



Call for Tenders for Authorities to Prospect

Petroleum and gas

Bowen and Surat basins

Tender details and process document (PLR2018-1A)

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INVESTING IN QUEENSLAND

A leading destination for mining and resources investment

Queensland is recognised globally as a world-class producer and leading resources investment destination.

Rich in unexplored resources of petroleum and gas, coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals, Queensland offers significant opportunities for investment in exploration and production.

The State's mining and resources industries are supported by modern rail, port and pipeline infrastructure, with programs in place to expand capacity to meet increasing local and international export demand.

Queensland also has a high standard of safety and environmental management, and a proven history of using sustainable and innovative exploration and production practices. The industry is supported by a high-quality mining equipment, technology, and services sector, as well as access to precompetitive geological data.

Exploration opportunities

The Queensland Government actively encourages and welcomes investment in the State's mining and resources sector by releasing areas of land for exploration and production via competitive tendering processes to support the industry, regional economic development and jobs growth.

More information on exploration opportunities can be found at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/invest/mining/exploration-incentives/competitive-tendering>.

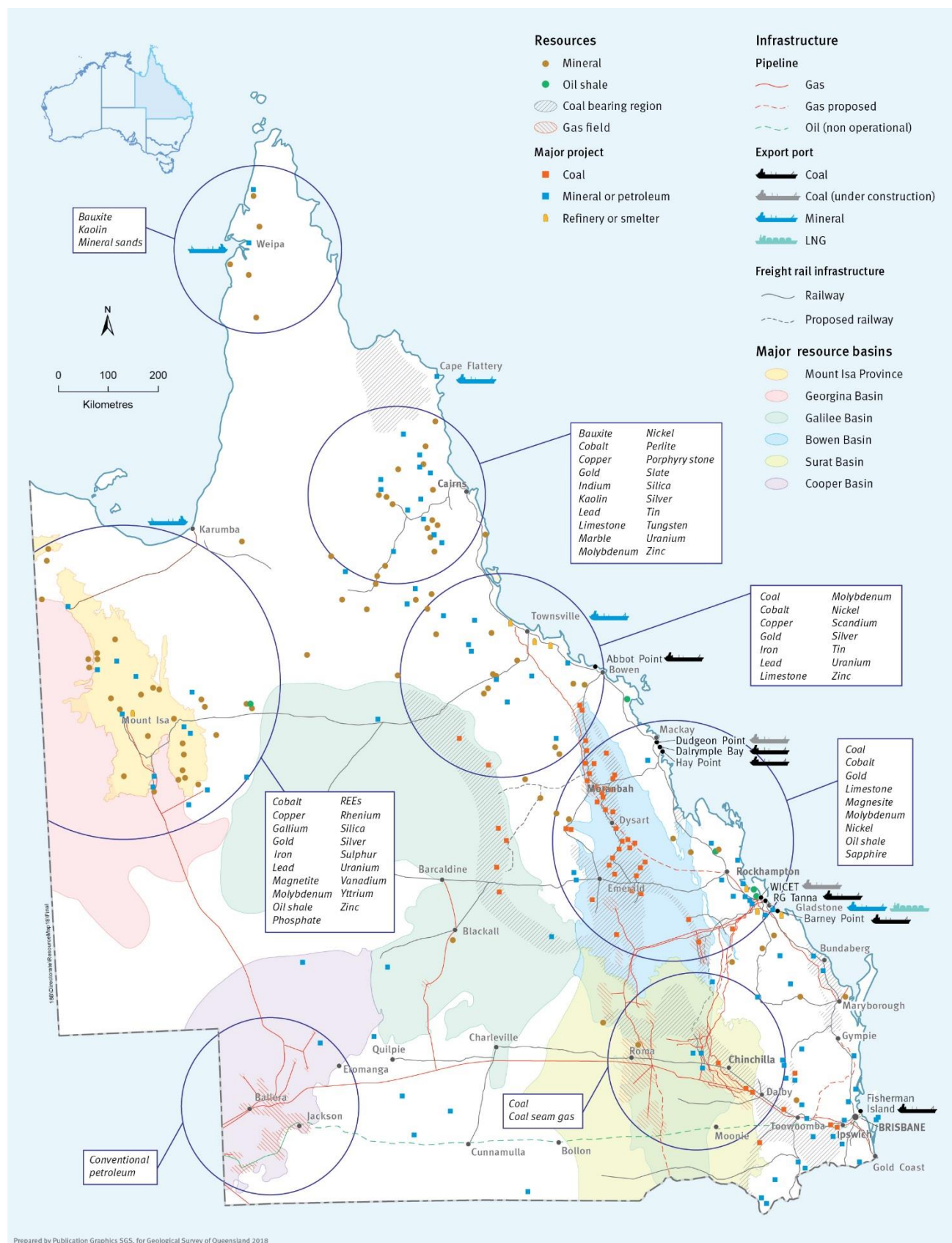


Figure 1: Queensland's Resources and Infrastructure

THE TENDER OPPORTUNITY

Call for Tenders for Authorities to Prospect (PLR2018-1A)

The Queensland Government has released 10 prospective petroleum and gas areas totalling approximately 6636 km² (2180 sub-blocks) via competitive tender for petroleum and gas exploration in Queensland's Bowen and Surat basins.

All areas have been released via competitive tender without a cash bidding component for Authorities to Prospect (ATP).

To ensure a portion of the gas produced from these areas is supplied exclusively to the domestic market, any ATP for tender areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4 (totalling approximately 917 km²) will be subject to an Australian market supply condition under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* (P&G Act) for the whole of the area of the ATP. In the event one or more petroleum leases (PL) are later granted over all or part of the areas of PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4, the whole of the area of the PL(s) will also be subject to an Australian market supply condition under the P&G Act.

The Queensland Government has engaged with directly affected landowners, native title parties, overlapping resource tenure holders and local councils. Regional natural resource management groups along with agricultural, environmental and industry peak bodies have also been informed about this opportunity.

A preferred tenderer must meet environmental, native title and other approval requirements before an ATP may be granted for an initial term of six years under the P&G Act. On grant, the ATP-holder will also need to complete land access and potentially other approval requirements before commencing on-ground exploration.

Queensland Government tender objectives

Through this tender opportunity, the Queensland Government is seeking suitable companies and/or individuals with the financial and technical capabilities to:

- open up the market to junior and mid-tier explorers and producers, and new entrants
- take the gas to the Australian market to help address gas supply concerns
- explore and develop the areas
- drive growth in the regions.

Tender PLR2018-1A is the first of five tender releases planned for the Queensland Exploration Program, announced in June 2018. The program provides a forward schedule of exploration opportunities to the end of 2019 for petroleum and gas, and coal. It assists resource companies to plan their exploration activities and also provides clarity to investors, explorers, landholders, native title parties, local governments and industry groups.

For more information about this tender, other competitive tenders and the competitive tendering program, visit <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/invest/mining/exploration-incentives/competitive-tendering> or email resources-tenders@dnrme.qld.gov.au.

You can also [subscribe to our mailing list](#) to keep up to date with competitive tendering processes.

1. INTRODUCTION

This *Tender details and process document (PLR2018-1A)* (the tender document) contains information about the *Call for Tenders for Authorities to Prospect Notice (No 2) 2018* (the Call for Tenders) made under the P&G Act published in the Queensland Government Gazette on 1 November 2018. To view the Call for Tenders, please refer to Appendix A: Call for Tenders.

As required by the P&G Act this document contains details relevant to the Call for Tenders. It also explains the process by which the Call for Tenders will be conducted. The Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (the department) is committed to a competitive tendering process that is transparent, accountable and adheres to probity requirements.

Additional information about competitive tendering can be found at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/invest/mining/exploration-incentives/competitive-tendering>.

2. IMPORTANT NOTICE

This notice applies to all potential tenderers, regardless of whether they submit a tender.

The information in this document has been compiled to assist persons interested in submitting a tender under the Call for Tenders. It does not contain all information that potential tenderers may require in assessing the proposed ATP or deciding whether to submit a tender. Neither the State nor the Minister are liable for any of the information in the tender document.

Tenderers should refer to the Call for Tenders and all sections of this document and satisfy themselves of all the requirements and matters associated with the grant of a proposed ATP before submitting a tender.

Nothing in this document, the Call for Tenders or any other documentation relating to the grant of a proposed ATP constitutes an offer or recommendation by the State in relation to the tendering process or the grant of an ATP.

Participation in the tendering process is at the sole cost and risk of a tenderer.

Important note: Tenderers must comply with strict confidentiality requirements as stated in section 7.15 of this tender document, which includes the following requirement:

- The tenderer must not make any public or media statement in relation to the tender process or the outcome of the tender process, any proposed ATP or any other matter referred to in the tender documents without the prior written consent of the State.

3. KEY INFORMATION

Table 1: Table of key information

Item	Particulars	Section reference in this document
KEY INFORMATION FOR TENDER		
Tender code	PLR2018-1A	This document
Tender area codes	PLR2018-1-1, PLR2018-1-3, PLR2018-1-4, PLR2018-1-5, PLR2018-1-6, PLR2018-1-7, PLR2018-1-8, PLR2018-1-9, PLR2018-1-10 and PLR2018-1-11	This document
Contact details <i>(All queries in relation to this tender should be made to this contact)</i>	Exploration and Policy Support Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy E: resources-tenders@dnrme.qld.gov.au P: +61 (07) 3096 6191	N/A
Probity Advisor	An independent probity advisor has been engaged by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy for this tender	5.2
Call for Tenders	<i>Call for Tenders for Authorities to Prospect Notice (No 2) 2018</i> published in the Queensland Government Gazette on 1 November 2018.	Appendix A: Call for Tenders
Obtaining tender documents	Potential tenderers and interested parties should register on QTenders to download the tender and related documents. Please visit QTenders at www.hpw.qld.gov.au/qtenders and search for “PLR20181A”	5.3
Tender documents	Tender details and process document (PLR2018-1A)	This document
	<i>Call for Tenders for Authorities to Prospect Notice (No 2) 2018</i> published in the Queensland Government Gazette on 1 November 2018.	Appendix A: Call for Tenders
	Tender application form	Appendix B: Tender application form
	Response templates	Appendix C: Response templates
	Checklist	Appendix D: Checklist
	Geological considerations	Appendix E: Geological considerations
	Block and sub-block descriptors of tender areas	Appendix F: Block and sub-block descriptors

Item	Particulars	Section reference in this document
KEY INFORMATION FOR TENDER		
Other tender-related online resources only available via electronic copy of this tender document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online visual resource - story map http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/PLR20181/index.html MinesOnlineMaps https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/online-services/minesonlinemaps Shape files for tender areas – can be downloaded from QTenders or from the Queensland Spatial Catalogue www.qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/detail.page?fid=%7b11B1985F-BDD0-4511-86E7-1B8D5C096929%7d 	4
Submission of tender	Tenders must be submitted in the format outlined in section 5.4 of the tender document.	5.4
TENDER TIMELINES		
Tender open	1 November 2018	N/A
Last date for questions to the department <i>(only via email - resources-tenders@dnrm.qld.gov.au)</i>	1 February 2019	N/A
Last date for answers by the department to be published on the tender website (QTenders)	15 February 2019	N/A
Tender closing time	2:30 pm AEST 28 February 2019.	N/A
DETAILS REQUIRED BY THE P&G ACT FOR THE AUTHORITY TO PROSPECT (ATP)		
Any proposed conditions of the ATP likely to impact significantly on exploration in the proposed area	A condition will be imposed on any ATP granted as a result of this tender to the effect that no application to transfer said ATP will be considered in the first 4 years of the term of the ATP	4.1.4
Term of ATP	Six (6) years	N/A
Initial work program period	Four (4) years	N/A
Special Criteria	Special Criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to a diverse and efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland	6.2
	Special Criteria 2 – Ability to meet Australian market supply condition (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4)	
	Special Criteria 3 – Approach to community consultation and compliance with relevant Queensland resources, environmental, health and safety, and cultural heritage and native title requirements	

Item	Particulars	Section reference in this document
KEY INFORMATION FOR TENDER		
Australian market supply condition proposed for the area of the ATPs	<p>For tender areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4 the whole of the proposed area of the ATP is to be subject to an Australian market supply condition as set out in sections 4.1.5 and 4.1.6.</p> <p>In the event one or more PLs are later granted over all or part of the areas of PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4, the whole of the area of the PL(s) will also be subject to an Australian market supply condition under the P&G Act as set out in sections 4.1.5 and 4.1.6.</p>	4.1.5 & 4.1.6

4. TENDER AREA AND TENDER AREA CONSIDERATIONS

The Queensland Government has released 10 areas (PLR2018-1-1, PLR2018-1-3, PLR2018-1-4, PLR2018-1-5, PLR2018-1-6, PLR2018-1-7, PLR2018-1-8, PLR2018-1-9, PLR2018-1-10 and PLR2018-1-11) via competitive tender for petroleum and gas exploration in Queensland's Bowen and Surat basins (Refer to Figure 2 and Tables 2-11).

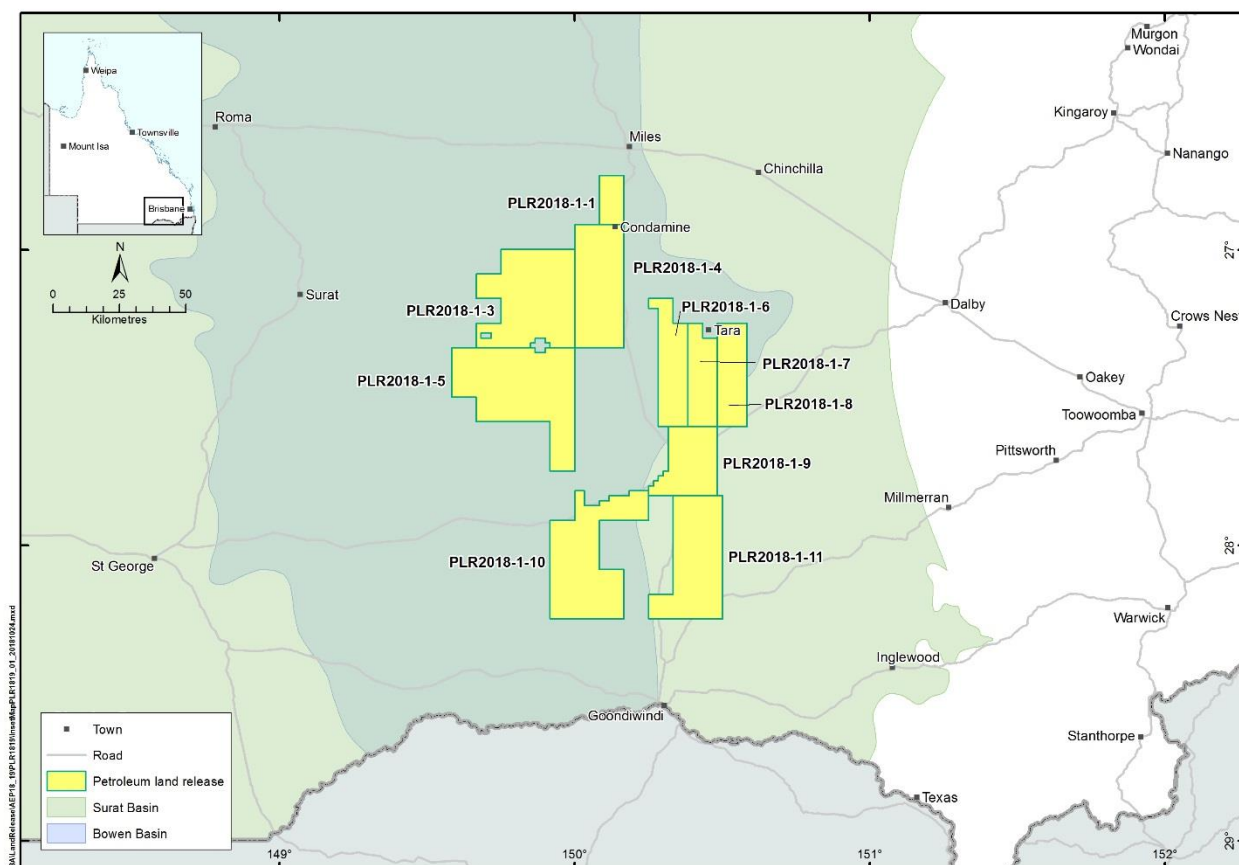


Figure 2: Location of PLR2018-1A tender areas

Shape files for the tender areas are available on the QTenders website and form part of the tender document. Please refer to section 5 of the tender document for information about QTenders. Shape files can also be downloaded from the Queensland Spatial Catalogue

www.qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/detail.page?fid=%7b11B1985F-BDD0-4511-86E7-1B8D5C096929%7d.

An online visual resource (story map) has been developed to provide information about the Call for Tenders and the tender area regional and geological considerations. A link to the story map is in Table 1.

A map of the tender areas is also available on the department's MinesOnlineMaps spatial mapping system accessible at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/online-services/minesonlinemaps>.

Further details about geological considerations are provided in Appendix E: Geological considerations.

Table 2: Further details on PLR2018-1-1*

Size	153 km ² (50 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 11 km south of Miles
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional and coal seam gas

*This area will be subject to an Australian market supply condition.

Table 3: Further details on PLR2018-1-3

Size	1044 km ² (342 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 57 km east of Surat
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional and/or unconventional gas

Table 4: Further details on PLR2018-1-4*

Size	764 km ² (250 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 29 km south of Miles
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional and/or unconventional oil and gas and coal seam gas

*This area will be subject to an Australian market supply condition.

Table 5: Further details on PLR2018-1-5

Size	1212 km ² (398 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 56 km south-east of Surat
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional and/or unconventional gas

Table 6: Further details on PLR2018-1-6

Size	442 km ² (145 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 6 km west of Tara
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional oil and gas

Table 7: Further details on PLR2018-1-7

Size	357 km ² (117 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 2 km south of Tara
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional oil and gas

Table 8: Further details on PLR2018-1-8

Size	384 km ² (126 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 2 km east of Tara
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional oil and gas

Table 9: Further details on PLR2018-1-9

Size	468 km ² (154 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 35 km south of Tara
Basin	Surat Basin
Commodity	Conventional oil and gas

Table 10: Further details on PLR2018-1-10

Size	979 km ² (323 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 66 km south-west of Tara
Basin	Bowen and Surat basins
Commodity	Conventional and/or unconventional oil and gas

Table 11: Further details on PLR2018-1-11

Size	833 km ² (275 sub-blocks)
Location	Approx. 62 km south of Tara
Basin	Surat Basin
Commodity	Conventional oil and gas

The description of the tender areas in graticular blocks and sub-blocks as provided on the Block Identification Map (BIM) Series B held by the department is provided in Appendix F: Block and sub-block descriptors of tender areas.

4.1 Tender area considerations

A summary of the environmental and native title tender area approval requirements and obligations that a preferred tenderer will have to address prior to the grant of an ATP for each tender area is outlined below in Table12.

Table 12: Summary of Environmental and Native title approval requirements and obligations for each tender area

Area	Environment	Native title
PLR2018-1-1	<p>An Environmental Authority (EA) is required</p> <p>Refer to section 4.1.1 for further information</p>	<p>Native title requirements need to be addressed</p> <p>Refer to section 4.1.2 for further information</p>
PLR2018-1-3		
PLR2018-1-4		
PLR2018-1-5		
PLR2018-1-6		
PLR2018-1-7		
PLR2018-1-8		
PLR2018-1-9		
PLR2018-1-10		
PLR2018-1-11		

4.1.1 Environment

Every mining or petroleum/gas project requires both a tenure from the department that gives access to the land, and an environmental authority (EA) from the Department of Environment and Science that regulates the environmental management of the project.

The preferred tenderer will need to apply for an EA to undertake an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act). This application should be made at the same time as the application for the relevant resource tenure or after the resource tenure application is made.

An integrated approvals process for ERAs has been established to allow approval requirements to be proportional to the environmental risk of the activity. Under this process, any new resource activity that meets the eligibility criteria and can comply with all of the standard conditions for an ERA can make a standard application for an EA to carry out the activity. Detailed environmental assessment will not need to be undertaken for a standard EA application. Note that if the activity meets the eligibility criteria but cannot meet all of the standard conditions, the conditions can be varied through a variation application. This is similar to a standard application, but additional information will be required in the application relevant to the conditions that need to be varied.

Where a resource activity cannot comply with the eligibility criteria for that ERA, the explorer must apply for a site specific EA. There is a higher level of environmental assessment under a site specific approvals process.

Applicants can research the potential environmental constraints on tender areas, including location of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES), from a number of sources, including:

- MinesOnlineMaps
- Qspatial – download Matters of state environmental significance-Queensland series
- Queensland Government Globe
- Department of Environment and Science (see Table 13).

Where a prescribed activity is likely to result in a significant residual impact to a MSES, an environmental offset may be required as a condition of approval following consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures.

Requirements under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places—defined in the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance.

The EPBC Act comes into play when a proposal has the potential to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. When a person (a 'proponent') wants an action (often called a 'proposal' or 'project') assessed for environmental impacts under the EPBC Act, he or she must refer the project to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy. This 'referral' is then released for comment on whether the project is likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance (MNES). A decision is then made whether the likely environmental impacts of the project are such that it should be assessed under the EPBC Act.

Anyone unsure of whether the EPBC Act applies to them, or of what they need to do to comply with the EPBC Act, is strongly encouraged to seek further information from the Department of the Environment and Energy.

For further information on this section, tenderers should refer to Table13 below.

Table 13: Further information for tenderers

Description	References
General information on applying for an EA (including a link to Forms and Fees finder)	www.business.qld.gov.au/business/running/environment/licences-permits/applying-environmental-authority www.business.qld.gov.au/business/running/environment/licences-permits/form-fees-finder
Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for petroleum exploration activities	www.ehp.qld.gov.au/assets/documents/regulation/rs-es-petroleum-exploration.pdf
Contact the Department of Environment and Science for any EA enquiries	Website - www.des.qld.gov.au Telephone - +61 1300 130 372, option 4 Email – palm@des.qld.gov.au
Requesting an ESA map	www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/maps_of_environmentally_sensitive_areas.php
Requesting a MSES map	www.environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/report-request/environment

Description	References
Queensland Environmental Offset Information	www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/offsets/what-when/index.html
Contact the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy for any vegetation enquiries	Telephone – +61 13 58 34 Email – vegetation@dnrme.qld.gov.au
Contact the Department of the Environment and Energy and for general information approvals under the EPBC Act	Website - www.environment.gov.au Telephone - +61 1800 803 772 (general enquiries) www.environment.gov.au/epbc/do-you-need-approval

4.1.2 Native title

Native title is defined as the rights and interests that are possessed under the traditional laws and customs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and that are recognised by common law.

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth) sets out specified processes that must be followed for any ‘future act’ on land or waters that would affect native title rights and interests. Applications for most resource authorities are considered future acts and are subject to these native title processes.

Tenderers will need to undertake a native title assessment to determine how they intend to address the requirements of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth). MinesOnlineMaps provides a starting point to determine whether land is subject to native title.

On appointment of a preferred tenderer for an ATP that includes any land or waters where native title may exist, the preferred tenderer will be required to nominate whether it will address the requirements of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth) by entry into an Indigenous Land Use Agreement or by requesting the State to commence the right to negotiate process.

Where native title has been determined or may continue to exist within the area of an ATP, but is less than or equal to 10 per cent of the total area of the ATP and does not cover an entire block, an ATP may proceed to grant with native title excluded, in accordance with the department’s Policy Number 6/2012.

For further information on these processes, tenderers should refer to Table 14 below.

Table 14: Further information for tenderers

Description	References
Native title process guideline	https://www.dnrme.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/362698/native-title-process-guideline.pdf
General information on native title as it relates to mining and resources	www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/mining/land-access-environment/native-title/mining-resources
Operational policy – excluding land subject to native title - version 1.01	www.dnrme.qld.gov.au/?a=109113:policy_registry/operational-policy-excluding-land-subject-to-native-title.pdf&ver=1.01

Description	References
Contact the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy for any enquiries about the native title process for an ATP	Website - www.dnrme.qld.gov.au Telephone – +61 (07) 4936 0138 Email – nativetitleservices@dnrme.qld.gov.au
National Native Title Tribunal	www.nntt.gov.au

4.1.3 Additional information – Land access

Queensland’s land access laws provide landholders with greater protection and security in relation to resource exploration and development activities. Following the granting of an ATP, the exploration resource authority holder must address land access requirements.

The effect of these laws is that an exploration resource authority holder is not able to enter private land to undertake preliminary activities without first having provided the landholder(s) with an entry notice 10 business days prior to entry. Some exceptions apply to this requirement, such as when a landholder has agreed to waive the requirement to receive an entry notice.

An exploration resource authority holder is also not able to enter private land to conduct advanced activities unless they have entered into a conduct and compensation agreement, deferral agreement or opt-out agreement with the affected landholder(s). Additionally, if the negotiation process for a conduct and compensation agreement is unsuccessful and an application is made to the Land Court for determination, the exploration resource authority holder may enter land 10 business days after giving an entry notice. These laws also require all exploration resource authority holders to comply with the conditions of the Land Access Code.

The code states best practice guidelines for communication between resource companies and landholders, and imposes mandatory conditions on exploration resource authority holders conducting activities on private land. These mandatory conditions relate to key concerns landholders have regarding access points, use of roads and tracks, weeds and declared pests, items brought onto land and activities conducted around livestock and property.

In addition, the Office of the Land Access Ombudsman has been established to improve the land access framework. The Land Access Ombudsman provides a free, independent dispute resolution service for landholders and resource companies. It investigates breaches of conduct and compensation agreements and makes practical recommendations to resolve the dispute. More information is available at www.lao.org.au

Preliminary analysis indicates that:

- There are 28 landholders within PLR2018-1-1
- There are 74 landholders within PLR2018-1-3
- There are 58 landholders within PLR2018-1-4
- There are 86 landholders within PLR2018-1-5
- There are 73 landholders within PLR2018-1-6
- There are 110 landholders within PLR2018-1-7
- There are 55 landholders within PLR2018-1-8
- There are 39 landholders within PLR2018-1-9
- There are 59 landholders within PLR2018-1-10
- There are 46 landholders within PLR2018-1-11

For further information on this section refer to Table 15 below.

Table 15: Further information for tenderers on land access

Description	References
Land Access Code	www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/land-environment/accessing-private-land/land-access-code
General information on land access	www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/mining/land-access-environment/conducting-exploration-and-mining-activities-on-private-land

4.1.4 Additional information – Transfer of ATP granted from this tender

A condition will be imposed on any ATP granted as a result of this tender to the effect that no application to transfer the ATP will be considered in the first 4 years of the term of the ATP.

4.1.5 Additional information – Australian market supply condition

For PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4 the whole of the area of an ATP granted under this Call for Tenders will be subject to an Australian market supply condition as defined under section 175A of the P&G Act.

The condition will be as follows:

- (a) gas produced from the land to which the ATP applies must not be supplied other than to the Australian Market
- (b) in the event a PL is granted over all or part of the area of the ATP, the gas produced from the PL must not be supplied other than to the Australian market
- (c) any contract or other arrangement for the supply of the gas referred to in 4.1.5(a) or (b) must include a condition that the gas must not be further supplied other than to the Australian market
- (d) for the purpose of conditions 4.1.5(a), (b) and (c), "Australian market" has the meaning given in section 175B of the P&G Act.

Further details on Australian market supply conditions, and the manner in which the conditions will impact gas supply from the areas are located in Part 2A of Chapter 2 of the P&G Act.

4.1.6 Additional information – Subsequent Petroleum Leases to be subject to Australian market supply condition

To remove any doubt, for areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4, any subsequent petroleum lease granted over all or part of the area of an ATP will be subject to the Australian market supply condition as defined under section 175A of the P&G Act.

4.1.7 Additional information – No amendment to initial work program

Any ATP granted as a result of this tender will be subject to a condition prohibiting amendment of the initial work program.

5. TENDERING PROCESS

5.1 Call for Tenders

The competitive tendering process for ATPs is governed by the P&G Act, the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Regulation 2004 (the Regulation) and the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017. Notwithstanding anything stated in the Call for Tenders, the *Tender Details and Process Document (PLR2018-1A)* or associated documents, all tenderers must satisfy themselves as to all legislative requirements relevant to their tender.

Eligible persons¹ are invited to submit a tender for the proposed ATPs released under the Call for Tenders.

5.2 Governance and probity

The department leads the competitive tendering process for the grant of the ATPs. The tender process is subject to strict probity requirements.

The department has appointed a probity advisor to ensure the competitive tendering process is conducted in accordance with the approved probity framework.

Queensland Government and department officers (e.g. Minerals and Energy Resources, Trade and Investment) may in the course of their work inform others about the Call for Tenders and tender documents however, any questions regarding the Call for Tenders or the tender process should be directed to the Exploration and Policy Support team as set out in section 3.

Important note: Tenderers must comply with strict confidentiality requirements as stated in section 7.15 of this tender document, which includes the following requirement:

- The tenderer must not make any public or media statement in relation to the tender process or the outcome of the tender process, any proposed ATP or any other matter referred to in the tender documents without the prior written consent of the State.

Failure to conform strictly with confidentiality requirements of this call for tenders may result in the Minister exercising his or her discretion to refuse to receive, process or consider the tender.

5.3 Obtaining tender documents

Potential tenderers and interested parties must register on QTenders to download the tender and related documents. Registration via QTenders enables potential tenderers and interested parties to be kept informed and updated via email by the Exploration and Policy Support team until the Call for Tenders closes. This may include any variations to the Call for Tenders, questions from potential tenderers and interested parties, and the responses from the department.

Please visit QTenders at www.hpw.qld.gov.au/qtenders and search for “PLR20181A”.

¹ Eligible person is defined under the P&G Act and means a) an adult; b) a company or a registered body under the Corporations Act; or c) a government-owned corporation.

A hard copy of this document and the Call for Tenders (Gazette notice) can be viewed by appointment at 1 William Street, Brisbane. Please contact the Exploration and Policy Support team via email to resources-tenders@dnrme.qld.gov.au to arrange an appointment.

5.4 How to submit tender

In order to make a tender submission, tenderers must follow the steps outlined below **for each tender area**:

1. Complete the tender application form (Appendix B) and response templates (Appendix C) for each tender area.

Note: The tender submission must be for the whole area of the proposed ATP (not part).

2. Obtain proof of identity for the tenderer

For each company: Proof of identity in the form of a copy of a current company certificate issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission is required.

For individuals: Proof of identity in the form of a copy of a current drivers licence or passport is required.

3. Obtain a letter of authority for the authorised holder representative (if applicable)

A letter of authority signed by the holders for the ATP for the authorised holder representative to act on their behalf is required.

A letter of authority is not required if the holder is an individual and representing themselves.

4. Pay the application fee for the amount of A\$2619.00² for each tender area applied for.

The application fee must be paid via electronic funds transfer to the following account:

Bank:	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
BSB:	064-013
Account number:	10041702
Account Name:	Department of Natural Resources and Mines – Administered
Swift code:	CTBAAU2S
Reference number:	<insert tender area code for the area tendered – see example below>

Example:

PLR2018-1-1 (if submitting a tender for Area PLR2018-1-1)

PLR2018-1-3 (if submitting a tender for Area PLR2018-1-3)

² The application fee for an ATP is prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Petroleum and Gas (General Provisions) Regulation 2017. Please also refer to <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/applications-compliance/resource-authority/petroleum-gas-authorities/prospect>

Please ensure that all details are entered correctly (including the reference number) prior to submitting payment and a copy of the payment advice/receipt is retained.

5. If submitting a tender for multiple areas, obtain a cover letter listing all areas for which a tender is submitted, in order of preference of award.
6. Complete the tender checklist (Appendix D) for each tender area.
7. Upload the documents listed in the Checklist (Appendix D) to QTenders in PDF format. Documents should be submitted using the naming convention outlined in **Table 16** below.
8. Submit tender on QTenders before the closing time. Once your tender has been submitted, please retain a copy of the QTender submission receipt.

Tenderers must register on QTenders as a supplier in order to submit their tender.

The QTenders website is at: www.hpw.qld.gov.au/qtenders/

Note:

- For any technical issues relating to the QTender system and/or uploading your tender, please contact QTenders directly:
Phone: +61 (07) 3215 3699
Email: BSU@hpw.qld.gov.au
Business hours: 8 am to 5 pm, Monday to Friday (AEST)
- Tender submissions will only be accepted through QTenders.

Table 16: Tender submission – document naming convention

Document name	Document content
General.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed tender application form Proof of identity of tenderer Letter of authority for the authorised holder representative (if applicable) Payment advice/receipt for the application fee If submitting a tender for multiple areas, a cover letter listing all areas for which a tender is submitted in order of preference Completed checklist
Response Section621.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.1; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.1 Matters associated with Special criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to a diverse petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
Response Section622.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.2; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.2 Matters associated with Special criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to an efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
Response Section623.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.3; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.3 Matters associated with Special criteria 2 – Ability to meet Australian market

Document name	Document content
	supply condition (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4)
Response Section624.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.4; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.4 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Approach to community consultation
Response Section625.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.5; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.5 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with relevant Queensland resources legislation
Response Section626.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.6; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.6 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with environmental requirements
Response Section627.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.7; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.7 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with health and safety requirements
Response Section628.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.8; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.8 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with cultural heritage requirements
Response Section629.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.9; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.9 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with native title requirements
Response Section6210.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.10; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.10 Matters associated with the Capability criteria - Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's financial resources
Response Section6211.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.11; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.11 Matters associated with the Capability criteria - Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's technical resources
Response Section6212.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.12; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.12 Matters associated with the Capability criteria - Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's ability to manage petroleum exploration and production
Response Section6213.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed response template for section 6.2.13; and All supporting documents to response for section 6.2.13 Matters associated with the Work program criteria - Appropriateness of the tenderer's proposed work program

5.5 Timing

The timing for the tender process is set out in section 3. The Minister may, with absolute discretion, vary the timing. Any changes to the timing will be communicated to tenderers via QTenders.

5.6 Tender evaluation process

The tender evaluation process is made up of a number of stages. A summary of the process is illustrated in Figure 3 below.

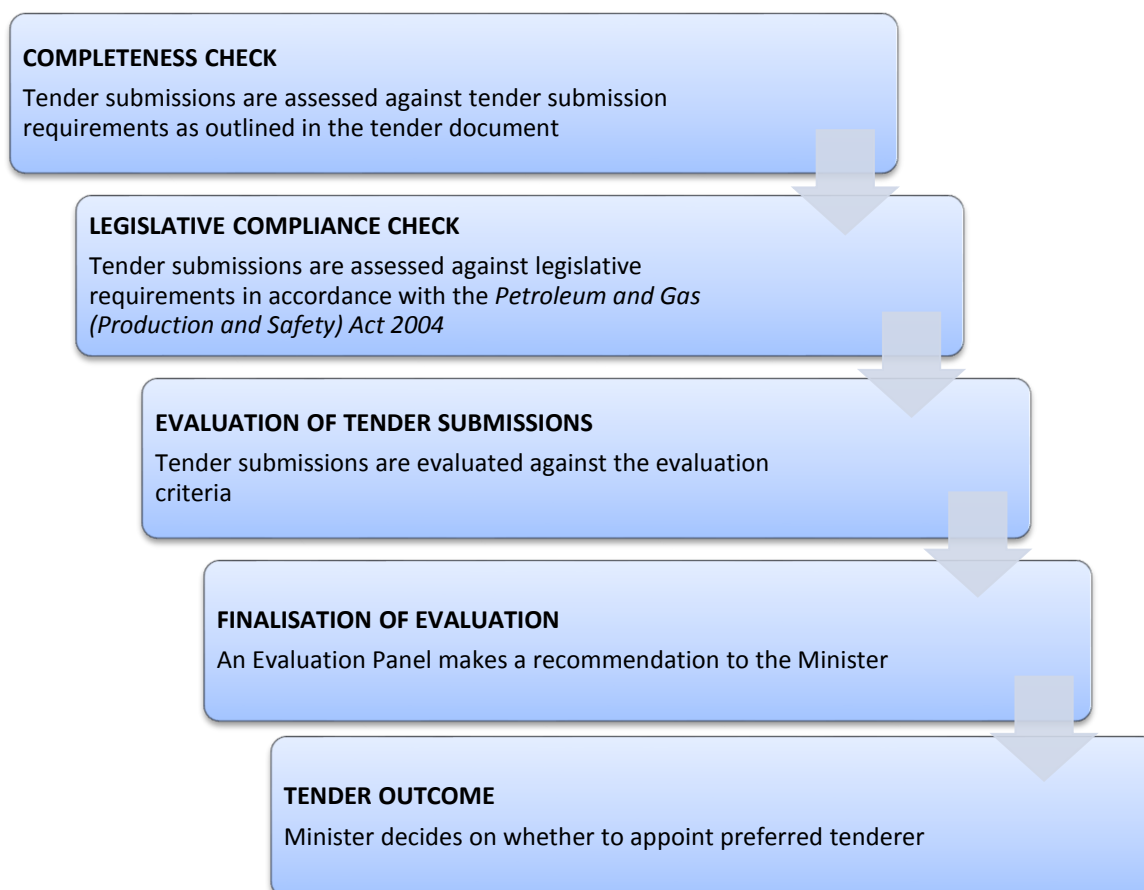


Figure 3: Tender evaluation process flow chart

5.7 Preferred tenderer appointment and obligations

Following the completion of the tender evaluation process and the Minister or delegated officer's decision to appoint a preferred tenderer, the successful tenderer will be notified in writing on a confidential basis of its preferred tenderer status, prior to a public announcement of the tender outcome.

Important note: Tenderers must comply with strict confidentiality requirements as stated in section 7.15 of this tender document, which includes the following requirement:

- The tenderer must not make any public or media statement in relation to the tender process or the outcome of the tender process, any proposed ATP or any other matter referred to in the tender documents without the prior written consent of the State.

The written notice will outline obligations that the preferred tenderer will have to fulfil within set timeframes. These include, but are not limited to, the obligations outlined in Table 17 below:

Table 17: Preferred tenderer obligations

Timeframe	Description of activity
Within 10 business days of the date of the written notice	Provide written acceptance to the department to proceed as preferred tenderer for the tender area
	Provide security for the proposed ATP as prescribed under the P&G Act
	Pay rent for the first year of the proposed ATP as prescribed under the P&G Act
Within 15 business days of the date of the written notice	Provide evidence to the department that the preferred tenderer has lodged an application for an Environmental Authority (EA) with the Department of Environment and Science (DES)
	For any ATP including land or waters that may be subject to native title, provide written notice to the department of whether the preferred tenderer intends to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • request the department to commence the right to negotiate process or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enter into an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)
Every six months following the date of appointment of the tenderer as the preferred tenderer, until: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the preferred tenderer appointment is revoked; or • the Minister makes a decision about granting, or refusing to grant, an ATP to the preferred tenderer. 	Provide the department with progress reports about the actions that have been taken to address the requirements the preferred tenderer must fulfil before the Minister can make a decision about granting, or refusing to grant, an ATP (the Relevant Requirements). Each progress report must be given using a form approved by the department. (The department will give the approved form to the preferred tenderer when the tenderer is notified of its appointment as the preferred tenderer.)

5.8 Preferred tenderer status – reporting and revocation

5.8.1 Progress reporting and requests for further information

In addition to the progress reporting obligation outlined in Section 5.7, the department may issue a notice to the preferred tenderer that requires the tenderer to provide further information within a stated reasonable period about any matters that are relevant to a progress report and any actions that have been taken to address the Relevant Requirements. The preferred tenderer must provide the requested information to the satisfaction of the person who gave the notice by the stated time frame or an extended time frame that the person who gave the notice has agreed to.

5.8.2 Revocation of preferred tenderer appointment

A preferred tenderer's appointment as preferred tenderer may be revoked and another preferred tenderer appointed, if the preferred tenderer does not:

- comply with a requirement under section 40(1) of the P&G Act; or
- do all things reasonably necessary to allow an ATP to be granted to the preferred tenderer.

If the preferred tenderer has not, within **18 months** of being appointed as preferred tenderer, met the Relevant Requirements or demonstrated substantial progress in meeting the Relevant Requirements, the department may consider whether action should be taken under section 40 of the P&G Act with respect to revocation of the tenderer's appointment as the preferred tenderer.

A preferred tenderer must be given a reasonable opportunity to provide reasons for, and rectify, the tenderer's failure to meet the Relevant Requirements, before a decision is made under section 40 of the P&G Act to revoke the tenderer's appointment as the preferred tenderer.

The progress reporting requirement does not limit the department's ability to consider whether action should be taken under section 40 of the Act with respect to revocation of the tenderer's appointment as the preferred tenderer in other circumstances.

5.9 Feedback to unsuccessful tenderers

The department recognises the effort and financial investment incurred in preparing a tender.

Unsuccessful tenderers will be notified in writing of the outcome of the competitive tendering process.

After the appointment of a preferred tenderer, the department may offer an opportunity to unsuccessful tenderers to attend individual tender debriefing sessions. These individual sessions are aimed at:

- providing feedback to tenderers on their tender submission
- allowing tenderers to provide feedback to the department regarding the competitive tendering process.

The department will provide further information about these sessions following the appointment of the preferred tenderer.

Feedback will be provided on an individual basis and will be confined to the tender submission only. An independent probity advisor will be involved in all feedback sessions.

5.10 Grant of an ATP

A departmental representative will assist the preferred tenderer to meet their pre-grant requirements.

The Minister or delegated officer has the discretion to decide whether to grant an ATP and attach relevant conditions. This decision is conditional on the preferred tenderer meeting the following requirements:

- the tenderer is an eligible person;
- fulfilment of the preferred tenderer obligations;
- the relevant EA has been obtained;
- any relevant native title process has been completed;
- payment of all relevant fees and monies within the stated timeframes;
- other matters which the department may require (for example, signing of a preferred tenderer's Deed); and
- other matters required under the P&G Act.

6. TENDER INFORMATION AND EVALUATION

6.1 Information and evaluation

This section sets out the information that each tenderer is required to provide in their tender submission for each tender area.

Important notes:

- It is the responsibility of the tenderer to ensure that, for each tender area:
 - the tender submission complies with sections 5 and 6 of this tender document, and the requirements under sections 36 and 37 of the P&G Act
 - independent legal advice is sought to ensure its tender submission is compliant with the abovementioned sections of the tender document and provisions of the P&G Act

Further information about associated provisions of the P&G Act have been outlined below:

Section 36 of the P&G Act relates to the requirements for the right to tender.

- (1) An eligible person may, by a tender made under section 37, tender for a proposed authority to prospect the subject of a call for tenders.
- (2) However, the tender cannot be made—
 - (a) after the closing time for the call; or
 - (b) for only part of the area of the proposed authority.

Section 37 of the P&G Act relates to the requirements for making a tender.

- (3) A tender for an authority to prospect must—
 - (a) be lodged in the approved form; and
 - (b) address the capability criteria; and
 - (c) include a proposed work program that complies with the initial work program requirements; and
 - (d) be accompanied by the following—
 - i. the fee prescribed under a regulation;
 - ii. if a process for appointing a preferred tenderer involving a cash bid component is to be used for deciding the call—the tenderer's cash bid.

Chapter 2, Division 3, Subdivision 2 of the P&G Act provides information on the initial work program requirements for a proposed authority to prospect.

Special criteria, capability criteria and work program criteria

The following provisions of the P&G Act define the special criteria, capability criteria and work program criteria against which tenders will be evaluated:

Special criteria

Section 35(2)(e)(iii) –

Any criteria (***special criteria***), other than the work program criteria and capability criteria, proposed to be used to decide whether to grant the authority, or to decide its provisions

Important note:

- Tenderers must note that tenders will be evaluated against the following special criteria:
 - Special criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to a diverse and efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
 - Special criteria 2– Ability to meet Australian market supply condition (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4)
 - Special criteria 3 – Approach to community consultation and compliance with relevant Queensland resources legislation, environmental, health and safety, and cultural heritage and native title requirements
- Special criteria 1 will be given particular importance in the evaluation process for all 10 tender areas.
- Special criteria 2 will be given particular importance in the evaluation process (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4).

Capability criteria

Section 43 -

- (1) The matters that must be considered in deciding whether to grant an ATP or deciding its provisions include –
 - (a) any special criteria
 - (b) the extent to which the Minister is of the opinion that the tenderer is capable of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's –
 - i. financial and technical resources
 - ii. ability to manage petroleum exploration and production
 - (c) the applicant's proposed initial work program.
- (2) The matters mentioned in subsection (1)(b) are the ***capability criteria***.
- (3) A person satisfies the capability criteria if the Minister forms the opinion mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

Work program criteria

Section 49 -

- (1) The matters that must be considered in deciding whether to approve a proposed initial work program include the appropriateness of the tenderer's proposed work program, having regard to each of the following—
 - (a) the potential of the proposed area of the authority to prospect for petroleum discovery;
 - (b) the extent and nature of the proposed petroleum exploration;

Examples—

 - *proposed geological, geophysical or geochemical surveying*

- *the number of petroleum wells the tenderer proposes to drill, and their type*
- (c) when and where the tenderer proposes to carry out the exploration.
- (2) The matters mentioned in subsection (1) are the **work program criteria**.

For further information, please refer to the P&G Act available at www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/P/PetrolmGasA04.pdf

Important note:

- During the evaluation of the tenders, if a tenderer is determined as being unable to meet any of the following evaluation criteria, the tender will not be evaluated any further and will not be considered for the appointment of preferred tenderer:
 - Special criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to a diverse and efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
 - Special criteria 2 - Ability to meet Australian market supply condition (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4)
 - Capability criteria as defined in section 43 (1)(b) of the P&G Act

6.2 Requirements for making tender

Each tender must comply with the requirements of section 37 of the P&G Act which sets out mandatory requirements for the tender.

For each tender area, tender submissions must include the documentation required in Section 5.4. This includes the response templates (Appendix C: Response templates) which must be completed to address the information (the evaluation criteria) set out below.

Important note:

- **Tenderer's responses must include information relating to parent entities, sub-contractors and joint-venture partners, where applicable.**
- Tenderers should, where possible, demonstrate their experience in Queensland, and/or other jurisdictions to support their tender.
- The department may undertake due diligence checks internally and with other Queensland Government agencies to verify information submitted by tenderers.
- Tenderers that are unable to provide details and evidence of any of the matters requested below are to provide a statement of reasons explaining their inability to do so.

Information to be submitted:

Section No.	Evaluation criteria
6.2.1	Matters associated with Special criteria 1 - Ability to contribute to a diverse petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
6.2.2	Matters associated with Special criteria 1 - Ability to contribute to an efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland

6.2.3	Matters associated with Special criteria 2 – Ability to meet Australian market supply condition (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4)
6.2.4	Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Approach to community consultation
6.2.5	Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with relevant Queensland resources legislation
6.2.6	Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with environmental requirements
6.2.7	Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with health and safety requirements
6.2.8	Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with cultural heritage requirements
6.2.9	Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with native title requirements
6.2.10	Matters associated with the Capability criteria - Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's financial resources
6.2.11	Matters associated with the Capability criteria - Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's technical resources
6.2.12	Matters associated with the Capability criteria - Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's ability to manage petroleum exploration and production
6.2.13	Matters associated with the Work program criteria - Appropriateness of the tenderer's proposed work program

6.2.1 Matters associated with Special criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to a diverse petroleum and gas industry in Queensland

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.1.1	A statement about how the grant of the ATP to the tenderer will contribute to a diverse petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
6.2.1.2	A summary of petroleum exploration and production activities outside Queensland operated or owned by the tenderer (or parent/subsidiary)

6.2.1.3	<p>Evidence of commercial relationship(s) with other entities across the supply chain or with a user of gas and how the relationship(s) can contribute to diversifying gas supply.</p> <p>(Relationships may include partnerships with other explorers, producers, pipeline operators and / or gas users.)</p>
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6.2.2 Matters associated with Special criteria 1 – Ability to contribute to an efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.2.1	A statement about how the grant of the ATP to the tenderer will contribute to an efficient petroleum and gas industry in Queensland
6.2.2.2	<p>Tenure progression</p> <p>Evidence of past experience and timeframes to progress petroleum tenure from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application to grant • Exploration status to production status • Production status to production commencement
6.2.2.3	<p>Resource maturation</p> <p>Evidence of past experience and timeframes to explore and mature petroleum resources to reserve status</p>
6.2.2.4	<p>Field development and production</p> <p>Evidence of efficiency and innovation in achieving field development. This should include elements such as demonstrated capital raising, expenditure control, time taken and resource deployed to achieve development.</p>
6.2.2.5	<p>Infrastructure utilisation</p> <p>Evidence of commercial relationships or proposals to optimise use of infrastructure</p>

6.2.3 Matters associated with Special criteria 2 – Ability to meet Australian market supply condition (only applies to areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4)

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.3.1	<p>Information about how the tenderer intends to meet the Australian market supply condition over the area of the ATP and subsequent petroleum lease, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details of any plan to identify entities in the Australian market to which the gas will be supplied • details of how the tenderer will ensure that any contract or other arrangement for the supply of the gas from the area will include a condition that the gas must not be further supplied other than to the Australian market
6.2.3.2	Evidence that demonstrates capability in supplying gas to the Australian market. This includes, but is not limited to, a proposed or existing contract, memorandum of understanding or other written agreement with entities where the supplied gas is or is intended to be consumed within Australia

6.2.4 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Approach to community consultation

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.4.1	<p>A statement about the tenderer's commitment to community consultation which includes details about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approaches to open and transparent dealings with the landowners and community • accepting the rights, interests and diversity of the community • building trust • free exchange of information and notification
6.2.4.2	<p>A statement about established corporate systems and procedures to consult, inform and communicate with the following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landowners and occupiers of private or public land • local community • native title holders and Indigenous groups
6.2.4.3	<p>A statement and examples about the tenderer's procedures relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social impact management • community engagement • cultural heritage management
6.2.4.4	<p>Evidence of any existing agreements, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct and Compensation Agreements • Make Good Agreements • infrastructure sharing arrangements
6.2.4.5	An initial profile of the local community in the tender area
6.2.4.6	<p>Based on the initial profile of the local community in the tender area, a statement about how and when the tenderer proposes to consult with and keep informed, each owner and occupier of private or public land on which authorised activities for the ATP are or are likely to be carried out.</p> <p>The statement must include details on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of the stakeholders and potential issues • proposed community and landholder engagement strategy including notifying and consulting with landowners and occupiers and providing them with sufficient information to enable them to make informed decisions about the impact or potential impact of the proposed exploration activities on the tender area • setting arrangements regarding infrastructure (for example water sources, roads, tracks and gates) • previous land access arrangements
6.2.4.7	Contact details of two landowners, traditional owners, or community members who can be contacted by the department as referees

6.2.5 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with relevant Queensland resources legislation

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.5.1	Within the last five (5) years, details of any resource authorities that were revoked for non-compliance including any material non-compliance with initial work program commitments and non-payment of fees and royalties
6.2.5.2	Within the last five (5) years, details of any re-negotiations of work program commitments This must include details of special amendments (including any special amendment applications) under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> and the exploration authority that it relates to
6.2.5.3	Within the last five (5) years, details of any investigation or actions taken by regulators (including any current investigations) in relation to the tenderer's tenure holdings
6.2.5.4	Within the last five (5) years, details of any resource authorities that were surrendered with outstanding obligations at the time of surrender
6.2.5.5	Within the last five (5) years, details of the tenderer's relinquishment record under the existing Queensland regulatory regime

6.2.6 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with environmental requirements

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.6.1	Within the last five (5) years, a summary of any non-compliance including any enforcement action undertaken by regulatory authorities in Queensland or other jurisdictions in relation to environmental legislation
6.2.6.2	A summary of any certified management systems relating to Environmental Management (ISO 14001)

6.2.7 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with health and safety requirements

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.7.1	Within the last five (5) years, a summary of any non-compliance including any enforcement action undertaken by regulatory authorities in Queensland or other jurisdictions in relation to health and safety legislation
6.2.7.2	A summary of any certified management systems relating to Occupational Health and Safety Management (ISO 18001)

6.2.8 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with cultural heritage requirements

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.8.1	Within the last five (5) years, a summary of any non-compliance including any enforcement action undertaken by regulatory authorities in Queensland or other jurisdictions in relation to cultural heritage legislation
6.2.8.2	A summary of previous cultural heritage management plans in relation to the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>

6.2.9 Matters associated with Special criteria 3 – Compliance with native title requirements

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.9.1	Within the last five (5) years, a summary of any non-compliance including any enforcement action undertaken by regulatory authorities in Queensland or other jurisdictions in relation to native title legislation
6.2.9.2	A summary of how the tenderer intends to address the requirements of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Commonwealth)
6.2.9.3	A summary of existing policies or procedures in regard to Indigenous engagement
6.2.9.4	A summary of previous agreements and/or negotiations with native title parties under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Commonwealth)

6.2.10 Matters associated with the Capability criteria – Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's financial resources

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.10.1	For the last three (3) years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audited balance sheets of the tenderer (including associated entities) • Profit and loss statements • Cash flow summary
6.2.10.2	Last six-monthly financial statements
6.2.10.3	Details of funding sources for the entire period of the proposed initial work program which demonstrates the tenderer's ability to secure sufficient funds for the tender area applied for This should include any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • letters of financial support from a related, parent or third-party entity • evidence of loans from financial institutions • valid unconditional guarantees from financial institutions or a related, parent or third-party entity • letters of commitment from debt/equity providers • capital raising plans • future cash flows and any other similar information

6.2.10.4	A summary of any (current and foreseeable future) other Australian and international commitments clearly showing respective fund allocation that could impact upon exploration of the tender area
6.2.10.5	A summary of any potential financial risks and the tenderer's financial risk management strategy associated with the proposed initial work program for the tender area These could be internal to your entity and/or external due to market conditions. This could include your policies, approach and track record with managing material financial risk relevant to the size and nature of the area applied for
6.2.10.6	If the tenderer's entity is a joint venture or similar, financial commitments and relevant allocations to ascertain your entity's share in the corporate structure
6.2.10.7	If a trust is involved in the tenderer's organisational structure, special purpose financial statements for the last three financial years
6.2.10.8	All other resource authority applications currently under consideration in other jurisdictions that could impact availability of funds to undertake or progress the activities stated in the proposed initial work program
6.2.10.9	A statement of approvals from the authorised officer of the tenderer This includes confirmation and evidence that the tenderer has obtained all internal and external approvals required for it to lodge an unconditional tender for the ATP in accordance with the Call for Tenders
6.2.10.10	A written declaration from the authorised officer of the tenderer that there are no known immediate and material risks of potential financial claims against the tenderer (for example, pending legal financial obligations) which could adversely impact the capability of the tenderer to proceed with the tender submitted

6.2.11 Matters associated with the Capability criteria – Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer's technical resources

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.11.1	Technical qualifications and relevant experience of the tenderer and key employees
6.2.11.2	Evidence of access, and strategy for continued access, to sufficient technological resources to meet the requirements of the proposed initial work program, having regard to other commitments
6.2.11.3	Demonstrated capability in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploration geology and geophysics • exploration, appraisal and production well design, drilling and completion • production development and process operations • asset management • management of contractors
6.2.11.4	Demonstrated experience in employing new and innovative exploration technology

6.2.12 Matters associated with the Capability criteria – Capability of tenderer of carrying out authorised activities for the authority, having regard to the tenderer’s ability to manage petroleum exploration and production

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.12.1	Demonstrated capability to manage petroleum exploration and production
6.2.12.2	Demonstrated capability to evaluate, minimise and manage technical and financial risks for petroleum exploration and production projects similar to the nature and scale of the proposed initial work program
6.2.12.3	Information highlighting technical resources coordination and management between various other resource exploration and production projects in concurrent operation domestically or internationally

6.2.13 Matters associated with the Work program criteria – Appropriateness of the tenderer’s proposed work program

Tenderers must provide the following:	
6.2.13.1	Demonstration of meeting or exceeding previous work program commitments similar to the nature and scale of the proposed initial work program (including any work program amendments)
6.2.13.2	A proposed initial work program for a period of four (4) years which ideally includes the drilling of at least one well
6.2.13.3	An overview of the activities proposed to be carried out under the ATP during all of its term
6.2.13.4	For each year of the proposed initial work program period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and nature of petroleum exploration and testing for petroleum production proposed to be carried out during the year, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exploration wells (number, type and expected depth to target formation) ○ Geological/geophysical/geochemical activities ○ Timing of the activities • Location of the activities • The estimated cost of the activities
6.2.13.5	Maps that show where the activities are proposed to be carried out
6.2.13.6	Assessment of the tender area’s potential for petroleum discovery
6.2.13.7	Assessment of the tenderer’s current or previous exploration activities near the tender area (if applicable)
6.2.13.8	A description of the geological model for the tender area
6.2.13.9	The rationale, in relation to the geological model for the tender area, for the activities proposed to be carried out under the ATP
6.2.13.10	Reasons why the proposed initial work program is considered to be appropriate
6.2.13.11	Proposed joint activities, studies or reprocessing of data with adjacent tenure holders that could improve the State’s geological knowledge of the tender area

7 TENDER CONDITIONS

7.1 Statutory framework

1. The tender process is conducted by the Minister under and in accordance with the P&G Act and associated Regulation.
2. All tenders are subject to and must comply with the P&G Act and Regulation and tenderers must satisfy themselves in relation to requirements for compliance with the P&G Act and Regulation.
3. To the extent of any inconsistency, the requirements of the P&G Act and Regulation prevail over these Tender Conditions.

7.2 Application of Tender Conditions

1. By participating in the tender process, and submitting a tender, the tenderer acknowledges and agrees to be bound by the Tender Conditions.
2. Except to the extent the Minister expressly agrees otherwise, the Tender Conditions shall continue to apply to any process that the Minister may undertake in connection with the selection of a preferred tenderer or granting an ATP (including without limitation, any process involving the re-issuing of the Call for Tenders, shortlisting of tenderers or negotiations with any of the tenderers).

7.3 Tenderer to acquaint itself before tendering

7.3.1 General

By submitting a tender, the tenderer confirms it has and shall be deemed to have:

1. examined and fully acquainted itself with:
 - i. the tender documents and any documents and information referred to in the tender documents
 - ii. any other information made available by the Minister, or on the Minister's behalf to the tenderer, for the purpose of tendering
2. examined all information relevant to the risks, contingencies and other circumstances having an effect on the proposed ATP or this tender and which is obtainable by the making of reasonable enquiries
3. satisfied itself as to all matters and things relevant to the proposed ATP, the granting of an ATP, the responsibilities of an ATP holder and the tenderer's tender including without limitation:
 - i. the tender documents or any information provided or made available by or on behalf of the Minister (including information in the tender documents)
 - ii. the risks, contingencies and other circumstances having an effect on its tender or the ATP
 - iii. the area of the proposed ATP and its surroundings
 - iv. the correctness and sufficiency of its tender.

7.3.2 No warranty

Any information provided to the tenderer by or on behalf of the Minister (including as part of the tender documents) is not warranted or held out by the Minister as accurate, correct or adequate.

7.4 Tender costs and fees

1. The tenderer must bear its costs of:
 - i. preparing its tender
 - ii. responding to any requests from the Minister
 - iii. compliance with any other obligation imposed by the tender documents.
2. The tenderer acknowledges that all application fees are non-refundable (whether the tender is accepted or rejected or whether the tender was submitted or received).

7.5 Contents of tender lodgement

7.5.1 Form of tender

Each tender must be submitted in the manner and format and within the time set out in the Call for Tenders and the tender documents.

7.5.2 Late tenders

Any tender not submitted before the closing time will be rejected.

7.5.3 Opening of tenders

Tenderers or their representatives are not entitled to be present at the opening of tenders.

7.5.4 Non-compliant tenders

Subject to the requirements of the P&G Act, the Minister must reject any tender which is not submitted in accordance with the P&G Act or the tender documents.

Nothing in this section limits the ability of the Minister to request a tenderer rectify minor or administrative errors or omissions in a tender that had otherwise been submitted in accordance with the P&G Act and the tender documents. The request may be subject to any conditions the Minister considers appropriate including a requirement to respond within a prescribed timeframe

7.6 Retention of security

If a tender is withdrawn, the Minister reserves the rights under the P&G Act to retain the whole or part of any tender security given by the tenderer where he considers it is reasonable in the circumstances.

7.7 State's consideration of tenders

Subject to the Tender Conditions, the State shall consider any tender that complies with and is lodged in accordance with these conditions and the P&G Act.

7.8 Acceptance of tenders

7.8.1 The Minister's discretion

1. The Minister may, with absolute discretion, accept any tender or no tender.
2. The Minister may accept only part of any tender.
3. If no tender is accepted, the Minister may terminate the tender process or proceed in such manner as the Minister may choose.

7.8.2 Notification of appointment of preferred tenderer

1. The preferred tenderer for any ATP will be notified on a confidential basis of its appointment.
2. The preferred tenderer must give notice to the Minister that it accepts the appointment within 10 business days of the date of the written notice.
3. The Minister may select another tenderer as preferred tenderer, if the notice of acceptance is not received within that period.

7.8.3 Notification of successful tender

The Minister may notify all unsuccessful tenderers of the appointment of the preferred tenderer and the date of acceptance of the successful tender.

7.9 Collusive tendering

Tenderers must not engage in collusive tendering, anti-competitive conduct or any similar conduct with another tenderer or any other person in relation to the tender process.

7.10 Communication with the Minister or the department

1. The tenderer must not try to influence or offer inducements, solicit or communicate with the Minister or any person representing the Minister or the State about the tender or the tender process except in the manner prescribed in section 3 of the tender document.
2. Unauthorised communication with the Minister, representatives of the Minister or the State, or department officers about the tender or the tender process may lead to disqualification of the tenderer and the rejection of its tender.
3. All queries in relation to this tender should be made to the key contact as detailed in Section 0, Table 1: Table of key information of this document.

7.11 Conflict of interest

1. Tenderers must avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or their potential involvement during the competitive tendering process, including (without limitation) place itself in a position which may have given, or did give rise to a conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest during the competitive tendering process or in relation to their potential involvement in the Call for Tenders process.
2. Tenderers are responsible for advising the Exploration and Policy Support team as to any conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest during the tender process or in relation to their potential involvement in the tender process.
3. Tenderers undertake to promptly inform the Minister of any actual or potential conflicts that may arise after lodgement of a tender.
4. The State reserves the right, in its absolute discretion, at any stage to undertake investigations to satisfy itself that there are no conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest which may preclude a tenderer from becoming the preferred tenderer.

7.12 Ownership of tender

Once submitted, the tender and all associated documents become the property of the Queensland Government and will not be returned.

7.13 Preferred tenderer's deed

If appointed as preferred tenderer, the Minister may require the tenderer to sign a deed on terms reasonably required by the Minister to give effect to the preferred tenderer's tender and its proposed initial work program.

7.14 Requests for information or clarification by tenderers

1. If a tenderer has any doubt about the meaning of any of the tender documents, or requires further information to ensure its clear understanding of the nature and extent of the preferred tenderer's obligations under the contract, it is to contact the Exploration and Policy Support team as set out in section 3 of the tender document.
2. The Minister is not obliged to (and reserves the right not to) answer any request for clarification(s).
3. The department will publish all answers and any additional information on the QTenders website which can be viewed by all potential tenderers. The identity of the questioner will not be disclosed.
4. The department may publish variations (modifications) on the QTenders website, or insert questions and answers of its own in order to provide clarifications. Any variations to the tender documents will become part of the tender documents upon being posted on the QTenders website.
5. Tenderers should register on the QTenders website to ensure they are informed of questions, answers and variations to the tender documents.

6. The department may contact tenderers after the closing date where that is considered necessary for purposes which may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - i. clarification
 - ii. seeking more information
 - iii. any other relevant information to enable the assessment of the tender.

7.15 Confidentiality

7.15.1 Disclosure by the tenderer

1. The tenderer acknowledges and agrees that it will at all times (including after the completion or termination of the tender process) keep confidential and not disclose to any person, copy, use or otherwise deal with for any purpose, any information regarding its tender, the tender application package, the proposed ATP or the State (including its business or activities in relation to the tender) except to the extent:
 - i. the tenderer is specifically authorised in writing by the Minister
 - ii. the information is necessarily disclosed to and used by others (who are also bound to keep the information confidential) for the purposes of enabling the tenderer to prepare a tender.
2. The tenderer must not make any public or media statement in relation to the tender process or the outcome of the tender process, any proposed ATP or any other matter referred to in the tender documents without the prior written consent of the State.

7.15.2 Disclosure by the Minister or the State

The tenderer acknowledges and agrees that the Minister may, without the consent of the tenderer:

1. disclose information contained in the tender to other Ministers, department officers, consultants and advisers as may be necessary to evaluate any tender received
2. seek information as necessary from third parties and regulatory agencies
3. make public statements about the tender process including the appointment of a preferred tenderer.

7.16 Right to Information

1. The tenderer acknowledges that any information provided in the tender may be subject to disclosure under and in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Queensland).
2. If disclosure of its tender would be of substantial concern to a tenderer, all documents forming the tender must be marked 'Commercial in Confidence'. The tenderer will be consulted in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Queensland) before any disclosure.

7.17 Governing law

The tender documents are governed by and must be construed in accordance with the laws of Queensland and the parties unconditionally submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Queensland (and courts of appeal from them).

7.18 Validity of tender

The tenderer agrees that its tender will remain open for acceptance until the grant of the ATP or the termination of the tender process unless the tender is withdrawn in accordance with the P&G Act.

7.19 Amendments to tender documents or processes

The Minister may (with absolute discretion) at any time:

1. before the closing time:
 - i. amend the tender documents
 - ii. extend the closing time for lodgement of tenders.
2. suspend or terminate the tender process or any aspect of it.

7.20 Tender process

Subject to, but without limitation of any power under, the P&G Act and Regulation, the Minister may, with absolute discretion, (but shall be under no obligation to):

1. regard all tenderers as equal (i.e. provide all tenderers any further information provided to a particular tenderer)
2. investigate any tenderer's capacity and resources to fulfil the obligations of an ATP holder
3. refuse to receive, process or consider any tender that:
 - i. is lodged by any means other than in accordance with the Tender Conditions
 - ii. does not conform strictly with the Tender Conditions in any respect
 - iii. includes any conditions, assumptions, clarifications or exclusions
4. in its evaluation and assessment of tenders:
 - i. if the State considers any tender to be ambiguous, erroneous or incomplete – do any of the following as it sees fit:
 - refuse to consider the tender
 - request further information from the tenderer
 - request the tenderer to amend its tender
 - ii. disclose any part of the tenderer's tender to any third party (in commercial in-confidence) including any government parties or departments from whom the State may seek advice in connection with this Call for Tenders or in granting an ATP
 - iii. take into account any information from its own or other sources
 - iv. accept or reject any tender at any time irrespective of the extent to which it satisfies any particular evaluation requirement

- v. give preference to any one or more of the evaluation requirements over another to achieve the best outcome for the State
 - vi. change the nature of or omit any stage or add additional stages to the tender evaluation process.
- 5. at any time:
 - i. decide not to accept a tenderer's tender for the grant of an ATP
 - ii. decide not to proceed with the granting of an ATP
 - iii. before the granting of an ATP re-issue a Call for Tenders
 - iv. pre-qualify, shortlist, prefer or enter into negotiations with any one or more tenderers before appointing a preferred tenderer
 - v. amend the area, term or conditions of an ATP prior to grant.

7.21 Discretion not fettered

Every tenderer acknowledges that:

1. the Minister gives no warranty and makes no representation as to the way he, the State or any other person may exercise any discretion relevant to any aspect of an ATP or the tendering process
2. nothing in the tender documents or any information that may be provided in association with it fetters the Minister's power to exercise any discretion whether to grant (whether in whole or part), grant subject to conditions, or refuse to grant an ATP, or any discretion or other powers or actions whatsoever
3. the Minister's decision under the tender process is final, and no review applications will be accepted.

7.22 Tenderer's further assistance

The tenderer must:

1. execute all such further documents and do all acts and things required by the Minister for the purposes of giving effect to these Tender Conditions
2. provide such additional information or clarification as may be required by the Minister
3. must do all things reasonably necessary to assist the State's evaluation of tenders or granting of an ATP.

7.23 Information requests by the Minister

1. The tenderer must provide, after the opening of tenders, all additional information requested by the Minister for evaluation of the tender, which will form part of the tender.
2. After the closing time, the Minister may notify the tenderers, or any of them, of a place and time for an interview between the tenderer and the Minister.
3. If the Minister notifies a tenderer of a requirement to attend an interview in accordance with this clause, the tenderer must:
 - i. attend at the time and place specified by the Minister

- ii. be represented by representatives familiar with all details of the tender and authorised to make any decision on behalf of the tenderer.

7.24 Post tender negotiations

7.24.1 Negotiations

After the closing time, the Minister may shortlist its preferred tenderer or tenderers and negotiate with one or more tenderers about the terms of their tenders, including negotiations to:

1. amend the tender
2. amend the proposed ATP
3. enter into any other discussions and negotiations necessary for grant of an ATP.

7.24.2 Best and final offer

The Minister may require one or more tenderers to submit a best and final offer as part of the negotiation process.

7.24.3 The Minister not obliged

The Minister is not obliged to reissue the Call for Tenders, or in any other way provide an opportunity to any tenderer to amend or re-submit its tender, irrespective of:

1. any tender submitted by any tenderer
2. any best and final offer submitted by a preferred tenderer
3. any matter arising out of the discussions and negotiations with the preferred tenderers.

7.24.4 Unsuccessful post tender negotiations

If any discussions, negotiations or approvals associated with the preferred tenderer ATP grant is unsuccessful, the Minister may:

1. enter into discussions and negotiations with any new preferred tenderers relying and based on the state of discussions with any of the previous preferred tenderers
2. appoint one or more new preferred tenderers without reissuing the tender.

7.25 Changes

The Call for Tenders shall not under any circumstances be taken to create an implication that there was or will be no material change in the affairs, the operations or status of the State or any other government parties. While every care is taken to provide correct and up-to-date information in the tender documents, neither the Minister nor any government party will not be responsible for any errors, inaccuracy or omissions in the tender documents, nor will they have any responsibility to inform any recipient of the Call for Tenders or other tender documents of any matter or information coming to their attention, which may affect any other matter or information contained or referred to in the tender documents.

7.26 Tenderer's warranties

The tenderer warrants that, it has, at the time of submission of its tenderer:

1. not entered into any agreement with other tenderers as to who should be the successful tenderer
2. not been involved in the exchange of information with other tenderers about the tender.

7.27 Exclusion of claims against the Minister and the State

The tenderer acknowledges and agrees that:

1. the Minister's only obligations to the tenderer (including with respect to the tender process) are those expressly set out in these Tender Conditions or under the P&G Act
2. it shall have no entitlement to make any claim for:
 - i. any costs, expenses or other liabilities incurred by the tenderer in preparing a tender or otherwise in connection with the tender (whether or not a tender is lodged by the tenderer or the tenderer's tender is accepted) including any costs, expenses, or other liabilities incurred by the tenderer in providing any further information or in carrying out any further work at the request of the State
or
 - ii. any costs, losses, expenses or damages it may suffer as a consequence of the tender process
3. it releases the Minister and the State and its employees, agents and contractors from all claims (whether under the law of tort, or otherwise) arising from or in connection with:
 - i. the tender documents or any information provided by or on behalf of the Minister (including due to incompleteness, errors, discrepancies or other inadequacy)
 - ii. the Minister or the State exercising any discretions conferred by the Tender Conditions, P&G Act or Regulation
 - iii. any costs, expenses or liabilities incurred by the tenderer in obtaining the tender documents (or any other related documents) from the Minister
 - iv. any of the matters or things relevant to the proposed ATP in respect of which the tenderer must satisfy itself under the Tender Conditions
 - v. any costs, expenses or other liabilities incurred by the tenderer in preparing a tender or otherwise in connection with the tender (whether or not a tender is lodged or accepted by the Minister) including any costs incurred by the tenderer in providing any further information or carrying out any further work at the request of the Minister.

7.28 No reliance

The tenderer acknowledges and agrees that:

1. information supplied by or on behalf of the Minister in relation to the tender and the proposed ATP as part of the tender documents or otherwise (State Supplied Information) is provided in good faith and only for the tenderer's convenience
2. it has not relied and will not rely upon State Supplied Information for any purpose, including but not limited to determining whether or not to lodge a tender or preparing its tender

3. the State does not assume any responsibility for, duty of care in respect of, give any warranty or guarantee or make any representations as to State Supplied Information (including its accuracy or adequacy)
4. it shall have no claim against the State or any employee, agent or contractor of the State (whether in contract, tort [including negligence], equity, under statute or otherwise) arising from or in connection with the provision of State Supplied Information
5. without prejudice to any other condition of this tender, it must satisfy itself entirely from its own sources as to the meaning, effect and interpretation of, and take into account any matter or thing disclosed by any State Supplied Information relevant to the proposed ATP
6. the above acknowledgements by tenderers regarding State Supplied Information applies, without limitation, to both:
 - i. information contained or referred to in surveys, reports, studies, advices, papers, records or other material referred to in the Call for Tenders, the tender application package or any other documents provided by the State (Third Party Material)
 - ii. statements made by the State (whether as part of the tender application package, the Call for Tenders or otherwise) as to the meaning, effect or interpretation of the Third Party Material (State's Opinion).



Appendices

Appendix A: Call for Tenders

The *Call for Tenders for Authorities to Prospect Notice (No 2) 2018* published on 1 November 2018 may be viewed at the Queensland Government Gazette website available at:

<https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/extraordinary-gazettes-march-2018/resource/06b87f57-e0d0-44d8-bdff-5e890a9d3d9a>

Appendix B: Tender application form

The most current version of the application form (MMOL-16) is available at:

www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/applications-compliance/forms-fees

Appendix C: Response templates

The response templates for this tender can be downloaded from the QTenders website
www.hpw.qld.gov.au/qtenders.

Please refer to Section 5 of the tender document for information about the QTenders website.

Appendix D: Checklist

Tenderers are required to provide the information outlined in the checklist below for their tender submission. Note a checklist needs to be completed **for each tender area**.

Full individual or company name of tenderer:	
If joint venture, full name of each venturer:	
Tender code: PLR2018-1A	
Tender area code:	
Required component	Completed (Please tick)
Completed tender application form for each tender area	
Proof of identity for the tenderer obtained for each tender area	
Letter of authority for the authorised holder representative obtained (if applicable) for each tender area	
Paid application fee for the amount of A\$2619.00 for each tender area (include a copy of payment advice/receipt)	
Completed response templates (with response for each criterion as a separate document), for each tender area, including (if required) supporting documentation	
(If submitting a tender for multiple areas) a cover letter listing all areas for which a tender is submitted in order of preference of award	
Completed checklist	
Upload the above documents to QTenders.	
<i>For each tender area, tenderers should submit documents using the naming convention outlined in Table 16 of section 5.4 in the tender document.</i>	
Signature (Authorised holder representative):	
Name:	
Title:	
Telephone No:	
Email:	
Date:	

Appendix E: Geological considerations

1 Introduction

Ten areas, PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-3 to PLR2018-1-11 (Figure 1), have been released for Authorities to Prospect (ATP) through a call for tenders under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*. The areas are located on the eastern flank of the Bowen and Surat basins (Figure 2). A summary of the areas is provided in Table 1.

Geological Data Availability

The call for tender areas can be viewed at [MinesOnlineMaps](#).

Queensland open file well data, wireline log data and seismic survey reports are available for download from [QDEX Reports](#). Some wells have datasets which are too large to download from QDEX Reports and are available for download from [QDEX Data](#). Well data can also be downloaded from [QSpatial](#).

Seismic survey data for Queensland, including processed and support data, can be downloaded from [QDEX Data](#) or ordered from the Geological Survey of Queensland. The location of 2D and 3D seismic surveys in Queensland can be downloaded from [QSpatial](#).

For further information please contact resources-tenders@dnrme.qld.gov.au

PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4 are located approximately 11 and 29 km south of Miles respectively on the eastern flank of the Bowen and Surat basins.

Areas PLR2018-1-3 and PLR2018-1-5 are located approximately 57 km east and 56 km south-east of Surat in the central to eastern side of the Taroom Trough and overlying Mimosa Syncline.

PLR2018-1-6 to 8 are located six kilometres west, two kilometres south and two kilometres east respectively of Tara in the Bowen/Surat basins near the sub-surface eastern margin of the Bowen Basin Taroom Trough.

Area PLR2018-1-10 is located 66 km south of Tara in the Surat Basin on the eastern margin of the Bowen Basin Taroom Trough.

PLR2018-1-9 and PLR2018-1-11 are located approximately 35 km and 62 km south of Tara in the Surat Basin east of the sub-surface Bowen Basin boundary.

Areas PLR2018-1-9 to 11 are close to or adjacent to early oil discoveries in the Surat Basin, including Australia's first onshore commercial oil field at Moonie (PL 1), which produced from the Jurassic Precipice Sandstone. There are also several other active oil and gas fields in the region including nearby Bennett (PL 17), Cabawin (PL 1), and Leichardt (PL 17) fields. Adjacent and nearby major CSG fields produce from the Walloon Coal Measures of the Surat Basin.

The majority of historical drilling in the region has focussed on conventional targets in the Surat Basin,

predominantly targeting reservoirs in the Evergreen Formation, Hutton Sandstone, and Precipice Sandstone. Reservoirs are comprised of fine to medium grained sandstone, generally low in clay, with moderate to good porosity and permeability. Traps are generally 4-way, anticlinal structures and up-dip closures. The likelihood of new, commercial discoveries, is largely dependent on the identification of new traps through modern exploration techniques and prevailing seal integrity.

The Lower Permian, including the Kianga Formation, and the Triassic Rewan Formation, has also been targeted but knowledge of these units within the region is relatively low. Petrophysical analysis often shows pore-filling clay and quartz overgrowths, reducing their potential as conventional reservoirs, but may be of interest for unconventional resources, such as tight gas or basin-centred gas. Recent exploration by QGC within the deeper parts of the Taroom Trough to the northwest has evaluated both tight and basin centred gas in correlative units.

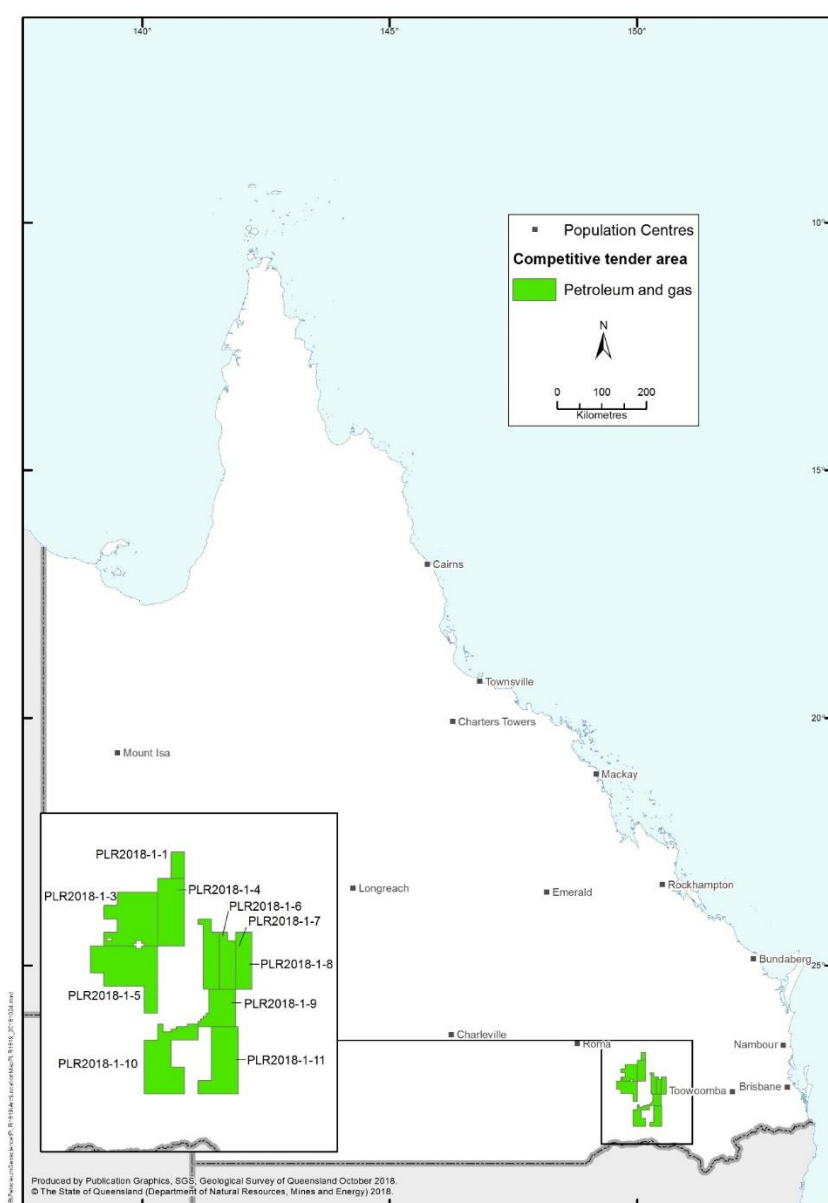


Figure 1 Areas released under PLR2018-1A.

Table 1 Summary of areas released under PLR2018-1A

Release Area	Sub blocks (km ²)	Location	Basin	Prospectivity
PLR2018-1-1	50 (153)	11 km south of Miles	Bowen/Surat	Moderate levels of exploration. Potential for CSG in the Walloon CM of the Surat Basin and conventional oil and gas on the eastern flank of the Mimosa Syncline in the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone of the Surat Basin.
PLR2018-1-3	342 (1044)	57 km east of Surat	Bowen/Surat	Moderate levels of exploration. Potential for conventional plays within the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone of the Surat Basin and unconventional tight gas plays in the Kianga Formation, Back Creek Group, Showgrounds Sandstone and Rewan Group of the Bowen Basin.
PLR2018-1-4	250 (764)	29 km south of Miles		
PLR2018-1-5	398 (1212)	56 km south- east of Surat		
PLR2018-1-6	145 (442)	6 km west of Tara	Bowen/Surat	Moderate levels of exploration. Potential for conventional oil and gas on the eastern flank of the Mimosa Syncline in the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone of the Surat Basin.
PLR2018-1-7	117 (357)	2 km south of Tara		
PLR2018-1-8	126 (384)	2 km east of Tara		
PLR2018-1-9	154 (468)	35 km south of Tara	Surat	
PLR2018-1-11	275 (833)	62 km south of Tara		
PLR2018-1-10	232 (979)	66 km south- west of Tara	Bowen/Surat	Moderate levels of exploration. Potential for conventional oil and gas in the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone of the Surat Basin and unconventional tight gas plays in the Bowen Basin.

2 Geological Setting

PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-3 to PLR2018-1-11 are situated in the Bowen and Surat basins or the Surat Basin (Figure 2). The Bowen Basin is an elongate, back-arc to foreland, Late Carboniferous to Middle Triassic, NNW-SSE trending basin which spans across 160,000 km² of eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales (Elliot, 1989; Green, 1997) (Figure 3).

The Bowen Basin has two primary depocentres; the Denison Trough to the west and the Taroom Trough to the east, which are separated by the Comet Ridge (Scott et al, 2004). Up to 10,000 metres of fluvio-lacustrine sediments were deposited within the basin (Green 1997) (Figure 4). The eastern margin of the Taroom Trough in the south is bounded by the Goondiwindi-Moonie and Burunga-Leichhardt fault trends.

Initiation of the Bowen Basin occurred as a result of extension during the Early Permian, forming a series of grabens and half-grabens, associated with extensive volcanism; particularly along its eastern margin. Following extension, a thermal sag phase occurred which resulted in a basin-wide marine transgression, accompanied by a temporary cessation of volcanic activity (Scott et al, 2004). During this time, sediments were primarily sourced from topographic highs in the west, with the development of deltas that prograded eastward, filling the various depocentres (Scott et al., 2004).

By the Late Permian, a compressional phase led to foreland loading on the eastern margin of the basin. This event cut the basin off from the open sea, and resulted in rapid infilling through the Early to Middle Triassic, with sediments deposited predominantly in coastal to alluvial plain environments (Scott et al, 2004). In the Middle to Late Triassic, the basin experienced a period of tectonic compression, resulting in the uplift and erosion of the sequence and development of a regional unconformity, which marked the end of deposition for the Bowen Basin.

The Surat Basin is a large, intracratonic, Early Jurassic to Cretaceous basin, extending across 300,000 km² of central southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. It is contiguous with the Eromanga Basin to the west, across the Nebine Ridge and Cunnamulla Shelf, as well as with the Clarence-Moreton Basin to the east of the Kumbarilla Ridge (Exon, 1976). Basement blocks consisting of the Central West Fold Belt and the New England Fold Belt, limit the basin to the south, while in the north, it unconformably overlies the Bowen Basin (Scott et al, 2004). Up to 2,500m of sedimentary rocks were deposited during the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous, with the succession containing five fining-upwards cycles dominated by fluvio-lacustrine deposits. The lower part of each cycle typically comprises coarse-grained, mature sandstone, grading up into more labile sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and coal in the upper part. During the Cretaceous, inundation due to rising sea-level, led to the deposition of predominantly coastal-plain to shallow marine sediments in two cycles (Scott et al, 2004).

The Surat Basin lacks structural complexity, with formations draping over pre-existing structures and replicating their geometry. Maximum deposition occurred in the Mimosa Syncline, which overlies the Permian-Triassic sediments of the Taroom Trough in the Bowen Basin (Exon 1976). Major faulting within the Surat Basin follows the bounding faults of the Bowen Basin, with substantial folding due to compaction and draping. Formations crop out along the northern erosional boundary and dip gently to the south and southwest at less than 5 degrees (Scott et al, 2004)

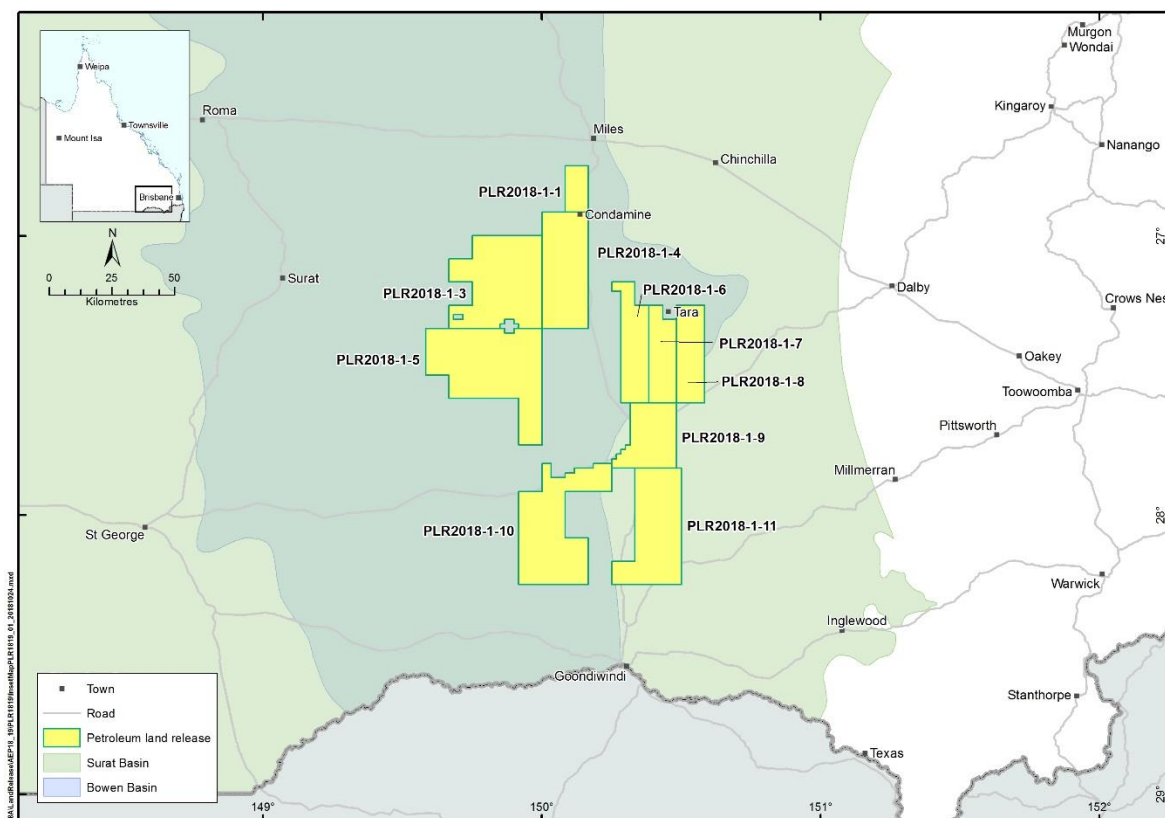


Figure 2: Areas released under PLR2018-1A

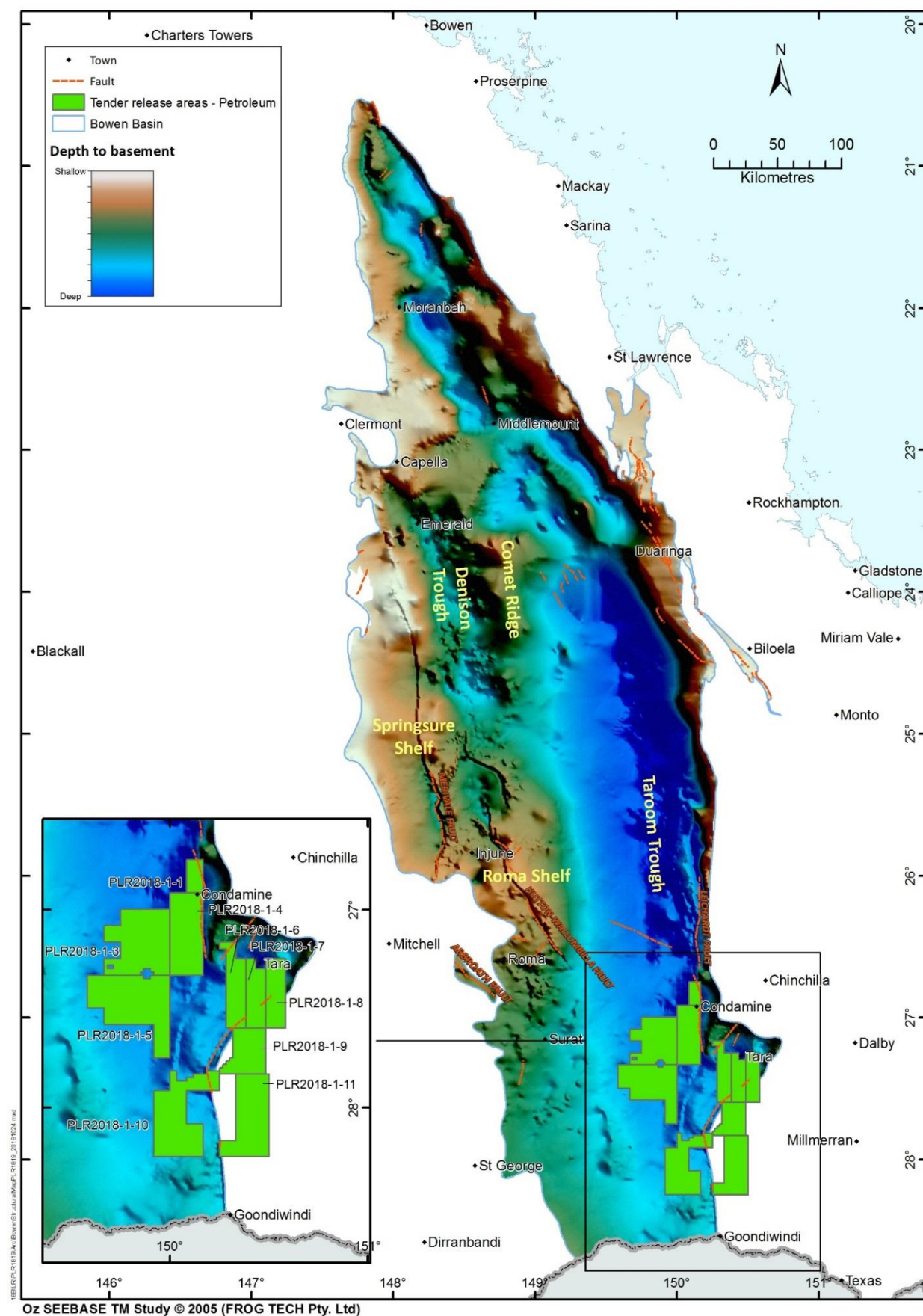


Figure 3: Geological setting for areas released under PLR2018-1A (after Healy et al 2008)

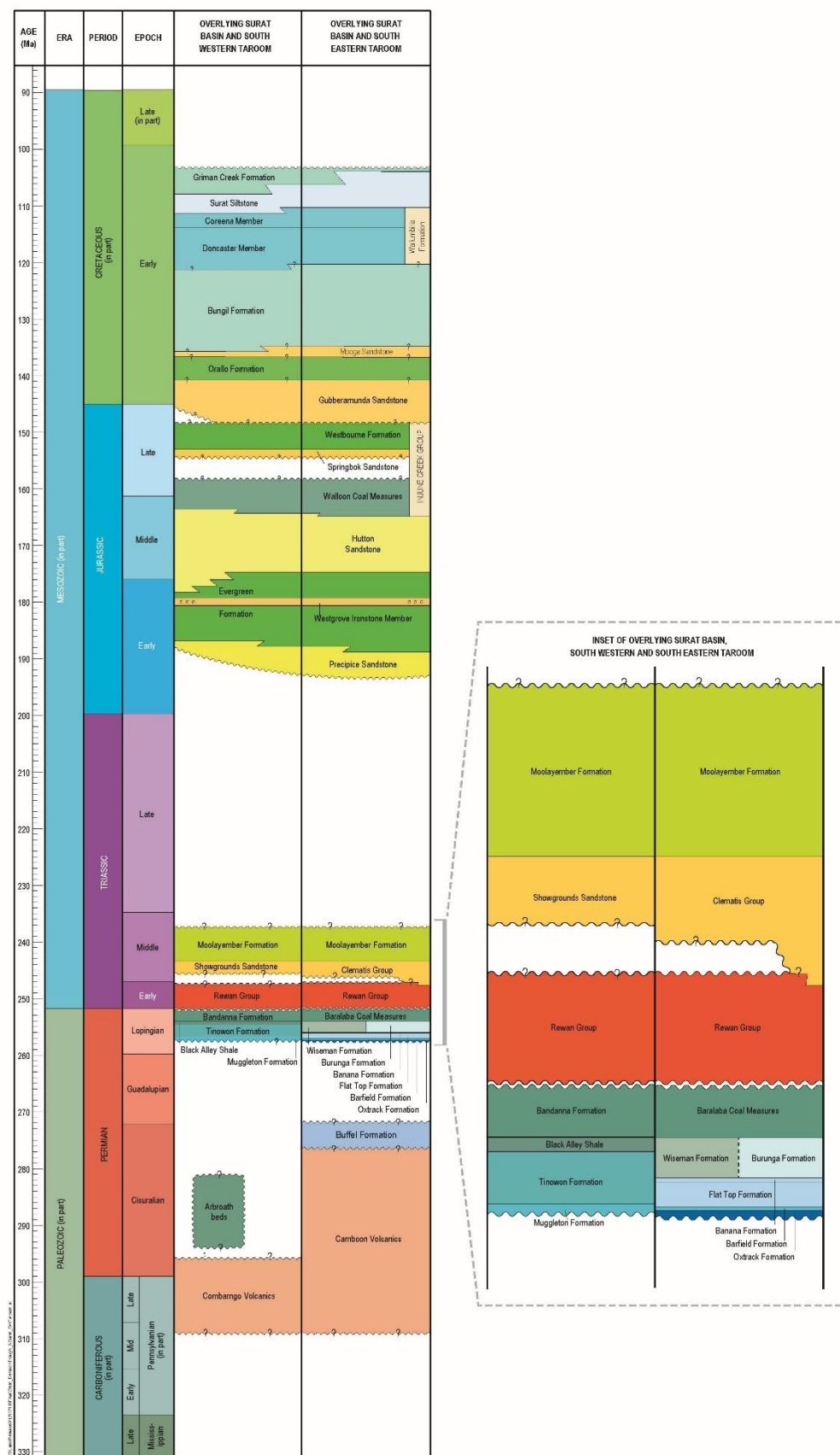


Figure 4: Stratigraphy of the Bowen and Surat basins. Figure modified from Geological Survey of Queensland. (2013). *Geology of Queensland 2*. (P. A. Jell, Ed.). Brisbane, Australia

2.1 Local Setting

All PLR2018-1A tender release areas are within the Bowen and/or Surat basins of southern Queensland (Figures 2 & 3). The stratigraphy and relationship of the units for these two basins are shown in Figure 4.

Tender areas PLR2018-1-1 and PLR2018-1-4 are located within the Surat Basin and underlying Bowen Basin and have potential for CSG within the Walloon Coal Measures and conventional oil and gas on the eastern flank of the Mimosa Syncline in the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone of the Surat Basin.

As well as CSG production, the Surat Basin is a mature conventional petroleum exploration province. While the majority of producing oil and gas fields are nearing depletion, potential exists for small commercial conventional petroleum accumulations. Target units for conventional petroleum in the Surat Basin are mainly the Precipice Sandstone and Evergreen Formation and to a lesser degree the Hutton Sandstone.

PLR2018-1-1, PLR2018-1-3, PLR2018-1-4, PLR2018-1-5, PLR2018-1-6, PLR2018-1-7, PLR2018-1-8 and PLR2018-1-10 lie on the south-eastern flank of the Taroom Trough (Bowen Basin) and overlying Mimosa Syncline (Surat Basin). PLR2018-1-9 and PLR2018-1-11 are within the Surat Basin to the east of the Bowen Basin boundary (Figure 2).

The Early Permian Camboon Volcanics comprise the basal unit of the Bowen Basin and is overlain by fluvio-lacustrine to marginal marine sediments up to the early Triassic Moolayember Formation. Following a significant uplift and erosional event during the mid to Late Triassic, deposition of the Surat Basin sequence commenced with the Precipice Sandstone in the Early Jurassic. This was followed by a series of dominantly fluvio-lacustrine formations, with some minor marine incursions in the upper part of the section.

The Bowen Basin sequence consists of sandstones, siltstones, mudstones and coals deposited in braided to meandering fluvial, deltaic and marginal marine environments. Marginal marine to deltaic deposition occurred during marine transgressions which prograded to the east during subsequent regressions (Green, 1997). The Timbury Hills Formation forms the basement of the Bowen and Surat basins west of the Taroom Trough and comprises meta-sedimentary rocks which are silty with thin interbeds of sandstone and shale. East of the Taroom Trough petroleum companies referred to the New England Fold Belt basement rocks as 'Kuttung' but following subdivision of the unit that name has been superseded (Murray, 1997). Murray (1997) describes the basement in this region as comprising volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age, being made up of two contrasting crustal blocks or terranes, the Auburn Arch in the north and the Tamworth Belt in the south.

Formations within the Surat Basin are made up of sandstones, siltstones, mudstones and coals that are dominantly fluvio-lacustrine in the Jurassic formations, with some marine influence in the Cretaceous. The Precipice Sandstone is the basal unit of the Surat Basin and overlies the Middle to Late Triassic unconformity and the Permian to Triassic section of the Bowen Basin (Figure 4).

2.2 Surat Basin Targets

2.2.1 Precipice Sandstone

The Precipice Sandstone is the basal unit of the Surat Basin sequence, unconformably overlying the Bowen Basin. It is regionally extensive, reaching a maximum thickness of >120 metres within the Mimosa Syncline near the Moonie-Goondiwindi Fault trend, and thins significantly near the Roma Shelf (Cadman et al, 1998). Mudstones of the Evergreen Formation act as a regional seal and the lower Precipice sandstones are the key reservoir targets. Sedimentation commenced within braided to meandering fluvial environments with fine to coarse, poorly-sorted, quartz-arenite deposits (Cosgrove, 1985). This was followed by development of high-sinuosity, meandering rivers, where channel sandstones were deposited with siltstones and mudstones within the floodplain to the shoreface environment (Cosgrove, 1985).

Analysis of core samples gave an average median porosity values for the Precipice Sandstone on the eastern flank of the Mimosa Syncline of 17.9% with a max of 36.9% and permeability readings with a median of 59.5mD and max of 2000mD.

2.2.2 Evergreen Formation

The Evergreen Formation was deposited in a lacustrine environment with fluvial to shoreface sedimentation (Green 1997). Shoreface deposition formed two to three sandstone units seen in the Evergreen Formation's, Boxvale Sandstone Member, positioned in the upper part (Cosgrove, 1985). Westerly thinning and loss of regional seals in the deep section of the southern Taroom Trough has allowed hydrocarbons to migrate into sands within the Evergreen Formation.

2.2.3 Walloon Coal Measures

The Walloon Coal Measures (also referred to in other publications as Walloon Subgroup) consist of Middle Jurassic sandstones, siltstones, mudstones and coal and contains the Taroom Coal Measures (lower), Tangalooma Sandstone and the Juandah Coal Measures (upper).

Commercial production of coal seam gas from the Walloon Coal Measures is typically from seams 300 to 800 metres in depth. Draper and Boreham (2006) summarised the coal rank and gas generation properties of coals of the Walloon Coal Measures and Scott (2008) undertook a detailed review of the geology, stratigraphy and coal seam gas characteristics of the Walloon Subgroup in the north-eastern Surat Basin.

Coal seam gas generation is a complex process involving both biogenic and thermogenic processes and as such, coal rank is an indicator of gas generation but not gas content. The Walloon Coal Measures coals have abundant vitrinite (average 76.7 %) and a relatively high liptinite content (average 19.2 %) (Scott and others 2004). Goscombe and Coxhead (1995) reported similar vitrinite contents.

2.3 Bowen Basin Targets

2.3.1 Back Creek Group

The Back Creek Group refers to a number of formations deposited in the Permian over a series of transgressive and regressive cycles (Green, 1997). Marine sedimentation was initially dominant, leading to marine shales and siltstones transitioning to swampy, terrestrial environments (Green, 1997). The sequence is thickest in the Taroom Trough, overlying basement, and gradationally thins westward towards the Roma Shelf, bound by the Hutton-Wallumbilla Fault trend (Paten & Groves, 1974).

Many formations within the Back Creek Group have undergone diagenetic processes such as compaction, formation of authigenic clays and precipitation of siliceous to calcareous cements, filling primary pore space and reducing pore throats, leading to a reduction in porosity and permeability. Although gas can become trapped conventionally within tight sand reservoirs, such as in the Jonah field in North America (Shanley et al, 2004), the unconventional resources of primary economic interest are basin-centred gas accumulations (BCGA). BCGA's occur as continuous gas plays outside of structural closure, generally within the troughs of the basin and most often consist of tight sand reservoirs in close proximity to thermally mature source rocks (Law et al, 2002). One of the most important elements of a successful BCGA play is increased reservoir pressure, as it enhances reservoir drive, helping to achieve economic flow rates and improving overall recovery.

Tight sandstones of the Back Creek Group were targeted in an exploration drilling campaign by QGC (Royal Dutch Shell plc) to evaluate the potential for a BCGA in the Taroom Trough. Logs in QGC Daydream 1, located about two kilometres west of PLR2018-1-3, were interpreted as showing low porosity (generally under 8%) and low permeability (under 0.1 mD) units, diagnostic of tight sand reservoirs. Petrographic analysis showed that intergranular pore space was filled with matrix, authigenic clay, carbonate, and minor quartz cement. Mud gas shows were generally elevated through the section, evidence of stacked gas-charged reservoirs, which is also diagnostic of BCGA's. In addition to this, diagnostic fracture injection testing (DFIT) of QGC Fantome 1, about 10 kilometres north of PLR2018-1-3, indicated an overpressure of around 5500 psi above hydrostatic, equivalent to a ~0.83 psi/ft pressure gradient.

2.3.2 Kianga Formation

Type III and Type II source rocks are present throughout the Permian sequence, particularly in the Lower Permian and Kianga Formation. The latter is known to be a primary source of the hydrocarbon accumulations in the Bowen and Surat basins (Thomas et al 1982). The thermal maturity of the Kianga Formation, as indicated by vitrinite reflectance, is generally between 0.6 and 1% $R_{v_{max}}$ in the region; within the oil to wet gas windows. This is confirmed by known resources of oil and wet gas in the Moonie, Cabawin, Leichardt and Bennett fields in proximity to the areas released. Expulsion occurred in the Jurassic-Cretaceous, during the deposition of the Surat Basin, and mostly post-dated trap formation (Green, 1997).

Gas shows throughout the Rewan and Kianga Formations are common with some peaking at >1000 gas units. Gas and condensate is produced at the Cabawin field from tuffaceous reservoirs in the Kianga Formation and has secondary porosity measured at up to 11% and permeability values of <1 mD (Choudhury & Bell, 1984). Gas and condensate was produced from UOD Cabawin 1 at an initial rate of 534 MCF/day and 62 barrels/day

at 49 API (Choudhury & Bell, 1984). The Bennett Oil field to the north has also produced >100,000 barrels of oil from the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone (Choudhury & Bell, 1984).

2.3.3 Rewan Group

The Rewan Group consists of meandering fluvial deposits with the primary target being a medium to very coarse, basal quartz arenite sandstone, which overlies the Permian unconformity (Green, 1997). The highest potential for reservoir development is toward the south, where sediments were sourced from continental or granitic terrane with higher quartz content, as opposed to the volcanic arc deposits in the east (Green, 1997). The release areas are located in the east and south of the unit. The proportion of volcanic-derived sediment increases across the basin towards the west. The Rewan Group's upper sequence consists of thick shales, forming intraformational and regional seals, trapping hydrocarbons migrating up-sequence from source rocks below.

Authigenic clay generation and silicification has significantly reduced primary porosity and permeability in some areas while secondary porosity has been observed due to break down of volcanolithic and feldspar grains during diagenesis (Butcher, 1984). Rewan Group sandstones intersected in QGC Tasmania 1 (PLR2018-1-4) exhibited tight to poor visible and inferred porosity and returned a maximum gas reading of 20.96% at 3925 metres (QGC Pty Limited, 2014, CR82220).

2.3.4 Showgrounds Sandstone

The Showgrounds Sandstone was deposited in a braided fluvial environment, influenced by marine conditions (Barrenger 1992). The main channels formed deltas which flowed easterly from the western side of the Taroom Trough, with sediment deposited on granitic basement (Green, 1997). The sandstones on the Roma Shelf have better reservoir quality and thickness due to proximity to their source. They are typically very coarse, angular to sub rounded with occasional calcareous cement, in part, and low to abundant development of quartz overgrowths. The stacked nature of deposition for these sandstones allowed for thick successions of conventional reservoirs to be preserved during burial. Approximately 160 metres of Showground Sandstone was intersected in QGC Tasmania 1 (PLR2018-1-4) and consisted of fine to medium, with trace of coarse quartz, sandstone interbedded with siltstone (QGC Pty Limited, 2014, CR82220). Sandstones displayed poor to fair inferred porosity.

Butcher (1984) notes that the best reservoir properties are in the coarse, conglomeratic, high flow, bed-load facies as opposed to the distal distributary mouth bar facies. This distal and marginal marine facies maintains high porosity and permeability but it is noted that vertical permeability in the distal and marginal marine facies is typically low, due to interbedded shale and siltstone sequences (Cadman et al, 1998).

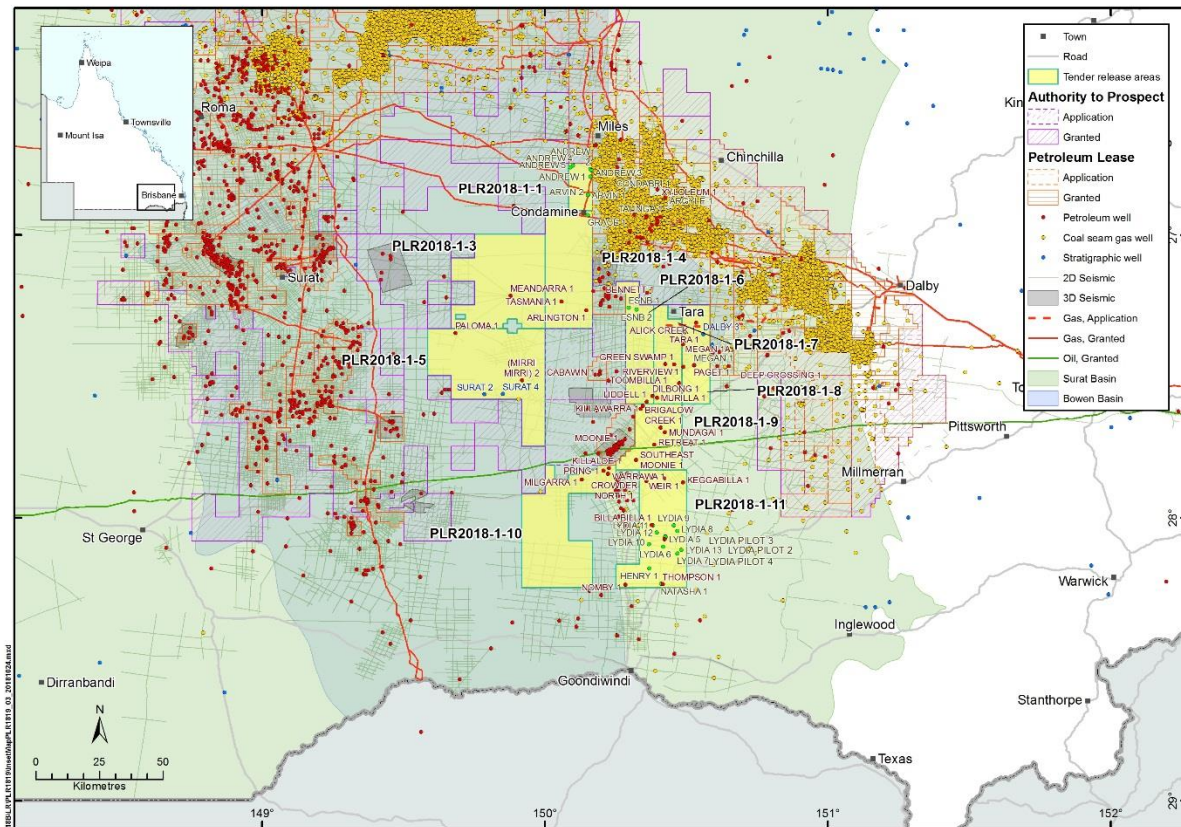


Figure 5: Wells and seismic lines for areas released under PLR2018-1A

3 Exploration History

3.1 PLR2018-1-1

PLR2018-1-1 is located in the Bowen and Surat basins adjacent to the western boundary of the CSG producing Condabri Field (PL 265) (Figure 5). Seven CSG exploration wells (QGC Andrew 1 to 5 and QGC Arvin 1 and 2) have been drilled in the area to test the Walloon Coal Measures and all have been plugged and abandoned. A study of the Surat Basin Walloon CSG play by Ryan et al (2012) indicates PLR2018-1-1 is likely to be in a low permeability ($<0.1\text{-}5\text{ mD}$) area of the Walloon Coal Measures. No conventional petroleum wells have been drilled within PLR2018-1-1.

3.2 PLR2018-1-3, PLR2018-1-4 and PLR2018-1-5

Petroleum exploration within PLR2018-1-3, PLR2018-1-4 and PLR2018-1-5 has been low to moderate (Figure 5). These areas are within the Bowen and Surat basins west of the Surat CSG fairway and west of the Moonie and Cabawin (PL 1) and Bennett (PL 17) conventional fields. Only one well, UOD Meandarra 1, has been drilled within PLR2018-1-3. It was drilled in 1969 on a structural high to test the Precipice Sandstone (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1969b. CR12386). Testing showed no hydrocarbons in this unit and it was completed as a water well.

Two wells have been drilled in PLR2018-1-4, SOC Arlington 1 in 1983 (Sydney Oil Company (Surat) Pty Limited, 1983, CR 12287) and QGC Tasmania 1 (QGC Pty Limited, 2014, CR82220) in 2014. SOC Arlington was drilled on the eastern side of the Mimosa Syncline of the Surat Basin to test the Jurassic Hutton Sandstone, Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone. Minor gas was detected while drilling through coal seams and at the top of the Hutton Sandstone. QGC Tasmania 1 was drilled to test Permian and Triassic tight gas prospects in the Bowen Basin. Gas was detected in the Kianga Formation and Back Creek Group and the Showgrounds Sandstone and Rewan Group. The well was plugged and abandoned. The Bennett Oil field, east of PLR2018-1-4 produced >100,000 barrels of oil from the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone (Choudhury & Bell, 1984).

PLR2018-1-5 is located in the central part of the southern Bowen Basin west of the Moonie Oilfield (PL 1). Two conventional wells have been drilled in the area, AOG Mirri Mirri 2 in 1959 and UOD Paloma 1 in 1970. AOG Mirri Mirri 2 was commenced as a water bore and deepened however no oil shows were reported and it was completed as a water bore (Jenkins, 1959, CR356). UOD Paloma 1 was drilled on a seismic high to evaluate the Precipice Sandstone but no hydrocarbons were encountered (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1969c CR 3013). Two shallow stratigraphic holes have been drilled in PLR2018-1-5, GSQ Surat 2 (91.4 metres depth) in 1968 and BMR Surat 4 (94.5 metres) in 1967.

Potential commercial areas, PCA 120 and PCA 121, both held by Ranane Pty Ltd, are adjacent to the southern portion PLR2018-1-5. Each area contains a single plugged and abandoned CSG well, COG Moolana 1 in PCA 120 and CYD Romona 1 in PCA 121. CYD Romana 1 was drilled in 2010 to intersect the stratigraphy and assess the gas content of the Rolling Downs Group and Bungil Formation of the Surat Basin and was plugged and abandoned (Thomson, D., 2010, CR 64670). A net coal thickness of 1.6 metres was intersected at depths between 221.16 and 450.83 metres. COG Moolana 1 was drilled in 2011 to test the coals in the Rolling Downs Group and Bungil formation but no coals of significant thickness were intersected and the well was plugged and abandoned (Nicholls, 2011, CR 7984).

3.3 PLR2018-1-6, PLR2018-1-7 and PLR2018-1-8

Release areas PLR2018-1-6, PLR2018-1-7 and PLR2018-1-8 are located in the Bowen and Surat basins on the eastern margin of the Bowen Basin, between the Bowen/Surat conventional fields of Bennett and Leichardt (PL 17), Cabawin (PL 1) and Moonie (PL 1) to the west and the Surat Basin CSG field of Myrtle (PL 1009) to the east (Figure 5). PLR2018-1-6 is adjacent to the Bennett and Leichardt (PL 17) fields in the northwest and adjacent to the Moonie (PL 1) oilfield to the south and is adjacent to Potential Commercial Areas (PCA) PCA 2 and PCA 3 (ATP 788, part of Ironbark CSG area) to the north.

Moonie, discovered in early 1962 had an estimated initial oil reserve of about 3 000 ML (19 million bbls) (Exon, 1976) and was the first commercial oil field in Australia. Peak production occurred in 1966, where 493 ML (3.1 million bbls) was recovered and was still producing as of 31/12/2017. Reported reserves as at 31/12/2017 were 114 ML. Production occurs from reservoirs in the Precipice Sandstone, which is nearly 33 metres in thickness.

The Bennett Field (PL 17) produced oil from the Precipice Sandstone/Evergreen Formation, reaching peak production of 3.07ML (19 000 bbls) in 1966 and has recovered over 100,000 barrels of oil (Choudhury & Bell, 1984). The Leichardt field (PL 17) produced oil from the Hutton Sandstone, with a peak rate of 1.91ML in 1993/1994. The Cabawin Field (PL 1), about five kilometres west of PLR2018-1-6, began producing oil from the Kianga Formation in 1978, reaching a peak of 2.71 ML (17 000 bbls) in 1986/1987. Gas and condensate was

produced from UOD Cabawin 1 at an initial rate of 534 MSCF/day and 62 barrels/day at 49 API (Choudhury & Bell, 1984).

Four wells have been drilled in PLR2018-1-6 and 39 2D seismic lines cross the area. Two CSG exploration wells, TRU ESNB#1 and TRU ESNB#2 in the north of the area were drilled in 2009 by Tru Energy within ATP 837. Over 30 metres of total coal was intersected in ESNB#1 and a DST over the 1210.43 to 1218.19 metre interval indicated a permeability of 16 mD (Thomson, 2009a CR 65021). The well was plugged and abandoned. Net coal thickness of the Walloon Coal Measures in ESNB#2 was about 26 metres but a DST indicated a very low permeability of 0.006mD and the well was plugged and abandoned (Thomson, 2009b CR 65112).

The other two wells within PLR2018-1-6, UOD Liddell 1 and UOD Dilbong 1, were drilled in 1963 and 1969 respectively and are located outside of the Bowen Basin margin in the southern portion of the area. UOD Liddell was drilled in ATP 57 to about 1754 metres where good shows of fluorescence were noted in the upper Precipice Sandstone. The well was plugged and abandoned (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1963a, CR 1212). UOD Dilbong 1 was drilled on a small structural high within ATP 145, approximately three kilometres north-east of UOD Liddell 1. Lack of hydrocarbon shows was confirmed by logs and the well was completed as a water bore (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1969a CR 12386).

Five petroleum wells have been drilled in PLR2018-1-7 and 49 2D seismic lines cross the area. The area is adjacent to PCA 2 (ATP 788, part of Ironbark CSG area) to the north. All wells are located in the southern portion of the area with two of the wells, ANU Green Swamp 1 and ANU Riverview 1 within the Bowen/Surat basins and the other three UOD Toombilla East 1, AOD Murilla 1 and UOD Toombilla 1 in the Surat Basin south-east of the Bowen Basin margin. UOD Toombilla 1 and UOD Toombilla East 1 were drilled in 1963 with no significant shows of hydrocarbons encountered (Mack, 1964a, CR1367). AOD Murilla 1 was drilled in 1983 to test a small structural closure mapped at the top of the Precipice Sandstone but was plugged and abandoned after failing to encounter hydrocarbons (Cohen and Derrington, 1983, CR 12545).

ANU Green Swamp 1 was drilled in 1995 to test structural and stratigraphic traps in the lower Precipice Sandstone and sandstone units within the Clematis Sandstone-Moolayember Formation. These units were absent at this location so the well was plugged and converted to a water well (Nguyen et al 1995, CR 27926). ANU Riverview 1 was drilled in 1996 to test the Lower Precipice Sandstone. Notable gas readings were noted from the Walloon Coal Measures but only negligible readings were obtained elsewhere (Nguyen and Gurney, 1996, CR 29037). The well was plugged and abandoned.

Five petroleum, one stratigraphic and two CSG wells have been drilled in PLR2018-1-8 and 47 2D seismic lines cross the area. PLR2018-1-8 is adjacent to PCA 2 and PCA 3 (ATP 788, part of Ironbark CSG area) to the north. UOD Tara 1 was drilled in 1962 to test the lower Bundamba sandstones (Precipice Sandstone) on a domal structure (Union Oil Development, 1963b, CR 1020). No hydrocarbon shows were noted in the target formation and only minor shows elsewhere so the well was plugged and abandoned. In 1963, as part of a stratigraphic drilling program along the Moonie Trend, UOD Paget 1 was drilled to 1637 metres but no significant shows were encountered and it was plugged and abandoned (Mack, 1964a, CR 1367).

UOD Tara South 1 was drilled in 1965, five kilometres south of UOD Tara 1, on the flank of the Tara structure to test the Lower Precipice Sandstone. No shows were noted during drilling or sampling and the well was plugged and abandoned (Pyle, 1965a, CR 1642). HOM Alick Creek 1 was drilled in 1980 to test a seismically defined domal feature on the eastern flank of the Taroom Trough. No units with reservoir potential were

encountered and the gas shows were associated with coal so the well was plugged and converted to a water well (Bell, 1981, CR 12386).

SOC Deep Crossing 1 was drilled in 1987 to test a pinchout stratigraphic trap in the Precipice Sandstone and targets in the Blackwater and or Back Creek Groups. (Adamson and Dorsch, 1988, CR 19919). No significant hydrocarbons were encountered and the well was plugged and abandoned. The Bureau of Mineral Resources drilled a shallow (64 metre) stratigraphic well, BMR Dalby 3, in 1968.

QGC Megan 1/1A, located in the central part of the release area, was drilled in 2001 to test the Walloon Coal Measures of the Surat Basin (Queensland Gas Company, 2003, CR36586). In excess of 15 metres of net coal was intersected and following testing the well was plugged and abandoned.

3.4 PLR2018-1-9 and PLR2018-1-11

PLR2018-1-9 and PLR2018-1-11 are located in the Surat Basin adjacent to the sub-surface Bowen Basin eastern boundary (Figure 2). PLR2018-1-9 is adjacent to the eastern side of the oil producing Moonie PL 1. Six wells have been drilled within PLR2018-1-9 and 41 2D seismic lines cross the area. UOD Mundagai 1 was drilled in 1964 to test the Lower Precipice Sandstone but it was found to be impermeable and the well was plugged and abandoned (Mack, 1964b, CR1291). Similarly, UOD Brigalow Creek 1 was drilled in 1964 to test the lower Precipice Sandstone but only shows of bluish to whitish-yellow fluorescence from the target unit were noted and the well was plugged and abandoned (Mack, 1964a, CR 1367).

In 1965, UOD Retreat 1 was drilled to test targets in the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone on an anticlinal structure paralleling the Moonie trend but no shows were noted and the well was plugged and abandoned (Pyle, 1966b, CR 1835). The primary objective of HEP Gilgai 1, drilled in 1983, was the Precipice Sandstone and sandstones associated with Permian coals (Lawrence and Rouse, 1983, CR 11835). As the Precipice Sandstone was found to be water saturated and there were no well-developed Permian sandstones the well was plugged back for use as a water well.

AOD Killawarra 1 was drilled in 1983 to test a small structural closure mapped at the top of the Precipice Sandstone but the target unit (Member 1), within the Precipice Sandstone, was found to be water saturated and it was converted to a water well (Blake and Derrington, 1984, CR 12952). The main objective of MON Southeast Moonie 1, drilled in 1994, was to test an anticlinal feature at the level of the Precipice Sandstone within a large regional pinchout of the Lower Precipice Sandstone. Testing indicated the Upper Precipice Sandstone had low permeability and the Lower Precipice was water saturated so the well was converted to a water bore (Jessop and Webb, 1995, CR 27719).

PLR2018-1-11 is adjacent to the southern boundary of PLR2018-1-9. Seven conventional petroleum wells have been drilled in PLR2018-1-11 from 1962 until 1987 and 41 2D seismic lines cross the area. In the period between 2007 and 2011, 15 CSG wells were drilled in the former ATP 626 to test the gas producing potential of the Walloon Coal Measures. Following extensive testing and independent research, Icon Energy Limited announced in 2014 that the ATP 626 CSG play was uncommercial (Icon Energy Limited, 2014).

Union Oil Development Corporation drilled AOG Yarrill Creek 1 in 1962 to test the lower Bundamba Sandstone (Precipice Sandstone) on a domal structure. No indications of hydrocarbons were found in any of the sandstones intersected by the well and an open formation test of the Precipice Sandstone produced water (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1962, CR 1058). Mack, (1964b CR 1479) summarised the drilling results of UOD Weir 1 and UOD Booroondoo 1, drilled in 1963 and 1964 respectively and located in the north of the

area. Both wells were drilled targeting the Precipice Sandstone but no significant shows of hydrocarbons were encountered and the wells were plugged and abandoned. UOD Nomby 1, located in the south west of the area, was drilled in 1969 to test a stratigraphic play, the Nomby tap, within the Precipice Sandstone. No hydrocarbon shows were noted in the ditch samples or sidewall cores from the Precipice Sandstone but possible oil stains were noted in the Evergreen Formation (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1969d, CR 2927).

Woods Petroleum of Australia drilled WPA Billa Billa 1 and WPA Thompson 1 in 1970 and 1971 respectively. WPA Billa Billa 1 is located in the central part of the area and was drilled to about 1300 metres (Woods Petroleum of Australia, 1970, CR 3090). WPA Thompson 1 is located in the southern part of the area and was drilled to about 1155 metres (Woods Petroleum of Australia Ltd, 1971, CR 3502). Both were drilled to test the Precipice Sandstone but drill stem testing in each recovered fresh water and the wells were plugged and abandoned.

In 1987, Hartogen Energy Limited drilled HEP Keggabilla 1 to test the Precipice Sandstone but the target unit was water saturated and the well was plugged and abandoned (Sell and Harris, 1988, CR 20499).

3.5 PLR2018-1-10

PLR2018-1-10 is located in the Bowen and Surat basins close to the eastern edge of the Bowen Basin and is adjacent to the southern border of the Moonie Oilfield (PL 1). Six petroleum wells have been drilled in the area, all in the top north-eastern portion of the area. Seismic surveys (2D) have been undertaken in the northern and southern portions of the area with a total of 65 lines crossing the area. Four petroleum wells were drilled in the 1960's and two in the 1980's.

UOD Crowder North 1 was drilled in 1964 to test the Precipice Sandstone. Approximately ten metres of porous and permeable Lower Precipice Sandstone with reportedly excellent hydrocarbon shows was intersected but testing recovered only fresh water and the well was plugged and abandoned (Mack, 1964b, CR 1479). UOD Killaloe 1 was drilled in 1965 and intersected gas shows in the Precipice Sandstone and fluorescence in the Evergreen Formation. Testing of both units produced slight gas cut water and the well was plugged and abandoned (Pyle, 1965b, CR 1751). The only show in UOD Pring 1, drilled in 1966, was patchy dull fluorescence in the Precipice Sandstone so the well was plugged and abandoned (Pyle, 1966, CR1834).

UOD Willowbe 1 was drilled in 1967 targeting a mapped stratigraphic trap in the Precipice Sandstone. Fluorescence, fleeting odour, trace, cut and stain were noted in sidewall and ditch samples from the Precipice Sandstone. Testing produced mud and muddy water and the well was plugged and abandoned (Union Oil Development Corporation, 1967, CR 2117). AAR Warrawa 1 was drilled in 1981 to test a geophysically defined closure at the northern end of the Crowder Nose. The main objective was the Evergreen Formation with a secondary target of the Precipice Sandstone but no hydrocarbons were encountered and the well was converted to a water well (Archer, 1981, CR 9459).

SDA Milgarra 1 was drilled in 1982 to test the Bowen and Surat basins Lower Jurassic and Middle Triassic sandstones of the Precipice Sandstone, intra-Moolayember Formation and the Showgrounds Sandstone (Clematis Group). No hydrocarbon shows, apart from minor fluorescence, was recorded from the Jurassic objectives and minor hydrocarbon shows were encountered in the uppermost Showgrounds (The Shell Company of Australia Ltd, 1983, CR 12287). Potential commercial area PCA 121 is adjacent to the north western portion of PLR2018-1-10 and contains one plugged and abandoned CSG well, CYD Romana 1. The well

was drilled in 2010 to intersect the stratigraphy and assess the gas content of the Rolling Downs Group and Bungil Formation of the Surat Basin and was plugged and abandoned (Thomson, D., 2010, CR 64670). A net coal thickness of 1.6 metres was intersected at depths between 221.16 and 450.83 metres.

4 Prospectivity

4.1 Conventional Potential

The release areas have moderate potential for conventional hydrocarbon accumulations. Historical discoveries are generally east of the Goondiwindi-Moonie and Leichardt faults, within the Lower Jurassic, along fault-bound rollover structures. Commercial volumes of wet gas and oil have been produced in the Leichardt, Bennett (PL 17) and Moonie fields (southern PL 1) while in the Cabawin Field (northern PL 1), small commercial quantities of oil have been produced. The primary targets are the sandstones of the Lower Jurassic, such as the Precipice Sandstone, while the deeper Bowen Basin formations to the west of the fault-trend remain relatively unexplored.

Seismic coverage within the areas is generally low to moderate. Most areas have broadly spaced (>1-2 km) 2D seismic lines while in some large portions remain entirely unexplored while areas PLR2018-1-6 to 8 have more closely spaced lines.

Hydrocarbon accumulations within four-way dip closures are possible with analogues in the nearby Cabawin and Bennett Fields, and targets in the Permo-Triassic and Jurassic, respectively. Meanwhile, lateral variability of these reservoirs may also provide mechanisms for development of stratigraphic traps. Given the paucity of seismic data in much of the area, there is the potential for identification of new drillable targets through further acquisition. However, the application of modern 3D seismic acquisition, would help to resolve smaller or more complex structures, whilst providing greater insight into the identification of stratigraphic trapping methods.

The primary regional seal is the interbedded mudstones of the Evergreen Formation, however a number of intraformational seals are likely present as mudstones or carbonaceous mudstones in the Lower Permian, Kianga Formation and Rewan Formation.

Source rocks are present throughout the Permian sequence, particularly in the Lower Permian and Kianga Formation. The latter is known to be a primary source of the hydrocarbon accumulations in the Bowen and Surat basins (Thomas et al 1982). The thermal maturity of the Kianga Formation, as indicated by vitrinite reflectance, is generally between 0.6 and 1% $R_{v_{max}}$ in the region; within the oil to wet gas windows. This is confirmed by known resources of oil and wet gas in the Moonie, Cabawin, Leichardt and Bennett fields in proximity to the areas released. Expulsion occurred in the Jurassic-Cretaceous, during the deposition of the Surat Basin, and mostly post-dated trap formation (Green, 1997).

Source rocks of the Back Creek Group are mature to over mature throughout much of the Taroom Trough and have contributed to hydrocarbons produced from Permian to Jurassic-aged reservoirs along the south-eastern and south-western margins of the trough (Al-Aroui, 1996).

Gas shows throughout the Rewan and Kianga Formations are common with some peaking at >1000 gas units. Gas and condensate is produced at the Cabawin field from tuffaceous reservoirs in the Kianga Formation that has secondary porosity measured at up to 11% and permeability values of <1 mD (Choudhury & Bell, 1984).

Gas and condensate was produced from UOD Cabawin 1 at an initial rate of 534 MCF/day and 62 barrels/day at 49 API (Choudhury & Bell, 1984). The Bennett Oil field (PL 17) adjacent to PLR2018-1-4 and PLR2018-1-6 produced >100,000 barrels of oil from the Evergreen Formation and Precipice Sandstone (Choudhury & Bell, 1984).

4.2 Unconventional Potential

PLR2018-1-1 has potential for CSG from the Walloon Coal Measures but drilling in the area indicates that the commercial production potential is less likely than from the Surat Basin to the east. The presence of economically viable CSG resources within the other areas is considered much less likely. This is due to the decreased permeability of the Walloon Coal Measures west of the main Surat Basin CSG producing fairway.

The other release areas over the deeper parts of the Taroom Trough have moderate potential for unconventional hydrocarbon accumulations. The primary targets are tight sandstones within the Rewan Group, Kianga Formation and Lower Permian sequence.

Sandstones of the Permo-Triassic within the Taroom Trough typically have permeability <10 mD, considered low for conventional reservoirs, while those which are <0.1 mD would classify as tight sand reservoirs, according to Law and Spencer (1993). Sandstones deemed tight will require more advanced completion techniques such as hydraulic stimulation to achieve economic flow and recovery.

It is possible that tight sandstones and permeable sandstones exist within the same formation. The presence of gas-charged, low-permeability sandstones has been noted in the lower Permian sequence and Kianga Formation. The Kianga and lower Permian sediments are generally rich in volcanolithics and low quartz content, whilst the Rewan Formation has sandstones which are quartz-dominated, poorly sorted and clay filled (Choudhury & Bell 1984). The timing of key diagenetic events, such as the dissolution of feldspars, formation of burial cements and authigenic clay causing reduced porosity and permeability, in relation to hydrocarbon migration is unknown.

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Appendix F: Block and sub-block descriptors of tender areas

The description of the tender areas in graticular blocks and sub-blocks as provided on the Block Identification Map (BIM) Series B held by the department is provided below:

PLR2018-1-1			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	2378	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2450	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

PLR2018-1-3			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Charleville	CHAR	2662	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2663	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2664	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2733	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2734	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2735	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2736	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2806	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2807	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2808	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2877	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2878	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2879	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,u,v
Charleville	CHAR	2880	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

PLR2018-1-4			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	2521	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2522	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2593	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2594	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2665	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2666	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2737	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2738	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2809	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2810	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

PLR2018-1-5			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Charleville	CHAR	2948	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2949	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2950	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2951	a,b,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	2952	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3020	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3021	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3022	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3023	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3024	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3093	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3094	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3095	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3096	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3168	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3240	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

PLR2018-1-6			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	2740	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,n,o,p,s,t,u,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2812	c,d,e,h,j,k,n,o,p,s,t,u,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2813	a,b,c,f,g,h,l,m,n,q,r,s,v,w,x
Brisbane	BRIS	2884	c,d,e,h,j,k,n,o,p,s,t,u,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2885	a,b,c,f,g,h,l,m,n,q,r,s,v,w,x
Brisbane	BRIS	2956	c,d,e,h,j,k,n,o,p,s,t,u,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2957	a,b,c,f,g,h,l,m,n,q,r,s,v,w,x
Brisbane	BRIS	3028	c,d,e,h,j,k,n,o,p,s,t,u,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3029	a,b,c,f,g,h,l,m,n,q,r,s,v,w,x
Brisbane	BRIS	3100	c,d,e
Brisbane	BRIS	3101	a,b,c

PLR2018-1-7			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	2813	d,e,j,k,o,p,t,u,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2814	a,f,l,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y
Brisbane	BRIS	2885	d,e,j,k,o,p,t,u,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2886	a,b,c,d,f,g,h,j,l,m,n,o,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y
Brisbane	BRIS	2957	d,e,j,k,o,p,t,u,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2958	a,b,c,d,f,g,h,j,l,m,n,o,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y
Brisbane	BRIS	3029	d,e,j,k,o,p,t,u,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3030	a,b,c,d,f,g,h,j,l,m,n,o,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y
Brisbane	BRIS	3101	d,e
Brisbane	BRIS	3102	a,b,c,d

PLR2018-1-8			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	2814	e,k,p,u,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2815	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2886	e,k,p,u,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2887	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2958	e,k,p,u,z
Brisbane	BRIS	2959	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3030	e,k,p,u,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3031	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3102	e
Brisbane	BRIS	3103	a,b,c,d,e

PLR2018-1-9			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	3100	k,p,u,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3101	f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3102	f,g,h,j,l,m,n,o,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y
Brisbane	BRIS	3172	e,k,p,u,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3173	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3174	a,b,c,d,f,g,h,j,l,m,n,o,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y
Brisbane	BRIS	3244	d,e,h,j,k,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3245	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3246	a,b,c,d,f,g,h,j,l,m,n,o,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y

PLR2018-1-10			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	3241	v,w
Brisbane	BRIS	3243	w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3313	a,b,f,g,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3314	c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3315	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Charleville	CHAR	3456	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3385	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Bourke	BOUR	72	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	1	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Bourke	BOUR	144	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	73	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	74	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Bourke	BOUR	216	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	145	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	146	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

PLR2018-1-11			
BIM Name	BIM Code	Block No	Sub-blocks
Brisbane	BRIS	3317	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3318	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3389	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Brisbane	BRIS	3390	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	5	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	6	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	77	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	78	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	148	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	149	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z
Armidale	ARMI	150	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z

Appendix G: Frequently asked questions

The following frequently asked questions and answers are provided to assist tenderers in making a tender submission.

The tender package includes a response template. Does the department require strict compliance with that template, or can tenderers answer the tender criteria in their own form (e.g. graphically designed documents)?

It is the responsibility of the tenderer to ensure that, for each tender area, its tender complies with sections 5 and 6 of this tender document, and the requirements under sections 36 and 37 of the P&G Act. Use of the templates provided is preferred as it enables the most efficient evaluation of tender submissions.

Will tenderers have the opportunity to make a presentation to the department (in person) in support of their tender package?

There is no requirement for tenderers to make presentations to the department. However the tender evaluation panel may contact tenderers and request in-person presentations as part of the evaluation process.

Will tenderers be allowed to meet with other areas of the department to discuss the tender, prior to a tender outcome decision being made?

It is not appropriate for officers from the department to meet with any tenderer or potential tenderer and/or associated contractors or consultants to discuss any matters related to the tender.

Tenderers must also abide by of section 7.10 *Communication with the Minister or the department* of the tender conditions.

Section 6.2.10.1 of the tender document states that each tenderer (including associated entities) must provide audited balance sheets. If a tenderer is not required to have audited statements, will unaudited statements be sufficient? If this is not sufficient, please confirm whether a parent company's audited accounts will be sufficient?

If the tenderer does not have audited financial statements, it may submit unaudited financial statements and state they have not been subjected to external audit.

If the tenderer wishes to submit audited financial statements for a parent entity, it should outline the nature of the relationships between the parent entity and the tenderer, including any financial support or guarantees provided by the parent entity.

Can the Australian market supply condition be met via a gas swap to avoid duplication of infrastructure?

Section 175A of the P&G Act requires that the gas produced from the land the subject of the ATP must be supplied to the Australian market.

Compliance with this requirement can be satisfied through having a contract that shows supply of gas produced to the Australian market. There is no requirement to duplicate infrastructure.

If a future Petroleum Lease (PL) holder enters a Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) with a domestic customer, and the domestic customer subsequently terminates the contract, what flexibility does the PL holder have to re-contract this gas?

Any contract will need to comply with the Australian market supply condition that will be imposed on the ATPs and any associated future PLs. Section 175E P&G Act sets out circumstances whereby the PL holder or an entity to which gas produced from the tender area is supplied may apply for a suspension or exemption to supply gas to the Australian market.

If a future PL holder enters a GSA with a domestic customer, and the domestic customer is not physically able to take gas, what flexibility does the PL holder have to dispose of this gas?

As above.

Will the Australian market supply condition have a sunset clause or be subject to review (i.e. after a specified period, such as 5 years, will the Australian market supply condition cease to be active or be reviewable)?

The Australian market supply condition as defined in the P&G Act will apply for the duration of the granted ATPs and any associated future PLs.

Does the supply need to be new demand/customers or can it be used to renew expiring domestic contracts?

Section 175A of the P&G Act requires that the gas produced from the land the subject of the ATP must be supplied to the Australian market.

Compliance with the requirement can be satisfied through having a contract that shows supply of gas produced to the Australian market. The P&G Act does not specify the type of contract or arrangement required to fulfil this condition.

Given one of the stated objectives of the Call for Tenders is to “open up the market to junior and mid-tier explorers and producers, and new entrants”, will otherwise compliant tenders provided by established companies be firstly considered and secondly; considered on an equal footing with tenders from junior and mid-tier companies.

The department is committed to a competitive tendering process that is transparent, accountable and meets the probity requirements. All tenders received in response to the Call for Tenders will be evaluated in accordance with the Tender details and process document. This includes a completeness and legislative compliance check.

All compliant tenders will then be evaluated against the special criteria, capability criteria and work program criteria listed in the Tender details and process document Section 6.2.

If a tenderer was to bid on more than one block, and included in the work programme for one of the blocks a firm bid to include the acquisition of a seismic survey, and placed a bid on an additional block for the acquisition of a smaller seismic survey, conditional that the seismic acquisition bid for the additional block is based on the assumption that the bidder is successful in winning the first block, how would this be viewed in the evaluation of the bids for the blocks?

If submitting a tender for multiple areas, the tenderers must provide a cover letter listing all areas for which tenders are submitted and indicating an order of preference for award. For more details on submitting tenders for more than one area, refer to section 5.4 of the 'Tender details and process document PLR2018-1A'.

DNRME evaluates competitive tenders for each advertised area on an individual basis. Tenderers may include conditional activities as part of their bid(s) (for example, seismic surveys will be undertaken on an advertised area only if the tenderer is successful in winning another advertised area). The bid should clearly express any such conditional activities and include a clear explanation of the impact on the work program if the condition or assumption is not met.

