

NT Fracking Inquiry Oral Presentation

1.

New evidence to present to the Inquiry - specifically regarding radiation and new questions and concerns regarding same

2. New evidence and questions regarding health and safety concerns

3.. New evidence to present to the Inquiry regarding economics specifically relating to the Northern Territory

4. Review of Interim Inquiry findings, gaps in knowledge and concerns

I am concerned about the use of radioactive materials such as depleted uranium by drillers such as Halliburton and Schlumberger in their fracking operations. I am also concerned about naturally occurring radioactive materials found naturally in shale being brought to the surface with the extraction of petroleum gas when targeting methane.

Evidence that radioactive materials are used in unconventional gas extraction

Schlumberger fined

<http://www.brisbanetimes.com.au/queensland/gas-company-fined-over-radiation-exposure-20170717-gxcovo.html>

More evidence that drillers have been exposed to radiation and evidence that radioactive materials are used by drillers such as Halliburton and Schlumberger in their unconventional gas operations

<http://indymedia.org.au/2014/03/05/csg-drilling-rig-workers-in-queensland-exposed-to-radiation-by-schlumberger.html>

Quote from Article "Working Together" Territory Q Magazine Issue 15 April/June 2017

"Traditional Owners have taken part in the Industry accredited Drilling and Completion Induction which provides them with the basic certification to work at multiple operator sites."

Has this induction included the fact that they will be exposed to and handling radioactive materials on site? What is the safety gear to be provided to these people? How well does this induction prepare them for the dangers of these materials including the health consequences of mishandling or accidents?

Radioactive materials used on site like this:



Photo supplied John Jenkyn

Or for well logging – like this:



Photo supplied John Jenkyn

License for Halliburton to use depleted uranium for industrial purposes

<https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML0322/ML032240150.pdf>

Halliburton has about 100 patents for using depleted uranium for their perf guns used in fracking

https://www.google.com.au/search?num=50&hl=en&tbm=pts&q=%22depleted+uranium%22+%22perforation%7Cperforating+gun%22&gws_rd=cr&ei=fwKAWZ7tEMaa8wX9xpilAg

The Australian Government is also well aware that radioactive materials are used in the unconventional gas industry and the following was directly copied from the ARPANSA website before all pages relating to these regulations were pulled.

According to the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) document, the National Directory for Radiation Protection,

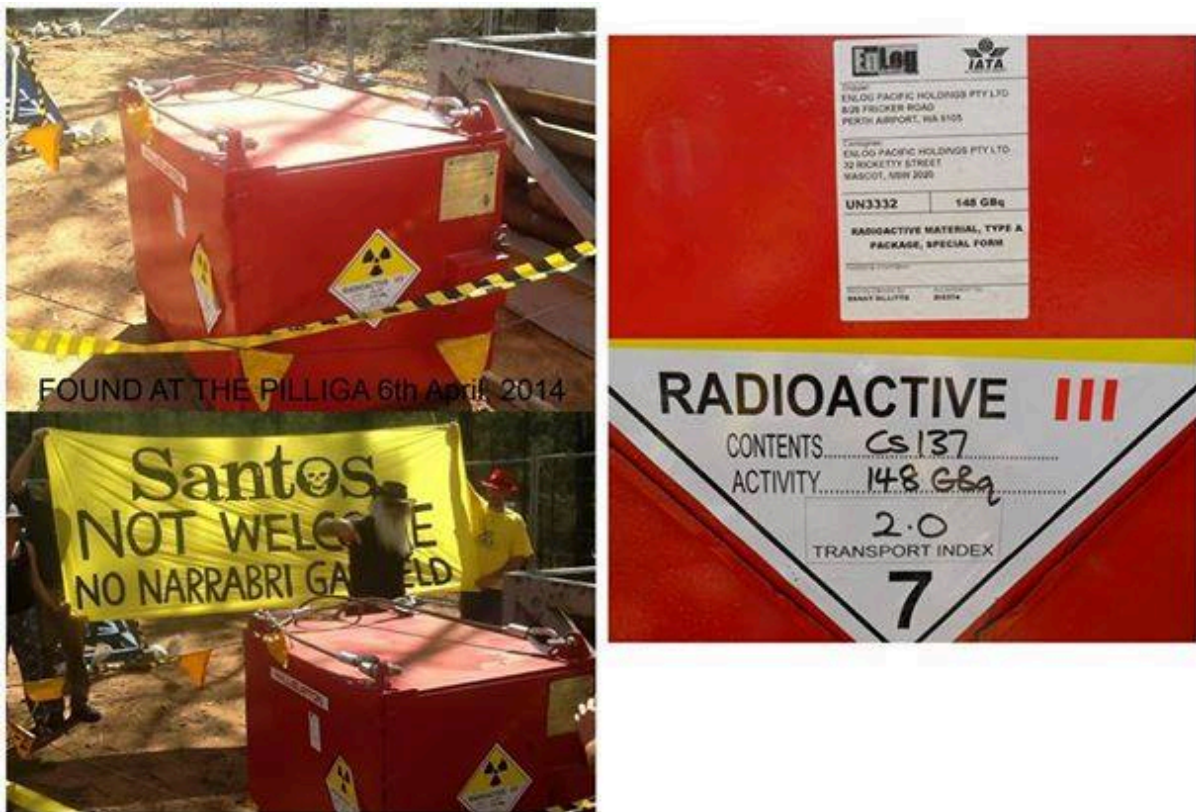
(4) the requirements for bore hole logging or well logging include: the licence must require the licensee to comply with the ARPANSA/NOHSC Standard for limiting occupational exposure to ionizing radiation RPS1 (2002); the licence must require the licensee to comply with the Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Sealed Radioactive Sources in Borehole Logging (1989); and the licence must require the licensee to ensure the direct supervision of any field site while radioactive sources or radiation apparatus are in use, to ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the site (5)

Natural radio active elements in shale gas: Peer reviewed paper: Radon in Natural Gas from Marcellus Shale By Marvin Resnikoff, Radioactive Waste Management Associates

<https://www.nirs.org/wp-content/uploads/radiation/radonmarcellus.pdf>

You tube with Geiger counter showing that shale naturally contains radioactive elements

Unattended box of Cs137 found in the Pilliga Forest 2013



You tube shows naturally occurring radio active elements (NORMS) in Shale

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vwVc9_ZR-TA

How radioactive are the drill cuttings? Are they tested?

So what is in frack waste and what do they do with it? Here is a possibility:

<https://www.ecowatch.com/duke-study-rivers-contaminated-with-radium-and-lead-from-thousands-of--1891128813.html>

So how did this man get weapons grade uranium in his water? – he shows pre and post fracking testing of his water: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uyZtL6Kld3A> and his testimony to the EPA scientific review board: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vNjvTjtzPU>

http://epubs.scu.edu.au/esm_pubs/1693/

David and Brian Monk have filmed Geiger counter readings of radioactive produced water sprayed onto roads in Queensland. They may provide this video evidence on request but given their personal experience, they have developed a deep mistrust of government funded investigations. John Jenkyn would also be able to provide video evidence on request. In my last submission I provided these contact details for John Jenkyn as he provided much of the photographic evidence I submitted. Lock the Gate also provided contact details for these impacted people. Did the panel in their search for evidence in Queensland contact or visit Brian and John at any time during their visit to confirm this evidence? Was there any Geiger counter readings made around any of the infrastructure? Were any methane readings taken or provided to the panel while they were in Queensland? Lead in the water was a big issue in my last submission and I was asked to provide more evidence which I did. Did the Panel follow up on this issue while they were in Queensland and have any lead testing done or view

results from any lead testing of water sources near flares or other gas industry infrastructure to check the veracity of the evidence that I provided? To check the veracity of APPEA statements that there is no radiation or lead emitted from their operations?

An APPEA spokesperson I talked to at the Darwin Show told me that the lead found in rainwater tanks in Queensland was from the tanks themselves. The photographic evidence of John Jenkyn's rainwater tank I provided the Inquiry clearly shows that the tank is plastic not metal and has a corrosive substance over it that appears to have come from the air with the rain. It is a plastic tank similar to millions of tanks used around Australia. I drank water for years from similar, yet there have been no recordings or complaints of lead in these tanks in other parts of Australia where there is not a gas industry present and operating. When I pointed out to the APPEA rep that the tank was plastic, his response was to let me know that it is a petroleum product then he grinned like a loon over this very serious health issue thinking he had somehow scored a point. I have no idea how the fact that John uses petroleum products including rainwater tanks along with everyone else in Australia, somehow disproves that the lead in his rainwater tank is most likely caused gas industry operations such as flaring near his home.

The gas onshore gas industry is drilling for the petroleum product of methane gas. That is why they are subject to petroleum regulations.

It has been well publicised since I was a kid that petroleum gases naturally contain lead and that this is toxic to human health. This is why there was a huge national campaign in the seventies to convert all motor vehicles to unleaded fuel because this toxin in exhaust (petroleum gas) emissions was causing health problems particularly in urban areas. It also became compulsory for smoke stacks to have scrubbers and other technology so that lead and other toxins were not emitted straight into the air.

From what I have seen in Queensland, there is no filters or other technology used on the wells or flares or vents. It looks to me like the unprocessed petroleum gases are vented and flared straight into the air. Can the panel please verify this as I am not an expert in gasfield infrastructure and can only give personal observations based on a naked eye view? Also, I asked the question of the panel in my last presentation that I wanted to know what gases were evaporating off holding ponds. Has the panel made any further investigations in respect to this given that I made some serious allegations as to the harm these ponds were causing to wildlife and humans?

How is it that the gas industry can claim that their activities can be done safely and that they have safe emissions levels when:

1. The toxicity of the unprocessed petroleum gas they are extracting has been well documented as dangerous to human health, highly flammable and dangerous to handle. This gas is known to contain BTEX, Nitrous Oxides, Sulphur Dioxide, Formaldehyde and other toxic elements as well as methane. Shales are known to contain radioactive substances. Where does all this stuff disappear to when they extract the gas which they then process into pure methane to export? It was safely trapped under ground, so when the petroleum gas is extracted what happens to all the unwanted toxins? Do they pollute the air perhaps and make their way into rainclouds and subsequently show up in peoples rainwater tanks and surface drinking water sources? Does the gas industry capture these toxic gases? From my conversations with Santos and APPEA reps they refuse to admit that these toxins even exist. Even though my main source of information on the types of gases that are emitted

from petroleum gas apart from the methane which is their target is from gas company declarations to the National Pollutants Inventory.

2. They are punching straight through our water table to extract toxic petroleum gas. How does a few layers of cement guarantee well integrity for the next few thousand years? By drilling they have created a pathway for migration which is a risk in itself without the added risk to well integrity through fracking the well a number of times over the productive cycle of the well. What is the risk of these extra layers of cement creating a much larger surface area for a migration pathway than the smaller surface area of just a drill hole with one cement layer?
3. They are using toxic chemicals in their frack fluids. The produced water from this process is supposed to be put into storage as it is considered to dangerous to be released straight into the environment - so how does the toxicity suddenly disappear when these elements evaporate into the air to be breathed in by humans and animals?

Given the evidence of harm from Queensland, has the panel made an effort to procure any readings of radiation and methane near current wells and gas infrastructure in the Northern Territory? Has water near flares and other infrastructure been tested for higher than usual concentrations of lead? What information has been provided to the panel by the gas companies who have already drilled wells in the Northern Territory with respect to these emissions? Does the Inquiry intend to make a recommendation to include this testing in any proposed regulations?

I would like to make a comment on statements made by others to this Inquiry that “there is plenty of gas in Queensland so we don’t need to drill in the NT” or that it is “Too late for Queensland”. Statements of this not in my backyard nature highlight that people know that this industry causes harm where it operates and are afraid of these impacts. This type of statements also gives the onshore gas industry a free pass to keep committing harm elsewhere. It is the people of Queensland who have provided much of the evidence and presented a compelling case for this Industry to be banned in the Northern Territory and in doing so also make a compelling case for the onshore gas industry to be banned in Queensland as well. It is people in Queensland who are living in the Sacrifice Zones for this industry, suffering harm and providing evidence of that harm to this Inquiry. I would like to remind people that although our states are governed differently due to lines ruled on a map, in the real world, water, air and wildlife don’t adhere to imaginary human borders. Drilling in the GAB not only affects Queensland, it also affects other states that use the Great Artesian Basin as their water source. My friends and family are no less important to me because they live in a different state and after their efforts to help others facing the threat of fracking do not deserve to live in a sacrifice zone so that other areas of Australia can be gasfield free.

This evidence of harm has been studied in detail by the Panel. I think the individuals conducting this inquiry need to do the right thing and act on the evidence of harm that has come to light through this Inquiry after this Inquiry has finished to open an investigation into the business practices of this industry and their conduct in the places they operate and bring forward charges against individuals responsible where they have caused harm.

Evidence of Harm Jordan Processing Plant:

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=198411664013378&set=pcb.198412044013340&type=3>

More Evidence of harm – Jordan Processing Plant – Kogan Qld National Pollutants Inventory 2015/16 self reported. Note not all emissions have been measured/ counted. However, a quick perusal of these self reported emissions show 230,000kg carbon monoxide, 11,000kg formaldehyde, and 32,000 kg VOCs all of which carry substantial health risks and proof of harm. What are the likely emissions and health risks of the Inpex processing facility in Darwin when it cranks up at the end of the year? If this facility processes fracked gas?

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

National Po

You are here: [NPI Home](#) » [NPI data](#) » [Search NPI data](#) » [Search by Map](#) » Jordan CPP

Summary | Emissions | Transfers | Download | Map

2015/2016 report for QGC PTY LIMITED, Jordan CPP - Kogan, QLD

A list of Substances for an individual report.

Substance	Air Total (kg) ^{[1][2]}	Air Fugitive (kg) ^[1]	Air Point (kg) ^[1]	Land (kg) ^[1]	Water (kg) ^[1]	Total (kg) ^[1]
Arsenic & compounds ⓘ	9.9	9.9				9.9
Beryllium & compounds ⓘ	0.49	0.49				0.49
Cadmium & compounds ⓘ	0.58	0.58				0.58
Carbon monoxide ⓘ	230,000	1,800	230,000			230,000
Chromium (III) compounds ⓘ	120	120				120
Copper & compounds ⓘ	49	49				49
Fluoride compounds ⓘ	330	330				330
Formaldehyde (methyl aldehyde) ⓘ	11,000		11,000			11,000
Lead & compounds ⓘ	58	58				58
Mercury & compounds ⓘ	0.099	0.099				0.099
Nickel & compounds ⓘ	82	82				82
Oxides of Nitrogen ⓘ	290,000	1,200	290,000			290,000
Particulate Matter 10.0 um ⓘ	780,000	780,000	7,200			780,000
Particulate Matter 2.5 um ⓘ	7,400	350	7,000			7,400
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (B[a]P _{eq}) ⓘ	0.091	0.056	0.035			0.091
Sulfur dioxide ⓘ	180	2.9	180			180
Total Volatile Organic Compounds ⓘ	32,000	720	32,000			32,000

[1] All emission/transfer quantities are displayed to two significant figures. Displayed emission totals may not exactly equal the sum of their individual emissions.
[2] Air Total = Air Point + Air Fugitive

Evidence of impacts and risks of the CSG Industry Qld from Brian Monk – Kogan Qld

<https://www.facebook.com/787752517955156/photos/pcb.918718478191892/918717268192013/?type=3>

What happens to the waste the shale gas industry generates? This is a question often asked yet I have not yet seen a definitive answer.

Here is one way the Petroleum Gas industry's toxic waste is disposed of in Queensland:

<https://www.facebook.com/100015336371626/videos/206700459851165/>

Is this safe or acceptable?

The interim report states that there is a low risk to human health because of remote locations. I believe that this is imposing a Southern densely populated perspective on the Northern Territory and does not take into account how our overall small population uses the country. It also is very much an assessment of health risk from a non indigenous perspective which I think inappropriate given that most of the people living in areas to be impacted by this industry are indigenous.

So because there are only a few people living on an outstation or a community that their health is not so important? They are drinking from the same water the frackers are using, hunting animals

and fishing and going about their business in the same areas where these operations are occurring. Pastoralists are running cattle for human consumption in this area. If you ever live in a remote area you will know that you roam over an extremely large area conducting your daily business, you don't just stick to the homestead. In urban areas humans have a much smaller area as regards the businesses they patronise and their work outside the home but still much larger than simply their place of residence. People in the NT take their boat up the river for days or weeks and still consider themselves to be in their home territory. Plenty of people get around conducting their business flying helicopters and they too still consider themselves to be at home given that their property covers hundreds of square kilometres. The different seasons beyond the non indigenous concept of wet and dry also determine where people may be on country at any given time. Aboriginal people map their seasons according to different food sources abundant at different times of the year and sometimes on their home country these sources are hundreds of kilometres apart. Pastoralists also set up stock camps in far apart places according to season. They might pick up their mail at Minyerri and according to govt be a resident there but may actually live most of the time much more remote.

When I look at the exploration drilling in the Northern Territory, it is in remote areas according to Southerners and to Gas Companies but may not be considered remote at all in local terms. Have you ever noticed how humans tend to spread out to fit the space when going from a smaller space to a larger one? The same applies on a macro level in the Northern Territory. If the general store is a few hundred km from the nearest recognised town, then that place is where locals that really are living remote "go into town" to collect their mail, pick up some fuel and socialise. In remote areas according to the CORE maps of the drilling most industry infrastructure remains close to existing roads and infrastructure such as, airstrips, water sources, fuel, communications and a general store. Because of the long distances in the NT, these places are used by a variety of so called non-residents as important rest stops to refuel. Even though Elliot has a small resident population it has always been a crucial rest stop for people travelling between Alice Springs and Darwin for indigenous and non indigenous alike. So someone may not be a resident of a place but that place may still be critically important to their survival and well being. For example I know of plenty of people that don't live in Ngukurr but still they travel and stay there every year for family holidays and reconnection to country. There is no exclusion zone around Ngukurr I notice.

These so called remote areas that the frackers are happy to use the existing infrastructure of are where they are because of their critical importance to residents survival. The services they provide and their location are far more important to the health and well being of locals than similar facilities in a more densely populated area. It can literally be a case of life and death. Yet this inquiry has rated the risks to health as low because of the small population density. The disruption caused by gas industry operations and gas personal and ecological damage in areas where peoples primary source of food is through hunting is actually far worse. Why is it considered less dangerous for kids to suffer from seizures and migraines and bleeding from all orifices from exposure to this industry when they are hundreds of kilometres further away from medical care because there is less of them living in that area? No child should ever have to go through what I have seen children go through as a result of this industry and out of sight out of mind is not a good enough reason to determine the health impacts as low risk. I still fail to see why you are determining health risks based on population and distance rather than on actual toxicity to humans and animals.

I am also surprised with the Interim Report's finding of dilution being the solution to pollution Quote -"airborne, dust borne, and water borne contamination would be expected to undergo dilution as it spreads away from the site resulting in a lower potential for human exposure" Do the gas companies intend to set up an exclusion zone of 800 m around their wells then? What about their other

infrastructure that impacts on health such as pipelines, ponds, compressor stations and high and low point vents? Where does this 800 meter figure come from? I personally know impacted people in Queensland that are affected by airborne pollution from flaring 10km away. The exclusion zone for the Linc disaster in Hopelands stretches 300km. Weeping eyes, sore throat, headaches, nosebleeds. And from contaminated water that comes from a source more than 800 meters away – rashes, water unusable and undrinkable. How does distance of surface infrastructure make a difference if the gas companies are using water and/or contaminating water from the same aquifers that the locals are using and drinking from? Also some of these airborne contaminants are so toxic as cause serious health problems at extremely low concentrations so how diluted do these pollutants have to be to be considered safe to humans? Is this measurable given the vagaries of wind flow and direction? What about contamination via the fish and roo and magpie geese that these people eat? What is the impact on climate which directly relates to human health from pumping pollutants into the air? Again it is the out of sight out of mind solution but I suggest that these emissions are no less toxic because they are happening in a remote area rather than an urban area.

The Beetaloo Basin as it is now called, like other areas rich in minerals and gas is also rich in wildlife and fishing and the best grazing country. Like Queensland and NSW where the richest gas resources are found on prime agricultural land. A lot people use this area for food and food production or just simply for their mental health.

Why has Coffey Services – a gas services company, won the tender to do the social impact study? I would like it explained why a company with no experience in the social and cultural life of remote aboriginal people likely to be most affected by this industry won this tender. I notice that they are being supported by Cross Cultural Connections to provide a framework to do this study, a company that does in fact have the necessary experience. Why didn't you just use CCC to do the whole thing given that that is their area of expertise? Using a gas services company for a social impact study appears to me to compromise the independence and integrity of this Inquiry.

On economics, I have looked internationally to see how the onshore gas industry operates. It appears to me that they come to town with promises of big money and that all you have to do is invest in this industry to get a slice of the pie. They flatter and seduce politicians and other leaders of the community with the promises of big money contracts from setting up gas services for them. They even offer to help these fools can get a deal with a major bank like Macquarie to offer favourable terms on loans to set up accommodation for workers or buy trucks etc. They stroke the egos of these people and lavish attention and luxury on them encouraging them to go into huge debt on the promise of a big money return. Once they have captured the politicians this way, it becomes easy for them to get these people to then use taxpayer money to invest in this industry that is going to make everyone rich. My reading of the NT budget 2017/2018 on what we have borrowed to invest in this industry and calculation of how much we have invested since 2008 highlights this scenario. So a whole heap of workers are bought in for construction and a few local jobs for good measure. Increased cash circulates in the economy, people are spending and things are looking good. Trouble is, it is like having a spree on your credit card. The actual return on investment doesn't add up. Inevitably this artificial boom turns to a bust within 10 years as they have taken as much gas as they can without having to pay tax because of the deductions they receive for exploration and drilling. They have drained the local economy of cash from suckers who invest in their scheme. They tend to move on very quickly before the bust bites too hard in the area and becomes too noticeable. This to me is why they are in such a hurry to get most of their operations out of Queensland and set up shop in the NT. The Queensland economy is going downhill fast. It is very similar to the way they moved from County to County in the USA, particularly in the Barnett

Shale in Texas. What is the risk or likelihood that a number of our NT members of parliament and business people have been captured in this way?

Companies like Haliburton make obscene amounts of money from their profitable business model of stripping countries of their resources and cash and leaving behind a destroyed landscape. You only have to look at their operations including their reconstruction projects in Iraq. They get paid to drill whether gas is found or not. And if you look at their areas of expertise, it is in the manufacture and sale of nuclear weapons and disposal of nuclear waste. How handy is it for them that they have patents for the use of depleted uranium to conduct their fracking operations? They can sell the frack rods and charges, get paid for drilling and at the same time be paid for disposal of depleted uranium. And they are long gone by the time their nuclear contaminated gas wells stop producing.

I am also concerned that this Inquiry has given the tender to ACIL for the independent economic impact study. This company has been way off in its projected economic benefits of this industry previously as outlined in a recent submission by TAI as I recall. I think that is because their previous studies of this kind have been commissioned by APPEA and Santos. Another major client is the Australian Minerals Council. If their main work to date has been for the gas industry, how does this make them independent?

It looks like the Inquiry is asking HOW can the gas industry proceed, not SHOULD it proceed

Same as the Chief Scientist, CMC, ACCC & Senate inquiries ... the outcome is pre-determined by the Terms of Reference when the inquiry is set up

Straight up –If there is enough evidence to show that the risks cannot be mitigated will you recommend that fracking is banned in the NT?

Miss Cummings

“Preventing an industry from progressing based on some fairly dubious agendas”

My agenda includes concerns about pollution including problems with radiation, water pollution of ground and surface water and air pollution and the associated health problems.

My agenda includes concern that other land users needs become sub by the needs of the gas industry with resulting loss of income and loss of free enjoyment of the land

Economic benefits have a different meaning for a poorer person than it has for a richer person. Things that are free such as clean water, clean air, healthy environment, and healthy fish and animals that provide a main food source are more important to a person who has less money

IDENTIFIED RISK – REGULATORY CAPTURE

Per Terms of Reference Items 1, 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5, 6. and Methodology 2, 3, 5, 6.

Proof that the frackers are forcing the frack agenda on us against our will.

<http://www.science.gov.au/community/Documents/REPORT-SCAPA172001-CPAS-poll.pdf>

NT Fracking Inquiry per Terms of Reference is bound to investigate this identified risk: Thus the pecuniary interests of politicians in the Northern Territory Government that make the decision on whether fracking goes ahead in the Northern Territory ie the cabinet needs to be looked into very closely. That means [Michael Gunner](#), [Ken Vowles](#) : Member for Johnston, [Lauren Moss](#) : Member for Casuarina,

Natasha Fyles: Member for Nightcliff, Nicole Manison : Member for Wanguri, Gerry McCarthy : Member for Barkly, Eva Lawler MLA: Member for Drysdale, Dale Wakefield MLA: Member for Braiiling

Also Alastair Shields – CEO of Tourism, Formerly CEO Land Resource Management pecuniary interests with regard to the Risk of Regulatory Capture need to be examined given that:

Alastair has negotiated contracts with Halliburton for the NTG going back decades

Alastair was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Land Resource Management in March 2015. Prior to that, he acted as Chief Executive Officer of the Northern Territory Department of Business during 2014, and was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Northern Territory Department of the Attorney General and Justice. Alastair was born and educated in Darwin and has more than 35 years of public sector experience in the Northern Territory, most of it at the Northern Territory Department of the Attorney General and Justice and its predecessors. Alastair has been involved in commercial negotiations for major projects in the Northern Territory, such as the North East Gas Interconnector (NEGI) Project, long term lease of the East Arm Port, the AustralAsia Railway, Darwin City Waterfront and the Marine Supply Base. He has qualifications in Law and Accounting and a Masters in Public Administration. He is also the Chair of the AustralAsia Railway He was Corporation Executive Director Policy Prior to joining the Policy Coordination and Implementation Division of the Department of the Chief Minister in July 2007

As Chairman of the AustralAsian Railway Corporation Alastair has closely with Halliburton who have major interests in fracking in the Northern Territory. Per the public record he has been involved in the commercial negotiations for the Mt Isa to Tennant Creek Railway (mining and gas) and the Jemena pipeline that has since been approved by the Northern Territory Government as part of our current major projects budget.

He has been heavily involved in the approval of Petroleum Exploration Licenses in the Northern Territory

His failure to address the complaints and concerns of Katherine residents regarding PFAS contamination of the Tindal Aquifer while he was Chief Executive of the Department of Land and Resource Management when this was directly his responsibility shows his blatant disregard of the safety and health of Katherine residents with regard to their drinking water. His only move on this serious issue was to implement water restrictions in Katherine. Given this and his current influence on the Gunner Government, What are his concerns about the safety of Northern Territory drinking water supplies in general, and the risks to our water supplies from the Onshore Gas Industry in general and fracking in particular?

Alf Leonardi aka Leonardo Da Vinci.

Gunner's Chief of Staff. He has been working with Michael Gunner since 2001 and has been publicly described by our Chief Minister Michael Gunner as a mentor.

Was gifted an APPEA mug by Matt Doman and uses it everytime he has to meet with those opposed to fracking the Territory. Has he declared this in his pecuniary interests? Public information about him is sparse which is surprising given his very long history in government in the NT

Chamber NT Website

www.chambernt.com.au [cached]

In light of the significant economic opportunity the Ichthys Project presents for Darwin and the Northern Territory, and to reinforce relationships between the Northern Territory government and NT business with INPEX and its partners and customers, in February 2010, I accompanied the Hon. Robert Knight (Minister for Asian Relations, Trade, Business and Employment), Brian O'Gallagher (Executive Director, Department of the Chief Minister), Alf Leonardi (Senior Advisor, Office of the

Chief Minister) and Kevin Peters (General Manager, NT Industry Capability Network) for strategic meetings with INPEX, JGC, ConocoPhillips and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tepco).

(Picture 1 - L-R: Alf Leonardi, Minister Knight, Kevin Peters, Brian O'Gallagher & George Roussos /
Picture 2 - L-R: representative from Tepco, Minister Knight & George Roussos

Link on him provided by 1 Territory

<https://www.facebook.com/1territory/photos/a.459467014237831.1073741828.445129855671547/757728004411729/?type=3>

1 Territory

August 15 at 8:36pm ·

The real power brokers are bleeding you dry.

Credit to Christopher Walsh from the NT News for this story.

Once again, 1Territory have continually highlighted the issues around "advisors", "staffers", "chiefs of staff" and various other titles the CLP and Labor have for their army of people who are milking Territorians dry of every cent and every public asset we have left.

Labor and the CLP have a "take all, at all costs" approach. The methodology is take everything you can before the "other mob get back in". That's why after close to 40 years of self government under the CLP and Labor we have nothing. The Territory is a shadow of its former self and we are broke.

The key power broker in Labor is Alf Leonardi. He began work at the member for Fannie Bay Clare Martin's office in the mid 1990's. When Clare Martin became Chief Minister in 2001 Alf continued to build his empire because Alf does not believe in Labor values, Alf has the take all at all costs approach because he believes he deserves it.

At Clare Martin's office back in the day, there was a fella called Michael Gunner. He became Alf's understudy. When Michael Gunner became the member for Fannie Bay after Michael Gunner was gifted the seat from Clare, Alf was by his side. Alf found the puppet he has been searching for.

Alf wanted to get back into the big house and became answerable to no one. He pulled it off and is back there again. Anyone who has been meeting with the Chief Minister can tell you Alf does all the talking and negotiation. Alf is in control.

Here is something for all Labor supporters to consider. Alf Leonardi (and a couple of others) have been in control of your party for close to 20 years and has never been elected, face scrutiny or even apply for a job. This guy is Michael Gunners main man and in control of your party. You as a member are the problem.

Just one final important point. Alf Leonardi will also be calling the shots for the Labor candidates in the Darwin council elections. Note: Labor candidate means anyone remotely associated with Labor.

If Barnaby Joyce can still bang on about the Labor Party's temporary ban because of humanitarian reasons and the impact it had on our national economy and the economy of individuals, then what the hell do they think contaminating the live stock will do to the national economy and our global reputation.

They didn't like what I had to say about CSG and fracking from this perspective and they were worried when I mentioned aquifers were being permanently and irreversibly contaminated. Once it gets into the food chain it will bring down our domestic and international agricultural industries.

End quote from Article

Other Persons of interest connected to APPEA/Matt Doman/Halliburton

Alister Trier – CEO of Department of Primary Industries and Resources (DPIR) that drafted the Petroleum (Environmental) Regulations 2016 that are woefully inadequate and also give all gas companies an out as it excludes all of them from following the regulations if they obtained their licenses prior to 2016. Alistair was appointed to his DPIR role 3 days before Ken Vowles was made Minister for Resources

Given his known connection to and Affiliation with Matt Doman and APPEA and the woeful “Regulations” developed by his department. There appears to be a high risk of Regulatory Capture. Also a lot has been pulled off the DPIR website since March 10 2017. Some of it has been moved across to the Minerals Council – such as an altered version of the Petroleum (Environment) Regulations and other items of interest such as the Environment Management Plan for Origin Energy have disappeared altogether.

2016 Northern Australia Food Futures Conference

www.foodfuturesntfarmers.org.au [cached]

Alister Trier

Alister's career includes operational management, marketing and strategic development, gained primarily in the international trade and pastoral sectors across Northern Australia, the Middle East and South East Asia. Alister joined the Northern Territory Government in 2002 in the field of Indigenous economic development before being appointed Director of Pastoral Production focusing on the development of the Northern Pastoral Industry. In 2009 Alister was appointed to the position of Executive Director Minerals and Energy with responsibility for mining approvals and performance and investment attraction in the minerals and energy sectors. Alister was appointed to the position of Chief Executive of the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries in 2012 and continues to work closely with industry to lead the growth of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors and to strongly contribute to North Australian development.

www.avededge.com

Alister Trier

Chief Executive Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Northern Territory Government Read more As the Chief Executive, Alister's vision is to see a flourishing Northern Territory economy underpinned by profitable and sustainable primary industries and fisheries. Alister's career includes operational management, marketing and strategic development, gained primarily in the international trade and pastoral sectors across Northern Australia, the Middle East and South East Asia. Alister joined the Northern Territory Government in 2002 in the field of Indigenous economic development before being appointed Director of Pastoral Production focusing on the development of the Northern Pastoral Industry. In 2009 Alister was appointed to the position of Executive Director Minerals and Energy with responsibility for mining approvals and performance and investment attraction in the minerals and energy sectors. Alister was appointed to the position of Chief Executive of the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries in 2012 and continues to work closely with industry to lead the growth of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors and to strongly contribute to North Australian development.

Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, 2013/2014 (Paper 1059) 481

www.nt.gov.au

ALISTER TRIER

Chief Executive 27 August 2015 Northern Territory Government

www.avedge.com

Alister Trier

Chief Executive Department of Primary Industry

Australian Rural Leadership Foundation

rural-leaders.com.au [cached]

Dennis Bree – CEO PAWA

Charlie Phillips

Friday 17 October 2014, 456

Ms Delia Lawrie, re email

Charlie Phillips, regarding application to access information under the
Information

Act (NT), requesting information held by the Department of the Chief
Minister

in relation to payment of \$1 million to Tiwi Resources, an entity
nominated by

the Tiwi Land Council, Taya Petsheny, Manager, Management
Accounting and

Reporting, dated 28 August 2014 (Paper 1026) (Mr Vowles) 457

Mr Charlie Phillips, re Application for review of Notice of Decision NTTIR2014/7,
seeking review of the decision by the Department of Treasury and Finance dated
26 August 2014 that no information relating to your request was found pursuant to

section 38(1)(a) of the *Information Act* (reference NTTIR2014/7) (Paper 1025)
(Mr Vowles) 457

Department of Land Resource Management, 2013/2014 (Paper 1071) 486

Dennis Bree CEO Land Development Corporation

Level 2 37 Woods Street

Darwin, Northern Territory, 0800

Australia

Background Information

Employment History

//www.localgovernment.nt.gov.au/

Chief Executive Officer

Land Development Corporation

Chief Executive Officer

Department of Business and Employment

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Department of the Chief Minister

Affiliations

Tourism NT

Advisory Board Member

Desert Knowledge CRC

Industry Advisor

Local Government Association of the Northern Territory

Core Advisory Board Member

NT Government

Delegate

Northern Territory Government

Chief of Staff To the Chief Minister

Web References(23 Total References)

Board Overview: Land Development Corporation

www.landdevcorp.nt.gov.au [cached]

Ms Elizabeth Ganter -

naru.anu.edu.au [cached]

Mr Dennis Bree, Northern Territory Department of Business and Employment

DHLGRS - Local Government | Local Government Advisory Board

www.localgovernment.nt.gov.au [cached]

Dennis Bree - Department of the Chief Minister

Tourism NT Advisory Board

www.tourismnt.com.au [cached] (Alastair Sheilds CEO)

Dennis Bree

www.pfes.nt.gov.au

Madam Speaker Jane Aagard and Chief of Staff Dennis Bree.

Land Development Corporation Amendment Bill 2014 (Serial 90) 469, 473

The risk of Regulatory Capture of the Northern Territory Government by vested interests in the Onshore Petroleum Gas Industry means that the Northern Territory Government could decide to allow

hydraulic fracturing in the Northern Territory despite the strong evidence that Onshore gas exploration and hydraulic fracturing causes irreversible harm to the environment and despite the fact that the majority of Territorians do not want fracking in the Northern Territory. Given the evidence of harm this industry has caused in other states in Australia and around the world, yet continues to operate means that Regulatory Capture also facilitates and demonstrates an environmental risk per the Inquiry's Terms of Reference in the Northern Territory.

Evidence of Regulatory capture in Australia:

<http://www.minesandcommunities.org/article.php?a=13294>

<https://jeremybuckingham.org/2015/03/27/the-revolving-door-between-miners-and-government/>

In the Northern Territory, Adam Giles our former Chief Minister took up a job with Gina Reinhardt who has Petroleum Exploration Licenses in the Northern Territory. The most controversial and publicised of these licenses is the one over Eley Station that would almost certainly impact Bitter Springs – a popular Tourist Destination

When Giles was Chief Minister – Gina via subsidiary Jacaranda Resources obtained the following Licenses:

EP 108, EP109, EP 110 EP144 (Granted), EP 153 (Granted), EP154 (Granted)

And under application: EP 343, EP344, EP 345, EP346, EP347, EP348, EP349, EP350, EP351, EP352, EP353

And minerals prospecting for Hancock Resources/Jacaranda: EL 23726, EL25917, EL26948, EL29652

I believe that the applications and approvals processes for all these licenses need to be scrutinised given Giles instant career change when he lost the 2016 Election, Alf and Alastair were also working for Giles while he was Chief Minister – the same public servants who are now in senior advisory roles in the Gunner Government.

Evidence of Regulatory Capture USA: Dick Cheney (Director of Halliburton) as VP changing the Clean Water Act to exclude fracking. The effects of this have been detailed in other submissions to the NT Fracking Inquiry relating to Water Contamination in the United States