Procedure
ORG-ARW-LMT-PRO-00021

Safe Work. Strong Business.

Area Wide Planning Procedure

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1 Background

Arrow's Surat Basin tenure covers some of Queensland's most productive black soil, which supports high intensity farming practices. Arrow must understand and continually demonstrate minimal impact and sustain strong relationships with landholders, community and government.

Access Strategy's approach to minimising Arrow's impacts have allowed construction and operation on high quality farmland in the Surat Basin, and has underpinned Arrow's journey so far. This procedure demonstrates how we will engage with landholders to demonstrate and achieve coexistence and honour Arrow's commitment to Surat Landholders. This also enables Arrow to comply with Government requirements.

AWP is a program Arrow has developed to incorporate landholders' knowledge and constraints into Development Plans. Access Strategy engages with landholders (including neighbours) to talk through any potential issues, for example, where they have their own existing infrastructure or planned development on the property.

This information influences development planning, such as the placement of infrastructure and well paths. The development planning process gives landholders greater involvement and allows Arrow to help identify the best locations for gas infrastructure.

AWP aims to reduce the timeframes required to negotiate landholder agreements and meet Arrow's commitments to coexist with agriculture.

2 Purpose and Scope

This procedure defines how Access Strategy undertakes AWP activities within the context of the broader Access and Approvals Framework [ORG-ARW-WLS-PRQ-00001]. Any data exchanges will need to follow protocols outlined in the Arrow Standard for Geospatial Engineering Data Specifications [ORG-ARW-GIS-STA-00013). This procedure will also ensure standardisation of the placement of all infrastructure based on Arrows requirements.

The purpose of this procedure is to:

- Define the roles and responsibilities
- Define the workflow, inputs and deliverables
- Define the Site Scouting requirements, rules and guidelines for placement of infrastructure
- Define Site Assessment outputs
- GIS data flow

This procedure applies to all employees of Arrow and constractors at all times and is not restricted by work hours or other time or place considerations. Its designed to deliver efficiencies and standardisation for all project scopes. It’s understood some Arrow projects are geographically isolated so AWP activities may be varied to suit from time to time.

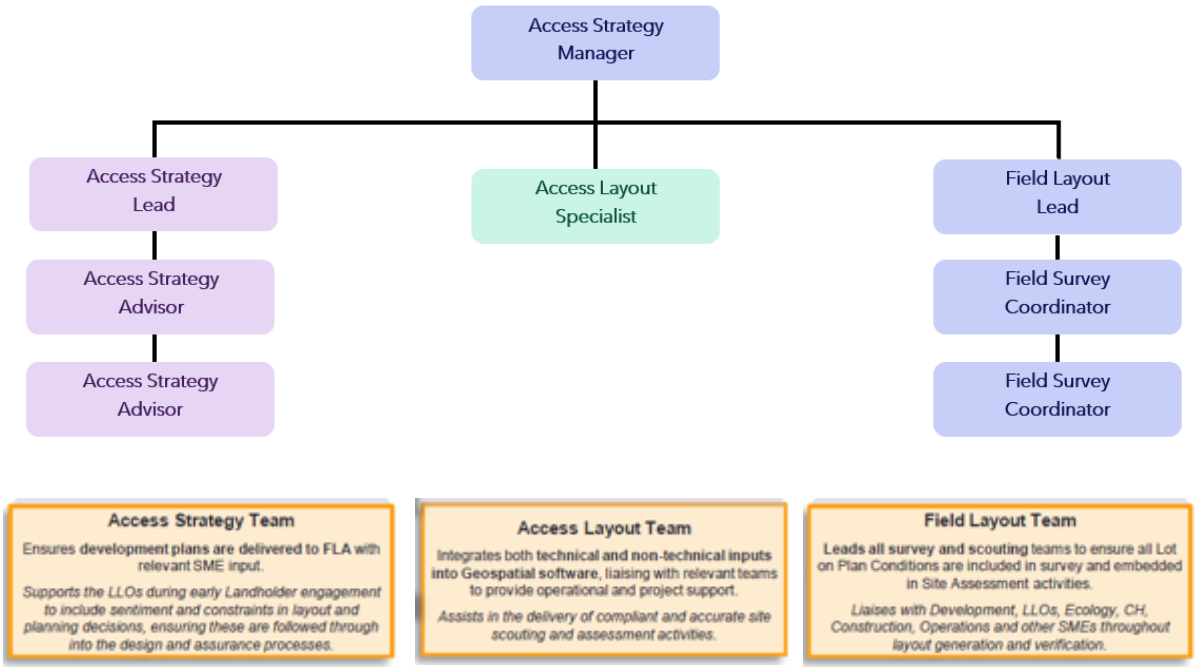
3 Responsibilities

The Scope Description, Administration Instructions and Technical Information during Area Wide Planning (AWP) are deliverables owned by Commercial & Development. Access Strategy in parallel is responsible for developing the Landholder relationships and facilitating the generation of the Issued for Site Assessment GIS layer.

Access Strategy Team Structure

The new Access Strategy Team brings together Development Planning, AWP, Site Assessment, Layout expertise and experience to collate and incorporate all relevant constraints, and manage ongoing technical and non-technical risks.

Figure 1 - Access Strategy Org Chart



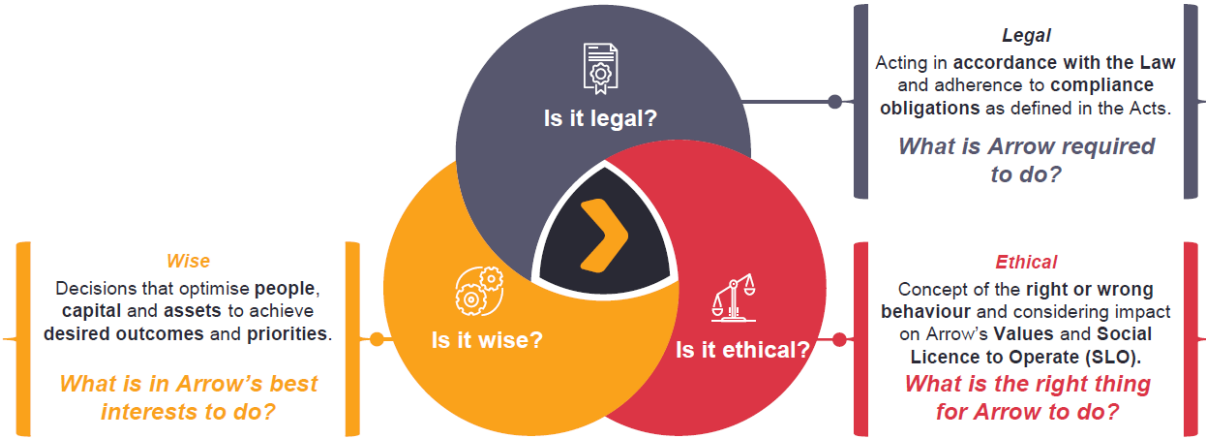
*Land Liaison Officers fall under the Land Liaison Manager and are considered a shared resource for AWP.

Legal, Ethical and Wise Decision Making Framework

Access Strategy's work spans the breadth of Arrow's stakeholders, how do we effectively, and rightfully, engage with Landholders, communities, Government, third parties and internal Arrow teams. The below framework provides a mindset of what is 'right' to deliver Arrow's objectives.

The legal ethical and wise framework helps Arrow view a decision using several different lenses. Establishing a robust decision making framework helps to ensure Arrow consider all relevant considerations and work to holistically mitigate risk.

Figure 2 - Legal, Ethical and Wise Decision Making Framework



Key Considerations

Legal	Ethical	Wise
• What are the relevant laws governing this decision? • Do I have the required approvals? • Are the right people in the room to provide the correct advice to make an informed decision? • Are the correct definitions being used? • Would I be confident defending my decision in court? • Do I understand the legal consequences of making this decision?	• What is the right thing to do? • What are the environmental, social and/or community expectations? • Is the decision in line with Arrow's values and code of conduct? • Do I feel comfortable making this decision? • Should I escalate the decision or seek help to understand the implications and trade-offs?	• Is the decision in line with Arrow's business strategy and vision? • Have we taken the time to analyse and understand the risks and benefits associated with the decision? • Do we understand the trade-offs from the decision and is this within Arrow's risk appetite? • Have the short and long term implications surrounding the decision been appropriately considered? • Is this an appropriate use of Arrow's money?

Embedding is it legal, ethical and wise into Access Strategy's decision making framework sets Arrow up for long term success delivery of major projects.

Roles and Definitions

Role	Definition
Access Strategy Manager	Responsible for Access Strategy Plan, prioritising scope for AWP and the Batching of scope. Ensuring development layout meets the Development requirements.
Access Strategy Lead	Responsible for reviewing work packages, distributing work to ASA & LLOs. Ensures title searches/ASIC searches are completed on projects batches to confirm ownership/directorship. ASL & ALS work to develop the Field layouts and refine as necessary to meet the Landholder and business requirements. ASL engages with the Engineering team to ensure that onground constraints are considered during the design process.
Access Strategy Advisor And/Or Land Liaison Officer (LLO)	Responsible for all landholder matters, such as initiating landholder engagement, gathering landholder information, including landholder sentiment. The ASA & LLO is responsible to ensure Access compliance for the SME's to adhere to and ensure all legal entry requirements have been met under the Relevant Act. The ASA & LLO is responsible for arranging all pre-start meetings and layout reviews prior to taking the Survey Coordinator and SME's to a subject property. The ASA & LLO must provide copies of valid Landholder Conditions to the Survey Coordinator & Field Layout Lead 48hrs prior to undertakeing any Site Scouting activities. The ASA & LLO is the responsible in ensuring an understanding of landholder sentiment in local areas, this includes neighbouring properties for Scouting activities. The ASA & LLO must present this information at Site Scouting pre-start meetings. The ASA & LLO is the responsible for updating/verifying the sensitive receptor locations in GIS prior to IFSA and subsequent RFS.
Access Layout Specialist (ALS)	Responsible for reviewing IFAAS map in consultation with ASA/LLO and amending GIS to allow IFAWP map to be released. Responsible for updating GIS after initial landholder meeting to redesign layout and capture LH sentiment and managing workflow through the AWP Process. Involved in developing a plan to move forward should landholder negotiations come to a stalemate, review layout and provide input after site scouting.

	Ensures that field layout complies with all requirements and constraints on infrastructure locations.
Field Layout Lead	Responsible in ensuring Site Scouting scope and Site Assessment scope is adequately resourced and scheduled. Provides technical advice to support the field layout through to RFS and ensures that packages of work meet business requirements to enter the design phase.
Field Survey Coordinator (FSC)	Represents interests of Construction, Drilling and Operations to ensure that field layouts accommodate their requirements e.g. access tracks, turn outs etc, has overall authority to make decisions or changes regarding field layout and alignments during Site Scouting. Responsible for making changes to design post Scouting and creating IFSA design. Ensures any changes from Site Assessment are carried through to RFS.
Surveyor	Responsible for undertaking & collecting field capture points and conducting boundary rectification data during Site Scouting.

4 AWP Procedure Process

The Area Wide Planning Procedure has had its processes mapped out and is reflected in **Appendix A** and **Figure 3**.

There is variability across the AWP process, influenced by LH sentiment, type of land, scope of works, engineering requirements, LLO approach, etc. This process map aims to capture the 'standard' process performed.

A simplified Overview of the Access process can be seen in **Figure 4**.

Figure 3 – AWP Process Map

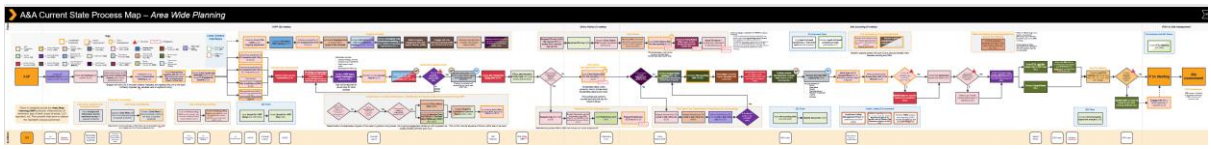
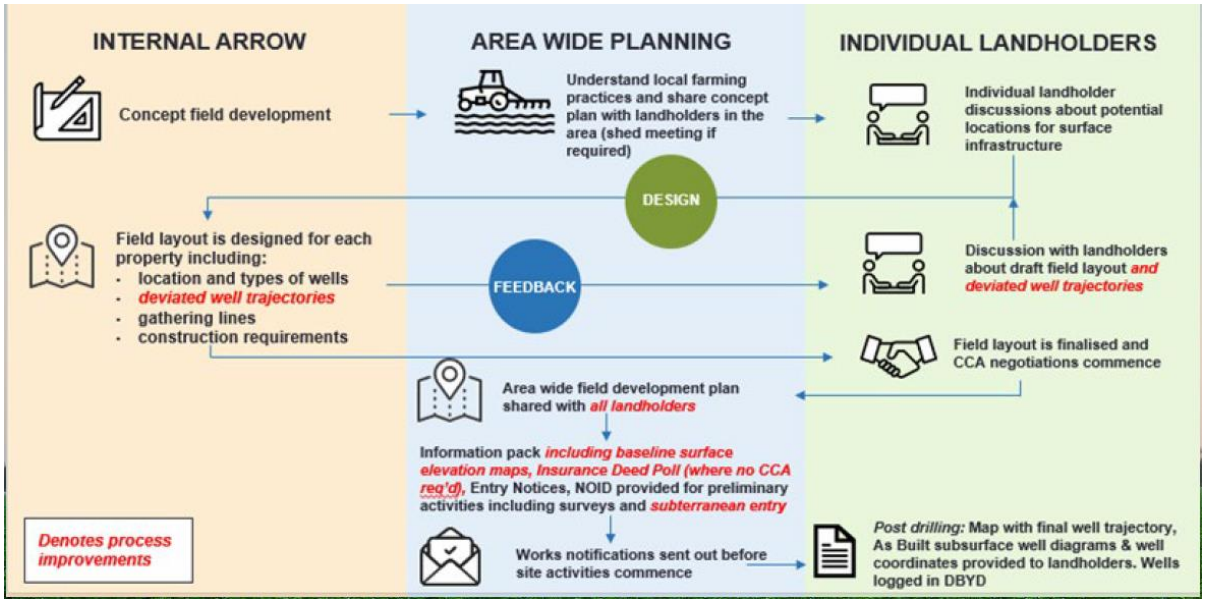


Figure 4 – Access Overview Map



Typically the AWP process is given 6 months from initiation through to IFSA stage gate within areas of Intensively Farmed Land.

In areas that are predominantly grazing or timbered land, the process has a 4 month timeframe to reach RFS stage gate.

5 Access Strategy Plan

The Access Strategy Plan (ASP) provides guidance for the Land Access approach, on a batch-by-batch basis. The ASP highlights key issues and potential technical and non-technical risks, particularly noting impacts to the Land Access, overall delivery and schedule.

This document is to be produced prior to the commencement of the AWP process to guide how landholders will be approached in particular to minumise NTR and to prioritise engagements.

The ASP will be shared with the LLO Team Lead to assist in the allocation of LLO resources for AWP, as informed by the complexity of the batch scope. Similarly, key considerations contained in the ASP will inform the best-placed AAP Coordinator and Access Advisor to manage aspects of the batch. This document will assist in the scheduling of AWP and broader Land Access milestones.

6 Arrow's Commitments

The core Surat Basin tenure spans from north of Wandoan to south of Dalby. Within this region, Arrows tenure uniquely overlies high-intensity, black soil farmland that includes irrigated, laser-levelled cropping farms. Arrow refers to this as intensively farmed land or IFL.

Coexistence Commitments - Arrow has 12 published commitments to support coexistence between agriculture and gas operations on IFL. These were co-developed with our landholders and other key stakeholders in 2012, and they are:

1. No Permanent alienation of the land;
2. Minimised operational footprint – less than two per cent of total intensively farmed area;
3. Flexibility on CSG well locations (but with all wells located near farm paddock edges);
4. Pad drilling (up to eight wells from a single pad) used where coal depth and geology allows;
5. Spacing between wells maximised (average of between 800 and 1500 metres);
6. Pit-less drilling only (use of aboveground storage tanks);
7. No major infrastructure facilities on intensively farmed land
8. Treated CSG water used to substitute existing users' allocations on intensively farmed land;
9. No brine or salt treatment or disposal on intensively farmed land;
10. Flexibility on power supply option;
11. Fair compensation; and
12. Continued proactive engagement with community and transparency on coexistence field activities.

Committment to Surat Basin Landholders - Arrow has published commitments to our Surat Landholders to support coexistence with a particular focus on how we engagement, see link below.

Arrow-Energys-Commitments-to-Surat-Basin-Landholders.pdf

This procedure outlines how we will honour these commitments and document to show compliance and support any Regional Planning Interest Act actions including s.22 assessmens and RIDAs. Communication and transparency is the underlying fundamental towards Arrow's engagements with Landholders.

7 Landholder Engagement

AWP is Arrow's unique process for landholders and staff to jointly identify locations for infrastructure like well pads, gathering lines and access tracks, across farming districts and on flood plains, for incorporation into our field development plans.

This process considers how landholders use their properties and finds ways to minimise Arrow's impacts on the land.

This is a reiterative process to ensure that Landholders concerns/requirements are either met or considered with respect to designing a field layout on their properties..

Planning with landholders occurs one-on-one and, and where appropriate, in local area meetings with neighbouring landholders.

Changes on one property often lead to revision of design on adjoining lands. Early engagements with Landholders needs to address the overall picture, in this way all Landholders have the opportunity to provide feedback and work to the optimal design for their own and surrounding properties.

Specific landholder agreements are then formalised in CCA's, DWA's and AA's (or the relevant combination of agreements) once AWP is completed and scope has been finalised.

Through the Landholder Engagement process substantial amount of information is gathered on Arrow's impacts to land, this information goes towards determining RIDA & s.22 implications.

Access Strategy will continue to refine the AWP process, to ensure early, ongoing, transparent engagement about the likely location of deviated wells, by:

- discussing proposed plans with landholders before any formal agreement, entry notice or other formal notification
- listening to landholders to understand their current operations and future property plans better, with a view to minimising impacts on their land or business. This may include adjusting the location of gas infrastructure
- continued discussions as field development plans mature
- providing landholders with a baseline ground surface data pack, specific to their properties, before starting drilling and provide transparent access to regularly updated LiDAR data through aerial surveying of the property.
- develop robust Landholder Access Rules, it's widely know that failure to comply with any Land Access Rules may result in disciplinary action.

Figure 5 – Land Access Rules

8 Entry Notice

Following the initial landholder engagements, Arrow will seek access to the land to carry out some early preliminary activities otherwise known ‘Site Scouting’. A ‘preliminary’ activity is defined by legislation and determined by the nature of the activities and the landholder’s business.

To facilitate access for scouting/site assessment, Arrow will issue to the Landholder:

- A written entry notice of at least 10 business days; or
- Preliminary CCA for negotiation

before any Site Scouting or similiar is undertaken under the Relevant Act.

Arrow will provide a written entry notice of at least 10 business days before any Site Scouting or similiar is undertaken under the Relevant Act.

Further to this, Arrow are obliged to meet all Restricted Land provisions for the tenures in which we operate. Arrow tenures can have differing restricted land provisions based on the date of application for the respective tenure.

This requires the LLO and Land Liaison Team Lead to ensure that the correct provisions are both understood and adhered to when issuing Entry Notices and Consent to Enter Restricted Land agreements (where necessary) to Landholders.

9 Landholder Questionnaires

The Landholder Questionnaire is an input to Engineering to identify the nature of the farming operations that take place on the property. It is critical to capture these details as they may have a bearing on how and where Arrow infrastructure can be located on Landholders land. ie location of pipelines with respect to deep ripping activities.

The Questionnaire captures a range of information including: current and future Landholder Operations and plans, movement of water on the Land, Landholder infrastructure (bores, dams,stockyards, irrigation equipment, buried infrastructure), Ownership and Operational structure etc. This information provides engineering with a basis of design and an understanding of what occurs on the property/

Landholder operations need to be identified in the Access & Approvals Landholder Questionnaire, this ensures that an appropriate engineering design is developed for each property.

The Questionnaire is an input for Engineering to indentify the nature of the farming activities including ground penetrating activities undertaken that needs to be identified the Landholder Questionnaire so such things as pipeline Depth of Cover can be established.

Part A – This information is used to inform scouting, to understand where the Landowner constraints are located to develop a preferred layout for each property. Note – Wherever possible capture locations for infrastructure via GPS alternatively mark-up maps. **Part A** also includes the **Part C** Occupier Checklist.

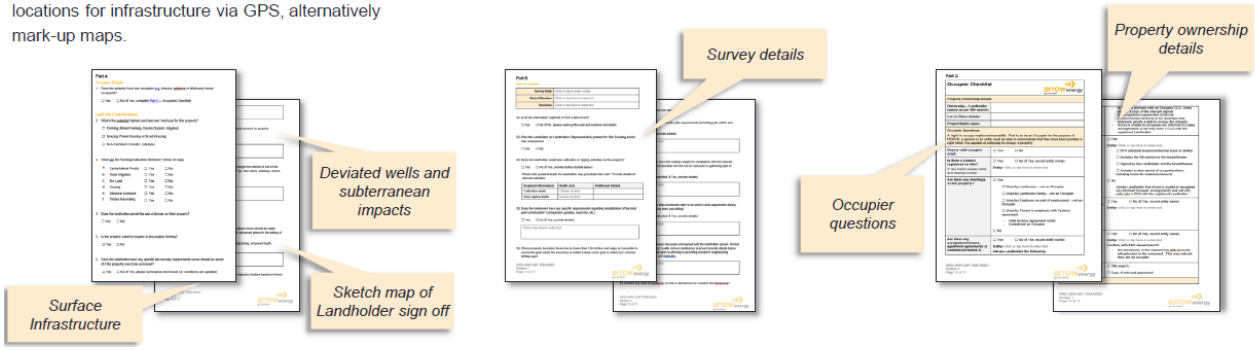
The completion of the Landholder Questionnaire in the first 1-2 Landholder engagements.

Part B – This information is used to finalise Site Assessment and to be provided with Released from Survey (RFS) data. This data is used during maturation to Issued for Design (IFD) and in subsequent detailed design to ensure compliance with relevant codes.

Following the Site Assessment and on receipt of the Survey Sketch from the Surveyor, the Land Access Support Officer will distribute via email to the relevant SME’s who were on the Site Assessment for review and approval. Within seven (7) days LLO’s are required to sign and date the Landholder Questionnaire to record their approval of the Site Assessment findings.

In this timeframe the LLO must present the Landholder the Survey Sketch indicating the Landholder's approval of what has been surveyed. Survey sketches have a landholder signature block, it is a business preference to request the landholder sign sketch as a confirmation of the layout approval.

PART A	PART B	PART C
To be populated in the first 1-2 Landholder engagements. This is used to inform scouting and to understand where the Landholder constraints are located to develop a preferred layout for each property. Note – Wherever possible capture locations for infrastructure via GPS, alternatively mark-up maps.	This information is used to finalise Site Assessment and to be provided with Release from Survey (RFS) data. This data is used during maturation to Issued for Design (IFD) and in subsequent detailed design to ensure compliance with relevant codes.	The Occupier Checklist is to the populated if Part A Question 2 is answered 'Yes'.



10 Geographical Information System (GIS)

GIS is a system for creating, managing and analysis of spatial data.. During AWP, GIS is used for constraints mapping when planning the optimum layout for wells, access and gathering.

Constraints taken into account when planning infrastructure include:

- Sensitive receptors, landholder input and existing landholder infrastructure
- Resevoir quality, well drainage and deviated well paths
- Tenement boundaries
- Environmentally sensitive areas
- Culturally significant sites
- Topography
- Major road, rail and 3rd party pipeline crossings.

Once the optimum conceptual layout is achieved in GIS, the data progresses to site scouting where the survey lead field verifies the well placement and gathering alignments.

At the early concept stage GIS is also used for generating material take offs (MTOs), concept HPV and LPD placement and generating pipe sizes using the gas forecast.

Figure 6 - Landholder Constraints

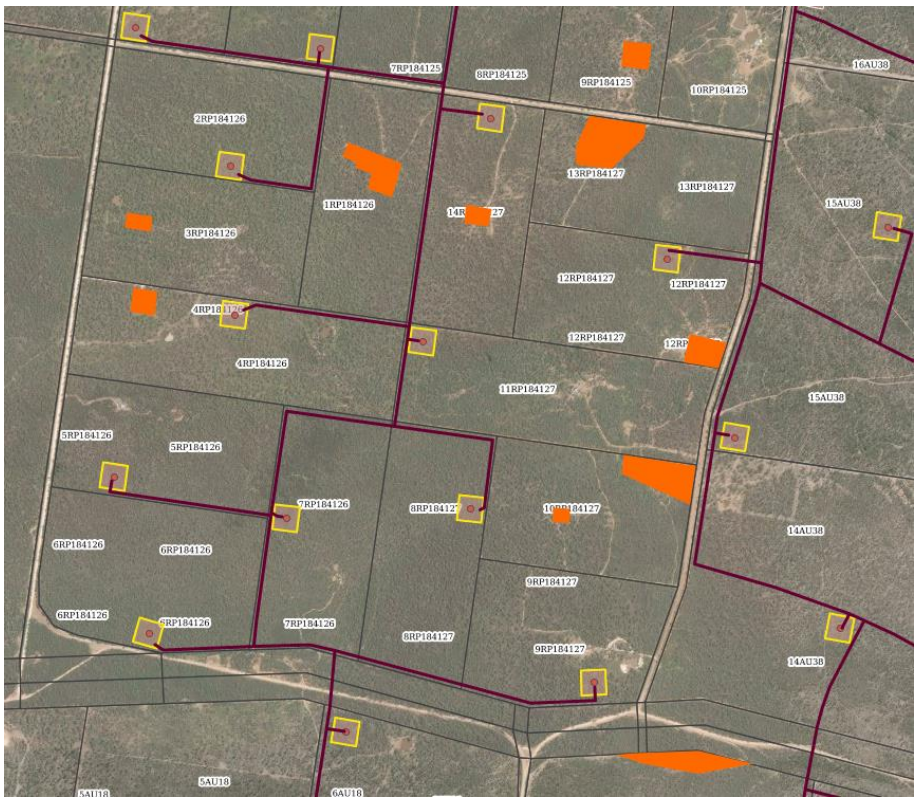


Figure 7 – Well Drainage & Resevoir Quality

Figure 8 - Topography

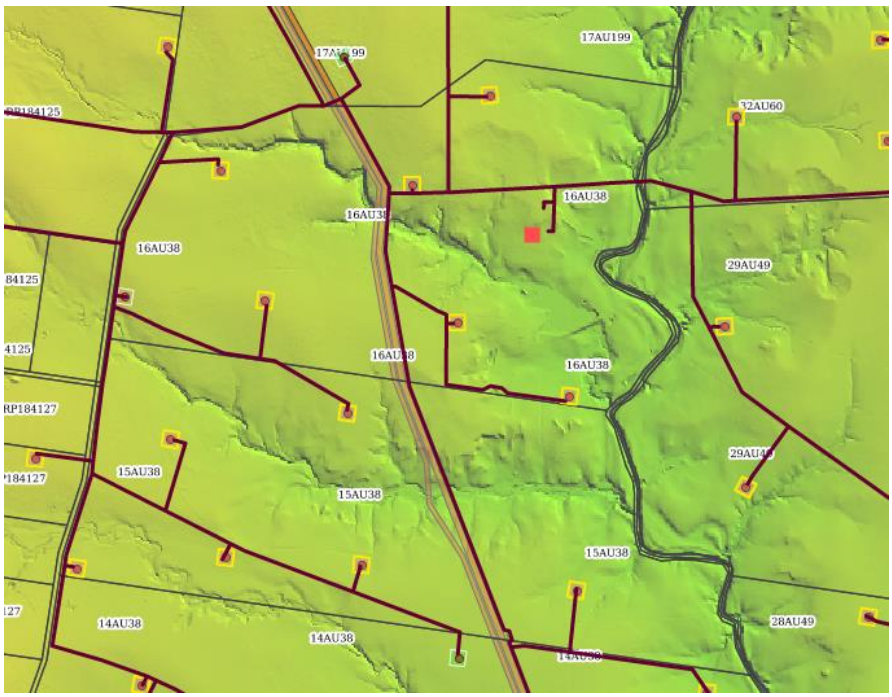


Figure 9 – Environmentally Sensitive Areas

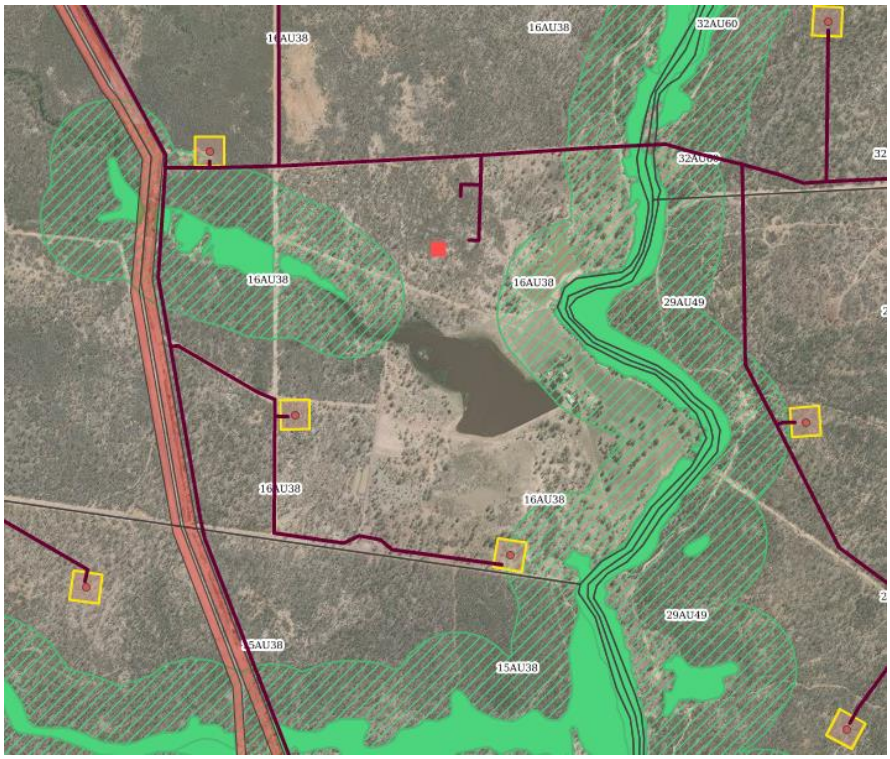
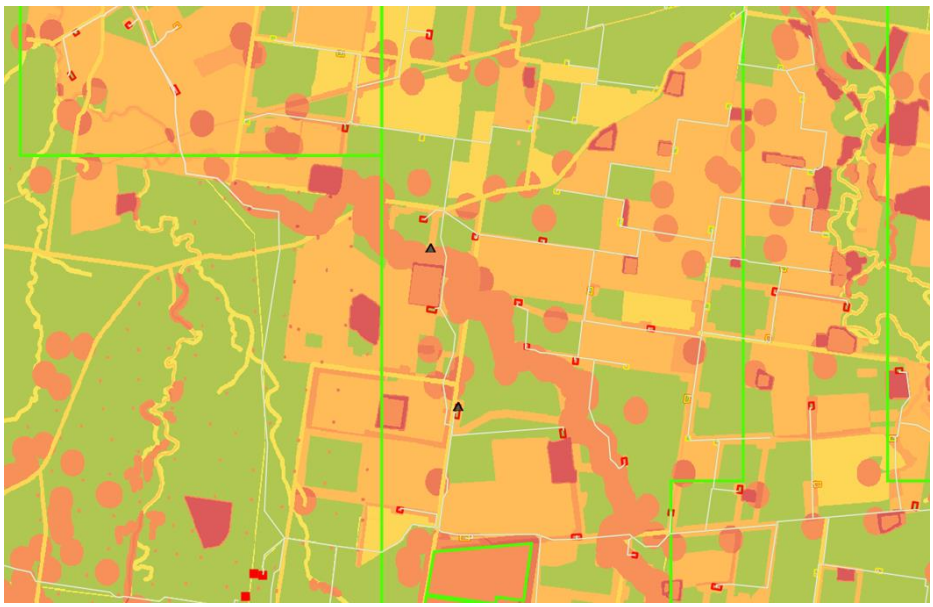


Figure 10 - Surface Constraints

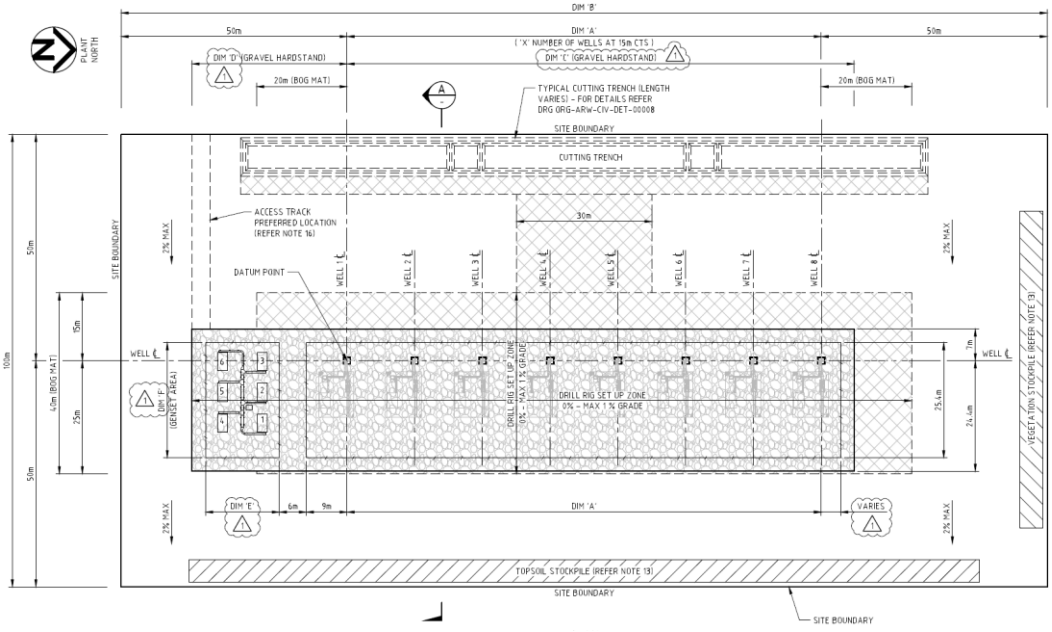


11 Well Pad Dimensions

During the initial landholder engagements, it's highly important the LLO understands the Well Pad Dimensions and the Areas of Disturbance (AoD) (**Table 1**) that will impact the Landholders property. It's the ASA/LLO's responsibility to investigate the Landholders farming activities (ie spraying & cultivating equipment) and advise the correct offset distances to allow for farming activities around the proposed well site. NB – Sloping pads are are subject to larger areas.

TABLE 1 – Well Pad Dimensions			
Number of Wells	DIM '1' (m)	DIM '2' (m)	AoD (Ha)
1	100	100	1.00
2	100	115	1.15
3	100	130	1.30
4	100	145	1.45
5	100	160	1.60
6	100	175	1.75
7	100	190	1.90
8	100	205	2.05

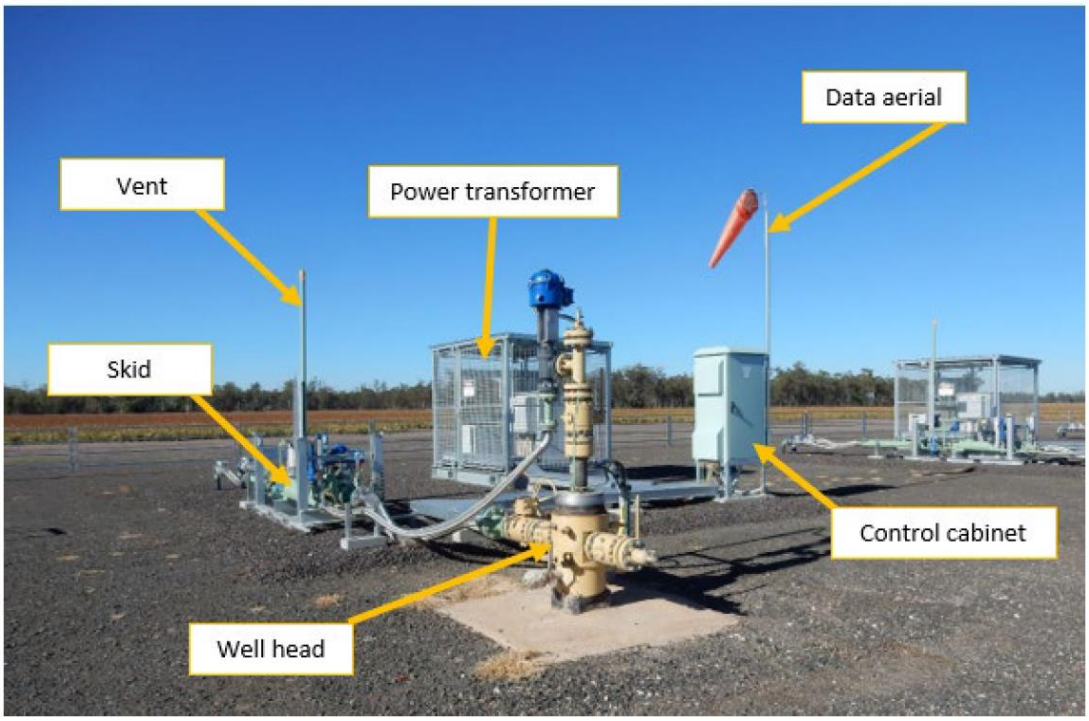
Figure 11 – Example of a 8 Well Multi Well Pad



12 Well Site Infrastructure

Below are some of the main pieces of infrastructure and equipment Arrow use to install and maintain our wells.

Figure 12 – Well Site Infrastructure



The well head is the termination point for the down-hole equipment, where the separate water and gas flows emerge. Flexible hoses carry gas and water to the well head skid, which is a package of equipment to measure and regulate the flow of water and gas before they move into their underground gathering lines. The control cabinet houses the ‘smarts’ for the well’s remote, SCADA (software system) control. The power transformer converts the 400V current from the onsite generators into 900V to drive the electric water pump and at the bottom of the well.

13 Gathering & Access Corridors

During AWP final Right of Way (RoW) widths are unknown until detail design, so wider suvey corridors should be generalized in discussions with Landholder.

General guidelines for aligning gathering and access corridors:

- Existing Arrow corridors and access tracks (or part thereof) should be utilised wherever practical.
- Standard gathering survey corridors with a permanent access track is 30m wide.
- Standard gathering corridor without a permanent access track are 30m wide

- Standard access only corridors are 10m wide.

A Survey Corridor (SC) width is calculated by the proposed RoW width:

- 20m-26m RoW = 30m SC
- 26m-36m RoW = 40m SC
- 36m-46m RoW = 50m SC
- 46m-56m RoW = 60m SC
- 56m-66m RoW = 70m SC

Arrow always needs a SC a minimum of a 4m greater width than a RoW, compensation is calculated from a SC, this builds flexibility into Landholder CCA if extra area is required during construction.

Pipeline corridor features can be of concern to Landholders in Intensively Farmed Land (IFL). The features include High Point Vents, Low Point Drains, Future Service Connections, Fibre Optic Pits and valves.

These features are required as part of the standard build, however due to their nature can be difficult to place within cultivated land, as placement may interfere with farming operations.

The Access Track Selection Workflow (ORG-ARW-CIV-FDM-00001) seeks to optimise desktop track selection by giving consideration to:

- Forecast traffic volumes and benchmarking against the Australian Road Research Board Unsealed Roads Best Practice Guide recommendations in this area.
- Variation in soil types across Arrow's Surat development area and the differences in the impacts of rainfall events on durations of wellsite inaccessibility.
- Variation in the size of potential production impacts based on the gas production profile, number of wells on a given wellpad and well availability.
- Differences in capital and maintenance costs associated with the different classes of track.

Access Track Selection Flowchart – Surat (ORG-ARW-CIV-FDM-00001)

Typical Road Cross Section Details (ORG-ARW-CIV-STD-00013)

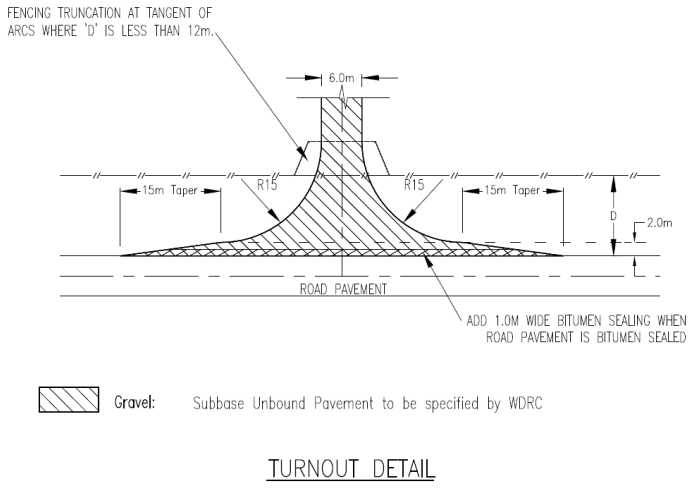
14 Turnouts & Gates

When describing to a Landholder the requirements of Turnout proposed to be constructed into their property, Arrow is obligated to comply with the Road Planning and Design Manual.

General guidelines for Turnouts include:

- Turnouts are to be located no less than 200m from an existing or proposed road intersection (public road)
- Turnouts are to be located no less than 100m from an existing or proposed turnout on the opposite side of the road.
- Minimum design standards for a turnout is based off Western Downs Regional Council's (WDRC) Standard Drawing – Roads Commercial and/or Truck Turnout R-007 Drawing.

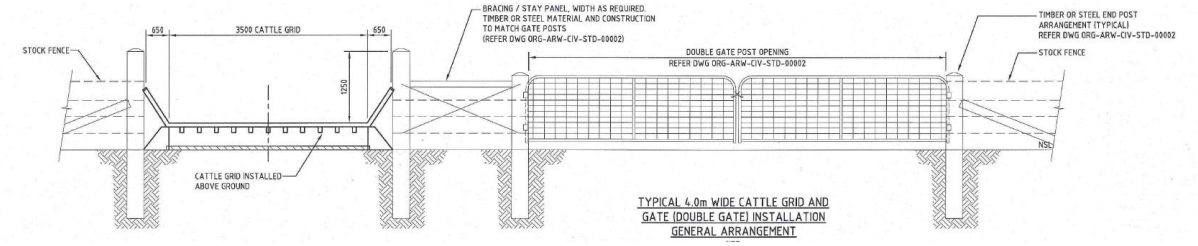
Figure 13 – Extract from the WDRC R-007 Drawing



Varying reasons like number of wells to be accessed, traffic volumes, land type will determine what gate or gate and grid combinations are going to be installed as part of the design.

Depending the varying reasons like traffic volumes will depend on what gate or gate and grid combinations are going to be installed in the future. Arrow's Standard Civil drawings should be relied upon when discussing with Landholders (ORG-ARW-CIV-STD-00014 & ORG-ARW-CIV-STD-00002)

Figure 14 – Typical Gate and Grid combination

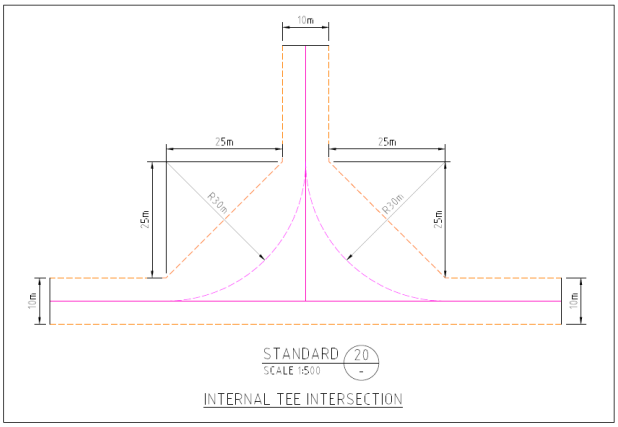


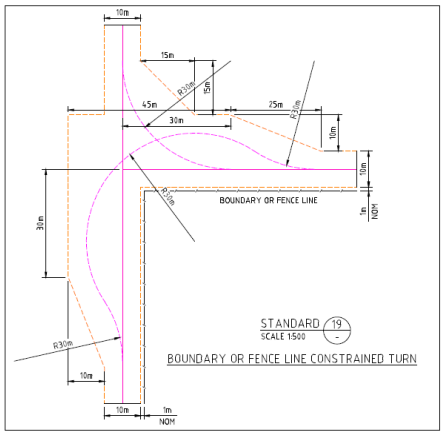
ORG-ARW-CIV-STD-00014

15 Site Assessment Standard Drawings

Process improvement for RFS deliverables to focus on assurance and standardization. A RFS catalogue of drawings has been developed set out drawings based off the previously supplied Arrow standard drawings. This provides access to ASA/LLO's to be able display to Landholders how infrastructure is set out to ensure assurance to what impacts the Landholder will have on their properties.

Figure 15 – Examples of set out of internal access track intersection





16 Engineering and Execution Considerations

16.1 Pressure Testing Offset Distance

Pressure Testing Offset Distances must be considered for two (**2**) important reasons:

1. Reducing the need for Road Closure Permits; and
2. Avoiding interactions with sensitive Landholders by pressure testing exclusion zone over their properties.

To totally avoid both constraints, the centre line of the first pipeline needs to be 31m from the property boundary (allow for 30m pressure test exclusion zone +1m DCDB accuracy).

Any distance under 31m will impact a sensitive Landholder when pneumatic testing.

Secondary option is the centre line of the first pipeline 31m from the centre of a road, this allows only half the road needs to be closed and its traffic management.

The final option is to hydro test the pipelines, but this activity comes with additional impacts and constraints such as water sources and haulage, as well as the significant increase in cost to undertake the testing.

16.2 Radiation Contours

A requirement of AS/NZS 2885.6 is to determine the impact distance to radiation contours of 4.7kW/m2 and 12.6kW/m2, associated with a full-bore rupture event. The impact distance associated with the 4.76W/m2 contour is known as the measurement length and defines the distance from the pipeline to be considered when assigning location classes.

When planning gathering systems, it's ideal to keep sensitive receptors out of the 4.7kW/m2 contour. If inside this contour extra engineering is required and if inside the 12.7kW/m2 contour alternative alignments need to be investigated.

Radiation Contour Distance Calculation - ORG-ARW-PPL-CAL-00006

16.3 Soil Stockpile Areas

Due to the nature of Intensive Farming Land (IFL) and Arrow installing large diameter pipelines, soil displacement from these activities will occur. To avoid impacting paddock levels and obscuring overland flow, crowning of a trench line when backfilling cannot occur. To mitigate the displaced soil, Soil Stockpile Areas need to be identified during AWP so they can be site assessed and included in future CCA's.

The activity of establishing the Soil Stockpile Area is a resource activity under the RPI Act and Arrow has obligations to the extent that we are involved in the "construction" of the stockpile. Accordingly, s.22 considers that the following parameters are the minimum for consideration when establishing an agreement with landholders for stockpiles of soil transferred to their control:

1. **Soil Stockpile Area** - A Soil Stockpile Areas risks diverting overland flow. Key to this issue is the exact location. Impact to overland flow should be a key consideration in

proposing a location. While landholder preference is important information, keep in mind that the RPI Act requires Arrow to consider all stakeholders, including neighbouring landholders and owners of Public Land.

2. **Stockpile height, maximum 2 meters** - As per Arrow Land Disturbance Guideline (ORG-ARW-HSM-GUI-00094).

3. **Stockpile batter slope, no greater than 1:3.** - As per Arrow Land Disturbance Guideline.

Please note that the Arrow Land Disturbance Guideline is a key reference document in all s.22 assessments.

17 Site Scouting & Associated Activities

17.1 Site Scouting

For clarification purposes, Site Scouting and Site Assessment are two (2) different activities, Site Scouting in part is a constructability review, it develops a concept infrastructure layout for SME's to review to understand it's contraints from a future delivery perspective. Where as Site Assessment is next step, it's the maturation of the layout that produces an RFS package of GIS data with SME approvals before Engineering and CCA negotiations can formally commence.

To start Site Scouting process, the ALS will issue the IFSSc file to the Field Survey Coordinator (FSC) to utilise and refine whilst in the field on Landholder properties.

Site Scouting is the first time the FSC visits a property with an ASA/LLO with the Landholder (if available) to ground truth data and capture digital information about the property for the placement of infrastructure.

Before commencing Site Scouting on a Landholders property:

- the scouting GIS data must be supplied to the Surveyor a minimum of 24 hours before accessing the subject land; and
- the ASA/LLO must chair a pre-start meeting so all parties are clear on the days activities, constraints and Landholder requirements.

Such information may include additional sensitive areas not yet captured, topography changes, equipment access points, fence lines, services (above ground/underground), possible creek crossings, water ways, dams, stock yards and other essential information.

This is also an opportunity for the Landholder to engage with the FSC to ask questions about Drilling & Construction.

It's encourgaged if the Landholder has GIS capabilities and digital files relating to their farming practices and property plans that a data share arrangement is agreed. This will provide the FSC the best opportunity to accurately place infrastructure via desktop. This data share can work in the interests of the landholder too, the FSC is able to provide KML files back to the Landholder so the layout can be reviewed in Google Earth.

17.2 Licenced Surveyors, Survey Accuracy & Cadastral Boundaries (DCDB)

Site Scouting is first time an Arrow third party contractor accesses a property under the Arrow's instruction from the Field Suvey Coordinator. The role of the Surveyor is to capture the landholders physical property constraints such head ditch and tail drain locations.

To avoid NTR issues across Arrow projects in relation to cadastral boundaries, a 1m offset from the edge of the survey corridor to the +/- 1 metre corrected boundary will be applied. On occasions where landholders request Arrow's disturbance to be up against boundaries, the FSC and Surveyor must ensure sub +/- 1 metre accuracy is achieved and detailed in the data attribution.

Refer Site Assessment Procedure (ORG-ARW-LMT-PRO-00023) which provides full detail on Arrow's survey requirements.

18 Issued for Site Assessment Layer & Review Period

The Issued for Site Assessment (IFSA) Layer shows the proposed location and extent of infrastructure on a Batch or small project basis.

Once Site Scouting is finalised, the ALS will output the final IFSSc design for the FSC to then create the IFSA layer in GIS. This layer is deemed complete when the kmz file has been agreed upon by LLO/LH's and is formally issued into GIS to initiate the SME review with the aid of the Access and Approvals Coordinator.

To commence Site Scouting, the ALS will issue the IFSSc file to the FSC to use while in the field. The design is then matured in GIS with the aid of loading the Survey Data and Tracklogs from the site scouting.

Following the GIS Upload of the IFSA Layer, the Access & Approval Coordinator (AAC) will notify SME's that the two (2) week review period has commenced. During this period SME's are to highlight potential constraints and what is needed to mitigate these known constraints.

19 Issued for Site Assessment Meeting

This formal meeting is the final step in the AWP Process, the AAC will chair the meeting and will request SME feedback from two (2) week review period on the infrastructure layout or project.

Any agreed changes will be minuted by the AAC and issued to the FSC, if required the IFSA layer may be updated prior to the Site Assessment being conducted. The AAC will monitor known constraints to ensure they're investigated through Site Assessment and closed out by Final Layout Approval (FLA) stage gates.

From this point, all ASA/LLO's must have Landholder Conditions available to the FLL so Site Assessment Calendar Invite's can issued to the relevant SME's.

20 Definitions

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
AA	Alternative Arrangement
AAP	Access and Approvals Package
AEP	Activity Execution Planning
ASP	Access Strategy Plan
AWP	Area Wide Planning
CCA	Conduct & Compensation Agreement
CH	Cultural and Heritage
CSG	Coal Seam Gas
DWA	Deviated Well Agreement
FLA	Final Layout Approval
FFL	Field Layout Lead
FSC	Field Survey Coordinator
GIS	Geographic Information System
IFSA	Issued For Site Assessment
LLO	Land Liaison Officer
NoE	Notice of entry
RIDA	Regional Interest Development Approval
SME	Subject Matter Expert

21 Document Administration

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Revision history

Revision	Revision Date	Revision Summary	Author
1.0	18/05/2023	Issued for Use	Chris Williams
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Related documents

Document Number	Revision Summary
ORG-ARW-LMT-PRO-00023	Site Assessment Procedure
ORG-ARW-LMT-PRO-00019	Easements and Crossings
ORG-ARW-WLS-PRQ-00001	Access and Approvals Framework
ORG-ARW-HSM-GUI-00094	Arrow Land Disturbance Guideline

Acceptance and release

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APPENDIX A – AWP PROCESS MAP