land degradation, contamination, bushfire and deforestation consequences, pollution of water ways, toxic substances, hazardous substances and disposal of waste to minimise their effects on the immediate community and the environment in general
- Train and encourage all employees and Directors to embrace their environmental responsibility and ensure that all contractors accept and adhere to the highest possible environmental standards.
What is LNG? Frequently Asked Questions

What is LNG?

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is natural gas in its liquid form. When natural gas is cooled to −162 °C, it becomes a clear, colourless, odourless liquid. LNG is also non-corrosive and non-toxic. Natural gas is primarily methane, with low concentrations of other hydrocarbons, water, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and some sulphur compounds.

How is LNG used?

Before LNG can be used, it must be converted back into a gas. This is done by heating it in a vaporizer (the process is called regasification or vaporization). After regasification, the natural gas is supplied to households, power stations and other industrial consumers through a system of pipelines. LNG can also be kept as a liquid to be used as an alternative transportation fuel.

Why use LNG?

Natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel. It produces less emissions and pollutants than either coal or oil. Since LNG occupies only a fraction (1/600) of the volume of natural gas, and takes up less space, it is more economical to transport across large distances and can be stored in larger quantities.

What is the difference between LNG and LPG?

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is often confused with LNG and vice versa. LPG consists mainly of propane (C3H8) and butane (C4H10), and is primarily used for domestic and commercial applications (including as a vehicle fuel).

LPG is kept liquid by confining it under a high pressure. This contrasts with LNG which is liquid at atmospheric pressure but at a very low temperature (approx. −162 °C).

The properties of LNG are different from those of LPG. LNG vapour, when warmed, is lighter than air so that it rapidly disperses and becomes diluted in air, in contrast to the components of LPG which are heavier than air and remain at ground level. The storage of LPG under pressure, in contrast to the storage of LNG at a very low temperature, necessitates the use of entirely different materials (different material properties, thicknesses, insulating materials) and standards.

How is LNG stored?

LNG is stored in large insulated tanks that are specially designed for this purpose. The tanks proposed for this Project are called “full containment” tanks. Each tank consists of an inner tank and outer tank. The space between the walls of the two tanks is filled with a layer of special insulating material that ensures that virtually no heat can get into the inner tank. However, even with the most efficient insulation, some ambient heat will always reach the inner tank. This slight quantity of heat will cause a very small amount of the LNG (approximately 0.05% per day) to turn back into a gas, called boil-off gas (BOG). All of this BOG is collected, so that none of it is released into the atmosphere. It is either condensed back into LNG liquid and returned to the tank, or it may be consumed at the facility as a fuel source.

How is LNG transported?

LNG is transported in double-hulled ships designed specifically to handle the low temperature of LNG. These LNG carriers have special insulation to restrict the amount of LNG that boils off or evaporates. This boil-off gas is sometimes used to supplement fuel for the carriers. Conventional LNG carriers are up to approximately 290m long and are constructed to very stringent specifications.

LNG weighs less than half the weight of water so it will float if spilled on water, before quickly boiling off and dissipating into the atmosphere. LNG will evaporate quickly and disperse, leaving no residue. There is no environmental cleanup needed for an LNG spill on water.
Is LNG flammable?

As a liquid, LNG is not flammable. If LNG comes in contact with warmer air, it becomes a visible vapour cloud as the moisture is condensed out of the air. As it continues to get warmer, the vapour cloud becomes lighter than air, rises and disperses. Vaporised LNG is only flammable if its concentration is within 5%-15% natural gas with oxygen.

Is LNG explosive?

As a liquid, LNG is not explosive. Although a large amount of energy is stored in LNG, it cannot be released rapidly enough to cause the overpressures associated with an explosion. LNG vapours (methane) mixed with air are not explosive in an unconfined environment.

LNG vapour will explode only if in a confined space. Furthermore, the LNG vapour is only explosive if within the flammable range of 5% to 15% when mixed with oxygen.

How safe are LNG ships and LNG terminals?

The LNG industry has an excellent safety record thanks to the safe properties of LNG and the stringent enforcement of standards, codes and guidelines applying to LNG. To date there have been more than 40,000 transported shipments by LNG tankers, covering a total distance of approximately 70 million nautical miles, without a single significant accident or safety problem, neither in a port nor at sea.

LNG Tankers are equipped with a complete range of safety equipment such as state-of-the-art radar and positioning systems that continuously keep the crew informed of other shipping movements and potential hazards on board and at sea.

A number of emergency systems and beacons will automatically transmit signals should the ship experience difficulties. One of the safety features of the loading system is a very comprehensive suite of instruments that automatically shuts down the system as soon as certain preset parameters are exceeded. The ships are also fitted with gas and fire detection systems.

LNG terminals have been operating near urban areas for many decades, some for more than 40 years. Back in 1944, a major incident occurred at an LNG terminal in Cleveland, Ohio, that resulted in fatalities, when much less was known about the safe storage of LNG. The use of incorrect materials in a storage system caused LNG to be released. However, today’s multiple enclosure systems and the materials used, make such an accident extremely remote.

The LNG Industry in General

This industry has an excellent safety record stretching over many decades. LNG Terminals (export and import) are located all over the world including Japan, China, Korea, US, UK, France, Australia, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Canada, Mexico and many others.

There are currently 58 LNG reception terminals and 33 LNG liquefaction plants in operation across the world. There are over 115 planned new and expanded LNG terminals, and more than 30 planned liquefaction plants and expansions. As of February 2008, the world LNG Carrier fleet is approximately 260.

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4. PROJECT POSTERS
Project Location

The proposed Gladstone LNG Project site is located on the Fisherman’s Landing reclamation area in the Port of Gladstone.

- The site is located approximately 10 km northwest of the Gladstone city precinct.
- The LNG Plant will use Wharf No. 5, an existing multi-user bulk liquids wharf.

Project Site Suitability

- The site is close to existing infrastructure, including wharf facilities and power.
- The land is suitable for industrial development.
- The natural deepwater harbour.
- The reclaimed area is already highly modified and does not support any features of environmental significance.
Project Description

- Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd (GLNG PL) is proposing to develop a mid-scale LNG Plant at Fisherman’s Landing, Gladstone.
- Estimated capital cost of US$450 million.
- The plant will convert coal seam gas (CSG) into liquefied natural gas (LNG).
- The CSG will be supplied by Arrow Energy Ltd via the proposed 450km Central Queensland Gas Pipeline.
- LNG will be exported using LNG carriers to target markets of South East Asia and North America.

Project Benefits

- Employment of around 120 employees during construction and 12 - 16 permanent employees during normal operations.
- Expenditure in the local economy.
- Government revenue (taxes/royalties).
- Further investment in CSG production in Queensland.
- Foundation customer for the proposed Central Queensland Gas Pipeline.

Project Timing

- Project approvals and financial close - 1st Half 2009
- First LNG shipment - 2011
GLADSTONE LNG PTY LTD

Gladstone LNG Project - Fisherman's Landing

Initial Advice Statement

352/14586/0
10 January 2008
Disclaimer

This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd, and is subject to and issued in accordance with the agreement between Gladstone LNG Pty Ltd and WorleyParsons Services Pty Ltd. WorleyParsons Services Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for it in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party.

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