

MEETING MINUTES



MINUTES OF:	Arrow Surat Community Reference Group (ASCRG)
HELD AT:	BMO Accountants Conference Centre, Dalby
DATE:	Thursday, 25 March 2021
COMMENCEMENT TIME:	9.35am
PRESENT:	<p>Members:</p> <p>Ian Hayllor – Chair of Natural Resources, AgForce John Hughes – Stakeholder Engagement Officer, Department of Natural Resources Simon Gossmann – Groundwater Manager, Arrow Energy Liz Edwards – Communications and Social Impact Manager, Arrow Energy Virginia Wacker – Community Development Officer, Toowoomba Regional Council Nic Clapham – Representative, Central Downs Irrigators Ltd. Todd Williams – President, Dalby Chamber of Commerce & Industry</p> <p>Alternates:</p> <p>Brian Bender – Representative, Basin Sustainability Alliance Jodie Taylor – General Manager, Community & Liveability, Western Downs Regional Council</p> <p>Guest presenters:</p> <p>Sally Sattler – Community Officer, Arrow Energy Max Murray – Production Manager Surat, Arrow Energy Chris Wicks – Principal Development Planner, Arrow Energy Kelsey Bawden – Senior Environment & Carbon Advisor, Arrow Energy Stephen Denner – Team Lead Hydrogeology, Arrow Energy Carl Oellermann – Senior Geomatics Specialist, Arrow Energy Tim Thomas – Integrity & Compliance Specialist, Arrow Energy Michael Scott – Principal Inspector, Resources Safety & Health Queensland Matt Denyer – Principal Local Content, Arrow Energy</p>
APOLOGIES:	<p>Ann Leahy MP – State Member for Warrego Colin Boyce MP – State Member for Callide Pat Weir MP – State Member for Condamine Lee McNicholl – Chair, Basin Sustainability Alliance Jane Walker – Community Relations Manager, GasFields Commission Queensland Matthew Paull – Policy Director (Queensland), APPEA Cr Paul McVeigh – Mayor Western Downs Regional Council Scott Braund – Councillor, Australian Lot Feeders Association</p>
CHAIR:	Leisa Elder – VP External Relations & Tenure Management, Arrow Energy
SECRETARIAT:	Rita Hassan – Community Specialist, Arrow Energy
DISCLOSURES:	None recorded

	Joint meeting – ASCRG & AIFL Committees	ACTION/ SUGGESTIONS
ITEM 1	<p>Welcome: Leisa Elder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome to all attendees including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ alternates Brian Bender, Basin Sustainability Alliance and Jodie Taylor, Western Downs Regional Council ○ new members Virginia Wacker, Community Development Officer for Toowoomba Regional Council and Todd Williams, President of the Dalby Chamber of Commerce & Industry. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks to guest presenter Michael Scott from Resources Safety & Health Queensland, who will attend later in the meeting, and to guest presenters from Arrow. • Nic Clapham could not make it to the meeting in person but will be joining the meeting via Teams online. • Member apologies acknowledged and noted. 	
ITEM 2	<p>Safety moment: Level Crossing Safety – Sally Sattler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a rise in level crossing incidents in the region over the last six months linked to an increase in seasonal grain haulage along the western rail route. • This route has not been used a lot over the last 20 years and people have become complacent, not exercising due diligence at level crossings. • Queensland Rail are in the process of conducting an education campaign in regional communities to raise awareness around level crossing safety. • Arrow has also raised awareness among staff and contractors through toolboxes and safety information shares. • Queensland Rail’s campaign slogan is “Trains can’t stop quickly. You can” to promote the importance of early response and driver caution if a train is approaching a level crossing intersection. <p>Jodie Taylor: The incident in Drillham at the end of 2020 involved a Council truck driver. A review identified the main cause of the incident was driver complacency.</p>	
ITEM 3	<p>Arrow update – Leisa Elder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Arrow ramps up for Surat Gas Project delivery, the risk of incidents also increases, which is a focus point for us. • Arrow has recently achieved an organisational milestone of a full continuous year with no personal safety recordable incidents. • Changes to the organisational design have been carried out to ensure we have the right operating model, teams and processes in place as we progress. <p>Ian Hayllor: Congratulations on the safety milestone. The agricultural industry could learn from that result.</p> <p>Leisa Elder: Happy to explore in detail if there are processes or systems that can be used by the agricultural industry. We’ve certainly incorporated learnings from the agricultural sector into our plans.</p>	
ITEM 4	<p>Current operational activities – Max Murray</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wonderful rain has a flip side for Arrow with significant impacts to operations and site access e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduced delivery capacity (5% down) ○ general delays to construction activity and roadworks ○ contractors are on standby ○ open trenches filled with water (need to be pumped out). • Bog mats are being utilised by construction and drilling teams to help minimise impacts on site and allow work to progress. <p><u>Kogan North</u></p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five wells that are no longer needed have been recently decommissioned (plugged and abandoned). <p><u>Daandine</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well maintenance (workover) activities have been carried out to resolve down hole issues e.g. usually for a pump failure or similar. • Three wells that are no longer needed have been decommissioned. • Daandine Central Gas Processing facility was shut down on 12 March to allow for a pressure safety valve replacement. • Daandine dam life extension project includes upgrades to the dam structure in support of Surat Gas Project requirements. Water has been removed from the dam so it can dry out ahead of work taking place. <p><u>Stratheden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of wells and construction of wellsite pads and tracks continues in the Ducklo area. • Installation of gas and water pipeline systems has recently commenced and will be ongoing. • A temporary drilling camp has been established to support work in the area. Local camps help to minimise travel to and from site and is standard operation for rig contractors. The temporary camps operate day and night to cover shift workers and are close to work areas to help manage fatigue. <p>Jodie Taylor: Do the camp operators use food and goods purchased locally to support local communities?</p> <p>Matt Denyer: Yes, this is the case.</p> <p>Leisa Elder: These camps are specifically for drilling as a requirement for safety. This is balanced by the use of camps and hotels or motels in town by other staff visiting from Brisbane for example. Servicing is 100 percent local content.</p> <p>Max Murray: One of Arrow’s biggest health and safety risks is driving. We try to reduce this risk where we can. The use of local camps for drill rig workers supports this. As the Surat Gas Project progresses, further afield towards Miles for example, we will need to consider our accommodation needs.</p> <p>Jodie Taylor: I asked this because other proponents have serviced camps from outside the region.</p> <p><u>Tipton</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recently conducted a hot tap connection in the Tipton field for a new gas connection to the Grassdale pelleting plant. • There are plans for new wells in this area with a second drilling rig commencing in this area around the end of March. 	
ITEM 5	<p>Surat Gas Project (SGP) – Chris Wicks</p> <p><u>2021 Construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have plans to drill ~140 wells this year with a ramp up towards the end of the year. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A couple work-fronts are currently underway, and we will have our third rig operating by mid-year. • Well construction crews follow drilling operations to complete the installation of surface equipment etc. • Pipeline pressure testing may involve communities and notifications will go out ahead of this work. <p>Ian Hayllor: Will the telecom towers be constructed for third party use?</p> <p>Chris Wicks: Yes, they have been designed for this and we will encourage third parties to use them. We have also worked with the local Council and Federal Government black spot programs to help identify locations.</p> <p>Jodie Taylor: It would be an excellent outcome for the community to be able to make use of this infrastructure.</p> <p><u>2020-2021 Construction area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling rig is working on the Duleen Kupunn development now and future activity will move east. • Development is commencing by filling in wells between Arrow's Daandine field near the CGPF and Tipton field. • There will be two delivery points for gas at the Harry and David facilities. Construction of a low-pressure header pipeline to connect the fields will commence later this year. • Water and gas will also be transferred and processed at the Kenya facility. • The current work plan will continue for about three to four years moving east to the Condamine River. Development on the other side of the river won't be until after the mid-2020s. • We've engaged all landholders who will expect development in the next couple of years with about 100 CCAs in place and 100 progressing. Other sites are in the early stages of landholder consultation and under review for ecological and subsurface considerations. <p><u>Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Miles we are progressing with an opportunity to deliver gas to QGC infrastructure. This includes plans for an Arrow field compression station which is a significant investment. • In Kogan North we are finalising development plans for our joint venture with CleanCo which will see an expansion to the existing field. <p><u>Road upgrades</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our road program is underway, a little later than we had wanted but good to see it progressing well. • Progress on the Duleen Daandine and Ducklo School Road upgrades has been delayed by the wet weather. • Road upgrades will improve safety in the area with new turning lanes as part of intersection upgrades. • The upgrades are part of a multi-million-dollar investment in road improvements that will outlast Arrow's activities in the area. 	

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	<p>Jodie Taylor: How many people would you expect are involved in the operation shown in the time-lapse video?</p> <p>Chris Wicks: About 14 people on the well pad plus the truck drivers delivering to site.</p> <p>Ian Hayllor: I'd like to commend Arrow for its commitment to upgrading roads and improving road safety, especially the intersection upgrade on Daandine Nandi Road.</p> <p>Dan Skerman (AIFL committee): My mother has been writing letters to Council to improve road safety in the area since I was school age. I nearly had an incident at that intersection, there's no signage, it's dangerous as it is.</p>	
ITEM 6	<p>PL253 Environmental Authority (EA) amendment update – Stephen Denner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The groundwater characterisation monitoring plan (GCMP) for the former Linc Energy site allow for early notification of changes. • The Department of Science (DES) has requested more information in addition to Arrow's original submission. • Activities to date include engagement sessions involving ~250 government and community members. • DES have decided to extend the EA amendment decision which is now expected by 15 April. • The government have installed eleven monitoring bores on the former Linc Energy site. Arrow has installed an additional eight monitoring bores into various formations on land adjacent to the site including bores into the Macalister coal seam, Wambo coal seam and Springbok formations. The Linc Energy operation was within the Macalister coal seam. • Local data is being used with regional data to get a picture of the area. Groundwater models are updated as data is collected. • Arrow has not identified any contaminants associated with production of underground coal gasification through the monitoring of Arrow or landholder bores. The Arrow bores are approximately 100m from the former Linc Energy property boundary. • Data collected includes permeability information, groundwater level and groundwater quality data. • DES has data from the area dating back to 2017. • We understand that chemicals degrade over time. Monitoring shows that the contaminants are degrading as expected and remain on site. • A conservative approach is being used to measure chemical levels in line with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines. • What we have identified so far is that there is a low potential of gas migration from the site. Even in the worst-case analysis, contaminants are not modelled to leave the site during Arrow's 20-year proposed development period. • Even through the risk is low, an adaptive management plan is being developed based on the National Environment Protection Measures model (NEPM). This will set out early warning trigger levels and notification processes. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plans are then developed specific to an observed case e.g. a management plan might include installing intercept wells. <p>Ian Hayllor: How does benzene and naphthalene degrade?</p> <p>Stephen Denner: Organic compounds readily attach to organic carbon in the coal, as seen in a carbon filter. Benzene in water is consumed by biodegradation.</p> <p>Brian Bender: Why have Arrow used the 2016 OGIA model and not the 2019 version?</p> <p>Stephen Denner: 2016 model is what was available at the time.</p> <p>Brian Bender: Arrow wells in PL253 weren't shown on the maps, does this mean they've been left out of the figures and modelling as well?</p> <p>Stephen Denner: All of Arrow Energy's wells are in the model. Annual updates will include any new information.</p> <p>Brian Bender: I have no way of knowing if bores drilled in 2019 have been included in the modelling. When additional petroleum leases are approved, are they included in the monitoring?</p> <p>Stephen Denner: Yes.</p> <p>Neville Wirth (AIFL committee): What about change in groundwater levels?</p> <p>Stephen Denner: Currently groundwater flows back to site, levels will recover over time, but this takes time and contaminants will have degraded.</p> <p>Nic Clapham: Will Arrow's 20-year production period increase groundwater movement?</p> <p>Stephen Denner: This is not likely. Our development is offset from the site and targeting a different seam.</p> <p>Brian Bender: How many bores have been decommissioned in the Macalister seam? If it's quite a number, then you would expect impacts to the Macalister seam from Arrow Energy.</p> <p>Stephen Denner: We would need to check our records and get back to you with the exact number.</p>	<p><i>Action: Check records for the number of bores decommissioned in the Macalister seam.</i></p>
ITEM 7	<p>Surat community sentiment research – Liz Edwards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This research is valuable to Arrow as it helps us to identify levels of support, concern, differences between our communities and ensures we understand how best to reach them. Feedback has been collected from 765 people, which is a significant sample size. Many of the key findings have not changed since the previous research. Arrow's staff have a strong role to play in helping to inform community opinions through interactions with family and friends, and the level of support for CSG has not changed. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of support for activist groups remains low, and residents believe that agriculture has an important role to play in leading the region’s post COVID economic recovery. • The data helps us plan and budget for our communication activities based on evidence. <p>Ian Hayllor: This research is good work to help a communications strategy but also for the committee to understand the community views.</p> <p>Liz Edwards: As a general rule, 80% of the people interviewed are impacted by CSG in some way and 20% are the opinions of people who are not impacted by CSG.</p> <p>Leisa Elder: The 80/20 rule has an economic effect on government. In 2011, the highest anti-CSG area in the state was Noosa (not impacted by CSG). Communities can be very opinionated even when they do not have the facts of where the gas is for example.</p> <p>Ian Hayllor: In my experience Arrow’s staff do a good job however relationships can’t be taken for granted.</p>	
ITEM 8	<p>Updated subsidence management framework – Simon Gossmann</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a lot of interest in subsidence measurement and the tools used to monitor it in agricultural areas. • How close survey elevations are to actual elevations is referred to as “absolute accuracy”. • How accurately we can measure differences in elevations between different points in the same survey is referred to as “relative accuracy”. • How height has changed over time since we last measured is referred to as the “relative change”. • In-SAR satellite borne monitoring bounces radar signal from a point on the ground and is compared over time. This technique is very good at measuring <i>changes</i>, not <i>actual</i> elevation. Data collected this way is less concentrated over cultivated areas. • LiDAR is very good at “relative accuracy” and can be used to measure changes in gradient over agricultural land. • LiDAR is similar RTK monitoring on vehicles like farm equipment. This method has a high collection frequency but is not regional and (similar to LIDAR) does not have an “absolute accuracy” sufficient to identify the scale of ground movement which may be caused by CSG. <p>Ian Hayllor: How do you account for soil movement from changing water content?</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: At the screening level we can’t. However, that is something which is assessed at more detail at the investigation level stage of the WMMP. The WMMP requires us to identify changes to gradients of greater than 0.03% (or 300mm/1000m) which are caused by CSG extraction. This would include an evaluation of distance from CSG wells.</p>	

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	<p>Ian Hayllor: My personal opinion is that number is too high, should be more like 100mm. Dry land still needs some drainage.</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: Point taken. We need to identify the risk in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>Nic Clapham: I agree with Ian, 0.03% is too far along. Just an observation, a small change of 0.01% will decrease drainage speed which could potentially have a big effect on crops/waterlogging etc. especially in a dry land scenario i.e. 0.01% on top of natural variation. Have you modelled this into the future?</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: Some of the InSAR data is presented on non-blacksoil areas which can help to demonstrate this. LIDAR data has been collected in 2012, 2014 and again in 2020. The 2020 data is still being analysed.</p> <p>Carl Oellermann: We've also analysed historical ground movement by distance from wells, a lot of data has been collected around this.</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: It's harder to get a clear signal on vertosols. However, we have an extensive dataset from land to the west which we have analysed.</p> <p>Ian Hayllor: I would think soil type should makes no difference because what happens in coals 300-500m down.</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: Yes, what's happening on surface is a different process.</p> <p>Ian Hayllor: The thought of 80mm scares me. We should be able to observe physical evidence before it gets to this I would imagine.</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: We need a robust monitoring process. We have background data which informs the on-going management framework. We've stitched together the data that we have already collected.</p> <p>Ian Hayllor: Does water reduce as you deviate, does it slow?</p> <p>Simon Gossmann: After a while water production rates from wells reduce and then eventually the water runs out.</p> <p>Stephen Denner: We've analysed data from pilot sites which show 6-9 months data. Ground movement stops when stop taking water out. It's been about ~15 years now a steady state.</p>	
ITEM 9	<p>Arrow's greenhouse gas management – Kelsey Bawden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback was requested on whether the negative carbon status of an agricultural businesses will be impacted by gas development on their property. • In response information was presented on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon regulatory framework in Australia and government strategy to achieve emission reduction targets 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions Reduction Fund and process for generating carbon offsets (“negative carbon”) • Climate Active program which is used to achieve “carbon neutral” status • The government has a suite of policies and programs for emitters to meet targets including carbon offsets. • We know that gas is half as intensive as coal when it comes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over its lifecycle. • There is an emissions reduction fund (ERF), a voluntary scheme to credit emission reductions also referred to as “carbon farming”. Methodologies for various approved carbon farming techniques can be found on the Clean Energy Regulator website. Outputs from carbon farming are called “carbon offsets” known as Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) in Australia. • The concept of carbon farming looks at the environmental carbon cycle and rewards activities that either sequester or avoid greenhouse emissions, emissions and sinks. • The only type of carbon offsets that the Australian Government permits to be developed in Australia are those approved under the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF). • ERF projects are governed by clear rules and procedures for defining the project, measuring and reporting emission reductions/carbon sink value and claiming ACCUs. • Arrow’s operations have no effect on carbon credits (negative carbon) generated by a registered carbon farming project. • Carbon neutral status is where you have net zero emissions, the emissions and sinks balance out. • To become a registered “carbon neutral” company in Australia, businesses must follow the government’s “Climate Active Standard”. • The technical guidance for the Climate Active Standard provides clear rules and definition around which emission sources and included as the businesses and which need to be reduced or offset to achieve carbon neutral status. • Review of the rules shows that Arrow’s operations would not impact the carbon neutral status of a landholder. • The Government’s Safeguard Mechanism is used to ensure that increases in GHG emissions from industry are required to be offset through purchasing of carbon credits generated through the ERF (safeguarding carbon offsets and emission reductions created elsewhere in the Australian economy). • If GHG emissions are greater than our Safeguard Mechanism emission baselines, Arrow is required to offset the increase in emissions by the purchase and surrender of ACCUs. They work like a stock market registry – ACCUs are generated through the approved methodologies published by the Clean Energy Regulator, the units are stored on the Australian National Registry for Emission Units (ANREU). Participants can purchase and surrender ACCUs by using the ANREU. The system has been active since 2011. 	

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	<p>Ian Hayllor: Many farms are working towards going carbon neutral over time. There is an opportunity to learn from this process with Arrow. Good to know more information on this topic.</p> <p>Leisa Elder: Arrow has organisational targets to invest in a program that looks at emissions reduction as a coexistence piece.</p> <p>Kelsey Bawden: Approximately 70% of carbon farming projects in the ERF are from the Agricultural/land management sector. It would be interesting to learn whether active projects are underway and generating carbon credit units in the region.</p> <p>Chris Wicks: From a well site perspective, we've been working on adapting sites with solar generators and operating hybrid systems to reduce GHGs.</p> <p>Kelsey Bawden: In terms of carbon farming, there is a cost for assurance and reporting and that is currently being investigated by various bodies in order to try to bring these costs down. Many agricultural businesses are already doing things that reduce GHGs anyway e.g. humus in crops.</p>	
ITEM 10	<p>Well integrity management systems (WIMS) – Tim Thomas & Michael Scott</p> <p>Arrow's WIMS - Tim Thomas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well integrity is vital for safety, all along the chain and throughout a well's life. • Arrow's Well Integrity Management System (WIMS) is based on Queensland legislation (Petroleum and Gas Act and Regulations) and Codes of Practice as well as industry and international standards e.g. for well heads, cementing and casing). • Well integrity management principles consider a well's service life and life cycle phases including, design (standards), operational (operating envelopes) and technical integrity (e.g. dual barriers for assurance and quality control). • The WIMS includes many things and involving, people, processes, procedures, documents. • Management is a mix of proactive and reactive action (e.g. emissions monitoring) and involves the whole business. • The approach to well integrity is similar to Arrow's broader Safety Management System. • Arrow aligns with industry benchmarks for materials used and safety factors applied. • Surface well inspections and leak monitoring are assurance activities which aim to see indicators before a leak can occur. • Non-destructive testing is used to identify issues like erosion or corrosion. • Inspections are carried out internally and by external third-party auditors and at different frequencies e.g. 12 monthly gas/water leak testing, every 5 years for more in-depth testing (usual involves external party). 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is ongoing to improve and streamline processes related to WIMS. <p>Ian Hayllor: I am interested in hearing more specifically about how Arrow conduct subsurface logging.</p> <p>Resources Safety & Health Qld (RSHQ) auditing - Dr Michael Scott</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSHQ is a statutory body and independent regulator for safety and health in Queensland. The various divisions of RSHQ collaborate to deliver this service. Codes of practice cover all petroleum activities, however, 90-95% is related to CSG, with remaining other oil and gas. The Petroleum and Gas administers a yearly compliance and assurance program that includes proactive and reactive actions. Compliance checks look at the whole petroleum well life cycle, and is risk ranked. As a risk-based regulator, areas with greater impact will receive more attention. Non-compliances include anything from minor issues such as missing information, this is the majority of findings. At the other end, non-compliance could involve a failure to meet a construction standard. An example of information missing could be failure to install signage to identify the site. <p>Ian Hayllor: From a landholder perspective, aboveground signs are a hazard.</p> <p>Richard McLean: It would be up to the Arrow Land Liaison Officer to deal with the matter of signage in consultation with the landholder.</p> <p>Brian Bender: Does the department or Arrow look at coal exploration holes? These can be a source of gas leaks to surface.</p> <p>Leisa Elder: These are a legacy issue for the broader industry.</p> <p>Tim Thomas: Offset review is undertaken when new wells are constructed. This includes consideration of any old coal bores that may be in the vicinity.</p> <p>Brian Bender: There seems to be a lot of unknowns with these legacy bores.</p> <p>Kelsey Baldwin: The whole industry and CSIRO have investigated unexplained spikes of gas in the atmosphere, sometimes linked to legacy bores. Monitoring equipment is very sensitive and can even pick up emissions from cows in a feedlot. Arrow has also looked at improving characterisation of losses in compression activities.</p>	<p><i>Action: Provide information on how Arrow conduct subsurface logging.</i></p>
ITEM 11	<p>Local jobs and contracting – Matt Denyer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Downs Regional Council area expenditure, summary for 2020 shows significantly lower numbers than previous reporting periods due to COVID-19. Temporary change of payment terms to 14 days to support local businesses will continue for the foreseeable future. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in what contractors are reporting, depends on the maturity of the business. • Operate and maintain businesses don't have consistency of work and therefore their data is more difficult to show. Project information is simpler to capture, and we are working with contractors to provide better information including participation statistics and spend categories. • Supplier postcode in reporting is a very important element, for example, a parent company could be in Sydney, but equipment is provided by the local supplier/branch. • Tier 1 suppliers in the region are mostly onboard with reporting requirements. We are working closely with those that still need some assistance and upskilling in this area. • Currently, there are a number of subcontract opportunities, some under evaluation or already awarded. • Participation plans have become part of the contract requirements. <p>Jodie Taylor: I'm still waiting for the information I asked for previously:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of employees and contractors living local 2. A visual of spending each quarter, Arrow spend in the local area 3. Work package listing and information on what can't be sourced locally e.g. could be an opportunity for business in the community 4. Local pathway program for jobs/apprenticeships etc. <p>Leisa Elder: We've provided some of this data in previous meetings but can come back to you outside this meeting with further details.</p>	<p><i>Action: discuss with WDRC the information to be provided on local content</i></p>
ITEM 12	<p>Minutes of previous meeting and actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes for November have been circulated, feedback collected and applied. Consider these endorsed. • Action response regarding well decommissioning (Nangwee/Cecil Plains area) will be held over to next meeting. 	
ITEM 13	<p>Any other business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question from Nic Clapham: I would like Arrow's view on workplace health and safety in regard to the interaction with farm machinery, farm vehicles, kids on motorbikes for example and farm activities and Arrow's staff or Arrow contractors on farm and farm roads? Arrow will provide a response at the next meeting. 	<p><i>Action: Provide feedback on Arrow's view on WPH&S in relation to interfaces between Arrow/contractors and community.</i></p>
ITEM 14	<p>Agreed outcomes, actions, deliverables</p> <p><i>Actions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check records for the number of bores decommissioned in the Macalister seam. • Provide information on how Arrow conduct subsurface logging. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss with WDRC the information to be provided on local content.• Provide feedback on Arrow's view on WPH&S in relation to interfaces between Arrow/contractors and community.	
	Next meeting – Toowoomba, 24 June 2021	

There being no further business, the meeting was closed at 1.45pm