

Later development plan guideline

Petroleum Act 1923

A guide about preparing and lodging a proposed later development plan for a petroleum lease under the *Petroleum Act 1923*

July 2023

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About this guideline

This guideline provides information about preparing and lodging a proposed later development plan for a petroleum lease (PL) administered under the *Petroleum Act 1923* (1923 Act).

The department is committed to respecting, protecting, and promoting human rights. Under the *Human Rights Act 2019*, the department has an obligation to act and make decisions in a way that is compatible with human rights and, when making a decision, to give proper consideration to human rights. To the extent an act or decision under this document may engage human rights under the *Human Rights Act 2019*, regard will be had to that Act in undertaking the act or making the decision.

General information

Lodgement

Every PL renewal application, made under the 1923 Act, must be accompanied by a later development plan.

A later development plan must also be lodged:

- at least 40, but no more than 100, business days before the end of the plan period for the PL's current development plan (the current plan period);¹ or
- as soon as practicable after the holder proposes or becomes aware of a significant change to the nature and extent of an authorised activity that is not already dealt with under the current development plan for the PL; or
- no later than six months after the initial grant date of the PL (see section 74Q(3)(a) of the 1923 Act).

Applying for a PL renewal, or lodging a proposed later development plan, should be done online via the [MyMinesOnline](#) electronic lodgement system.

Principal objectives

The principal objectives of a development plan are to:

- provide a better understanding of the nature and extent of the proposed or continuing development and production of the petroleum reserves from the PL,
- allow an assessment of the proposed development, or continuing development and whether it is appropriate with respect to the area, resource and the public interest; and
- allow appropriate resource management decisions to be made, particularly in the case of overlapping areas of PLs and coal or oil shale mining tenements under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (MRA).

¹ Section 74Q(6)(b) of the 1923 Act states if the proposed later development plan is lodged after the required timeframe, the fee payable is an amount that is 10 times the fee.

Scope of proposed later development plan

The extent of a proposed later development plan will vary depending on the size and complexity of the proposed development. The plan for a smaller single well operation for instance would require less detail than a multi-well operation that also has compressor stations, processing facilities and other incidental infrastructure.

Project-based development plan

A proposed later development plan may also relate to another PL or proposed PL. If approved, such later development plans are administratively referred to as 'project-based development plans'.

To determine whether a proposed later development plan may also be considered a project based development plan, PL holders should refer to the '[Operational policy Project-based development plans](#)'. The purpose of the Operational policy Project-based development plans is to provide guidance and set out the principles to be followed with respect to the approval of project-based development plans.

In any case, this guideline must still be followed to ensure the contents and requirements of a proposed later development plan is met.

A proposed later development plan (that is also a proposed project-based development plan) should describe the relationship of the PL application it accompanies, to the whole project.

Overlapping development plan

Where the area of a PL overlaps the area of a coal or oil shale mining tenement, and the PL proposes to produce or is producing coal seam gas, the proposed later development plan must address the inter-relationships between the petroleum and the coal or oil shale resources development. In essence, these types of proposed later development plans should identify:

- the possibility of future or continuing coordinated production of petroleum and mining of coal or oil shale resources within the overlapping area,
- the impact of producing petroleum or mining coal or oil shale on the other,
- the relative value of each resource, and
- the benefits of the development of each resource for the State.

The PL holder should provide a summary and the current status of all engagements, and any agreements made with the overlapping coal or oil shale mining tenement holders. Copies of any current authorisations from the overlying coal or oil shale mining tenement holders.

Area of PL overlapping all or part of the area of a coal or oil shale mining tenement

The area of a PL may overlap all or part of the area of a coal or oil shale mining tenement.

If the overlapping PL overlapped all or part of the area of a coal or oil shale mining tenement when renewed after 31 December 2004, part 6F 'Provisions for coal seam gas' of the 1923 Act would have applied to the renewal of the PL. These 'overlapping provisions' are in addition to the provisions that applied to all PL renewals.

For an overlapping PL being renewed for the first time since 31 December 2004, the overlapping provisions of part 6F 'Provisions for coal seam gas' of the 1923 Act will need to apply in addition to the provisions that apply to all PL renewals.

CSG Requirements

For overlapping PLs, subject to the overlapping provisions under the 1923 Act, additional CSG requirements must be detailed in the proposed later development plan. Guides for the additional CSG requirements are set out in [Table 2](#).

Request for additional information

Additional information may be required from a PL holder to decide whether to approve a proposed later development plan. In this situation, the department may issue a PL holder with a notice requiring the holder, within a reasonable stated period, to give information required to decide whether to approve a proposed later development plan.²

If the holder does not comply with the requirement, the proposed later development plan may be refused³ and the Minister may take noncompliance action against the holder of the lease for failing to comply with the request.⁴

The types of noncompliance action that may be taken include, but are not limited to:

- directing the holder to lodge a proposed later development plan that complies with the later development plan requirements;
- the cancellation of the lease.

End of life of PL

The requirement to lodge a proposed later development plan may coincide with a period where production from a granted PL is finishing or has finished. Remaining authorised activities on the PL may be limited to:

- the decommissioning of wells, pipelines, facilities or other infrastructure, or
- removing equipment or infrastructure, or
- rehabilitation or environmental management required of the holder under any relevant environmental requirement under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

In such situations, only those requirements for a proposed later development plan, that are relevant to such activities, need be addressed in the plan.

² See section 53E(3) of the 1923 Act

³ See section 53E(4) of the 1923 Act

⁴ See section 80U(2)(c) of the 1923 Act

Later development plan requirements

1. Guides for the preparation of a proposed later development plan, for a PL administered under the 1923 Act, are set out in [Table 1](#), below.

Table 1 - Guide to content of proposed later development plans under the 1923 Act

A proposed later development plan (including one that also needs to contain the additional CSG requirements) should include a table of contents that references where each of the statutory requirements is addressed.

Legislative requirement – relevant to proposed later development plan	Information to be provided
Section 53A(1)(a) - an overview of the activities proposed to be carried out under the PL during the remainder of its term or renewed term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written summary covering the remaining term or renewed term of the PL, detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the timing and amount of petroleum to be extracted and the area from which it is to be extracted, — related infrastructure such as water disposal infrastructure and central compressor stations. Include a detailed map at an appropriate scale showing all of the above in relation to PL boundaries, — key milestones (for example production from a different reservoir). • Any proposed partial recovery of petroleum resources is to be described.
Section 53A(1)(b) - For each year of the plan period: The plan period for a proposed later development plan is defined by the remaining term or renewed term of the PL. If the remaining term for the PL is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • less than five years—the term of the PL, or • is five years or more—five years. If the renewed term sought for the PL is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • less than five years—the renewed term of the PL, or • five years or more—five years, 	
Section 53A(1)(b)(i) - the nature and extent of activities proposed to be carried out under the PL during the year;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the type of activities to be undertaken including, for example, estimated number and types of wells and their drilling method and depth, pipelines, processing plants, water production and management activities, reservoirs to be drilled, monitoring activities (especially the location of water observation bores). • This information can be provided on a yearly basis in a table.

Legislative requirement – relevant to proposed later development plan	Information to be provided
Section 53A(1)(b)(ii) - where the activities are proposed to be carried out;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where all authorised activities are proposed to occur on the PL. This should include proposed locations of wells, pipelines, other transport facilities, storage facilities, access roads, infrastructure. The level of detail should be general where appropriate. A general statement could be made about the extent of the proposed drilling activities, an indication of the number, type and spacing of wells or bores, and geophysical surveys. A map, or series of maps if more than one natural underground reservoirs are to be involved, must be provided.
Section 53A(1)(b)(iii) - the estimated cost of the activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of estimated costs. For example, \$5 million for compressors, \$10 million for production wells.
Section 53A(1)(c) - For each natural underground reservoir in the area of the PL, of which the applicant is aware, each of the following:	
Section 53A(1)(c)(i) - the location and a verifiable estimate of the amount of petroleum remaining in the reservoir;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map showing the reserve and resource limiting parameters (for example lowest closing contour, oil-water contact, area of influence of a well) for each natural underground reservoir. Where production methods vary, the reserve/resource information should be provided for each distinct area. An estimate of the volume of petroleum by confidence category (proved, probable, possible) in each natural underground reservoir.
Section 53A(1)(c)(ii) - the standards and procedures used to make the estimate;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources and reserves estimates by confidence category (for example, proved, probable and possible). This may have already been provided in response to the requirement at section 53A(1)(c)(i). Reference could also be made to petroleum in place as well as recoverable petroleum. Procedures used to make the estimate. Sufficient information to validate the estimate. This could be a summary of key parameters (for example, porosity, permeability, reservoir pressure). Tabulated information with corresponding maps will suffice in most cases. Again, this may have already been provided in response to the requirement at section 53A(1)(c)(i).

Legislative requirement – relevant to proposed later development plan	Information to be provided
<p>Section 53A(1)(c)(iii) - the rate and amount of production proposed from the reservoir; and</p> <p>Section 53A(1)(c)(v) – a schedule for the proposed production during the plan period;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volume of petroleum and water to be produced from each reservoir for each year of the plan. This must be detailed on a ‘financial year’ basis (See Appendix 1 for Examples). • The volumes must be stated in compliance with section 41 of the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017. That is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — megalitres for liquid; or <i>Examples of liquids—</i> water, LPG, condensate, crude oil — millions of cubic metres for gas, including coal seam gas. • Volume should include produced and sales gas. • Comments should be provided in relation to resource extraction efficiency and best practice. • Tabulated information will suffice in most cases. (See Appendix 1 for examples).
<p>Section 53A(1)(c)(iv) - approximately when the proposed production is to start, [if it has not already started];</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If production has not already started, the date when production is proposed to start. • If a production commencement date was detailed in a previously approved development plan, and production has yet to commence, comments on why production has not yet commenced.

Legislative requirement – relevant to proposed later development plan	Information to be provided
<p>Section 53A(1)(e) - any other information relevant to the ‘development plan criteria’ mentioned in section 141 of the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> (and section 78 of the 1923 Act, if part 6F (overlapping provisions) of the 1923 Act applies to the PL). This includes whether petroleum production under the PL will be optimised in the best interests of the State, having regard to the public interest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters only need to be addressed if applicable. • The amount of detail required will depend on the nature of any overlap and the extent of identified coal or oil shale resources. • Any coordination arrangement for the production of petroleum should be mentioned. • Consideration of the public interest may include having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — government policy, — value of commodity production (including time value), — employment creation, — total return to the State and to Australia (including royalty and rent), assessed on both a direct and indirect basis, so that, for example, downstream value adding is included, — social impacts, — the overall economic benefit for the State, or a part of the State, in the short and long term, — impacts on aesthetic, amenity, cultural or environmental values. • In summary, most of the requirements of this section, including the CSG assessment criteria, are intended to identify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — continuing coordinated development of the petroleum and coal or oil shale resources, — the impact of development of one resource on the other, — the relative value of each resource and the benefit of development of each resource for the State. <p>The proposed later development plan must also be accompanied by maps that include well locations, pipelines and other infrastructure (compressor stations, powerlines, pumping stations, tanks etc.) roads and access roads. More than one map must be provided with each map showing the growth of this development, within the area of the PL, on a year-by-year basis.</p>
<p>Section 53A(1)(f) - reasons why the plan is considered appropriate.</p>	<p>The reasons are to include (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why petroleum is recovered in the most efficient and economically viable way. • Information in support of the proposed production commencement day if production has not already commenced. • The development is not adversely impacting on the future development of the State’s coal and oil shale resources.

Legislative requirement – relevant to proposed later development plan	Information to be provided
<p>Section 53A(1)(g) - Another matter prescribed under a regulation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of approving this guideline, section 9 of the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017 prescribed other matters that must be contained in a proposed initial development plan and consequently, a proposed later development plan. These are detailed in the next two rows. Refer to the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel website (https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/browse/inforce) for the latest version of the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017 for confirmation.
<p>Section 9 of the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017: Provide for the area limit of the natural underground reservoir.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map for each reservoir showing the reserve and resource limiting parameters (for example, lowest closing contour, oil-water contact, area of influence of a well) for each natural underground reservoir. This may have already been provided in response to the requirement at section 53A(1)(c)(i). If the estimate is determined in a way other than in complying with the requirements of 'Petroleum Resources Management System v1.01' (the SPE Code) published in June 2018 and revised in November 2018 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the details of the other way must be provided. The Chief Executive must approve the other way of working out the reserves.
<p>Section 9 of the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017: Details, including the location, type and size, of any planned infrastructure intended to be located within the area of the proposed lease.</p>	<p>Details to include a list of the infrastructure and a map showing the proposed location. This may have already been provided in response to the requirement at section 53A(1)(b)(ii).</p>
<p>Section 53A(2)(a) - highlight any significant changes from the current development plan for the PL.</p>	<p>This is to be completed where applicable. For example, it would not need to be addressed in a proposed later development plan lodged in compliance with section 74Q(3)(a) of the 1923 Act.</p> <p>Examples of significant change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra infrastructure to be constructed within the plan period (for example, new compressor or pumping station), Production from a different area, Significant changes in rates of proposed production, Changes in production technique, Proposed production of oil/gas as well as gas/oil, Pipelines no longer being buried but laid on the surface, Additional wells being drilled, Deliverability enhancement (for example, hydraulic stimulation).

Legislative requirement – relevant to proposed later development plan	Information to be provided
<p>Section 53A(2)(b) - if the current development plan has not been complied with—state the details of, and the reasons for, each noncompliance.</p>	<p>This is to be completed where applicable. For example, it would not need to be addressed in a proposed later development plan lodged in compliance with section 74Q(3)(a) of the 1923 Act.</p> <p>State where the current development plan has not been followed and reasons for departure from the plan. An example for a departure from the plan may be by not drilling proposed development wells owing to changes in the understanding of the geology of the natural underground reservoir.</p>
<p>Section 53A(3) - if the effect of the proposed development plan is to significantly change an activity provided for under the current development plan for the PL, the proposed plan must also state reasons for the change.</p>	<p>This is to be completed where applicable. For example, it would not need to be addressed in a proposed later development plan lodged in compliance with section 74Q(3)(a) of the 1923 Act.</p> <p>A response is required here where a later development plan is to be lodged before the end of the plan period for the current approved development plan because a significant change has been made.</p>
<p>Section 53A(4)(a) - for a significant change that is a cessation or reduction of petroleum production, the proposed plan must include an evaluation of petroleum production potential in the area of the PL;</p>	<p>This is to be completed where applicable. For example, it would not need to be addressed in a proposed later development plan lodged in compliance with section 74Q(3)(a) of the 1923 Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate of the proposed rate of petroleum production based on current infrastructure on the PL. • An assessment of the potential of the area of the PL to contain additional reserves and resources. • Statement of the additional activities necessary to produce the remaining petroleum or to confirm the presence of the additional reserves and resources.
<p>Section 53A(4)(b) - for a significant change that is a cessation or reduction of petroleum production, the proposed plan must include an evaluation of the market opportunities for petroleum production in the area of the PL.</p>	<p>This is to be completed where applicable. For example, it would not need to be addressed in a proposed later development plan lodged in compliance with section 74Q(3)(a) of the 1923 Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the market opportunity for the sale of the petroleum – local markets or major industrial customers. • Estimate of the rate of petroleum production necessary for commercial production based on differing prices for the petroleum. • An assessment of the likelihood of these prices being achieved.

CSG Requirements

Table 2 - Additional CSG requirements for a proposed later development plan

Legislative requirement	Information to be provided
Section 77ZB	
<p>The proposed plan must include a statement of how the effects on, and the interests of, any relevant overlapping or adjacent coal or oil shale mining tenement holder have, or have not, been considered, having regard to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the main purposes of part 6F (Provisions for coal seam gas) of the 1923 Act; the CSG assessment criteria (provided for in section 76U(2) of the 1923 Act). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify any coal or oil shale mining tenements, overlapping or adjacent to the PL area, and the holders of these tenements. Give details and results of any negotiations or proposals to show how the overlapping or adjacent coal or oil shale mining tenement holder's interests will be considered. If the interests have not been considered the reasons for this will need to be properly justified. Detail the likely interaction with, and impact on, coal seams by petroleum production activities. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seams to be intersected, effect on these seams caused by recoverability enhancement and proposed completion techniques (for example, fracturing, under-reaming, casing, pumping), how any impact is going to be minimised (for example, operational procedures including well abandonment). If future coal development is considered unlikely this can be stated along with the reasons for coming to this conclusion. <p>The statement must be developed with regard to the CSG assessment criteria. For details on the type of information that relates to the CSG assessment criteria refer to the 'Guideline for preparing CSG statements and addressing CSG assessment criteria'.</p> <p>Note that section 78 of the 1923 Act provides that in deciding whether to approve a proposed later development plan, the following matters will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the CSG assessment criteria; and the effect of any approval of the proposed plan on any relinquishment condition for the PL. <p>An example of a relinquishment condition may be a requirement for a PL holder to have extracted all the coal seam gas from a particular area by year 10 of the PL.</p>
Section 77ZC	
<p>(1) - The activities provided for under the proposed plan must seek to optimise petroleum production in a safe and efficient way.</p> <p>(2) - However, the activities must not adversely affect the future safe and efficient mining of coal where it is commercially and technically feasible not to do so.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how petroleum production will be optimised and produced in a safe and efficient way. Reference may be made to the proposed or existing safety management system and how the PL holder proposes to comply with relevant safety regulations. Describe how the effects of the production of any coal seam gas on future coal or oil shale mining have been fully considered and incorporated into the production program. Detail what the effects on coal mining are likely to be and how these will be minimised or controlled. This may have been addressed in the response to the requirements for section 53A in Table 1; otherwise an example will be

Legislative requirement	Information to be provided
	<p>needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justification that petroleum production is optimised, including recovery factor or fraction. Note: this may have already been addressed in the requirements for section 53A(1)(c)(iii) or section 53A(1)(e) in Table 1.
Section 77ZD	
<p>If all or part of the area of the proposed PL is in the area of a coal or oil shale mining lease (the relevant land), the proposed plan must, to the extent it applies to the relevant land, be consistent with—</p> <p>(a) the development plan for the mining lease; and</p> <p>(b) any coordination arrangement relating to the relevant land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State how the drafting of the proposed later development plan took into consideration the development plan for the coal or oil shale mining lease. State how the proposed later development plan optimises the extraction of the petroleum resource.

Other requirements

General map requirements

Where a map as part of the information to be provided the following are the map's general requirements:

- A scale, scale bar and either AMG or geographic coordinates graticule must be included on each map.
- Maps should be provided at a common scale within the development plan to allow for comparison.
- The legend on all maps is to clearly identify all colours, symbols, front/line styles used.
- At least one of the maps must show background topographic information (for example creeks, rivers) and other significant cultural features (for example dwellings, town extents, roads).
- All relevant petroleum authorities or mining tenements are to be shown on all maps.

Appendix 1

The rate and amount of production proposed from each reservoir

Background

The table that details the rate and amount of petroleum or produced water, to be produced from each reservoir the subject of a PL (the 'production table'), must be provided in 'Australian financial year periods'. Australian financial year periods mean 1 July to 30 June of each year.

While the commencement of the financial year is unlikely to correspond with the grant date for a PL, earlier or later residual periods are to be addressed in production tables in proposed later development plans.

The following example provides for how this will be achieved for a production table that is to be included in a proposed later development plan:

Example 1

A PL was initially granted on 1 February 2013 for 30 years.

A proposed later development plan, with a proposed plan period of five years, was lodged within the required timeframe (that is, within six months of the grant of the PL). The proposed later development plan would ordinarily contain a proposed yearly production schedule for the period 1 February 2013 to 31 January 2018 covering the plan period of five years as follows:

Table 3 - Draft of production table that was previously included in proposed later development plan – Example 1

Year		Gas (mm ³) or Liquids (megalitres)	Water (megalitres)
1	1 February 2013 to 31 January 2014	54	1.6
2	1 February 2014 to 31 January 2015	1943	2.5
3	1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016	2846	2.3
4	1 February 2016 to 31 January 2017	2763	1.6
5	1 February 2017 to 31 January 2018	1694	1

However, because the proposed production schedule is now required to provide production figures for financial year periods, it will read as follows:

Table 4 - Proposed draft of production table that must be included in proposed later development plan – Example 1

Period		Gas (mm ³) or Liquids (megalitres)	Water (megalitres)
1+	1 February 2013 to 30 June 2014	793	2.1
2	1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015	2350	2.5
3	1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016	2927	2.1
4	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017	2519	1.4
5	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	1125	1

Note that **Table 4** covers the period 1 February 2013 to 30 June 2018 as opposed to **Table 3** that covers the period 1 February 2013 to 31 January 2018. This is so that any future proposed production tables, which must be detailed in proposed later development plans, will align with financial year periods.

Recognising this, any production tables may cover periods of more than one year at the start or end of the period, to align these estimations with the financial years.

If approved, the proposed later development plan will still end on 31 January 2018, despite the production table ending on 30 June 2018.

Therefore, to comply with section 74Q(3)(b)(i) of the 1923 Act, the next proposed later development plan will be required to be lodged at least 40, but no more than 100, business days before 31 January 2018. The first period of the production table, that must be included in this proposed later development plan, will be for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Example 2

A PL application was initially granted on 1 February 2013 for 30 years. A proposed later development plan that was lodged within six months of the date of grant of the PL, was approved for five years. The production table included in the later development plan was as follows:

Table 5 – Production table in approved initial development plan – Example 2

Period		Gas (mm ³) or Liquids (megalitres)	Water (megalitres)
1+	1 February 2013 to 30 June 2014	793	2.1
2	1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015	2350	2.5
3	1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016	2927	2.1
4	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017	2519	1.4
5	1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018	1125	1

However, due to technical difficulties experienced with a production well, production of gas from the PL decreased significantly from 25 August 2015. To comply with section 74Q(3)(b)(ii) of the 1923 Act, a proposed later development plan was required to be lodged as soon as was practicable after 25 August 2015.

This proposed later development plan, with a proposed plan period of five years, was lodged as soon as practicable after this date. The proposed later development plan included a production table. This proposed later development plan was approved with the following production table:

Table 6 – Production table in proposed later development plan – Example 2

Period		Gas (mm ³) or Liquids (megalitres)	Water (megalitres)
1+	25 August 2015 to 30 June 2016	290	0.5
2	1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017	1110	1.5
3	1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	2350	2.1
4	1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	2519	1.4
5	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	2927	1

Note that the approved later development plan will end on 24 August 2020, despite the production table ending on 30 June 2021.

Therefore, to comply with section 74Q(3)(b)(i) of the 1923 Act, the next proposed later development plan will be required to be lodged at least 40, but no more than 100, business days before 24 August 2020. The first period of the production table, that must be included in this proposed later development plan, will be for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

Document information

Availability and location: External – Business and Industry website

Owner and approver: Deputy Director-General, Georesources Division

Review date: September 2024

Related documents: Operational policy MIN/2015/1319 Project-based development plans and Guidelines for preparing CSG statements and addressing CSG assessment criteria

Contacts: For help and information about this policy, please contact the relevant Assessment Hub – Petroleum Assessment Hub on bus(07) 3199 8118 or email: PetroleumHub@resources.qld.gov.au.

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