

Submission
No 396

INQUIRY INTO COAL SEAM GAS

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I would like to voice my concerns about the Coal Seam Gas industry that is currently being run in Australia. I believe that Coal seam gas is not required to meet the future energy needs of Australia and that the massive lack of information regarding this process is reason enough to cease this industry. It makes no sense to destroy our water and land over a short term energy gain as this is.

Australia will become increasingly reliant on producing our own food and this industry destroys the most farmable land in Australia.

CSG mining represents a serious threat to water resources due to:

1. The potential for drawdown and contamination of groundwater aquifers, including potential for major cumulative impacts on the Great Artesian Basin.
2. The pollution of surface water systems from 'waste' water, leading to serious reductions in water quality.
3. The use of large volumes of water for drilling and fracking in water systems that are already over-allocated, such as the Murray-Darling Basin.
4. The location of CSG wells on sensitive floodplains and in water catchments.

Examples: Discharge of treated 'waste' water by Eastern Star Gas into a creek in the Pilliga; location of CSG wells on the floodplain at Casino; exploratory drilling near Woronora Dam in water catchment areas of Sydney and the Illawarra; drilling near the Tomago sandbeds water catchment area in the Hunter.

CSG mining produces vast quantities of waste that represent a serious environmental risk:

1. Management of waste water is highly problematic and leads to environmental degradation where storage, leakage, spillage and discharge occurs.
2. Treatment of waste water results in the production of a highly concentrated 'brine' by-product, that is extremely difficult to dispose of without causing harm.

Examples: Spillage of waste water leading to extensive tree death in the Pilliga; deliberate discharge of saline water leading to pollution event near Broke; native animal deaths at drill ponds in the Pilliga.

CSG mining represents a major threat to natural areas:

1. It leads to extensive clearing and fragmentation of native bushland and threatened species habitat and increases the risk of catastrophic bushfires.
2. It represents a major threat to wetland systems, even distant ones that are hydrologically connected.

3. It transforms major vegetation remnants, refuges and corridors into industrial zones

4. Even protected areas and public lands are not safe – CSG mining can occur in areas bordering National Parks, and is permitted in State Conservation Areas and State Forests.

Examples: Pilliga CSG mining will clear at least 2,400 hectares and fragment 85,000 hectares of public lands, including State Forests and State Conservation Areas; at Putty drilling is planned next to the World Heritage-listed Wollemi NP; at Pogy, drilling is occurring on an inholding in Goulburn River NP; in north-west NSW, Travelling Stock Routes are targeted for drilling and gas pipeline infrastructure; in the north-east, a pipeline is proposed through the World Heritage-listed Border Ranges NP.

CSG mining represents a serious risk to human health:

1. Due to potential contamination of water used for human consumption and agricultural production with chemicals used in drilling or fracking as well as those present in the coal seam.
2. From leakage of toxic methane and other gases during gas production and migration of methane into water supplies.

3. Through poor management of chemicals and use of toxic chemicals without full disclosure, particularly during fracking and drilling.

Examples: The recent foamy discharge from a well at Camden; methane leaking from gas pipelines and a water drain in the Pilliga and from well-heads at Casino.

Other major environmental problems with CSG mining include:

1. The complete failure of remediation; even at the exploratory phase – such as at Casino where drill ponds had not been remediated and in the Pilliga where there has been no rehabilitation of well-pads.
2. The fact that regulatory processes, including assessment, approval and compliance, are all drastically inadequate – this was evident in the approval of the Gloucester AGL project without details about what it entailed, and the lack of resources or political will to enforce compliance in the Pilliga.