Environmental Impact Classification
Pursuant to Section 98 of the *Petroleum Act 2000*

Drilling & Production Testing within PEL 182– Cooper Basin, South Australia

31 May 2006

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to section 98 of the *Petroleum Act 2000* (the Act) the Minister must classify the regulated activities covered by a prepared Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as either of low, medium or high environmental impact.

The classification must be made on the basis of:

- The prepared EIR;
- Criteria established for classifying the level of environmental impact of regulated activities, a copy of which is found on the PIRSA Petroleum and Geothermal Group (PIRSA) web page: (http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/dhtml/ss/section.php?sectID=437&tempID=8); and
- Comment received from relevant Government departments in accordance with established administrative arrangements between these departments and PIRSA.

This document summarises the classification made by PIRSA on the proposed drilling and production testing activities within PEL 182. This classification is based on information provided in the EIR dated March 2006, submitted to PIRSA by Eagle Bay Resources NL on 27 March 2006.

SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION

1) From an analysis of the environmental significance of the various events and potential impacts associated with this activity against the classification criteria referred to above (assessment provided as Attachment 1), this regulated activity has been classified as medium environmental impact.
2) The majority of events associated with the proposed drilling and production testing activities were assessed to be of low environmental significance, as appropriate management measures will be implemented to avoid or mitigate any potential environmental consequences. However, PIRSA has classified these activities to be of medium environmental impact due to the location of the proposed drilling sites, and the potential consequences associated with an oil spill in this environmentally sensitive area.
3) For a medium environmental impact classification, PIRSA is required to consult with Planning SA in accordance with the administrative arrangement dated 7 November 2000. Comments received from Planning SA on 3 April 2006 agreed with the medium environmental impact classification.

Pursuant to delegated powers, I hereby classify this regulated activity as **medium environmental impact**.

B. A. GOLDSTEIN
Director Petroleum & Geothermal
Delegate of the Minister for Mineral Resources Development

Environmental Significance Assessment																		
ACTIVITY:	Drilling and Production Testing																	
PROJECT:	Eagle Bay Resources NL																	
ASSESSOR:	Deepank Gupta / Belinda Close			**PREDICTABILITY**						**MANAGEABILITY**								
REF	TYPE OF IMPACT	EVENT(S)	POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES	SIZE	SCOPE	DURATION	FREQUENCY	STAKEHOLDERS	SIGNIFICANCE	AVOIDANCE	PROBABILITY	DURATION	SIZE AND SCOPE	CUMULATIVE EFFECTS	STAKEHOLDERS	SIGNIFICANCE	COMMENTS	**Environmental significance**
	Natural Environment Impacts																	
	Soil Impacts																	
EIR S 8. 4, 8.6.3, 5.6, Table 1, 2 SEO Obj 4,6		Construction & maintenance of access to the site. Traffic on the access.	Accelerated erosion and ponding.	H	M	M	M	M	2	No	M	Short				2	For drilling & initial production, existing infrastructure is to be used where possible to minimise access impacts. The Walkers crossing road south of the crossing will be maintained at its current standard, which is eqivalent to rig roads in the Moomba area. North of the crossing, in the Coongie Lakes Control Zones, only minimal required grading will be carried out. From the main road, Jasmine # 1 will require between 900-1200m of new access and Michelle # 1 will require under 100 m of loop road. No new road construction or borrow sourcing in Walk-in zone. No authorised off-road movement. No oil haulage on Walkers Crossings road through Walk-in zone. Total prohibition on oil and rig movement through Walkers Crossing when water is over the road formation at the crossing. Clay capping will be established on the sandy sections and on the dune crossings. Road oil transport from an EPT will use purpose-built oil haul roads. The access roads wil be maintained.	**LOW**
EIR S 1.1		Construction of pad, water interceptor ponds and other facilities.	Soil erosion and ponding, temporary sand drift.	M	M	M	M	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Minimise scraped and clayed areas consonant with engineering requirements. Topsoil and plant detritus from cleared areas-pads and borrow- stockpiled for later respreading. Procedures in place to minimise the impact and assist subsequent remediation. Note that the location of ponds & associated facilities has not yet been finalised. This information will need to be provided prior to the commencement of construction relating to production testing.	**LOW**
EIR S 8.6.2, Table 1, Table 2		Oil spills from transportation activities.	Hydrocarbon spillage leading to soil contamination.	H	H	M	H	M	2	No	L					1	Procedures exist to limit risks of major spills and to remediate. Full trains only to move in daylight hours. No movement on wet roads or in wet conditions. No "wet wheel" fording of flowing watercourses. Vehicle speed limits set at 25km throughs Walkers crossing and approaches. Road maintenance undertaken. Transportation company will be required to have spill contingency and emergency response plans in place. In the event of spill contaminated soil (outside control zones) will be landfarmed or in extreme cases will be removed for pit disposal. In controlled zone, depending on the level of risk soil will be landfarmed in place with local bunding to prevent local runon/runoff, or in lower floodplain levels removed for pit disposal off the floodplain.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1,, 2 SEO Obj-10		Oil spills from loading and overfill of storage.	Hydrocarbon spillage leading to soil contamination.	H	H	M	M	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Within the controlled Access zone, all storage , loading & refuel to be out of the Christmas creek floodplain, either on sand rises or on clay exposers with extreme flood barriers in place. Refuel areas HDPE /clay floored and locally bunded. Sumps bunded. "Speed hump" bunds on the edge of clay pad to hold contaminated water runoff from pad surface at all wells. Any refuel areas' contaminated soil to be disposed in sump, with drilling muds at the end of drilling. Loading points with clay pad. Frac tanks bunded with bunds sufficiently large to provide for catastrophic tank failure. Delivery pump & manifold(s) separately bunded to cope with local failure. Procedures in place to minimise overflow and loading spill risks. Attendance at equipment at all times during road tanker filling. Filling systems, storage tank and tanker procedures in accordance with AS 1940.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1,S 8.4.1, SEO Obj 6		Borrow for construction and maintenance.	Soil erosion	H	H	M	M	H	2	No	M	Short				2	No borrow areas developed for access with in Walk-In zone. No borrow for access taken from the Controlled Access Zone except at borrow-pit on clay exposer above floodplain at Michelle 1. Section 8.4.1 refers that borrow for grading access in Coongie lakes control zones will be taken from the existing pits outside the control zones. Section 3.5.2 refers that clay borrow needed for cap dune crossings can be taken from small pits within the 100 m heritage-cleared access corridor, but the major source is likely to be a pit at the well sites, and a pit off the active flood plain, in clay between the low dune and high dune. EIR-Table.1, Obj 11 indicates that in case of unsuccessful or suspended wellsites, Borrow areas with slope smoothed to avoid gullying.	**LOW**
EIR S.4.5, S. 5.3, Figure 30.		Production water disposal (EPT)	Soil contamination, salinisation and erosion.	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	Minimal water production is expected in DST from initial production testing and would be separated in stock tank(s) and will be disposed in drilling sump. Water production is negligible in early stages of EPT. Initial water-oil separation takes place in single dewatering tank. Water from this tank will flow to a pair of purpose-built interceptor ponds. Clean water (HC<30ppm) will be disposed by a combination of infiltrative and evaporative methods. Salinisation is not likely to be significant in the short term.	**LOW**
EIR 3.2.2, Table 1, Table 2		Rubbish and sewage disposal	Soil contamination	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	For each well, both putrescible and non-putrescible rubbish will be held on the site for later removal to the EPA- registered disposal facility at Moomba. Minor non-toxic wastes, muds disposed in drill sump. Litter clean-up during and post-drilling.	**LOW**
EIR S 8.6.2, Table 1, Table 2		Fire during drilling and associated activities, at storage or loading facility or during transportation.	Soil contamination	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Fire strategy at production, storage and loading facilities aims at containment and isolation. Actual transportation fires permitted to burn out. If necessary, earthmoving equipment will be brought to a transportation fire and used to contain and extinguish secondary fires resulting. Speed restriction, signage maintenance of access, restriction to off-road driving and other procedures in place. During operation at site, minimum separate distances maintained to avoid acceleration of fires. Emergency response plan in place. Tank fires, or fires where first attack failed, allowed to burn out (approval will be sought under AS 1940). Minimisation of ignition potential through earthing facility & tanker in accordance with AS 3000.	**LOW**
EIR S 5.3.3, S.7.3.3, S 8.6.8		Evaporative water disposal	Long term local salinisation of soil in the pondage area, Hydrocarbon & chemical contamination.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Water production is negligible in early stages of EPT. Dewatering tanks will be used to separate hydrocarbons. First phase evaporative pond will be membrane lined. Soil salinisation over the life of an EPT is unlikely to be significant since the local interdune clays tend to be partly salinised. In the event of long term (10-15 years) production a small local enhance soil salinity area may remain in the very long term - production testing activities not expected to be long term.	**LOW**
	Surface Water Impacts																	
EIR S 8.6.7, Table 1, Table 2		Transportation spills in the areas where oil can be easily spread, such as wet areas and flowing watercourses.	Surface water contamination	H	M	M	H	H	2	No	L					1	Procedures to limit risks of major spill or to remediate. Traffic rules & procedures in place to minimise road collisions & accidents. In the event of spill contaminated soil from spillage at water course or floodway crossing will be removed; particularly at Walkers crossings. Purchaser/transportation company will be required to have spill contingency and emergency plans in place and conform to Dangerous Substances Act 1979 and Environment Protection Act 1993. Wellsites distant from channels and off floodplain where possible.	**LOW**
EIR S 8.6.7, Table 1, Table 3		Process and operation spills, spills from loading, overfill of storage.	Surface water contamination	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	No production or process fluid/chemical spills or leaks outside areas designed to contain them. Pads constucted to avoid any significant water re-direction. Disposal of freeform infiltration/eveporation inprepared basin at lower level than facility. Within the controlled Access zone, all storage,loading & refuel to be out of the Chritmas creek floodpalin, either on sand rises or on clay exposers with extreme flood barriers in place. Refuel areas HDPE/clay floored and locally bunded. Sump(s) bunded. Bunds on the edge of clay pad to hold contaminated water runoff from pad surface at all wells. Any refuel areas' contaminated soil to be disposed in sump,with drilling muds at the end of drilling. Loading points with clay pad. Frac tanks bunded with bunds sufficiently large to provide for catastrophic tank failure. Delievery Delievery pump & manifold(s) seperately bunded to cope with local failure. Procedures in-place to minimise overflow & loading spill risks, Attendance at equipment at all times during road tanker filling. Filling systems, storage tank & tanker procedures in accordance with AS 1940.	**LOW**

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EIR S 3.2.2, Table 1, Table 2		Accommodation and facility waste, sewerage, putrescible waste, contaminate spill material	Surface water contamination	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	For each well, both putrescible and non-putrescible rubbish will be held on the site for later removal to the EPA- registered disposal facility at Moomba. Minor non-toxic wastes, muds disposed in drill sump. Litter cleanup during and post drilling. EPT camp sewerage disposed via permanent septic tank system.	**LOW**
EIR S.4.5, S. 5.3, Figure 30., Table 1		Production water disposal	Surface water contamination	H	H	M	M	H	2	No	M	M	Small			3	Minimal water production is expected in DST from initial production testing and would be separated in stock tank(s) and will be disposed in drilling sump. No formation water or brines released beyond actual drilling pads. No water will be released to evaporative disposal beyond bunded areas for Initial testing. Water production is negligible in early stages of EPT. In EPT, initial water-oil separation takes place in single dewatering tank. Water from this tank will flow to a pair of purpose-built interceptor ponds. Clean water (HC<30ppm) will be disposed by a combination of infiltrative and evaporative methods. Disposal to freeform infiltration/evaporation in prepared basin at lower level than facility.	**LOW**
	Ground Water Impacts																	
EIR S.6.6, Appendix.1, S. 3.3		Drilling , Production testing and other operations, Bottom hole spill of hydrocarbon and chemicals	Cross-connection and contamination of aquifers.	H	M	M	M	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Stratigraphy and lithology of the basin has been identified. No significant impacts anticipated given the downholeengineering outling in S 3.3. Details provided in Eagle Bay's drilling program, including responsibilities, procedures & precautions. Engineering design of control muds, casing and other drilling activities have been indicated. Any unsuccessful well will be abandoned, which would be submitted to PIRSA for approval. Any surface spillage will be contained. Procedures in-place to minimise overflow & loading spill risks.	**LOW**
EIR S 3.2.2, Table 2		Transportation, process and operation spills, spills from loading, overfill of storage, sewage spills	Contamination of ground water with hydrocarbon & chemicals	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	Procedures to limit risks of major spill or to remediate. Traffic rules & procedures in place to minimise risks. In the event of spill contaminated soil from spillage at watercourse or floodway crossing will be removed; particulary at Walkers crossings. Purchaser/transportation company will be required to have spill contengency and emergency plans in place and confirm to Dangerous Substances Act 1979 & Environment Protection Act 1993. Wellsites distant from channels and off floodplain where possible. In case of production, a dedicated oil haulage road will be constructed, minimising exposer to Coopers Creek. EPT camp sewarage disposed via permanent septic tank system.	**LOW**
	Vegetation Impacts																	
EIR Table 1		Access upgrades, borrow for maintenance and other construction activities	Physical damage to vegetation and habitat.	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	Use of existing access & road construction in Controlled Access Zone limited to temporary grading/watering but not new road building. For drilling & initial production, existing infrastructure is to be used where possible to minimise acsess impacts. Minimised route distances and easement widths for new access. No or minimised removal of trees and shrubs. Post opeartion rehabilitation of wellsites is indicated. Traffic rules & procedures inplace to avoid of road movement to avoid impact on local vegetation. No borrow for access taken from the Controlled Access zone except at borrow pit on clay exposer above floodplain at Michelle # 1. Borrow sources subject to environmental inspection and evaluation as a part of the route selection process. Inductions emphasising minimisation of damage to vegetation; controls on movement of vehicles and people off prepared sites.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1, Table 2 SEO Table 1 Obj : 7		Loading, transportation, operation, storage etc. oil spills.	In medium-term can prevent re-establishment of vegetation on spill area.	H	M	H	H	H	2	No	L					1	Upgrade of access to reduce risk of transportation accidents resulting in spillages. Procedures in place to minimise spill risks. Traffic rules & procedures in place to avoid collisions and therefore to avoid spills.Transportaion company will be required to have spill contigency and emergencey respondse plans in place. Refuel areas HDPE /clay floored and locally bunded. Sump(s) bunded. Procedures in-place to minimise overflow and loading spill risks, attendance at equipment at all times during road tanker filling. Filling systems, storage tank and tanker procedures in accordance with AS 1940.	**LOW**
EIR, SEO Table 1, Table2		Fires at well or in transit, secondary fires resulting from transportation fires.	In medium-term can prevent re-establishment of vegetation on fire area.	H	M	M	H	H	2	No	L					1	Emergency Response Plan in place. Fire inductions and procedures. Containment & isolation of fires. Maintenance & separation distances of wells, tanks, pump and tankers to avoid escalating events and to allow manual shutoff/isolation of fuel. Minimisation of ignition potentia through earthing facility and tanker in accordance with AS 3000. First attack extinguishers present for fires at loading pump or tanker . Fires will be left to burn out where first attack has failed. Procedures in place to limit the spread of fires associated with spills. Tank fires or fires where first attack failed, allowed to burn out (approval will be sought under AS 1940).	**LOW**
EIR S 8.6.8, SEO Table 1 & 2		Process water entering normal surface drainage.	Opportunistic plant growth (water-reliant native species or aliens).	H	M	M	H	H	2	No	L					1	Borrow pits are restored to minimise water holding capacity, where agreements are not in place with stakeholders. Wellsites distant from channels and off floodplain where possible within Controlled Access zone. Production water either formation water or drilling brines, returned to existing drilling sumps for disposal. No water will be released to evaporative disposal beyond bunded areas for purpose of initial production. In case of EPT water separation procedures and mechanism in place. Development of rehabilitation plans included in production management. Note: This is a long term impact - production testing activities not expected to be long term.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1,		Vehicle movement	Introduction of pest and foreign vegetation	H	H	M	M	H	2	No	L					1	Requirement for vehicles to be clean prior to entering district. Control measures implemented for new imports as necessary.	**LOW**
EIR S 5.3.3, S.7.3.3, S 8.6.8		Evaporative water disposal	Alteration of plant species composition.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	M	M	Small			3	Water production is negligible in early stages of EPT. Soil salinisation over the life of an EPT is unlikely to be significant in changing plant species composition, relative to the direct effect of irrigation, since the local interdune clays tend to be partly salinised. In the event of long term (10-15 years) production, salinisation will change species composition, but in longer term still will leach down. A small local enhance soil salinity area may remain in the very long term. Vegetation impacts will be transitory. This is a long term impact - production testing activities not expected to be long term.	**LOW**
	Fauna Impacts																	
EIR Table 1, Table 2		Construction activities and presence of interceptor ponds, borrow pits.	Impediment of fauna movement, injury or death of stock/fauna.	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	M	Short				2	No rare species known to be present at well sites and no special reason to expect them. Proposed facility, flowlines, new access & borrow areas assessed for rare, vulnerable and endangered species before construction. Borrow pits, sumps are designed and constructed as far as practicable to minimise fauna entrapment. Borrows pits are restored to minimise water holding capacity. Wilderness values at site limited by continuing pastoral use and the fact of major tourism. Use of existing roads and infrastructure, where possible. Drill sites are temporary and activity will be sufficient to deter stock locally. Stock/rabbit proof fencing around facility and water disposal. At conclusion of drilling if wellsites are plugged and abandoned and activity ceases, sump will be fenced to keep stock out until rehabilitation work starts. Inductions emphasising minimisation of damage to vegetation/habitat; controls on movement of vehicles and people off prepared sites.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1		Loading and transportation oil spills.	Disturbance to rare, endangered, vulnerable species.	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	No rare species known to be present at well sites and no special reason to expect them. Facility design and transport operations and procedures in place to minimise spill risks in wet conditions. Procedures to limit risks of major spill or to remediate. Traffic rules & procedures in place to minimise road collisions & accidents. In the event of spill contaminated soil from spillage at water course or floodway crossing will be removed; particularly at Walkers crossings. Purchaser/transportation company will be required to have spill contingency and emergency plans in place and confirm to Dangerous Substances Act 1979 and Environment Protection Act 1993.	**LOW**

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EIR Table 1		Fires at well or in transit, secondary fires from transportation fires.	Disturbance to rare, endangered, vulnerable species.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	L					1	No rare species known to be present at well sites and no special reason to expect them. Emergency Response Plan in place. Fire inductions and procedures. Containment & isolation of fires. Maintenance & separation distances of wells, tanks, pump and tankers to avoid escalating events and to allow manual shutoff/isolation of fuel. Minimisation of ignition potential through earthing facility and tanker in accordance with AS 3000. First attack extinguishers present for fires at loading pump or tanker . Fires will be left to burn out where first attack has failed. Procedures in place to limit the spread of fires associated with spills. Tank fires or fires where first attack failed, allowed to burn out (approval will be sought under AS 1940).	**LOW**
EIR S 5.3		Evaporative water disposal	Attraction of birds, bats and other fauna to pondages.	H	M	H	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	No rare species known to be present at well sites and no special reason to expect them. A key consideration is the location of facilities, particularly the EPT, above the flooding portions of the Cooper Creek/Christmas Creek floodplains. Initial separation in dewatering tank - production water cleaned to no visible hydrocarbons (<30PPM) before disposal to infiltration/evaporation. Disposal not on floodplain or channels, or near stock waters. Not expected to be a significant impact in the short term.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1, Table 2		Pollution of stock water due to formation water disposal with hydrocarbons and/or process chemicals present.	Ingestion of contaminants by native fauna or stock.	H	H	H	H	H	1	No	L					1	Facility and all associated open water bodies stock-fenced. Pastoral leaseholder routinely informed of oil movement timetables. Formation water only released when no visible oil (<30ppm). Disposal not on floodplain or channels, or near stock waters. No oil released outside the containment areas.	**LOW**
	Sensitive Area Impacts																	
EIR Table 1, Table 2		Disturbance of Innamincka Regional Reserve and/or Ramsar wetlands of international importance.	Loss of conservation value.	H	H	M	M	H	2	No	L					1	Primary land use of Innamincka Regional Reserve area is livestock grazing. Some impact on visitor use inevitable due to increased vehicular movement on major park access. Liaison with Park Management/DEH undertaken and maintained. Management measures in place for individual risks as detailed in this assessment. Rehabilitation program will be undertaken at the commencement of activities.	**LOW**
S 2.1, EIR Table 1, Table 2		Access and construction activities in Coongie Lakes Special Management Zones.	Disturbance to area of biological importance.	H	M	H	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Part of PEL-182 is with in Special Management Zones - special conditions exist for this licence. Management measures in place for individual risks as detailed in this assessment. Rehabilitation program will be undertaken at the commencement of activities.	**LOW**
S 2.1, EIR Table 1, Table 3		Hydrocarbon spills in Coongie Lakes Special Management Zones.	Contamination and Disturbance to area of biological importance.	H	M	H	H	H	2	No	M	M	Small		M	4	Part of PEL-182 is with in Special Management Zones - special conditions exist for this licence, including no trucking of oil in periods of flood. Management measures for spills in place to minimise impacts to soil, water resources, vegetation, fauna as per detailed in this assessment. **Considered to be medium due to potential consequences associated with an oil spill in this environmentally sensitive area, and stakeholder perceptions of these consequences.**	**MEDIUM**
	Social Environment																	
	Community Resource Impacts																	
EIR Table 1, Table 2		Change in visual appearance of the area due to construction and long-term persistence of facility and access.	Reduction in aesthetic value.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	H	M	Small			3	Use of existing infrastructure, where possible. Jasmine #1 pad not visible form public access. Michelle #1 pad is immediately alongside Walkers Crossing Road with partial screening provided by lower level of public road. Use of local borrow will also minimise colour contrasts. Active rehabilitation of drill pads and borrow areas in the event of abandonment. Development of rehabilitation plans included in the production management.	**LOW**
EIR 10.3, Table 1, Table 2		Vehicular use of the public road.	Degradation of public road through heavy vehicle use.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	No new construction is Walk in zone, new road construction minimised in Controlled Access zone. Maintenance of Walkers Crossing Road and other access. Rehabilitation of access in case of abandonment. Traffic rules in place to control degradation.	**LOW**
	Cultural & Heritage Impacts																	
EIR S 6.7, 6.8, 8.6.5, Table 1 Table 2,SEO-EPT obj.3		Access upgrades and maintenance, general construction and operation activities.	Intrusion or physical site damage to areas of Aboriginal and non-indigenous heritage significance.	H	H	H	H	H	1	Yes						1	The wellsites and access were examined in July 2005 by parties to the Native Title Petroleum Agreement executed for PEL-182. Wellsites and the current access corridors cleared in that inspection. Alternative access foreshadowers for an EPT, and any EPT siting, has not being examined or cleared for heritage purpose and would require new survey. No sites or items of non-indigenous heritage have been observed during inspection of the wellsite and the access. Survey records kept and available for audit.	**LOW**
	Community Health & Safety																	
EIR Table 1 , Table 2		Fire at storage or loading facility or during transportation.	Public / third party injury.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	L					1	Traffic rules, Spill management plans, Fire Emergency response plan in place. Liaison with local Cooper Basin community and information to other stakeholders. Fully earthed storage and loading facilities to limit ignition potential. Separation of wellhead, pump, tanks and loading sufficient for isolating major fires.	**LOW**
EIR 2.1. 3, Table 1 Table 2		Public vehicle collision with trucks using access tracks, Walkers Crossings Road.	Public / third party injury.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	L					1	Maintenance and grading of roads . Reconstruction of Walkers Crossing to previous width to allow emergency passing at lower levels where sightlines are relatively short. Traffic rules in place. Signage on Walkers Crossing Road, Local signage on immediate approaches to each well prohibiting entry, warning against trespassing, and warning of dangers associated with petroleum activity and truck movements.	**LOW**
EIR Table 1, Table 2		Dust generation by vehicle movement	Decreased visibility, vehicle accident.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Roads will be maintained. Traffic procedures.	**LOW**
	Economic Environment																	
	Existing Land Use Impacts																	
EIR Table 1, Table 2		Construction and operation activities	Disturbance of pastoral activity.	H	H	M	H	H	2	No	M	Short				2	Facility and all associated open water bodies stock-fenced. Liaison with Park management maintained, proper disposal of wastes is indicated, rehabilitation following commencement of activities.	**LOW**