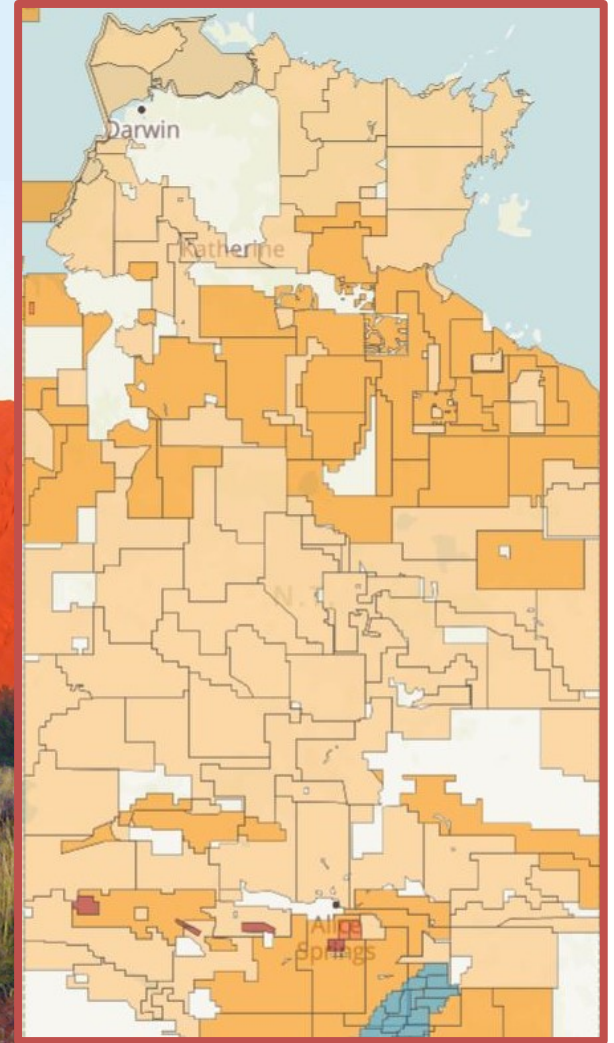


Gasfield-free Territory Tourism

Supporting a healthy tourism sector + gasfield-free regions



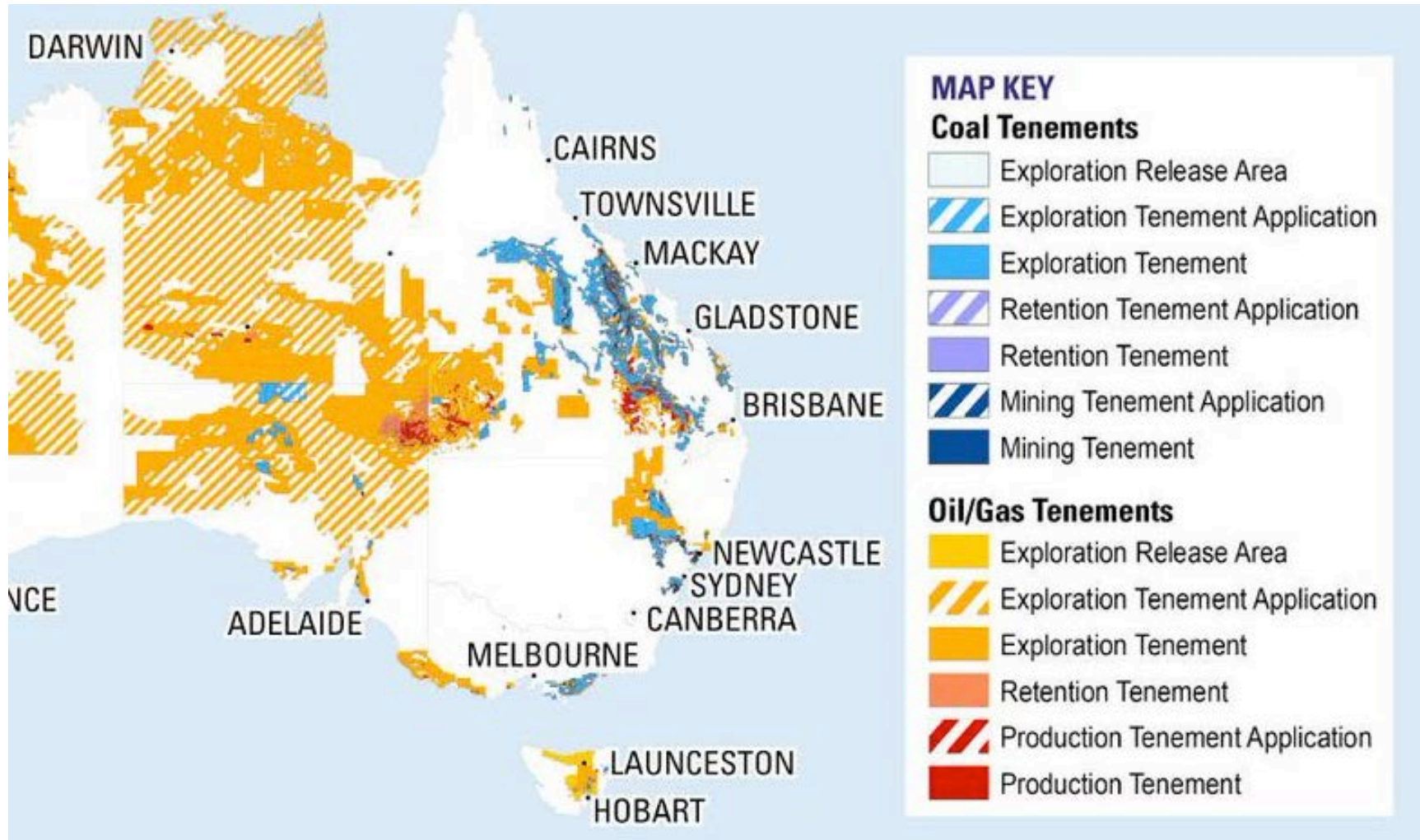
Central Australia
Fracking licence granted
70km from Uluru.



83% of the NT is currently covered in active shale gas exploration permits.

Overview of Potential and current related industry

Gas Licenses and Applications

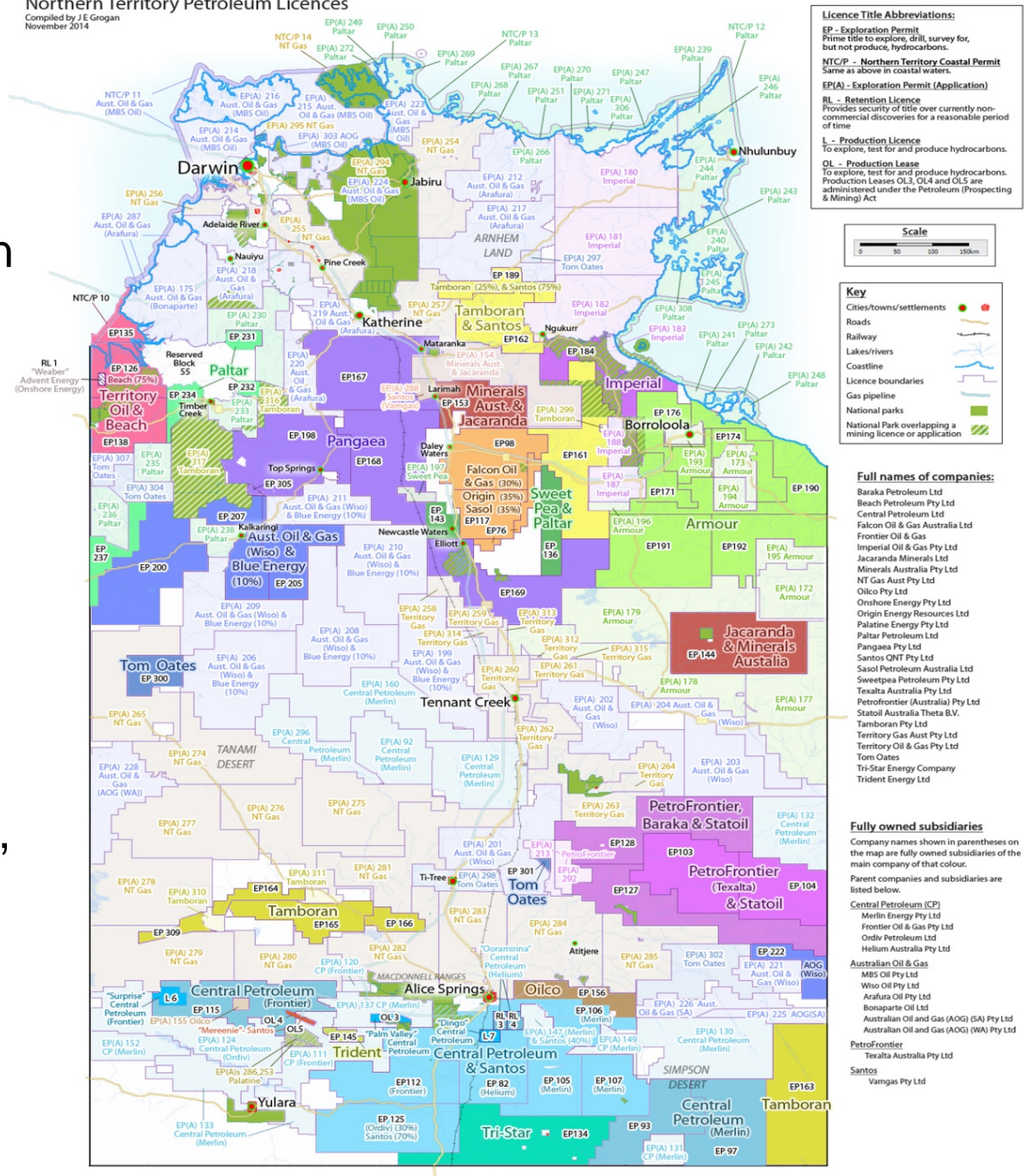


Northern Territory Petroleum Licences

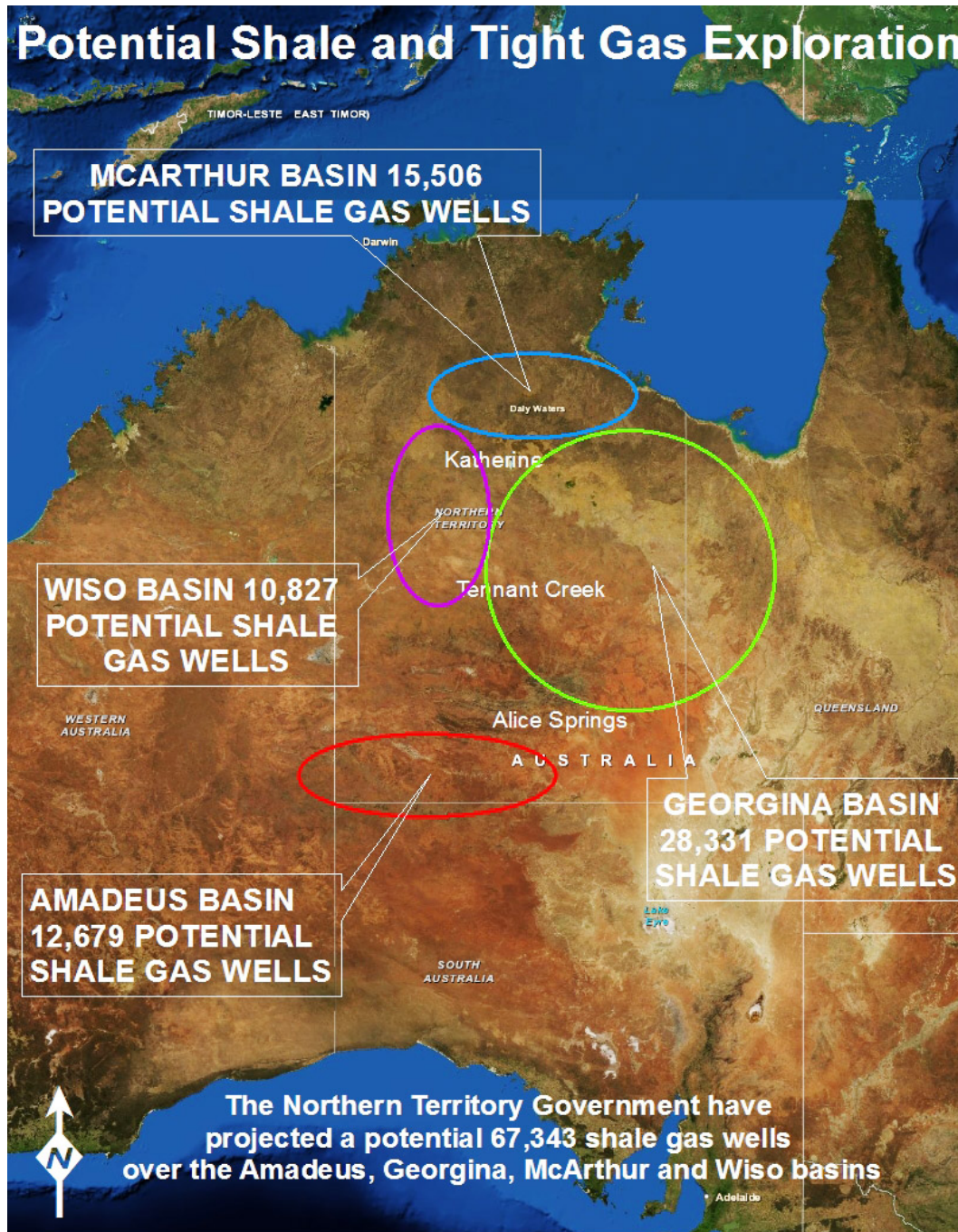
Compiled by JLE Grogan
November 2014

Key Points

- Currently 85% of the Northern Territory is under granted exploration licence or application for oil and gas fracking, with 40% of permits already approved for exploration.
- There are currently no gas reservation zones for National Parks, community living areas, natural or cultural regions of significance or surface and groundwater resources.



Potential Shale and Tight Gas Exploration



Once in production, shale gas fracking requires many wells, processing plants, and waste water ponds connected by pipelines and roads.

The Northern Territory Government have projected a potential 67,343 shale gas wells across four main gas basins – the Amadeus, Georgina (Beetaloo), McArthur and Wiso Basins.

200tcf of gas reserves estimated across 6 basins to date.



Quick look at the Nuts & Bolts of Fracking

(from Interim Report 2017)

During drilling and fracking:

- Concentration of heavy equipment
- Thousands of truck movements per well site occur over several months
- Cement cover and fencing to keep livestock away after completion (need to be maintained indefinitely)
- Well integrity is an issue but getting better ! 6 times worse than conventional gas wells
- Well blowout in the NT in 2012

- Production lifetime of 20-50 years followed by indefinite period of monitoring and maintenance (at what cost ?)
- Wastewater production – 20-50% of initial volume injected
- Each well requires on average 20 ML of water (8 swimming pools) per frack
- 1100 different chemicals used in the fracking liquid between 2005-13
- Flowback water may / usually do contain more toxic and harmful chemicals from the ground
- Effective and efficient treatment of waste water from fracking still evolving
- Reinjection of water not an option

Executive Summary

Key Points:

1. Gasfield the movie contained questionable content which has led to large scale resistance to unconventional gas industry (UCGI)
2. There are genuine concerns in the community with the UCIG (although based on the above misinformation)
3. UCIG was a massive bonus for the USA in regards to becoming self reliant and affect world energy prices

' ... in some instances this transformation took place in jurisdictions that were poorly regulated, resulting in significant environmental damage.'

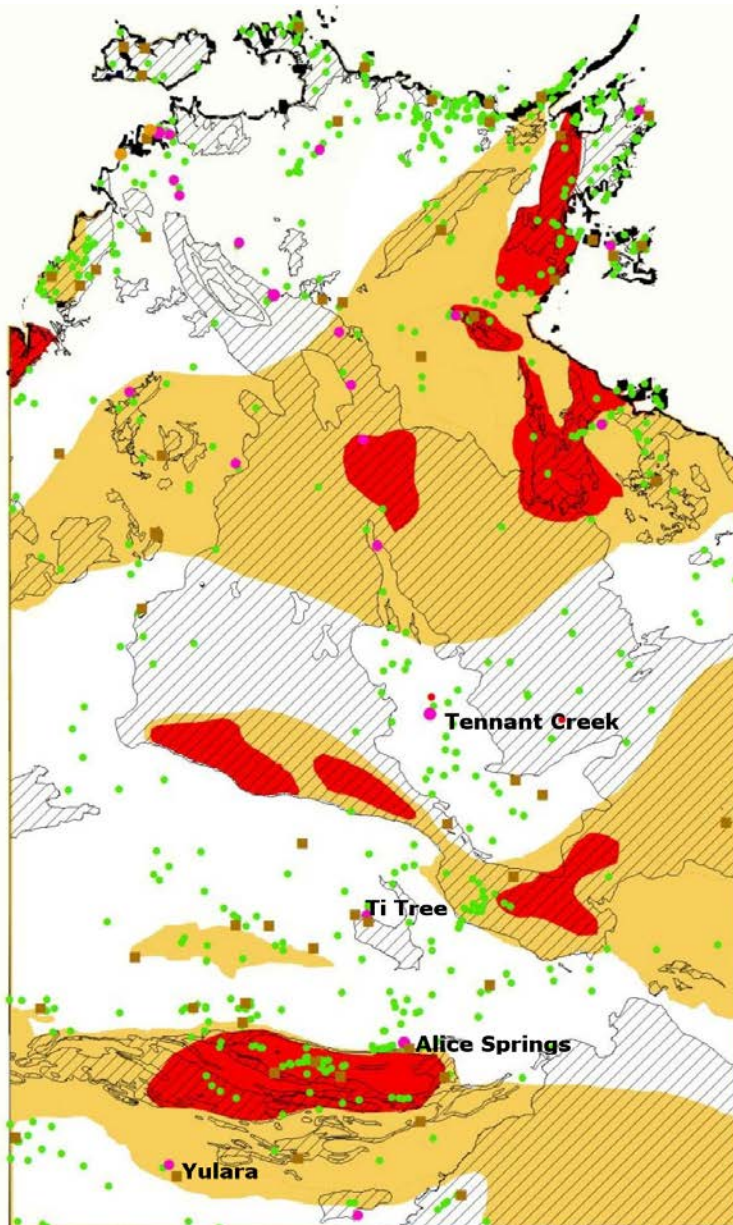
4. Community response ' from the community consultation '

*... Overwhelmingly the message received from the **people who attended these meetings** was that fracking was not safe, was not trusted, and was not wanted in the NT ... however these are not universally held views. **Many groups and individuals have expressed the opinion to the inquiry** that properly regulated and adequately safeguarded, the onshore extraction of shale gas by hydraulic fracturing could be beneficial to the Territory, creating employment opportunities and raising much needed revenue. '*

Chapter 7 - Water

- Two critical aspects
 - Surface water & ground water use
 - Maintaining the quality of those resources

'... the panel has expressed a preliminary view of the likelihood of and the consequences of that if issue occurred. In most cases, however, the Panels interim opinion is that more information is required before the risks and any possible mitigation options can be fully assessed'



What if ?

... the risks come to fruition and the surface & ground water is contaminated ?

Does the industry hold the appropriate insurance cover for such an occurrence

Chapter 8 - Land

'The Northern Territory is internationally renowned for its vast and often spectacular landscapes, many of which have outstanding wilderness values and represent an iconic part of outback Australia ...also has exceptional terrestrial biodiversity values ...'

'... the Panel has identified seven land-related risks of shale gas development

- 1. Landscape amenity*
- 2. Inappropriate planning of regional development*
- 3. Spread of weeds*
- 4. Changed fire regimes*
- 5. Habitat loss and fragmentation*
- 6. Inappropriate location of infrastructure within a development area*
- 7. Fauna and flora poisoning and soil contamination from chemical spills'*

What if ?

... the risks come to fruition and the land values and integrity is destroyed ?

Does the industry hold the appropriate insurance cover for such an occurrence ?

8. Additional Risk - Legacy issues for unconventional gas mining



Chapter 12 – Social Impacts

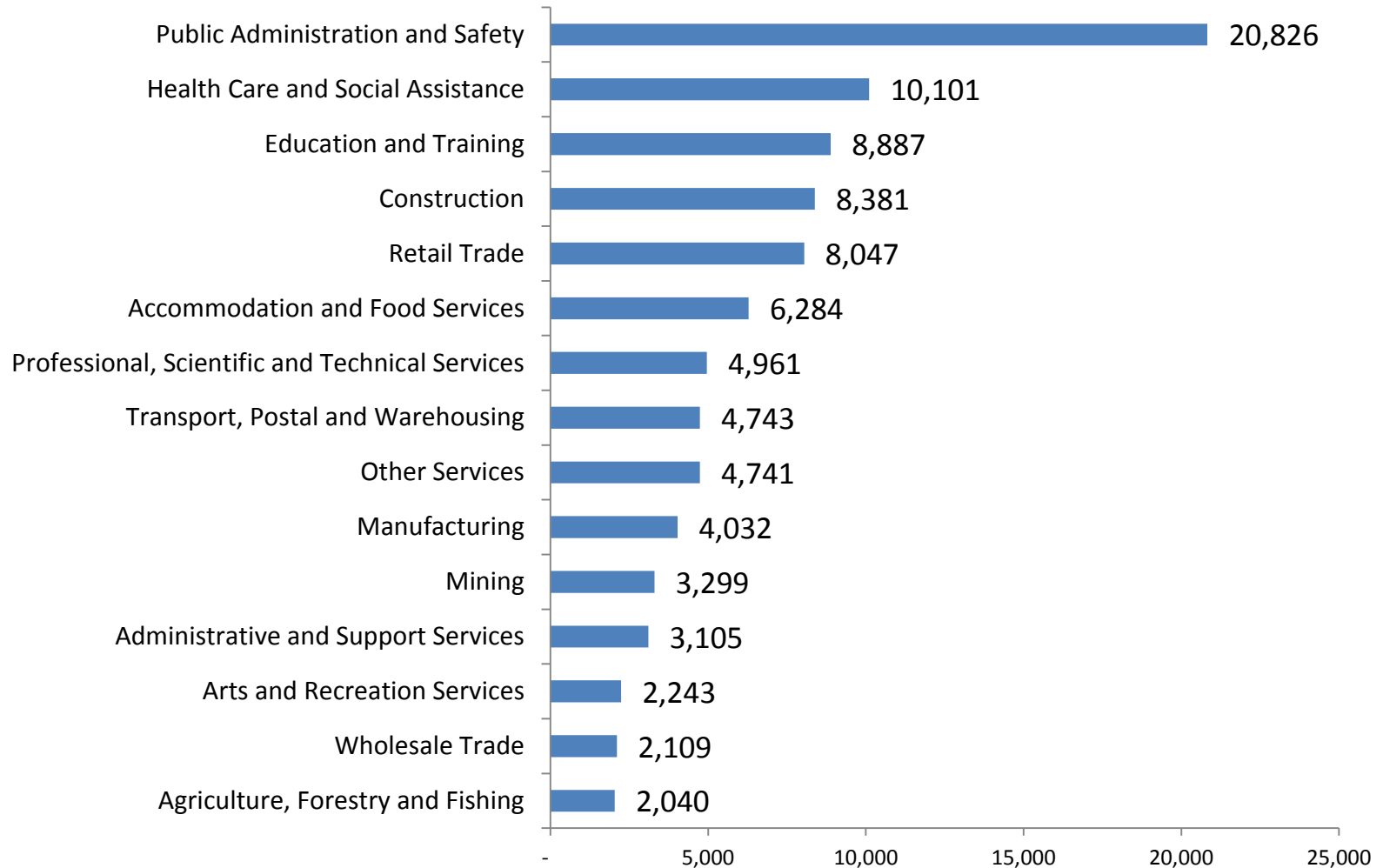
'... Because the footprint of a developed unconventional onshore shale gas industry in the Northern Territory is unknown, and because no two communities are the same and will respond to the risks and benefits associated with any such development in differing ways ... implement a social impact assessment ... with the aim of understanding what the likely social impacts of the development of an onshore shale gas industry might be and whether, and to what extent these impacts can be acceptably mitigated.'

- Beetaloo sub basin chosen as the area to assess which is dominated by indigenous population and communities

Tourism businesses go 'gasfield-free'

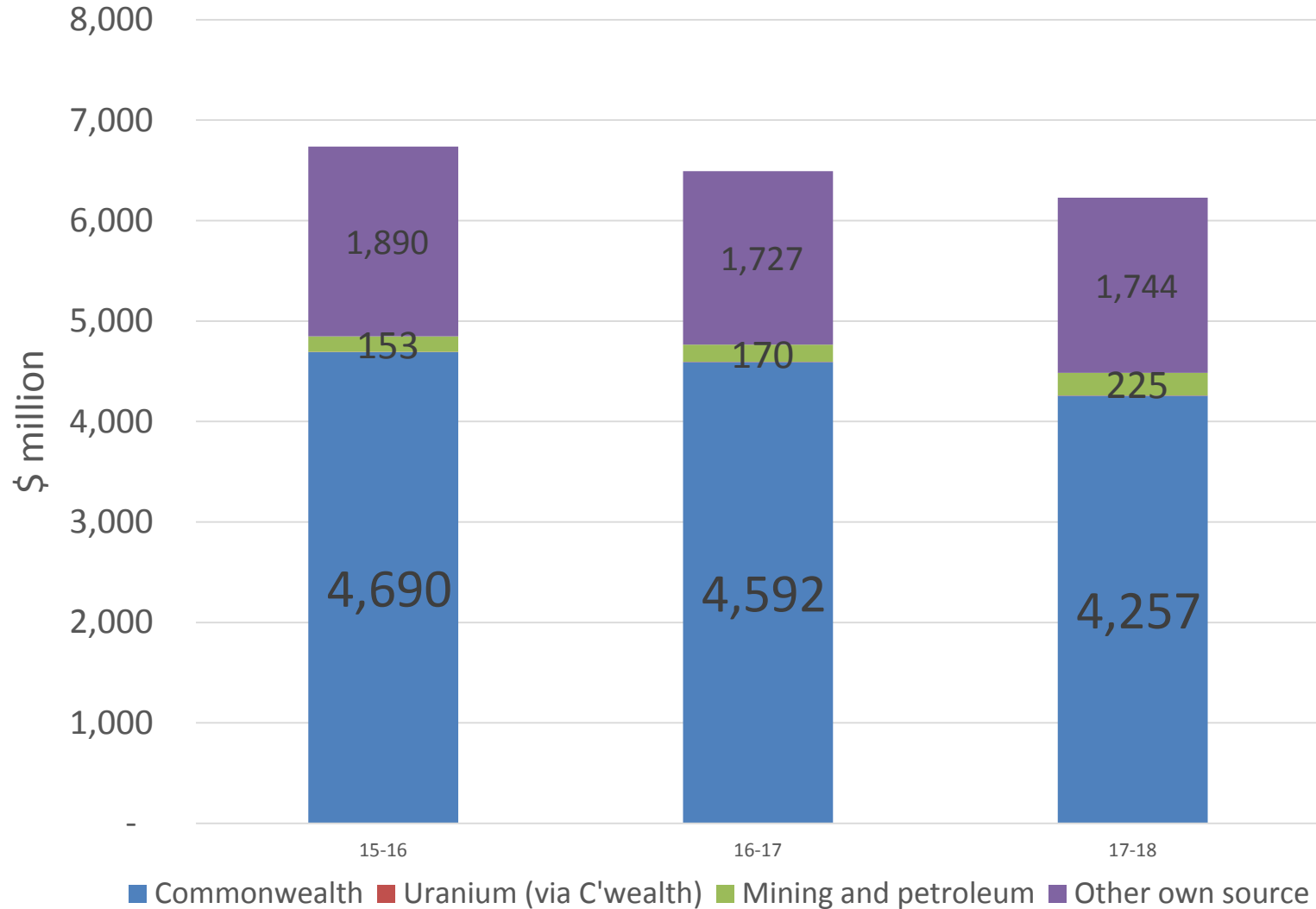


Employment in Northern Territory



Source: ABS 2011 Census, accessed through TableBuilder Basic

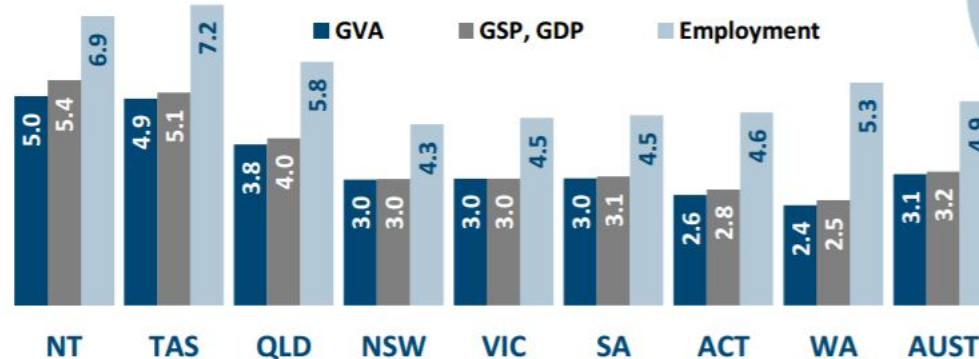
Northern Territory government revenue



Source: NT Budget Papers 2017-18

DIRECT TOURISM VALUE

Tourism share (%) in state and territory economy



The NT has a high reliance on tourism compared to other states and territories

Tourism is a significant economic driver for the Northern Territory. Tourism in the Territory was estimated to be worth \$2.189 billion to the economy (GVA) and is an important employing industry

Direct Employment to the NT [^]	('000)	Share %
Public administration and safety	24.2	17.2
Health care and social assistance	17.3	12.3
Construction	14.0	10.0
Education and training	12.7	9.0
Retail trade	11.5	8.2
Accommodation and food services	10.2	7.2
<i>Tourism</i>	9.2	6.9

Industry GVA contribution to the NT ^{^^}	(\$ millions)	Share %
Construction	4,186	18.5
Mining	3,046	13.5
Public administration and safety	2,441	10.8
Ownership of dwellings	2,364	10.5
Health care and social assistance	1,517	6.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,215	5.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,141	5.0
<i>Tourism</i>	1,108	5.0

[^]ABS Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Feb 2017 Catalogue number 6291.0.55.003

^{^^}ABS Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2015-16 Catalogue number 5220.0 Chain volume measure

“Our brand image as an unspoilt destination with clean flowing waterways underpins the strong growth of our industry.

“We are proud of the sustainable and positive contribution the Territory’s tourism sector makes to the economy and our communities. But right now our national parks, waterways, recreational fishing and tourism icons like Uluru, the Mataranka Hot Springs and Roper River are largely surrounded by permits for fracking gasfields.

“We want to clearly demonstrate the concerns of our visitor base and our sector. Fracking gasfields are too big a risk to our image as a clean, green and pristine part of Australia. The only way we can have certainty on our investments, the jobs our industry supports and the long-term viability of our vibrant tourism sector is to see fracking banned.”

Petrena Ariston, owner of Katherine’s Top Didj Cultural Tours, 2017.



Wattarka (Kings Canyon) National Park saved from fracking exploration risk through emergency Heritage listing application (2016).

“Fracking is not compatible with Territory tourism where visitors come to see a pristine environment. Our region hosts many unique plants and it’s a very fragile arid landscape; water is critical. If companies start fracking around our national parks they will frack all that up.”

Reg Ramsden of Remote Educational Tours servicing Watarrka (Kings Canyon) and Uluru

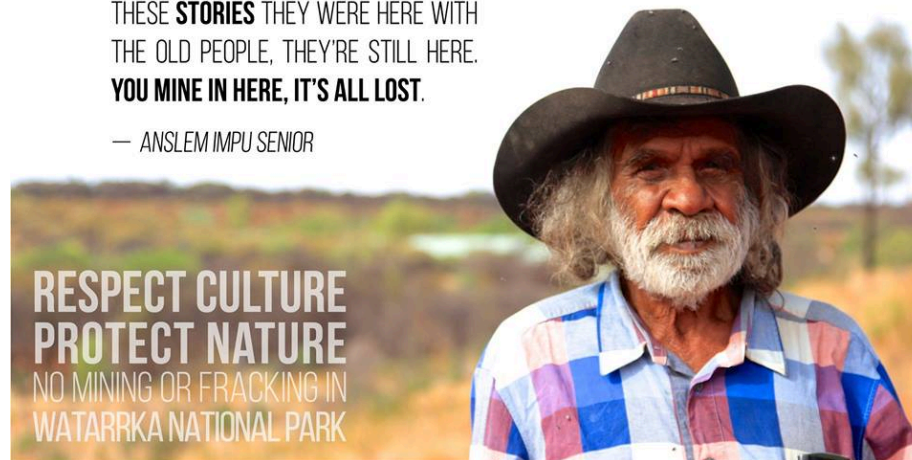
“Money comes and goes but these places, these stories they were here with the old people, they’re still here. You mine in here, its all lost.”

Anslem Impu Senior, Traditional Custodian and joint manager of Wattarka National Park

WATARRKA KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK **PROTECTED**

“MONEY COME AND GO, BUT THESE PLACES,
THESE **STORIES** THEY WERE HERE WITH
THE OLD PEOPLE, THEY’RE STILL HERE.
YOU MINE IN HERE, IT’S ALL LOST.

— ANSLEM IMPU SENIOR





What we did

Surveyed all guests on our tours since the interim report was released and asked them their thoughts on the proposed fracking industry in the NT.

What we do

- Small group (max. 11)
- Educational tours
- Top End Regions
- Reliant on pristine environments to give guests that remote, outback healthy experience
- Family business

Feedback from guests

- Disbelief that fracking could be considered at all on the scale and in the locations that is proposed
- Reluctance to want to visit such places in the future

Results if the UCGI goes ahead

WE ARE OUT OF BUSINESS and any who operate tourism ventures in such places are in trouble

Summary of position

We, believe that the UCGI will have irreversible long term negative consequences on all aspects of natural and social life in the NT and therefore reject it.

We also find that given all the uncertainty and deficiencies that currently prevail around the UCGI it is disconcerting that had not public opinion been so forceful and demanded a moratorium on FRACKING we would now be seeing this industry operating across most of the NT unhindered without proper regulation, environmental safeguards, community consultation or care.

To believe that the industry would have acted in good faith in the absence of this inquiry and conducted business in a sustainable and responsible manner is unlikely given that proponents of the industry rallied against the formulation of this inquiry and activities ushered in just prior to the change of government.

It is our belief that there is a long way to go before those involved in the extractive resource industry gains the trust of ALL other sectors of the community and if the UCGI were to go ahead then anything short of a robust, comprehensive and effective regulation of the UCGI will result in wide spread community action.



Chapter 14 – Regulatory Reform

Submissions to the Panel indicated that the current system of governance for onshore unconventional gas development is deficient.

Areas that needed to be addressed:

1. Operationalise the precautionary principle
2. Identify and enshrine 'no go zones' and reserved blocks
3. Prescribe minimum standards
4. Strengthen rehabilitation bond requirements
5. Improve the structure, powers and resourcing of the regulator
6. Ensure greater access to justice are some of the ways by which this can occur
7. Improve the land access regime particularly with regard to pastoral leases