
Stokes to Mettika

Gas Pipeline

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

AUGUST 2000

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OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

1 INTRODUCTION

This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of a Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) under Section 99 of the Petroleum Act 2000 prior to commencement of the Act. Therefore, it is considered that this document fulfils the purpose of a Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) and is accepted as such under schedule 6 of the Petroleum Act 2000. This document is referred to as an SEO from here on.

This SEO has been adopted by Santos for their operation and management of the Stokes to Mettika Gas Pipeline (SA Section).

Licence	Pipeline Licence 9
Licence description	PL9 - Stokes to Mettika Gas Pipeline (SA Section)
Location	Refer to Figure 1.
Activities covered by this CEP/SEO.	All regulated activities relating to the operation of the Stokes to Mettika Pipeline. This SEO does not apply to de-commissioning of the pipeline. A separate SEO will be required prior to de-commissioning. This SEO does not apply to pipeline construction projects.

The objectives developed in this SEO are in keeping with the objectives of the Petroleum Act 2000, which include:

- To minimise the environmental damage from the activities involved in the construction or operation of transmission pipelines for transporting petroleum;
- To establish appropriate consultative processes involving people directly affected by regulated activities and the public generally;
- To protect the public from risks inherent in regulated activities.

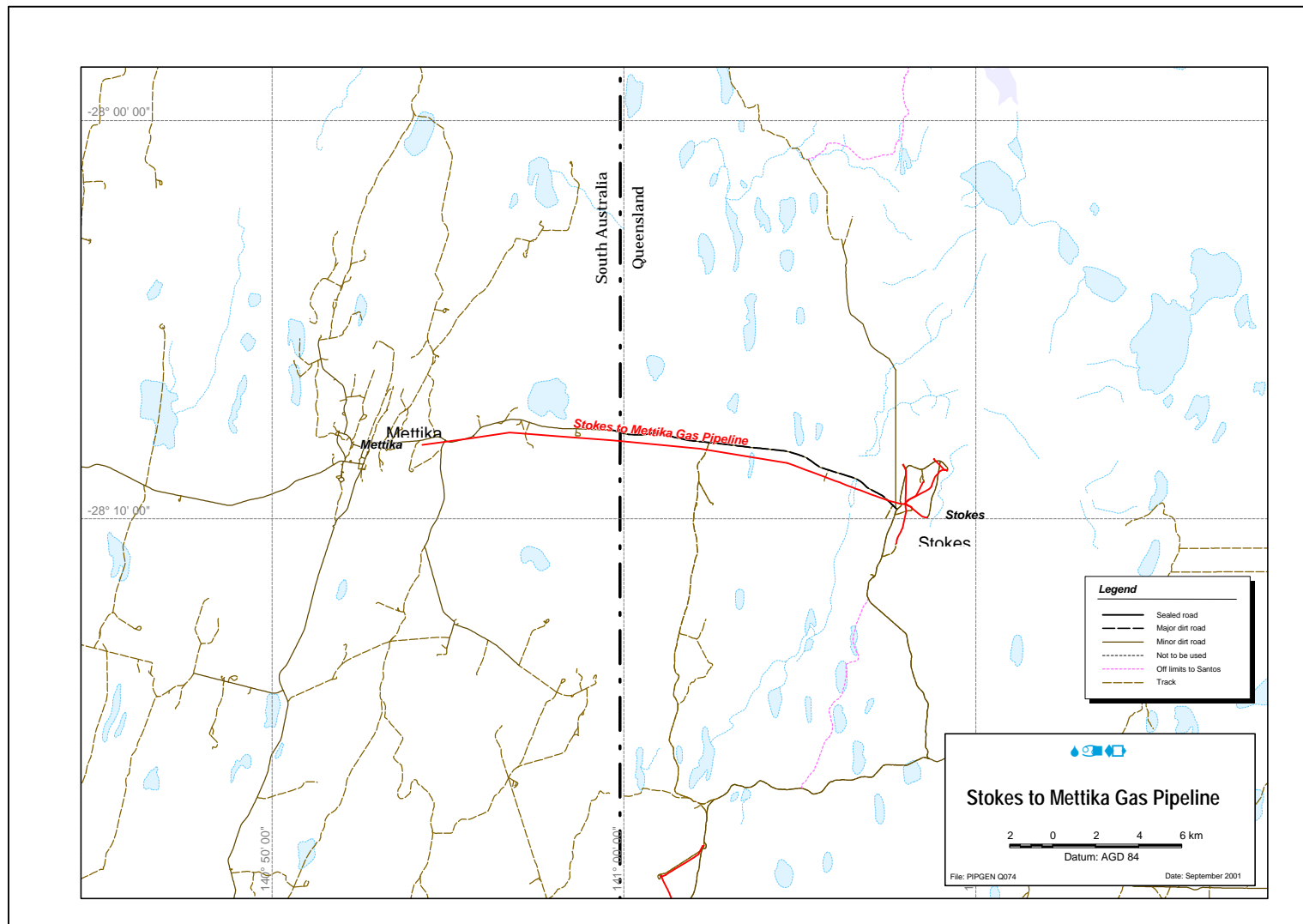
This document is based on Statements of Environmental Objectives/Codes of Environmental Practice (SE/CEP) developed for the following recent pipeline projects:

- Pipeline Licence No 7 – Moomba to Adelaide Pipeline Looping Project
- Pipeline Licence No 4 – South East Pipeline – Nangwarry Lateral Project
- Pipeline Licence No 11 – Beverley Pipeline

This SEO takes into account previous Declarations of Environmental Factors and Codes of Environmental Practice approved under the Petroleum Act 1940, and makes reference to the Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations.

It should be noted that the major environmental impacts associated with a pipeline project are associated with construction, while operational impacts are negligible in comparison. As stated above, this SEO applies to pipeline operations only.

Figure 1 – Map of Pipeline Route



2 OBJECTIVES

Santos is committed to achieving a range of environmental objectives in regard to the potential hazards associated with the operation of the pipeline. These are listed in the table below.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES	REFERENCE
1. Risk to the safety if the public and property during operation are acceptable and ALARP	Petroleum Regulations 2000; AS2885 - 1997
<p>2. Operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities will be conducted in accordance with Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations. These objective address:</p> <p>2.1 Pipeline Corridor Management</p> <p>2.2 Air Emissions</p> <p>2.3 Noise Emissions</p> <p>2.4 Heritage – Natural and Built Environments.</p> <p>2.5 Water Management</p> <p>2.6 Management of Pipeline Facilities</p> <p>2.7 Waste Management</p> <p>2.8 Pipeline Spill Prevention And Response</p> <p>2.9 Fuel and Chemical Storage</p>	<p>Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations.</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act 1993; EPA Information Sheets IS No.9, April 1998, <i>Noise Control</i>; IS No.7, September 1999, <i>Construction Noise</i></p>
3. Compliance with the requirements of Petroleum Act 2000.	Petroleum Act 2000; Petroleum Regulations 2000
EMERGENCY RESPONSE OBJECTIVES	REFERENCE
<p>An emergency constitutes a loss of containment (or potential loss of containment) for the pipeline or a loss of supply to customers.</p> <p>All licensees are required to have emergency response procedures in place and to conduct emergency response exercises at intervals not exceeding two (2) years (Petroleum Regulations 2000, Reg 31). Field procedures and practices will conform to these regulations and will be update as required.</p> <p>In emergency conditions, threats to the environment include emission of greenhouse gas, and ignition of the gas causing a bushfire. In addition, there will be some disturbance to the right-of-way during any repair operations. In this case, environmental management and rehabilitation should be carried out in accordance with APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations.</p>	
4. Any interruption to customer supply is minimised in the event of an emergency on the pipeline.	
5. Environmental management and rehabilitation of an incident is carried out in accordance with APIA Code of Environmental Practice.	Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations.

3 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The objectives identified above are subject to an assessment to measure the level of achievement. The assessment criteria for each objective will be one of the following:

- *Defined conditions* - objectives for construction and operation activities that can only be managed through the prevention of unacceptable actions (e.g. no remnant vegetation shall be cleared);
- *Defined requirements* - the achievement of an objective can be assessed against the implementation of specific procedures or actions required for an activity (e.g. the design and construction of the pipeline must meet the requirements of AS 2885.1—1997 Pipelines—Gas and liquid petroleum);
- *Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS) criteria* - the objectives are assessed against a set criteria described either by a written description and/or photographically to enable the level of environmental performance of approved activities to be determined. Appendix A tabulates the objectives and the appropriate assessment criteria.

4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

DEFINITIONS

It is a requirement under Section 85 of the *Petroleum Act 2000* that any incidents that are determined to be 'serious' or 'reportable' incidents must be reported to the Minister. The following descriptions have been provided to help clarify and elaborate on the definitions given in Section 85(1) of the *Petroleum Act 2000* and Regulation 32(1) of the *Petroleum Regulations 2000*.

Serious Incidents

The incidents listed below are considered to be serious incidents under Section 85(1) of the *Petroleum Act 2000*. These are:

- A person is seriously injured or killed;
- An imminent risk to public health or safety arises; or
- Serious environmental damage occurs or an imminent risk of serious environmental damage arises; or
- Security of natural gas supply is prejudiced or an imminent risk of prejudice to security of natural gas supply arises.

Pursuant to Regulation 12(2) the incidents listed below are considered to be serious incidents that may arise from Santos' operational activities:

- Any loss of containment incident.
- Unauthorised activity on the pipeline where the pipeline is actually contacted.

Reportable Incidents

The incidents listed below are considered to be reportable incidents under Section 85(1) of the *Petroleum Act 2000*:

- Unauthorised activity on the pipeline easement where the pipeline is not contacted.
- Any oil or hazardous material spills that adversely impacts on an area not specifically designed to contain such spills.
- Detection of pipeline corrosion beyond that for which management procedures are in operation.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Serious Incidents must be reported to the PIRSA Minister as soon as practicable after the occurrence, as per Section 85 of the *Petroleum Act 2000* and Section 32 of the *Petroleum Regulations 2000*.

Reportable Incidents must be reported to PIRSA on a quarterly basis within 1 month of the end of the quarter, as per Section 32 of the *Petroleum Regulations 2000*.

5 GLOSSARY

ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practical
APIA	Australian Pipeline Industry Association
DEF	Declaration of Environmental Factors
DHEAA	Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EIR	Environmental Impact Report prepared in accordance with Section 97 of the <i>Petroleum Act 2000</i> and Regulation 10.
PIRSA	Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia
Planning SA	Department of Transport, Urban Development and the Arts
ROW	Right of Way
SEO	Statement of Environmental Objectives prepared in accordance with Section 99 and 100 of the <i>Petroleum Act 2000</i> and Regulations 12 and 13.

6 REFERENCES

APIA 1998: *Code of Environmental Practice*

Petroleum Group (PIRSA) 2000. *Criteria for Classifying the Level of Environmental Impact of Regulated Activities: Requirements under Part 12 Petroleum Act 2000*. Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia, Adelaide. <http://www.pir.sa.gov.au>

APPENDIX A OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Objective	Goal/ Comment	Assessment Criteria
1. Risk to the safety if the public and property during operation are acceptable and ALARP	<p>The risk to the public and property is addressed if the pipeline is designed and constructed in accordance with AS2885.1 – 1997. This includes completion of the AS2885 Risk Assessment process.</p> <p>Ongoing safety is maximised by continued adherence to the requirements of AS2885.3 – 1997.</p>	<p>Risk assessment report demonstrates that the pipeline risks are Negligible, Low or ALARP, in accordance with AS2885 Section 2.</p> <p>Licensee demonstrated adherence to AS2885.3 – 1997, via annual reports, emergency response reports and fitness for purpose reports, (refer to Petroleum Regulations 2000).</p>
2. Compliance with Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations.		
2.1 Pipeline Corridor Management	<p>APIA Section 4.2.1 sets objectives and management measures for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to pipeline corridor. • Soil and ground stability • Vegetation management • Weed control • Disease control • Earthworks • Land use • Bushfire prevention 	Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.1.
2.2 Air Emissions		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.2.
2.3 Noise Emissions	Licensees are required to comply with the Environment Protection Act 1993, and in particular EPA Information Sheets IS No 9, April 1998, <i>Noise Control</i> ; IS No 7, September 1999, <i>Construction Noise</i> .	<p>Compliance with EPA 1993</p> <p>Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.3.</p>
2.4 Heritage – Natural and Built Environments.		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.4.
2.5 Water Management		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.5.
2.6 Management of Pipeline Facilities		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.6.
2.7 Waste Management		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.7.
2.8 Pipeline Spill Prevention And Response		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.8.
2.9 Fuel and Chemical Storage		Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.9.
3. Compliance with the requirements of Petroleum Act 2000.		Reports to be submitted on time. Content of reports complies with requirement of legislation.

Objective	Goal/ Comment	Assessment Criteria
4. Any interruption to customer supply is minimised in the event of an emergency on the pipeline.	An emergency constitutes either a loss of containment from the pipeline, or a loss of supply.	Supply to customers is not affected for a period greater than 24 hours, other than as permitted by gas supply contracts or other commercial arrangements.
5. Environmental management and rehabilitation for emergency, incident or operational dig-ups will be carried out in accordance with the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Part B – Onshore Pipeline Operations.	In the event of an emergency, stockpiling of topsoil and vegetation, etc are not a consideration. Appropriate rehabilitation action should be taken once the emergency has been dealt with. This may involve measures such as ripping compacted ground, seeding, etc.	Refer to APIA CEP Section 4.2.