



# FLOWLINE

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THE VOICE OF AUSTRALIA'S OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

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## FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DESK



Belinda Robinson  
Chief Executive, APPEA

## Industry response to Montara driving change

**The tragic events at Montara and Deepwater Horizon have understandably led to the performance of the offshore oil and gas industry coming under the public and political microscope.**

The community expects our industry to operate safely and sustainably. While ever there is a cloud over the industry's performance, our social licence to operate will be at risk. It is this acknowledgement that has provided the basis for APPEA's strong support for the work of the Montara Commission of Inquiry.

Our industry needs to understand what happened, why it happened and most of all, what is required to help ensure that such an event does not happen again. Applying the lessons learnt is the industry's top priority.

While the final report is yet to be released, the industry is not sitting on its hands. A great deal of information in relation to both the Montara and the Deepwater Horizon incidents has been made available and is enabling companies to take strong and immediate action.

APPEA member companies have undertaken comprehensive reviews of their practices and operations. A number of APPEA member forums have also been conducted involving industry experts to assist companies in adopting leading safety and environmental performance.

In Australia, the offshore industry had not had an incident like Montara in 25 years and in that time it had drilled around 1500 wells. None of this matters, of course, to the public in the face of a serious incident but at least it demonstrates the capability and commitment of this industry to operate safely and responsibly.

Our challenge now is to take this opportunity to reassess how the industry's projects are designed, approved, constructed and operated. This will be achieved by addressing thoroughly the matters raised by the Montara Commission. Clearly, deep water drilling bans (Deepwater Horizon event occurred at a depth of 1500 metres) are not adequate policy responses when you consider that the Montara incident occurred in 78 metres of water.

*The community is right to demand assurance that our industry is operating safely and sustainably.*

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continued from page 1

**FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DESK**

Calls for moratoriums on drilling, the establishment of offshore exclusion zones, and the withdrawal of acreage releases are not the way to improve well management performance and safety. They are ill-conceived demands that would see Australia's economy crippled and do nothing to address the real issues at hand.

Such demands also ignore economic reality. In 2000, Australia produced more oil and liquid fuels than we consumed, but today we import around half of the 1 million barrels we consume every day. In just 10 years we have established an annual trade deficit in petroleum products of around \$16 billion and without major new discoveries this will grow to \$30 billion by 2015.

The importance of oil and gas is no excuse for poor practices, but our common objective is an industry which is safe and sustainable; not one incapable of producing the energy we all need.

We can — and will — deliver the safe and sustainable industry the Australian community demands. Work has already begun on a number of cross-industry initiatives aimed at reducing the risk of further incidents and improving any required response. They include:

- a new industry-wide mutual aid agreement to expedite the deployment of equipment and personnel in response to a significant incident
- a comprehensive review by the industry's Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre of training capacities and establishing a new dedicated industry incident responder, as well as assessing oil spill response stockpiles and pre-positioned equipment to ensure Australia has ready access to all the equipment it needs
- a review of minimum requirements on procedures for verification and testing of wells and barriers
- actively participating in development of new international standards and requirements around the competencies and training of personnel in safety critical roles.

*APPEA looks forward to receiving the Montara Commission's recommendations and I look forward to providing further updates on our industry's response.*



## SAFETY

## A 21st century response to a 21st century challenge

*This program's development is testament to the commitment of oil and gas companies to achieve a fundamental and sustainable improvement in safety performance.*

**The Australian oil and gas industry has introduced a ground breaking, hands-on safety training program.**

As of April 2010, all new personnel entering offshore drilling and producing sites are required to participate in the Common Safety Training Program (CSTP) and obtain a CSTP card.

Based on the demonstration of industry-established safe behaviours around critical safety activities, the CSTP marks a complete break with traditional safety training. It establishes a program that is firmly focussed on demonstrable outputs for both workplaces and training organisations, specifically in oil and gas.

Initially developed for new entrants to the offshore drilling and production sectors of the industry, the program will be rolled out for existing workers in this sector and over time, extended to onshore personnel and the coal seam gas sector.

The program has been extremely well received by the industry generally and participants have been very enthusiastic about the highly practical nature of the training, which reflects real oil and gas work environments, systems, and processes.

**Joe Collins used to work in the North Sea ten years ago.** More recently he has been working in the construction and fabrication industries, but he recently entered Australia's oil and gas industry with Apache Energy. Joe recently went through the CSPT and this is what he has to say about it:

"The CSTP demonstrated very clearly to me the high level of safety and the commitment of the oil and gas industry in Australia. I was very impressed indeed and think that the CSTP is an absolute necessity for all new entrants. I have been working in other industries since my time in the North Sea, and for me, the CSTP really drove home the high standards expected by our industry, for example the permit to work requirements, which are of a different and higher level to those in my previous work experience.

"The CSTP should be a must for young people looking to enter the offshore oil and gas industry. It provides them with an invaluable opportunity to understand the reality of life offshore, the environment they would be working in, and the unique challenges faced in working in often remote and difficult environments. The hands-on, real life nature of the training is what makes it so different to other training experiences."

**Jamie Ball is a young West Australian who is thinking about a career change into the offshore oil and gas industry.** Jamie took the initiative to undertake the full CSTP to gain an understanding of exactly what the offshore oil and gas environment would be like and to improve his understanding of the industry's safety requirements.

"The training environment gave me a firm grounding in what offshore working life is really like. I found the focus on actually doing things made all the difference to my being able to apply learnings, for example, of what a permit to work system is all about and how it works. The most important thing I took out of the training was that safety is given the highest importance by the oil and gas industry."



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## SAFETY

An initiative of the Australian Oil and Gas Industry's CEO Safety Leadership Forum, the CSTP brings together a structured program followed by a period of workplace demonstration.

It brings together the training environment and the workplace to ensure reinforcement and consistency in demonstration of safety performance.

On successful completion of both the training and workplace demonstration components of the program, participants receive a Common Safety Training Program Card issued by APPEA.

The CSTP covers the knowledge and skills represented through six key areas:

- the safety case and safety management systems
- working under an issued permit to work
- identify hazards and risks
- contributing to safe work practices
- controlling minor incidents
- responding to an emergency.

As many companies are now developing formal competency systems within their organisations it is important the CSTP is also linked into a system of competencies and skills sets across Australia through the Australian Qualification Training Framework. On successful completion, trainees may also be issued with a Statement of Attainment for the following national competencies under the hydrocarbon training package:

- MSAPMOHS110A Follow Emergency Procedures
- MSAPMOHS200A Work Safely
- MSAPMOHS205A Control Minor Incidents
- MSAPMPER200B Work in Accordance with Issued Permit

For information on the application of the CSPT and for details on the CSTP training providers please go to [www.appea.com.au](http://www.appea.com.au)



11–12 AUGUST 2010 | BURSWOOD CONVENTION CENTRE, PERTH

2010

# APPEA NATIONAL OIL AND GAS SAFETY CONFERENCE

## SAFETY FOR GENERATIONS



### 2010 PROGRAM | HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INDUSTRY'S PREMIER SAFETY EVENT

**2010 is shaping up to be a most important year for the APPEA National Oil and Gas Safety Conference.**

**With the imminent release of the Commission of Inquiry's report into the Montara incident and further issues coming to light as a result of the incident in the Gulf of Mexico, the safety performance, culture, and attitude of the Australian oil and gas industry is being scrutinised more than at any time in the past two decades.**

#### PRINCIPAL SPONSORS



**ExxonMobil**

APPEA is delighted to confirm the Minister for Resources, Energy and Tourism, **Martin Ferguson AM MP** will deliver the Government Address to delegates on the opening morning of the conference.

APPEA is also delighted to confirm Greg Smith (Consultant, Freehills) will return in 2010. With 18 years experience in legal practice, Greg is also a former soldier and army officer and former advisor for Woodside Energy Limited. Greg's presentation will discuss the incorporation of research into management behaviour and their influence on safety culture. He will identify the most effective steps managers can take to improve an organisation's safety culture and the relationship between those behaviours and legal obligations.

The 2010 program features keynote presentations from both international speakers and top company executives who will address safety leadership; critical incident prevention and response; human factors; asset integrity; and safety culture.

Another highlight is sure to be the Safety Conference and Innovation Awards Dinner where teams will come together to celebrate their successes and acknowledge the work of their industry colleagues.

For more information about the program, please visit [www.appeasafetyconference.com.au](http://www.appeasafetyconference.com.au) or contact Elizabeth Hood at APPEA [ehood@appea.com.au](mailto:ehood@appea.com.au)

**[www.appeasafetyconference.com.au](http://www.appeasafetyconference.com.au)**

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*In light of the Montara Commission of Inquiry, the industry is greatly concerned by any regulatory disconnect between safety, integrity, environment and reservoir management.*

## Montara underlines importance of regulation debate

**Decisions on how to establish a new national offshore regulator were last year postponed by federal and state ministers until the conclusion of the Montara Commission of Inquiry.**

However APPEA has continued to consult jurisdictions and the industry to consider various models for regulation reform.

APPEA has requested a number of changes to new regulatory models being proposed by jurisdictions, including the retention of decision making arrangements under the Joint Authority for state ministers, for regulators to maintain a strong local presence and operate from where the industry was most active, and that all jurisdictions need to demonstrate efficiencies and remove duplication before the industry could be expected to provide support.

In response to both the evidence presented to the Montara Inquiry and discussions with jurisdictions and industry, APPEA has put forward an alternative model basis which provides for one single joint technical regulator for safety assessment, well and pipeline integrity, environment and reservoir management. This model would see a separate agency administer the permitting and licensing powers of ministers under the existing Joint Authority arrangements.

Such an arrangement would remove the existing separation of safety-critical elements, would maintain ministerial powers in both Commonwealth and state waters, while ensuring real substantial improvements to efficiency and the removal of significant duplication identified by the Productivity Commission.

The industry has been encouraged by the reaction of a number of jurisdictions to this proposal and looks forward to continuing discussions with jurisdictions to work through the finer details of the industry's preferred model for regulation reform.



*This study has significant global implications for understanding how the petroleum industry can co-exist with whale populations.*

## Green light for world's largest whale behavioural study

**Australia will be the site of one of the largest and most comprehensive studies of the behavioural effects of sound and seismic exploration activities on whales.**

Funded by oil and gas companies, seismic explorers, and international trade associations, the \$10 million study will be conducted over four years and engage a number of Australia's top researchers in partnership with global marine sound and whale experts. The project also has significant support and participation of Australian and US Government representatives.

The project will monitor humpback whales migrating along Australian coasts and aims to provide information to evaluate actual effects of a range of sounds, including those generated during seismic exploration.

Researchers will observe the reactions of whales and measure a wide range of variables likely to affect responses. Responses will also be compared to the range of normal behaviours and responses of the whales to other stimuli, such as passing ships, while knowledge of the function of the behaviour, the population dynamics and the biology of the whales will allow researchers to understand and model effects on life functions.

The study will also examine the effectiveness of soft starts (introducing exploration sounds slowly into the marine environment) as a mitigation measure, and potentially assist in improving the design of these soft start procedures.

More information on the study can be found at: [www.soundandmarinelife.org](http://www.soundandmarinelife.org)

## ENVIRONMENT

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## Shining a light on offshore research

**This snapshot of research activity represents tens of millions of dollars of investment, a greater contribution than any other stakeholder in the region.**

Like any other industry, Australia's oil and gas industry understands that its license to operate is dependent upon its environmental performance and the on-going goodwill of the public.

But due to the remoteness of the regions in which the sector operates, the broader community and our elected decision-makers are too often unaware of the efforts industry makes to minimise its environmental footprint and the significant resources it allocates toward this end.

With that in mind, I want to provide a taste of some of the environmental work the oil and gas companies are doing off Australia's north-west.

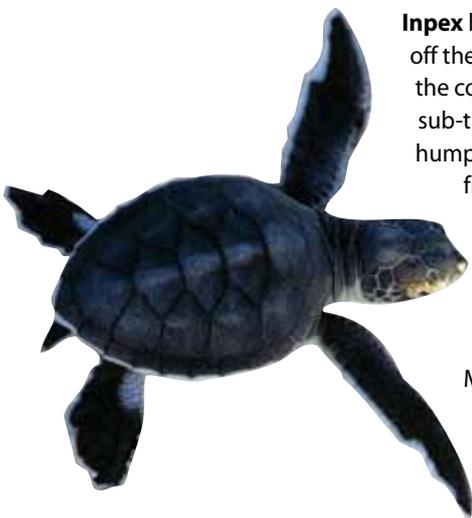
Since 2007, **Woodside** has been studying the diversity and distribution of mega fauna like humpbacks and dugongs off the Kimberley coast. They've undertaken aerial and vessel surveys and developed a satellite tagging program. They also have a noise monitoring program. And, the company has undertaken turtle surveys in the region while also studying the thresholds of corals exposed to dredging sediments.

**Inpex** has been analysing the genetics of turtles, their nesting behaviour and migratory patterns off the Kimberley including the use of satellite tracking and aerial surveys. They've also studied the coral reefs of the Bonaparte Archipelago and undertaken detailed inter-tidal sampling and sub-tidal habitat mapping. And Inpex has been doing some mega fauna research of its own, on humpbacks, as well as on blue whales and other cetaceans in the Browse Basin through a joint funding arrangement, with Shell and Woodside, for the Centre for Whale Research.

Since 2005, **BHP Billiton Petroleum** has been sponsoring marine research studies by the Centre for Whale Research on whales and the Hubbs Sea World Research Institute on whale sharks, primarily around the Exmouth and Ningaloo coast.

And for the past five years, **Chevron** has been monitoring turtles at Barrow Island and Mundabullangana Beach, while at **Apache Energy** the focus over the past three years has been on whale research.

*Make no mistake, our industry has spent, and will continue to spend, a lot of time and money improving our understanding of the environment, an awareness that would not be where it is today but for that commitment.*



## ENVIRONMENT



Jones, D.O.B., Gates, A.R., Curry, R.A., Thomson, M., Pile, A., Benfield, M. (Eds) (2009). SERPENT project. Media database archive. Available online at <http://archive.serpentproject.com/perl/latest> accessed on Thu Jul 22 2010 11:41:29 GMT+1000 (EST)

## Industry helping reveal deep sea wonders

**The oceans of the world are vast, alien landscapes, covering more than half the Earth's surface.**

But our collective understanding of them — and the creatures which inhabit them — is being revolutionised by a research program which sees scientists for the first time utilising the petroleum industry's remote operated vehicle (ROV) technology to explore Earth's last frontier.

The Scientific and Environmental ROV Partnership using Existing iNdustry Technology (SERPENT) project is making cutting-edge industrial ROV technology and data more accessible to the world's science community, sharing knowledge, and progressing deep-sea research. SERPENT is a global project, with its South-East Asian component (SEA SERPENT) developing the fundamental deep-sea science that will underpin environmentally sustainable drilling practices.

Scientists at the University of Sydney, University of Western Australia, University of Technology, Sydney and the University of Wollongong will explore and examine the organisms which live on, in, or near the seabed for the first time. The SEA SERPENT project scientists regularly visit offshore oil and gas installations, but also provide advice and tested mechanisms for ROV operators to become part-time marine biologists and encouraging them to be on the look-out for the strange animals that inhabit the ocean depths.

With the expertise of the ROV operators, the videos and photos that they are collecting are quickly adding to our understanding of the Australian deep sea frontier and providing a world-class resource for the operators, the public, and the marine science community.

*Australian oil and gas companies are part of an international research partnership aimed at pushing the boundaries of deep sea research and contributing to our growing knowledge of the open oceans.*



## AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION ACTIVITY: MAY-JULY 2010



### Pitney Bowes Business Insight Australian Exploration Activity Map

For a map of Australia showing the location and status of recently drilled petroleum wells, current petroleum licence coverage, including available acreage, [click here](#).

Map provided courtesy of  
Pitney Bowes Business Insight  
Tel 02 9437 6255  
E-mail [pbbi.australia@pb.com](mailto:pbbi.australia@pb.com)  
Website [www.pbinsight.com.au](http://www.pbinsight.com.au)



31 AUGUST – 2 SEPTEMBER 2010 | HYATT REGENCY, COOLUM QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA


 The logo features the number '50' in a large, white, sans-serif font. To the right of the '0' is a stylized white 'A' with three wavy lines underneath it, representing water or waves. Below the '50' is the word 'YEARS' in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.
 

50  
YEARS

# 2010 APPEA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE

**With an even greater emphasis being placed on the petroleum industry's social licence to operate, APPEA members are under increasing pressure to reduce environmental incidents and ensure the highest possible performance standards are enforced.**

APPEA's **National Environment Conference** is held every two years. This year the conference will include two key note addresses from Australian environmental icons, Dr Harry Butler and Mr Ian Kiernan AO, OAM.

Dr Butler has worked with Australia's oil and gas industry for more than four decades and his perspective and understanding of the industry's environmental performance and credentials is without peer.

APPEA is also extremely pleased to have Mr Kiernan, founder of Clean Up Australia, share his experiences in environmental stewardship. Mr Kiernan embodies the best aspects of environmental leadership and teamwork and his commitment and convictions have seen his modest mission transformed into a global phenomenon.

This year the conference will also include a dedicated session covering the Montara Incident and serious incident response planning, while other sessions will focus on new trends and technologies, case studies of environmental excellence, new environmental research, community engagement, regulation reform and environmental approvals.

For further information regarding the APPEA Environment Conference, including sponsorship opportunities and program and registration details, please visit [www.appeaenvironmentconference.com.au](http://www.appeaenvironmentconference.com.au)

PRINCIPAL SPONSORS


 The ExxonMobil logo consists of the word 'Exxon' in red and 'Mobil' in blue, with a red and blue chevron symbol above the 'i' in 'Mobil'.
 

ExxonMobil



## TAX



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## Many questions still to be resolved in tax debate

**The federal government's revised position on resource tax reform and the associated decision not to proceed with measures to stimulate exploration, unfortunately present a somewhat disjointed energy policy picture.**

Coupled with an indefinite delay in the Energy White Paper process, considerable importance now rests on the newly formed Policy Transition Group that will oversee both the details of the new resource taxation system and the ultimate fate of measures to stimulate exploration in Australia. There is much at stake.

It is worthwhile revisiting the events of the last three months as much has transpired. Two key elements of the government's initial response to the recommendations arising from the National Tax Review that was headed by Dr Ken Henry were the proposed Resource Super Profits Tax (RSPT) and the Resource Exploration Rebate (RER).

The subsequent debate focused on the RSPT and in particular, whether it would affect Australia's ability to remain a competitive investment destination. The end result was a rejection of the original RSPT proposal and in its place the government announced the retention of the existing royalty and production excise regimes, together with the introduction of new profits based arrangements for onshore mineral and petroleum production. At the same time, the government indicated that the lukewarm response to the RER signaled a lack of interest in the need for exploration incentives and therefore it announced that the RER proposal would not be pursued.

For the oil and gas sector, the most direct implication is that from 1 July 2012, the entirety of the sector will operate within an expanded version of the petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT). However, for those projects being moved into PRRT, they will continue to be covered by the existing petroleum taxes (both production excise and royalties), with the payment of these taxes being creditable against current and future liabilities from individual projects. Purely from an administrative perspective, it is difficult to reconcile how this will lead to "less red tape for small businesses to help them grow and thrive", as was highlighted in the government's announcement.

Coinciding with the announcement of the revised arrangements, the Australian Taxation Office has released a series of highly contentious draft PRRT rulings that, if implemented, will lead to a retrospective reduction in the level of deductible expenditure that can be claimed by companies operating under the regime.

This, when coupled with the aggressive audit and compliance practices of the ATO, will lead to a very challenging period over the next two years for both the petroleum and mining industries to bed down the details of the new taxation arrangements.

The new Policy Transition Group (PTG) that was announced as part of the revised package of measures will need to address and resolve numerous issues if this new system is to work effectively.

*Taxation impacts on investment decisions in our industry.*

*The industry is committed to working with the government to ensure Australia's oil and gas industry can continue to grow.*

APPEA has written to the government indicating that the oil and gas industry is committed to working constructively with the PTG. In shaping our engagement, we consider it critical for the new resource taxation framework to meet a number of core principles:

- measures must be introduced to provide an exploration incentive for Australia's junior explorers that as a group continue to face impediments in raising funds to underpin their exploration activities
- any special treatment or carve-outs that the government introduces to companies in the minerals industry must equally apply to similar entities in the oil and gas industry
- the numerous transitional issues for existing and new projects in moving into the PRRT regime must be resolved through genuine consultation and in a manner that avoids retrospective impacts
- the operation of the PRRT regime must be clear through comprehensive policy guidance, it must allow for all legitimate costs to be fully deductible and the ATO's administrative practices must be fundamentally improved.



# APPEA 2011

## CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

10-13 APRIL 2011 PERTH CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTRE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

APPEA and the conference program committee invite you to participate at the premier annual upstream oil and gas event in the southern hemisphere.

Each year this conference highlights and defines the issues and challenges of upstream petroleum exploration and development. Opportunities are now open for current and topical material to be presented at this world-class event with papers being sought from both technical and commercial areas.

This year, the technical program will include papers received by open invitation whilst the plenary program will consist of invited speakers. APPEA is pleased to offer two formats for final publication — peer reviewed papers and extended abstract papers. Peer Reviewed Papers will be published in the internationally acclaimed *APPEA Journal* whilst Extended Abstracts (maximum 1500 words and accompanying figures) will be released with the *Conference Proceedings* in a DVD format. Presentation of the publications at the conference will be in either oral or poster format.

CALL FOR PAPERS

### IMPORTANT DATES

#### 20 August 2010

Deadline for submission of 250 word abstract.

*Abstracts will be used to determine papers selected. The submission should note if the publication will be a Peer Reviewed Paper or an Extended Abstract, and whether the preferred presentation style will be oral or poster.*

#### 12 November 2010

Deadline for receipt of draft Peer Reviewed Papers

Deadline for receipt of material for Abstract Volume (finalised 250 word abstract, confirmed title, photo of the presenter)

#### 4 February 2011

Deadline for receipt of Extended Abstracts

### ABSTRACTS

#### Submit abstracts to

Papers Committee Coordinator —  
Abstracts Submissions:  
[www.appeaconference.com.au](http://www.appeaconference.com.au)

#### Enquiries to

Dr Steve Mackie, APPEA Technical Program Committee Chairman  
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### We encourage you to submit a proposal on one of the following pertinent topics:

- History of Australian exploration and production
- Australia in the world of oil and gas
- Appraisal: getting it right
- Oil and gas developments
- International innovations
- Geological concepts and integrated modelling
- Targeting Australian oil and gas
- Gas supply and demand
- LNG
- Unconventional resources such as coal seam gas
- Enabling technologies for exploration and production
- Engineering innovation
- Skills, education and training
- Indigenous employment initiatives
- Safety, security and environmental performance

### Paper proposals are evaluated in accordance with the following criteria:

- Submissions referring to case studies will be highly regarded by the Technical Program Committee.
- The paper proposal should contain significant new knowledge or experience in a relevant field.
- Data in the paper proposal must be technically correct. It must present the results of field experience.
- The substance of the proposed paper must not have been published previously in trade journals or other professional or technical journals.
- Prior to paper proposal submission, Corporate and Joint Venture clearance must be obtained. Any problems/delays concerning clearance should be outlined when the paper proposal is submitted.
- The proposed paper may present information about equipment and tools to be used in exploration and production. Such paper proposals must show the definite applications and limitations of such equipment and should avoid undue commercialism and extensive use of trade names. Proposals that are deemed to represent commercial advertising material will not be considered.
- A 'no paper — no presentation' policy is used by APPEA. Authors who do not submit their manuscripts by the due date will be removed from the program and replaced by an alternate paper.
- The Technical Program Committee will make the final decision on presentation style, and will allocate oral and poster presentations based on the conference program and the material being discussed in the paper.

### ABOUT APPEA

The Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association is the peak national body representing Australia's oil and gas exploration and production industry. For more information about APPEA go to [www.appea.com.au](http://www.appea.com.au)

[www.appeaconference.com.au](http://www.appeaconference.com.au)

## EXPLORATION



*Dr Chris Pigram was recently appointed Chief Executive Officer of Geoscience Australia. In an interview with APPEA, he outlines his vision and priorities for the organisation.*

## Pigram takes reins at GA

### Q. How are Geoscience Australia's research and data access in the greater public good?

**A.** GA provides precompetitive geoscientific data to promote exploration investment in underexplored and unknown provinces in Australia.

I think that the role of Geoscience Australia supports the longer term economic benefit for the nation in terms of both energy security and economic prosperity. Frontiers — both offshore and onshore — will likely be our focus in coming years.

### Q. Geoscience Australia is regarded as one of the nation's leading scientific organisations. What are the agency's key geoscientific capabilities?

**A.** Geoscience Australia has a great breadth of capabilities encompassing a very wide range of skills and techniques. They include basin analyses, geophysical methods, and we have expertise in seismology, which is today applied to everything from earthquake hazards to deep crustal imaging.

We are skilled in marine geoscience, coastal processes, and we have integrated marine ecology into our marine program. We operate national observatory networks for geodetic and natural hazard applications. We also have a groundwater team and have staff working on natural hazards and their impacts.

We are a very diverse organisation using a very wide range of predominantly geological, geographic and geoscientific skills that assist in addressing the nation's priorities.

### Q. It is widely regarded that around 70 per cent of Australia's sedimentary basins remain unexplored. What, in your view, can organisations such as Geoscience Australia do to improve the attractiveness to explore in Australia for hydrocarbons?

**A.** Based on the feedback we receive from the petroleum industry, our challenge in the underexplored basins is to provide sufficient evidence for them to be confident that viable petroleum systems exist.

This can be a major challenge when no subsurface data exists but in many areas around Australia, we have been able to bring a range of techniques and tools to bear on the problems with some stunning results. Geoscience Australia's work along the southern margin is one such example, which saw us dredge and recover good quality source rocks which considerably altered the perception of risk for explorers.

Being able to understand what are perceived to be the barriers to exploration and undertaking targeted work programs to address those issues will pay-off for Australia.

### Q. As a geoscientist, what is your view on the need for a seamless access to geoscientific data from across the nation? What stewardship role has Geoscience Australia played to ensure access to all geoscientific data in Australia?

**A.** A fundamental element of acreage release is access to data. With funding from the New Petroleum Program, concatenation and remastering of seismic tapes submitted from offshore exploration heralded better data archiving and access to information by industry. Seismic data packages now routinely accompany the annual offshore acreage release, saving months of time previously spent by companies gathering this information. Data access was further improved in the current Energy Security Program with the commissioning of the Robotics Data Store; this represents a significant shift to the now routine archiving, quality control, and access of offshore data.

### Q. Are you comfortable with the level of engagement between Geoscience Australia and the industry? Is there a role for greater engagement between the stakeholders and Geoscience Australia?

**A.** All the feedback I have had to-date (and at this point my engagement with the industry has been limited), has been very positive. My sense is that Geoscience Australia has good relations with the industry and its representatives and we are always interested to hear from them.

### Q. Dr Pigram, you have long been associated with geoscientific research in government organisations, what have been the highlights over the past three decades?

**A.** There have been many opportunities and consequently many highlights for me. Initially I had an opportunity to carry out geological mapping in the island of New Guinea, which was interesting, challenging work.

I came to Canberra in 1984 and re-trained and eventually undertook a PhD at the Australian National University in marine science before becoming Chief of Geoscience Australia's Petroleum and Marine Division in the mid-nineties. The highlight in this period was to embed the acreage release process as our core work program.

More recently, I have led Geoscience Australia's Geospatial and Earth Monitoring Division with the two standout highlights for me in this period being the establishment of Australia's Tsunami Warning System in collaboration with the Bureau of Meteorology and the re-establishment of a groundwater capability within Geoscience Australia.

EXPLORATION



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## APPEA argues case for well-funded precompetitive geoscience

**Australia has a global reputation as a resources powerhouse and the diversity and volume of our production would suggest it is well-earned. Yet it's a reputation which also prevents people — both here and abroad — from understanding how little is known about Australia's geology.**

Of Australia's 50 prospective sedimentary basins only 12 are producing oil or gas and only four have been deemed non-commercial. Quite incredibly, a further 34 remain unexplored or underexplored.

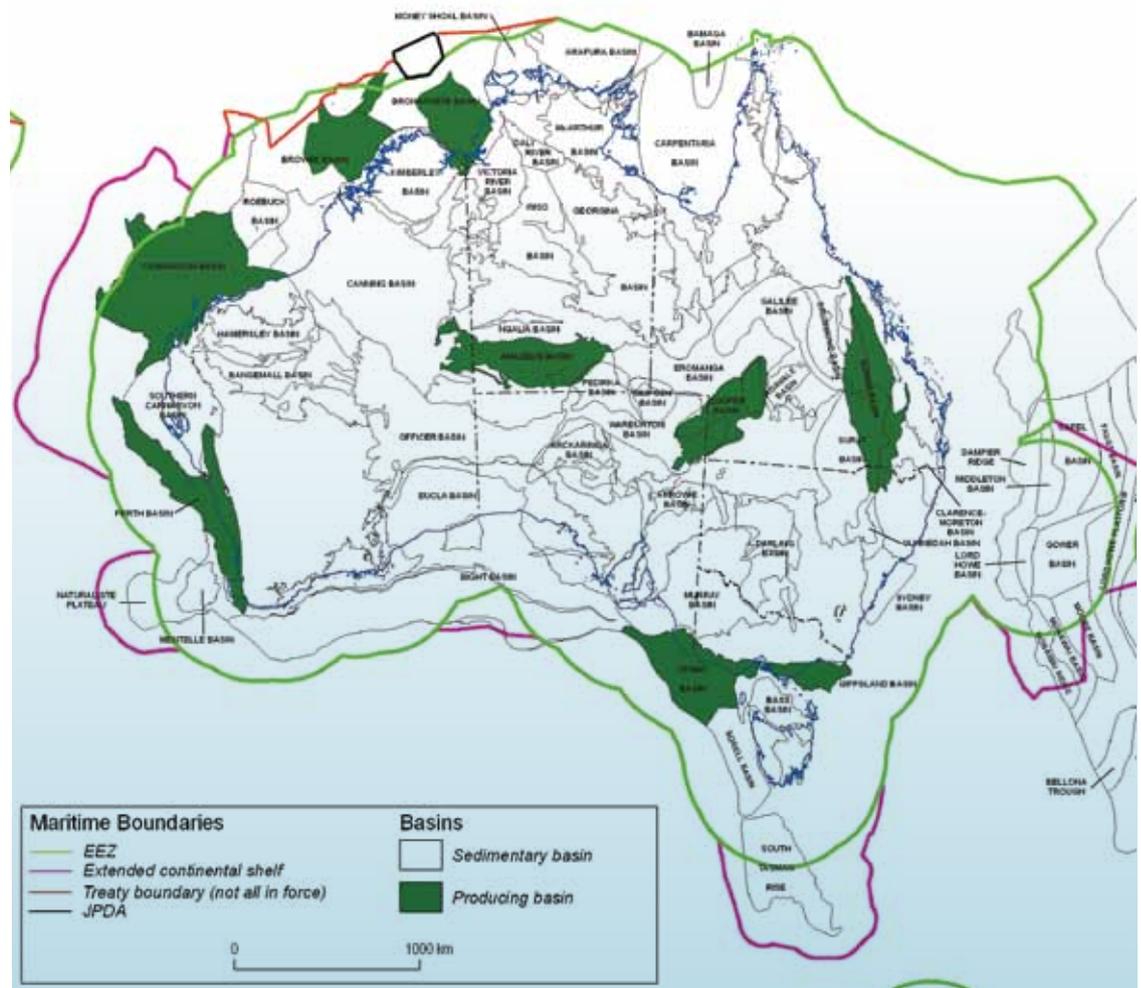
At the recent Australian Earth Science Convention in Canberra, APPEA again made the case for governments to provide ongoing funding for precompetitive geoscience programs which will support data acquisition and analysis and promote future Australian exploration investment.

Exploration is expensive. Costs associated with drilling deepwater wells can run to more than \$100 million and capital is highly mobile. The acquisition and release of geoscientific data which promotes a region's prospectivity and reduces geologic uncertainty is a factor very likely to influence investment decisions.

While APPEA welcomes the federal government's continued funding of Gescience Australia, the industry remains concerned that the funding is being considerably reduced at a time when the agency is expected to achieve additional outcomes. The government has also announced a detailed review of Gescience Australia will be conducted in the coming months and APPEA will continue to ensure that the value industry places on the agency's work is well known.

Funding for pre-competitive geoscience information collection is not a subsidy for industry. Geological information which does not benefit any particular company provides a great investment leveller and provides the basis for attracting investment. Without it, investment will continue to be directed to those areas that are well-known and well-understood and unexplored areas will continue to remain unexplored.

*With Australia's annual trade deficit in petroleum products expected to reach \$30 billion by 2015, a key challenge for governments is to persuade a globalised exploration industry to come and find our oil and gas, rather than somebody else's.*



## EXPLORATION

## The oil and gas industry—strength in diversity

**The oil and gas industry is founded on risk-taking and perceived prospectivity is the factor which most determines exploration investment. But it is the combination of perceived prospectivity, corporate aspiration, and risk affordability, which determines which companies explore in which geologies.**

The Australian oil and gas industry consists of companies of all shapes and sizes. And they each play a role integral to the survival of the industry microcosm.

In particular the role of the small to mid-caps is worth mentioning. These companies are considered globally to be the pioneers of risk taking. These Australian independents—generally with little equity—undertake exploration efforts that are less attractive to larger corporations and in many successful instances, make the initial foray into frontier provinces. And once they de-risk the perceived prospectivity, they are able to attract farm-out investment to continue the exploration work.

These companies not only go to places ‘where no man has been before’ but also challenge previous geological conclusions of low or unknown prospectivity. After all it is the efforts of these companies that have discovered many Australian oil and gas fields and are responsible for the continued increasing interest in the potential of our unconventional gas resources.

Our economy needs a healthy industry that is attractive to many different-sized companies, with differing aspirations and strengths to ensure there is a breadth of geological and commercial opportunities available to be pursued.



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## TONY NOON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

### Rediscovering petroleum in the Bass Basin

**APPEA's Tony Noon Memorial Scholarship is presented annually to an honours, masters, or PhD student from an Australian university and provides a one-off grant of up to \$3000. It aims to help students aspiring to a career in a discipline directly related to the petroleum exploration and production industry.**

Joanna is completing a Bachelor of Environmental science program (with majors in both Geoscience and Environmental and Conservation Biology) which will see her analyse the stratigraphic architecture of the Bass Basin.

Awarding the scholarship to Ms Kowalczyk in Melbourne, Mr John Dashwood, APPEA Vice-Chairman and Chairman of ExxonMobil Australia, said, “the Australian oil and gas industry has continued to build on its understanding of the Bass Basin and it is very encouraging to know that a new generation of geoscientists will be assessing the potential of this hydrocarbon province in Australia.”

Tony Noon worked at APPEA from 1994–1998 and his contribution to APPEA and the industry was exceptional. Sadly, Tony passed away in September 1998 following a long battle with leukaemia. Subsequently, the APPEA Board approved the establishment of the Tony Noon Memorial Fund.

*Ms Joanna Kowalczyk, an Honours student at Monash University, is the 2010 recipient of APPEA's Tony Noon Memorial Scholarship.*



## STATE AND TERRITORY NEWS

*The parliamentary inquiry into domestic gas prices in WA has provided gas producers with the opportunity to address important issues.*

## DOMGAS debate welcome

**In some countries, people compare apples with oranges. In others, people contrast apples and pears. Wikipedia even suggests Serbs juxtapose grandmothers and toads! But wherever you come from, whatever the analogy, the reasoning is the same: are you comparing like with like?**

It's a question which must be asked by anyone considering the claims of Western Australia's large gas users, which are fond of comparing WA domestic gas prices with those of eastern Australia or the LNG market. But really, the DomGas Alliance which represents large gas consumers, is comparing apples with oranges and here's why.

Australia's eastern and western gas markets are not connected, which means the prices are determined by a different set of supply and demand fundamentals.

The WA market is characterised by project-related demand like gas-fired power plants or mining or minerals processing operations and not by way of incremental demand growth more typical of the eastern market.

The need for security of supply by WA's five big customers (which account for more than 80% of domestic gas consumption in WA) gives rise to long-term, large volume, bilateral contracts and leaves little scope for short-term supply, which could otherwise help give rise to a spot or secondary market (it is worth noting that in the eastern market, seven customers account for 25% of consumption and another 34 customers consume 34%). This situation leaves little or no scope for energy traders, more common in other markets.

Then there's the limited transmission capacity. Unlike mature overseas markets or in eastern Australia, there is no integrated network of pipelines. And the three major pipes which do exist in WA are at, or near, capacity with no prospect of expansion unless underwritten by new large contracts. It's a scenario which discourages producers from providing spare gas production capacity and prevents the development of a more liquid gas market.

Also in the eastern market, there is a Gas Market Bulletin Board ([www.gasbb.com.au](http://www.gasbb.com.au)); a single electronic communications system covering all major gas production fields, demand centres and pipelines. It facilitates gas trade over the relevant transmission system through the provision of readily available market information.

And then there is the east's annual Gas Statement of Opportunities (GSOO) which includes information on gas reserves, capacities and constraints of production, storage and transmission facilities as well as demand projections. And a short-term gas trading market in gas is set to begin in Sydney and Adelaide in September.

A bulletin board, GSOO and short-term trading market do not exist in WA, though steps are being taken to toward their implementation (these developments are considered in a related article within this edition of *Flowline*).

The WA parliamentary gas inquiry will hopefully compare the fundamentals of each market, consider the ways in which these markets are evolving, and conclude that apples are not oranges.

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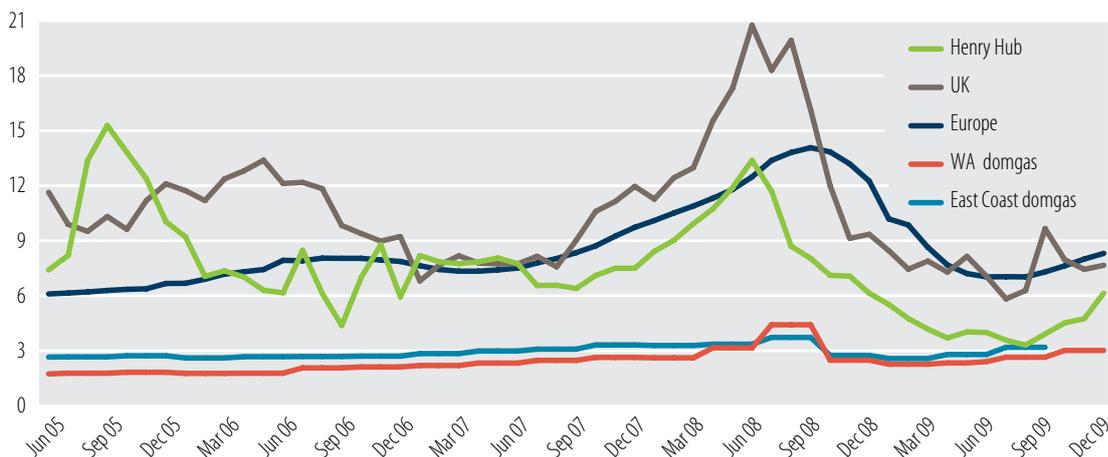


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### Average natural gas prices: June 2005 – December 2009 (US\$/Gj)



Source: Western Australian Mineral and Petroleum Statistics Digest 2009, Department of Mines and Petroleum

## STATE AND TERRITORY NEWS

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*The continued development of Queensland's gas industry will further secure eastern Australia's energy supply and bring significant economic benefit to Queensland.*

## CSG industry addressing community concerns

**Queensland's coal seam gas (CSG) to LNG industry represents an unparalleled economic opportunity with the state government estimating the industry will generate 18,000 jobs, increase gross state product by 1 per cent, and offer some \$850 million in royalties each year.**

However, the industry recognises that its future is dependent upon the on-going goodwill of the Australian community and the landholders with which it works.

This is why the industry continues to work to address community concerns regarding the social and environmental impact of CSG development; a key issue in this respect being the impact of our operations upon groundwater.

CSG production involves the depressurisation of water in coal seams to allow gas to flow and significant quantities of water are produced. This water varies in quantity and quality, but a rough rule of thumb is that it is one tenth as salty as seawater, meaning that it is unsuitable for most uses without further treatment.

A key concern for many landholders in the areas where CSG operations are taking place is that the extraction of water from coal seams in the Surat Basin will lead to the draining of the overlying aquifers that contain the cleaner water relied upon for agriculture.

The industry has undertaken analysis of the geology of the Surat Basin in support of its applications for environmental approval and this analysis has found there is little interconnectivity between the Walloons coal measures and overlying aquifers and that CSG operations are therefore not expected to have a major impact on users of the overlying aquifers.

It is also important to note that should significant interconnectivity be encountered during operations, mitigating actions can be taken such as shifting production to a deeper coal seam to increase the distance, and reduce the connectivity, between the extraction zone and the overlying aquifer.

The industry is committed to being transparent in providing comprehensive information on groundwater impacts. Extensive monitoring and analysis of groundwater has already been undertaken to establish baseline data and groundwater impact reports will be submitted to government on an annual basis and made public. Information on bore levels will also be publicly available and the Queensland Government is establishing a regional groundwater model to forecast potential groundwater impacts.

Water produced by the CSG industry can also be a resource in its own right. CSG water has historically been disposed of in evaporation ponds, however the Queensland Government now requires the water extracted by the industry during production be either injected back underground or beneficially used with strict government regulations governing each practice.



## STATE AND TERRITORY NEWS

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## Change coming for WA gas market

Recent months have seen welcome movement by the WA Government toward the implementation of a Gas Bulletin Board (WA GBB) and a Gas Statement of Opportunities (WA GSOO) in Western Australia.

The introduction of both facilities has been advocated by APPEA for over 12 months and the association looks forward to continuing to work with the state government on these important measures.

The Minister for Energy in May endorsed the recommendations made by the state government's Gas Supply and Emergency Management Committee (GSEMC), which included the establishment of a WA-based GBB and a WA GSOO.

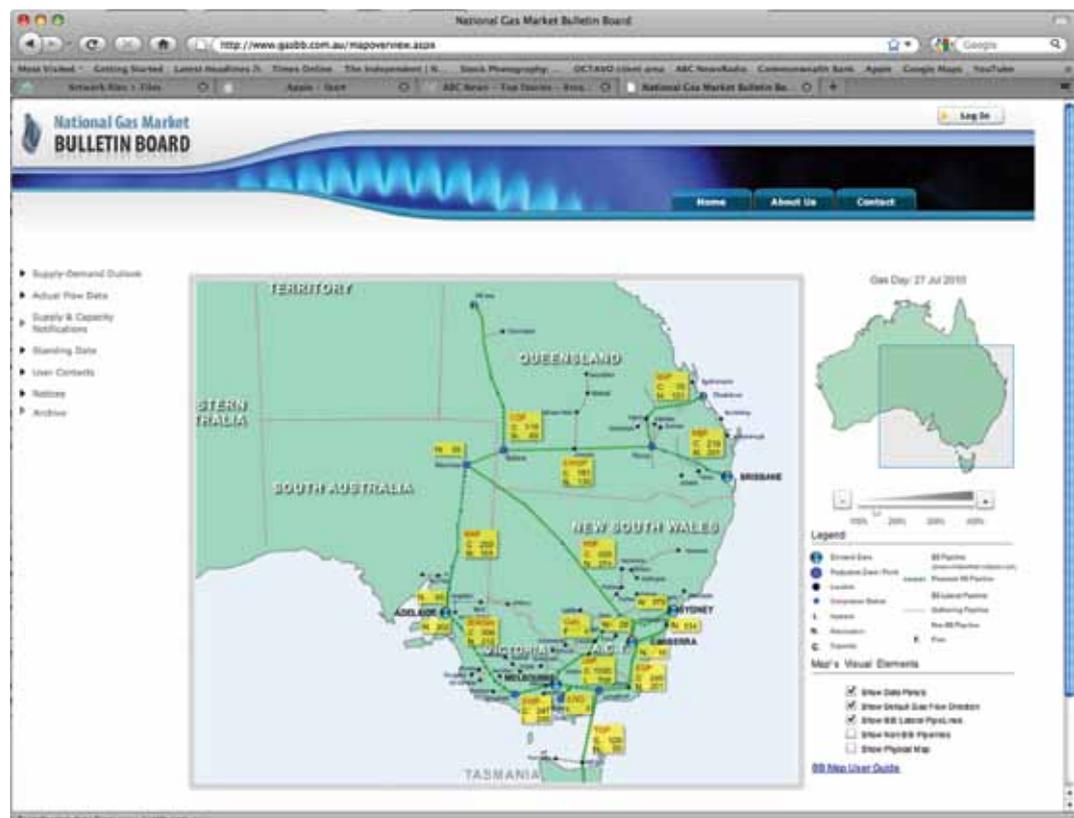
The WA Government has commenced consultation with industry and other stakeholders to give effect to these recommendations and in its discussions with APPEA and APPEA member companies, the WA Government has noted:

- the WA GBB will be a market and gas system information mechanism covering pipelines, production and storage capacity, and daily demand. It will provide information on physical gas flows, market opportunities and risk mitigation options; will allow participants to voluntarily publish bids to buy or offers to sell gas and transportation capacity; and may provide a single platform for coordinating emergency response
- the WA GSOO will be a long-term outlook of demand, supply, storage and network capacity. The WA GSOO will aim to assist industry and new investors in making investment decisions and undertaking commercial negotiations with other parties in the industry.

APPEA's views on the WA GBB and WA GSOO developments are drawn from experience in the national energy market, which has had a GBB since 1 July 2008 ([www.gasbb.com.au](http://www.gasbb.com.au)) and a GSOO since December 2009.

APPEA played a key role in the development of both initiatives and in APPEA's view, the WA GBB and WA GSOO should be aligned as closely as possible with them.

Consultation is expected to run until October 2010 with recommendations to be made to the WA Government in November 2010.



## APPEA FLOWLINE GUEST ARTICLE

*Matt Drum says uncertainty regarding the fate of the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme does not absolve companies of their greenhouse reporting obligations.*

## Greenhouse reporting: shifting ground

**Companies familiar with the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2007* understand the legislation is complex and filled with grey areas. Compliance can be onerous with corporations often required to spend many hundreds of hours understanding the legislation then capturing and reporting their greenhouse and energy data.**

And while the future direction of Australian climate policy remains as uncertain as ever, it is essential that corporations ensure they meet the 31 August registration date (for new reporters) and the 31 October reporting deadline.

With the legislation now in effect for the second year, the NGER regulator (the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer), will be more focussed on compliance and penalties of up to \$220,000 plus \$11,000 per day (ongoing) can be applied for serious non-compliance.

Importantly, compliance thresholds have changed since last year and some companies which were not required to report in 2008–09, will be required to do so this year.

Thresholds have decreased from 125 kilotonnes (kt) and 500 terajoules (TJ) of emissions and energy to 87.5 kt and 350 TJ for the 2009–10 reporting year. Facility thresholds remain at 25 kt and 100 TJ. Table 1 applies some real-life metrics to the 2009–10 corporate thresholds for some of the more common emissions and energy sources:

**Table 1: Approximate 2009–10 corporate threshold triggers**

Emissions/energy source	Activity	Approx. quantity	Approx. cost <sup>1</sup>	Threshold triggered
Electricity	Consumption (from grid)	71,720 MWh	\$2,606,000 <sup>2</sup>	Emissions
Diesel	Consumption (stationary or transport purposes)	9.06 ML	\$12,004,000 <sup>3</sup>	Energy consumption
Unprocessed natural gas	Produced	350TJ – 8,906,000m <sup>3</sup> (throughput)	NA	Energy production
Crude oil including condensates	Produced	350TJ/7,726 tonnes	NA	Energy production
Bitumen	Production	8,100 tonnes	NA	Energy Production

**Table 2: Approximate facility level threshold triggers**

Emissions/energy source	Activity	Approx. quantity	Approx. cost	Threshold triggered
Unprocessed natural gas	Produced	100TJ 2544571m <sup>3</sup> (throughput)	NA	Energy production
Crude oil including condensates	Produced	100TJ 2207 tonnes	NA	Energy production

Any corporation approaching the figures mentioned above should seek further advice.

**Matt Drum is a Senior Consultant with NDEVR Pty Ltd. Comments or queries relating to this article can be forwarded to: [matt.drum@ndevr.com.au](mailto:matt.drum@ndevr.com.au)**

<sup>1</sup> Large users are likely to gain lower rates than those used to calculate the above amounts. These figures are a guide only and should not solely be relied upon to determine threshold triggers.

<sup>2</sup> Rounded amount based on the AEMO average spot price Victoria 2009/10, \$36.33/MWh.

<sup>3</sup> Rounded amount assuming national average weighted price of \$1.325/litre, w/e 27/06/2010 (AIP) — excluding Fuel Tax Credit (FTCs).

CLIMATE CHANGE



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## Climate response needs gas — not hot air

**The Federal Election season is an opportunity for our political leaders to move Australia closer to a principled, rational, and disciplined national greenhouse policy.**

When the Australian Government in April announced the domestic emissions trading scheme would be postponed until at least the end of 2012, APPEA noted the need to move Australia toward a cleaner energy future and that the need to respond to climate change is not going away.

Given that Australian natural gas supplies are not only cleaner than traditional energy sources, but also abundant, available and affordable, they clearly form a major part of the solution; both in Australia and beyond.

In 2010, coal generates more than three-quarters of Australia's electricity and without a carbon price, it will remain our cheapest fuel for power generation. What many people do not know is that a gas-fired power plant emits between 50 and 70 per cent less carbon dioxide emissions than a coal-burning plant in producing the same amount of electricity.

By 2030 the world will need 40 per cent more energy, with China and India accounting for half of this growth. Almost 80 per cent of China's electricity and almost 70 per cent of India's electricity is today generated from coal. When Australian natural gas — in the form of export LNG — is used in place of coal to generate electricity in customer countries, 4½ to 9 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions can be avoided for every tonne of emissions produced in the liquefaction and export of LNG.

Gas is also the ideal partner for intermittent renewable energy sources; gas-fired power stations can be switched on and off far more quickly than coal-burning stations and can be quickly built to size to fit the renewable energy project. Not only is it cleaner than coal, gas can ensure reliability in an electricity system increasingly dependent upon renewable energy sources.

A market-based mechanism to put a price on carbon is generally accepted as the most efficient and effective means for delivering emissions reductions. The longer this is delayed, the greater the risk of climate change policy equating to a collection of uncoordinated, piecemeal programs and approaches. Quite correctly, it has been recognised that success in introducing and implementing a market-based approach will require a good deal of explanation and community engagement.

In recognising the fundamental superiority of market-based measures — with design features that effectively address any fairly-argued market failures — this process of engagement should be pursued with some urgency.

Gas is by no means the only solution to our clean energy challenge, but the reality is that gas is our most immediate, most cost-effective, and most pragmatic solution.

*The Australian natural gas industry has consistently argued that any proposal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions must be national, environmentally effective, economically efficient and fair.*



## KNOW YOUR MEMBERS

### Freehills | Associate Member

#### Who is Freehills?

Freehills' reputation as one of Australia's leading international law firms and for delivering outstanding client results has developed over more than 150 years. We now have over 1900 employees in offices in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Singapore and correspondent offices in South East Asia. Our 1000-plus lawyers, including over 200 partners, act for more than 75 per cent of Australia's top 100-listed companies and undertake high-level legal work for leading corporations on every continent across the globe.

Freehills has had a long association with APPEA and first presented at APPEA's national conference over 20 years ago.

#### Our services/expertise

Freehills has advised the Australian energy and petroleum industry from its early days through to its evolution to one of the world's leading LNG exporters

Long considered an industry leader in oil and gas matters, Freehills works with clients on oil and gas transactions, approvals and dispute resolution on a regular basis, making the firm one of the most active in the arena. The firm has particular expertise in the acquisition and divestment of project interests, both upstream or midstream, in pipelines and downstream processing; tax; insolvency; marine; environment; access; heritage; and native title permits; access to facilities and gas processing, price redetermination and construction litigation. We can cover the LNG entire value chain, from upstream to marketing to regasification, including development, balancing, commercial contracting, financing and construction.

Our clients range from owners and proponents of projects through to the junior explorer looking for seed capital and farmout interests. Our expertise is regularly used by participants seeking funds on the capital markets and by others such as banks, FPSO charter companies, the construction and service industry and government.

#### Key achievements

Freehills is engaged for proponents in most of the LNG projects currently under consideration in Australia and PNG. We have been closely involved in advising in development activities in the JPDA between Australia and Timor Leste. We are proud to be given the trust and confidence of our clients as their key advisors in navigating the structural, risk and commercial complexities as well as the many regulatory and community approval issues.

#### Industry challenges

The oil and gas industry faces numerous challenges from most directions.

Society's faith in the integrity of offshore drilling and production has been challenged as a result of the Montara and Macondo incidents. The report on the Montara inquiry to the Australian Government has the potential to materially change the landscape for regulation of the petroleum industry. We see increasing intrusion and supervision over all elements of the business against the backdrop of massive changes in the country's energy delivery architecture.

Freehills partners  
Stuart Barrymore  
and Robert Merrick.



**Freehills**

## KNOW YOUR MEMBERS



Above: Todd Creeger, President, ConocoPhillips Australasia. Right: LNG Ship arrives in Darwin Harbour to load at ConocoPhillips Darwin LNG Plant. More than 200 LNG cargoes have been delivered to customers since 2006.

## ConocoPhillips | Full Member

### Big growth plans underway



#### ConocoPhillips in Australasia

ConocoPhillips Australia's business goals are to maximise the exciting opportunities in the Australian and Timor-Leste regions. Our people have remarkable team spirit, a can-do friendly attitude, and an impressive record of hard work and achievement.

ConocoPhillips Australia is already part of this dynamic industry and is well-placed to play a part in its future growth.

With approximately 500 employees in Perth, Darwin and Brisbane, ConocoPhillips Australia's producing assets are the Bayu-Undan Gas Field and facilities in the Timor Sea and the Darwin LNG Plant in the Northern Territory (linked by a 502km sub-sea pipeline). It also has production from the Athena Field in Western Australia. Exploration and development projects include the Browse Basin, Greater Sunrise, Caldita and Barossa.

The company also has a 50 per cent interest in Australia Pacific LNG based in Queensland, one of Australia's largest coal seam gas-to-liquefied natural gas joint ventures. The coal seam gas industry is a huge growth opportunity.

**Todd Creeger is the new President of ConocoPhillips Australia and he has answered the following questions for Flowline readers.**

#### Todd, tell us a little about your career history

I began my career with ConocoPhillips in Corpus Christi, Texas in 1986 where I held several engineering positions supporting onshore and offshore operations in the southern USA and Gulf of Mexico.

From there I spent some time working for ConocoPhillips in Russia, Norway and in Stavanger. In 2005, I relocated to Nigeria as President, West Africa and Managing Director, Nigeria. After two years I relocated to New Mexico as General Manager, San Juan Business Unit. I have been in Brisbane since early last year and now find myself on the way to Perth, to lead the ABU.

#### What's your favourite tune on your iPod?

I have a playlist named 'Todd's Rock Tunes!' It has songs by AC/DC, Led Zeppelin, ZZ Top. Anything rock from the 70s 80s and 90s!

#### What are you most looking forward to about your new role?

I found Australia Pacific LNG was a startup role for me and my team so it will be great to work with an implemented, confident, outstanding team right across our Australian operations. I am envious of the high quality of our employees and their depth of knowledge in Perth and Darwin and I am very excited to begin my new role in Perth.

#### What's the most important advice anyone ever gave you?

To be myself.



## DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

2010	Event	Location	More information/to register
10–12 Aug	2010 HSR Forum and National Oil and Gas Safety Conference	Perth	<a href="http://www.appeasafetyconference.com.au">www.appeasafetyconference.com.au</a>
20 Aug	Call for papers deadline for submissions for 2011 APPEA		<a href="http://www.appeaconference.com.au">www.appeaconference.com.au</a>
25 Aug	Australian LNG outlook — opportunities and challenges Dr Graeme Bethune, CEO, EnergyQuest	Melbourne	<a href="http://www.aie.org.au/melb">www.aie.org.au/melb</a>
31 Aug – 2 Sep	2010 APPEA Environment Conference	Coolum, Qld	<a href="http://www.appeaenvironmentconference.com.au">www.appeaenvironmentconference.com.au</a>
7–8 Sep	Good Oil Conference	Fremantle	<a href="http://www.riuconferences.com.au/conferences/tgoc">www.riuconferences.com.au/conferences/tgoc</a>
10 Sep	Introduction to Petroleum seminar series	Canberra	<a href="http://www.appea.com.au">www.appea.com.au</a>
10 Sep	Introduction to Petroleum seminar series	Perth	<a href="http://www.appea.com.au">www.appea.com.au</a>
21–22 Sep	Energy in WA Conference 2010	Perth	<a href="http://www.energy.wa.gov.au">www.energy.wa.gov.au</a>
22–24 Sep	SEAAOC Conference	Darwin	<a href="http://www.seaaoc.com/pm">www.seaaoc.com/pm</a>
6 Oct	Introduction to Petroleum seminar series	Perth	<a href="http://www.appea.com.au">www.appea.com.au</a>
14 Oct	APPEA Annual General Meeting and members' cocktails	Perth	More details will be issued to members soon
10 Sep	Introduction to Petroleum seminar series	Perth	<a href="http://www.appea.com.au">www.appea.com.au</a>
14–16 Nov	The Australian Institute of Energy National Conference 2010	Adelaide	<a href="http://www.alloccasionsgroup.com/AIE2010">www.alloccasionsgroup.com/AIE2010</a>
1 Dec	Introduction to Petroleum seminar series	Perth	<a href="http://www.appea.com.au">www.appea.com.au</a>
2011	Event	Location	More information/to register
10–13 April	2011 APPEA Conference and Exhibition	Perth	<a href="http://www.appeaconference.com.au">www.appeaconference.com.au</a>

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