

Annual Report 2024

Groundwater Management and Monitoring Plan

For Bowen Gas
Project Stage 1

REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Revision Date	Revision Summary
0	May 2024	Final report for release

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report forms the fifth annual review of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (GMMP) for the Bowen Gas Project (BGP) Stage 1 and includes baseline data from Arrow's previous Moranbah Gas Project (MGP) operations.

MGP (tenures PL191, 196, 223 and 224) has been entirely acquired by QPM Energy (MPG Upstream) Pty Ltd (QPM) from Arrow CSG (ATP364) Pty Ltd, CH4 Pty Ltd and AGL Energy Limited effective 20 September 2023, becoming the holder of the resource tenure and the responsible tenure holder for reporting obligations for these tenures. Arrow Energy continues to operate the BGP project (tenures PL486 and ATP1103, 1031, 742 held variably by CH4 Pty Ltd, Arrow CSG (ATP 364) Pty Ltd, AGL Energy Limited and Bow CSG Pty Ltd).

The BGP GMMP was approved with conditions by the (then) Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE), now the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) on 24 October 2019. This report is due annually, 3 months after the anniversary date of the commencement of the BGP. The BGP commenced on 14 February 2019¹ and on this basis, annual reports will be submitted to DCCEEW and uploaded to Arrow Energy's website by 14 May of each year. This report satisfies requirements for the annual report as outlined in Section 6.2.4 of the GMMP. A summary of the report is outlined as per below:

- Seven (7) production wells have been installed as heel intersects wells on multi-branch laterals, less than the 1408 authorised operational wells for Stage 1 of the BGP. The seven production wells were installed in 2019 in the Red Hill Central Petroleum Lease (within PL486).
- Production from Red Hill Central Petroleum Lease (within PL486) commenced in 2022.
- A total of nine (9) locations are now monitored in this reporting period as part of the BGP monitoring network, supplemented with the existing monitoring network established for MGP.
- There is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Tertiary Sediment, Fort Cooper Coal Measures (FCCM) and Rewan aquifers in the installed monitoring network for the BGP.
- A review of the groundwater quality data indicates that there are no notable trends for both the shallow and deep aquifers.
- No non-compliances were recorded for the BGP GMMP bores and therefore no remedial actions were undertaken.
- All monitoring obligations have been met and no exceedances under the GMMP early warning system (EWS) recorded across the monitoring network. However, for the MGP monitoring bores which supplement the BGP GMMP monitoring network, data loss due to hardware issues was experienced at some of these bores and sampling was not conducted due to equipment issues or access due to weather as follows:
 - M162V groundwater water level was monitored but was not sampled due to equipment issues;
 - M340W groundwater water level and groundwater quality were not monitored as the bore was dry;
 - M230W was not monitored as it has been decommissioned and replaced by the groundwater monitoring bore M300W; and
 - AN020F groundwater water level was not monitored and sampled as it was not accessible due to wet weather.
- 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR was completed. The 2022 Bowen UWIR was submitted to the Department of Environment and Science (DES) and was approved with conditions on 2 August 2022. This report includes results from updated 2021 Bowen groundwater model and 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR.
- No out of cycle Underground Water Impact Report (UWIR) was submitted. The 2024 Annual Review of the 2022 Bowen UWIR, submitted to DES on 17 April 2024, concluded that given the updated water production forecast for the BGP is less than what was modelled in the 2022 UWIR, the predicted impacts are expected to be less than originally modelled, and an update of the of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed.

¹ DCCEEW was notified by email of the commencement on 7 March 2019 (reference: 2012/6377).

1 INTRODUCTION

This report forms the fifth annual review of the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (GMMP) for the Bowen Gas Project (BGP) Stage 1. The purpose of the GMMP is to address specific requirements for monitoring of groundwater and groundwater related impacts potentially resulting from the development of Stage 1 and contains details of:

- A groundwater monitoring network to provide early detection of any changes in groundwater regime and impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems;
- A baseline monitoring data acquisition program;
- An Early Warning System (EWS) including:
 - early warning indicators, trigger thresholds and limits for detecting impacts on groundwater levels, and;
 - exceedance response actions and timeframes.
- The timeframe for a regular review of the GMMP aligned with the state of Queensland required Bowen UWIR; and
- Provisions to make monitoring results publicly available.

This report also includes data from Arrow's previous MGP operations (within Petroleum Leases (PLs) 191, 196, 223, and 224) which was previously described in the GMMP for baseline groundwater purposes and also supplements the GMMP monitoring network. Full analysis of the monitoring network, water production, groundwater levels and groundwater quality for the MGP is available in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR (Appendix A).

MGP (tenures PL191, 196, 223 and 224) has been entirely acquired by QPM Energy (MPG Upstream) Pty Ltd (QPM) from Arrow CSG (ATP364) Pty Ltd, CH4 Pty Ltd and AGL Energy Limited effective 20 September 2023, becoming the holder of the resource tenure and the responsible tenure holder for reporting obligations for these tenures. Arrow Energy continues to operate the BGP project (tenures PL486 and ATP1103, 1031, 742 held variably by CH4 Pty Ltd, Arrow CSG (ATP 364) Pty Ltd, AGL Energy Limited and Bow CSG Pty Ltd).

The location of Arrow Energy and QPM Energy tenures in the Bowen Basin is displayed in Figure 1, with the project area for Stage 1 of the BGP displayed in Figure 2.

The GMMP was approved with conditions by the then Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE), now the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) on 24 October 2019. This report is due annually, 3 months after the anniversary date of the commencement of the BGP, which was triggered on 14 February 2019. DCCEEW was notified of the commencement on 7 March 2019 (reference: 2012/6377). On this basis, annual reports will be submitted to DCCEEW and uploaded to Arrow Energy's website by 14 May of each year. Periodic revisions of the GMMP are required to be submitted to the DCCEEW every three years if it is deemed that there are material changes to forecast production or groundwater modelling impacts.

For the purposes of reporting and alignment with the annual review of Arrow Energy's Bowen UWIR, the data collected and analysed will be for the calendar year (i.e. 1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023) and include groundwater data for both Arrow's BGP and QPM's MGP production areas.

As per Section 6.2.4 of the GMMP, the annual report requires the following to be addressed:

- Report on any relevant ongoing studies and research projects and include any supporting technical studies as appendices to the annual report (Section 5);
- Document the number of coal seam gas wells, including (Section 2):
 - Total number of wells installed, the number of operational wells, the number of non-operational wells, and the number of decommissioned or failed wells; and

- Confirmation that production is not from more than 1,408 operational wells.
- Provide an update on the implementation of the groundwater monitoring network and baseline monitoring, and summarise relevant monitoring results, including (Sections 3 and 4):
 - Groundwater levels and trends (Section 4.2);
 - Groundwater chemistry results and trends (Section 4.3);
 - Analysis and interpretation of data and identification whether drawdown predictions made have changed materially (Section 4.2); and
 - An assessment of factors contributing to observed groundwater level changes e.g. non-CSG versus CSG influences (Section 4.2).
- Provide any updates to the groundwater monitoring network if required (Section 3);
- Detail any confirmed non-compliances along with details of any remedial actions (Sections 3 and 4);
- Document compliance against the approval conditions over the preceding 12 months, including monitoring obligations and implementation of the EWS (Sections 3 and 4);
- Document corrective actions implemented to address any exceedances of trigger thresholds, limits, or non-compliance with approval conditions (Sections 3 and 4);
- Report against the performance measure criteria (Section 3); and
- Identify if an out of cycle UWIR was submitted (due to a material change or error in the information or predictions) and if practical consider a review of the GMMP outside of the 3-yearly review schedule. No out of cycle UWIR was submitted.

2 WATER PRODUCTION REVIEW

A review of water production and forecast water production for the MGP and BGP is presented in the 2024 Annual Review of the 2022 Bowen UWIR (refer to Appendix A). This was submitted to DES on 17 April 2024.

Table 1 below displays the current status of production wells within the BGP. Production does not exceed the 1,408 authorised operational wells.

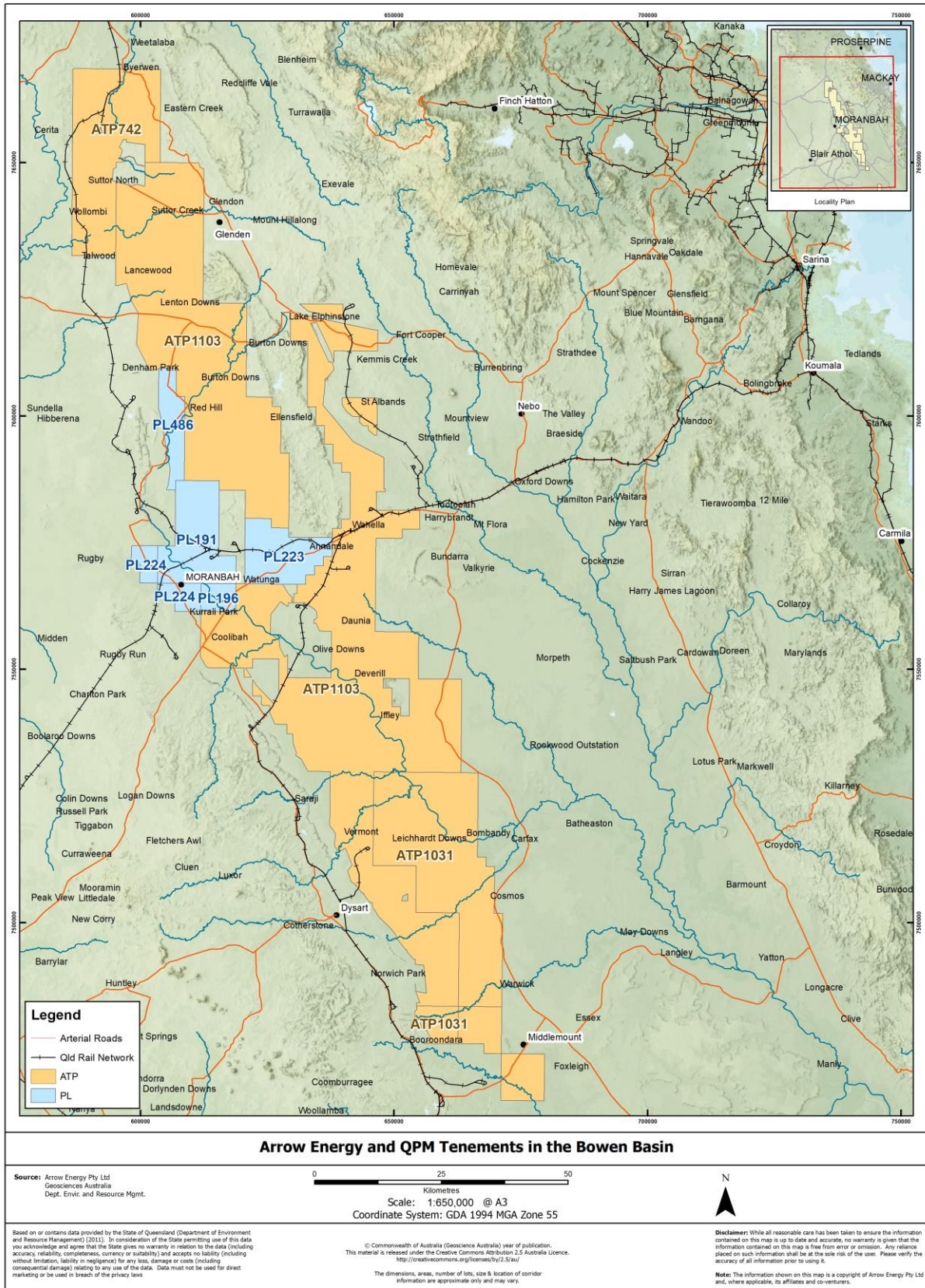
Table 1: BGP well status

		Approximate number of anticipated production wells ¹	Wells installed	Operational wells	Non-operational wells	Decommissioned or failed wells
Project Stage 1 FDP	Red Hill Central	31	7	7	0	0
	Remainder of the Project Stage 1 area	1,377	0	0	0	0
	GMMP Total	1,408	7	0	0	0

¹ Well locations and numbers for Red Hill and the remainder of Project Stage 1 area are indicative only. Total well count, however, will not exceed 1,408 for Project Stage 1. The well counts are for vertical production wells only.

There have been no changes to the field development plan (FDP) since the 2023 Annual Review:

- Red Hill Central Petroleum Lease (within PL486) production commenced in 2022 and continues; and
- The remainder of the field development plan (FDP) area including Mavis Downs and Ellensfield, presented in the 2022 Bowen UWIR (ATP1103, ATP742 and ATP1031), is still forecast to commence in 2030.



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Figure 1: Arrow Energy and QPM Energy tenures for the BGP and MGP in the Bowen Basin. The location of ATP 1103, 1031, 742, 832 and PL 191, 196, 223, 224 and 486 are displayed on the map.

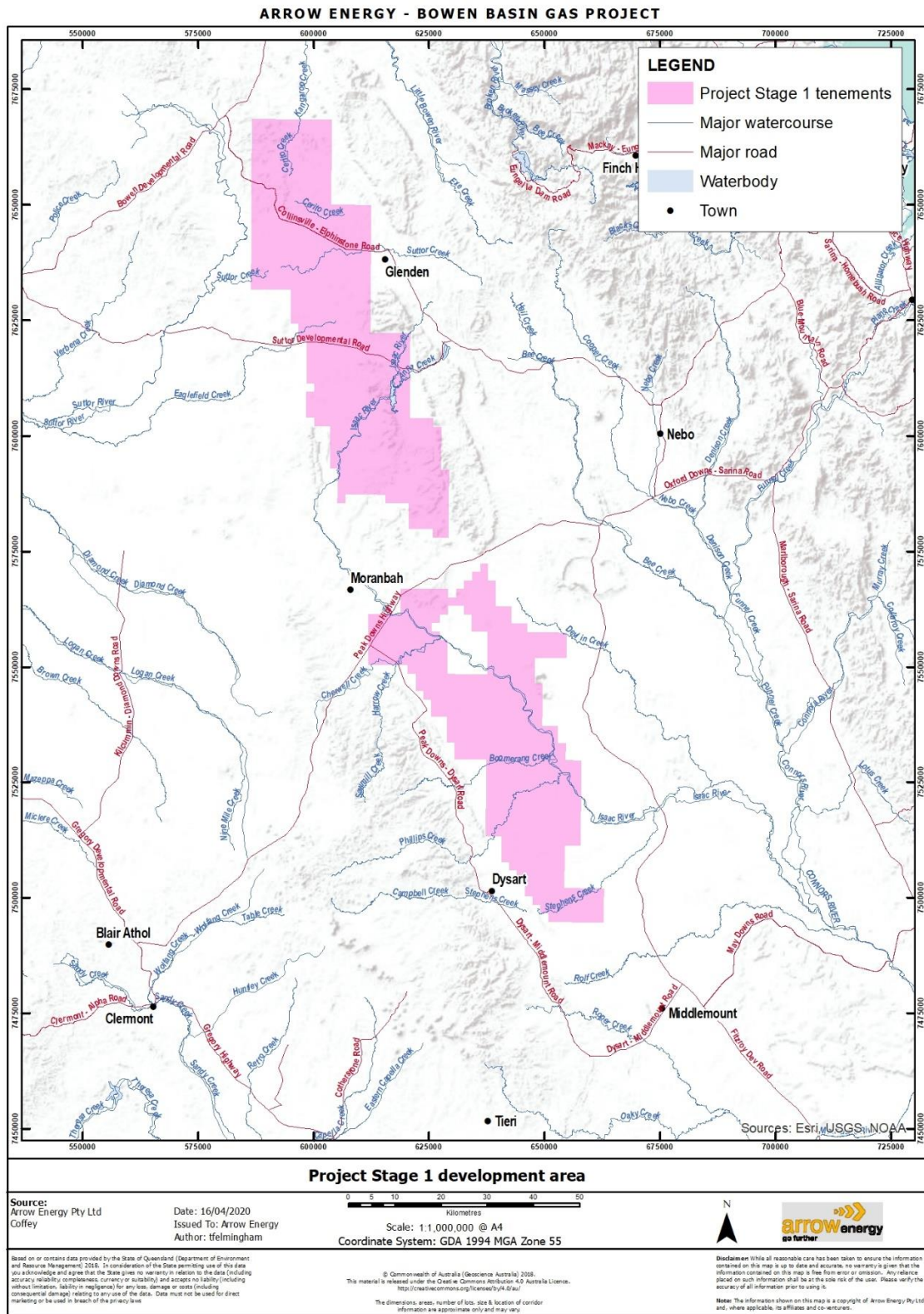


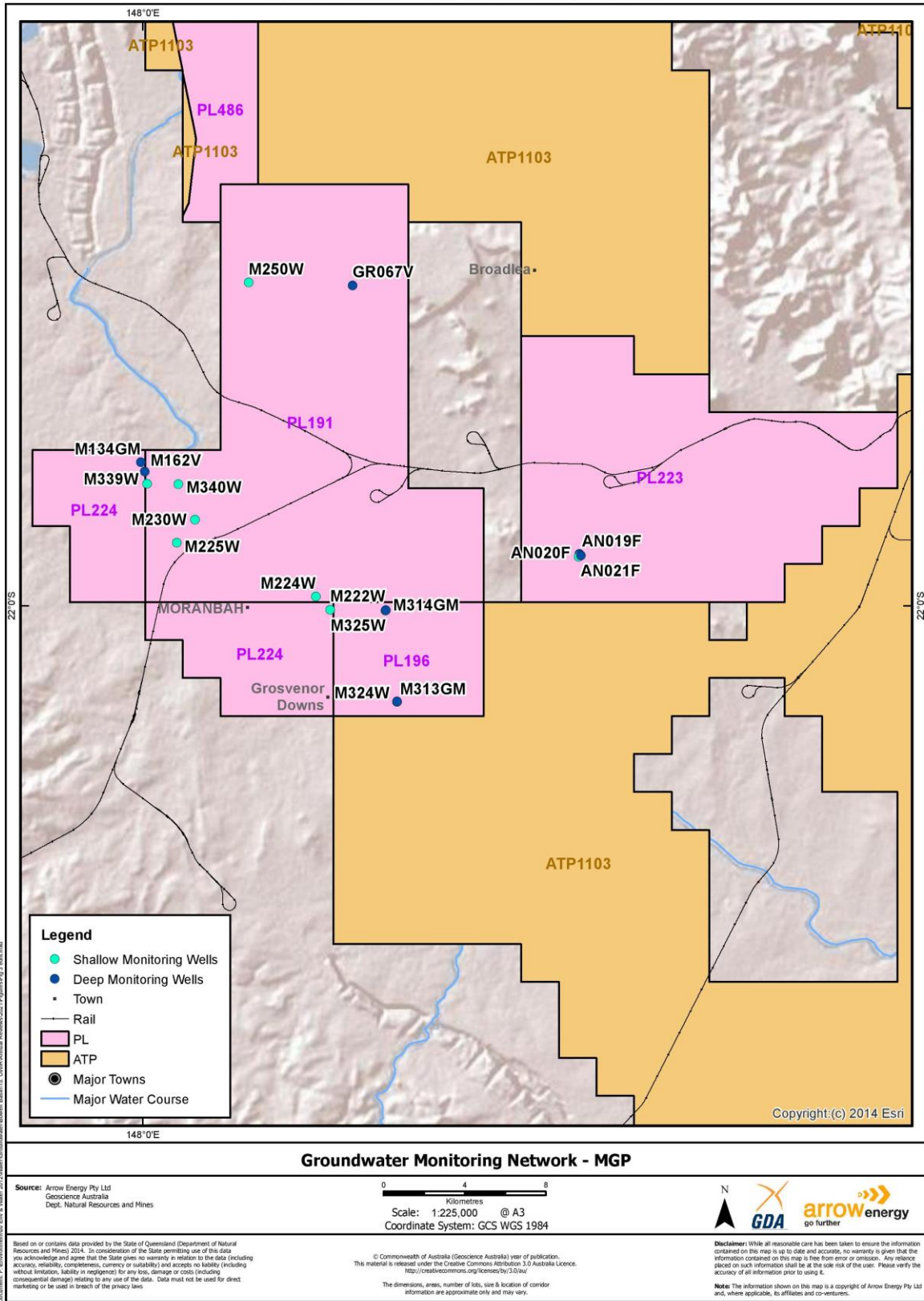
Figure 2: Stage 1 development area for the BGP

3 WATER MONITORING STRATEGY (WMS)

3.1 MGP Area Groundwater Monitoring Network

A total of 16 groundwater monitoring bores form the groundwater monitoring network for the MGP Area. Figure 3 provides an overview of the spatial distribution of the groundwater monitoring network. Groundwater monitoring is being undertaken in these bores in accordance with the WMS in the approved 2022 Bowen UWIR. The data collected from this monitoring network is being used to supplement baseline data from the BGP groundwater monitoring network. Full discussion of the MGP groundwater monitoring network is available in the 2024 Annual Review of the 2022 Bowen UWIR (refer to Appendix A), submitted to DES on 17 April 2024.

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Date: 15/04/2021

Figure 3: Groundwater Monitoring Network for MGP

3.2 BGP Area Groundwater Monitoring Network

The approved groundwater monitoring network for the BGP area is comprised of 35 monitoring intervals at 22 separate locations (comprising 12 single sites and 10 nested sites of 23 monitoring intervals). Figure 4 provides an overview of the spatial distribution of the groundwater monitoring network. Table 2 below displays the monitoring requirements of the BGP, along with the status of each location. Note that Table 2 displays the monitoring location name as per the 2019 Bowen Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (GMMP) which was approved by the then Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW) to comply with Arrow Energy's approval for the BGP. All subsequent reporting is based off this nomenclature.

At present, nine monitoring points have been installed at seven locations as a part of the monitoring network; MB1-S//D, MB2, MB3, MB12, GW004, GW007 and AEN1063 as detailed below. The groundwater levels and water quality of these bores are presented in Section 4.2 and 4.3. No non-compliances have been recorded to date.

MB1-S//D

MB1, located within 10 kilometres of the Red Hill Central development area, was installed as an appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-30) in January 2010. Groundwater level observations were made from the Moranbah Coal Measures (i.e. the deep interval) using the well from November 2011 to December 2011. Pumping from the well (for the pilot) was also undertaken during this time.

Pilot operation (and monitoring) ceased between December 2011 and November 2012.

The well was again monitored from 30 November 2012. The water level in Red Hill-30 had recovered to within 92% of its original baseline level prior to pumping for the pilot recommencing in December 2012.

From December 2012 the pilot was again operated (including production from Red Hill-30). Production from Red Hill-30 and the other pilot well in the pilot ceased in May and April 2013 respectively. Monitoring in Red Hill-30 continued until it was suspended in September 2013.

In October 2019, MB1 was modified by installation of a multi-level monitoring system to enable additional monitoring from the intermediate and shallow intervals to take place. Groundwater level data has been collected from all three intervals in MB1 since 11 November 2019. Drilling information for MB1 identified sufficient Quaternary / Tertiary Sediment or Rangal Coal Measures were not encountered at this location, and the shallow and intermediate monitoring points are therefore located within the Fort Cooper Coal Measures. During this Annual Review period, groundwater level data was recorded from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Pressure spikes at the time of sampling from the lower zone from MB1-D are likely associated with spikes in temperature in the Fairhill pressure gauge. The calibration files in the skids use both the temperature and pressure data from the downhole gauge (digital gauges have both temperature and pressure sensors) to calculate the amount of pressure (i.e. water and gas) above the gauge. The temperature is an input to the calibration calculation and so changes in temperature directly affects the calculated pressure. As the temperature spikes are associated with the time of pumping from the lower zone (MCM), it is likely these data don't represent actual changes in pressure.

MB2

Located within 10 kilometres of the Red Hill Central development area, MB2 was originally installed as an appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-60) in January 2011. Pumping (intermittently) from the well for the pilot was undertaken between 2012 and 2018. Groundwater level observations were made from the Moranbah Coal Measures using the well from September to October 2015 (1.5 months), October 2017 to May 2018 (8 months). The well was converted to a permanent monitoring well using the existing downhole pressure gauge in February 2019 with twice daily groundwater level observations collected from February 2019 to October 2019 (7 months), followed by a period of data loss between October 2019 to January 2020. This data loss affected MB2 and MB3 due to the installed telemetry system not sending data to Arrow's server. An investigation on why this occurred identified that the root cause was human error. Following this, routine manual checking of the reporting status of the telemetry system was implemented. Additionally, an automatic alert system was then implemented in January 2021 that alerts Arrow personnel when telemetry data loss is found on monitoring locations and the telemetry system can be restarted to allow continuous logging.

Logged casing pressure between September 2019 and August 2020 displayed frozen values and is not likely real data. In this period, manually obtained pressure readings have been used.

Pumping (intermittently) from the well (for the pilot) was undertaken between 2012 and 2018. The well was converted to a monitoring well using the existing downhole pressure gauge in February 2019.

MB2 was worked over in February 2022 to install a digital downhole pressure. During the workover, it was identified that the existing analogue gauge depth was incorrect by 6.32m which has been used to correct the historical data.

Data loss due to hardware issues was observed between 14 July 2022 and 14 August 2022, but groundwater level monitoring was resumed afterwards and during this Annual Review period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

MB3

MB3 was installed as an appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-51) in November 2011. The well was converted to a monitoring well using the existing downhole pressure gauge in February 2019. Similar to MB1-S//D and MB2, it is located within 10 kilometres of the Red Hill Central development area. Groundwater observations were made from the Moranbah Coal Measures using the well from September 2013 to May 2014 (9 months), October 2017 to May 2018 (7 months), and February 2019 to October 2019 (7 months, with data loss affecting this site until January 2020, as for MB2). Following reinstatement of the telemetry system, it was identified that the downhole pressure gauge failed during the period of data loss.

An adjacent appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-50) was converted to a monitoring well in September 2020 to continue to fulfil monitoring requirements for MB3.

The exact cause of the rise (and subsequent drop) in pressure from 4 November 2021 to 31 December 2021 in MB3 is not fully known. Data was collected during this period, however, given there was no change in wellhead pressure over the same time period, there is a chance the data is not reliable for this time period.

Additional data data loss was observed from 1 January 2022 to 13 February 2022 due to skid communication issues. During this Annual Review period, groundwater level data was recorded from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

MB12

MB12 was installed as a mine monitoring bore (originally named EFGW5D) by Fitzroy Mining in June 2008. This monitoring location is within 10 kilometres of the Red Hill Central development area. Groundwater level observations were made from the Rewan Formation through both manual water level measurements and hourly data logger measurements since January and July (respectively) 2018. A data logger was installed in the monitoring bore in July 2018 which is still in operation.

Supplementary monitoring bores

These monitoring locations comprise existing third-party monitoring bores and landholder bores and are included in the monitoring network.

GW004 (replacement for GW001) and GW007

GW001, GW004 and GW007 were installed as mine monitoring bores by BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA) in 2011. These monitoring locations are within 10 kilometres of the Red Hill Central development area. Arrow commenced monitoring of GW001 and GW007 in November 2019.

GW004 was chosen as a replacement of GW001 from November 2020 due to poor data and logger reliabilities associated with the vibrating wire piezometers installed in GW001 which was failed in March 2020. A logger was deployed in GW004 during the November 2020 sampling round. During this Annual Review period, GW004 and GW007 groundwater level data has been recorded from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

AEN1063 (replacement for AEN1036)

A logger was deployed in a private water bore owned by a landholder, AEN1063, during the November 2020 sampling round after an access and monitoring agreement was completed with the landholder. The location of this bore is on the same property and same formation (Blackwater Group) as the monitoring point AEN1036, which was proposed in the GMMP. AEN1063 was chosen for monitoring after assessment of the bores on the property, with this bore being the most suitable for long term monitoring. Groundwater level has been monitored for this bore from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 during this Annual Review period.

The following bore locations discussed below (AEN1214 and AEN1234), have been visited and assessed as suitable for long term monitoring and are awaiting execution of agreements with the landholders before logging equipment is installed. These bores are intended as part of the supplementary monitoring network and are currently visited for manual water level monitoring every six months.

AEN1214

AEN1214 is a private water bore owned by a landholder. With a total constructed depth of 37.3m, it was installed in Rangal Coal Measures and monitored since November 2020. Manual measurements are recorded every 6-months. No readings were recorded for Q2 2022 due to the landholder denying access to the property. Arrow is currently awaiting an access and monitoring agreement to be signed by the landholder for deployment of a logger.

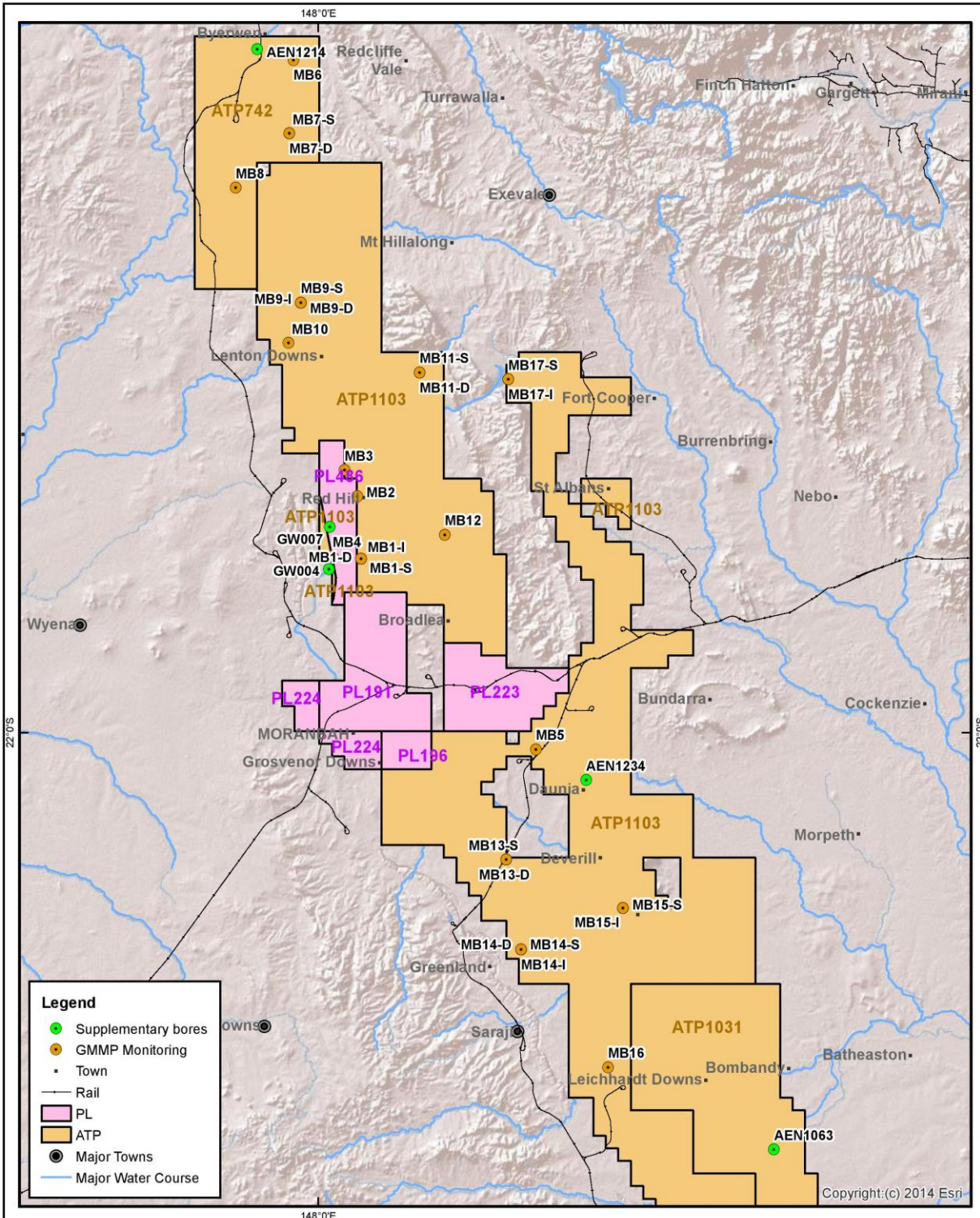
AEN1234

Similar to AEN1214, AEN1234 is a private water bore owned by a landholder. AEN1234, with a total constructed depth of 102m, was installed in Blackwater Group and monitored since November 2020. Manual measurements are recorded every 6-months. Arrow is currently awaiting an access and monitoring agreement to be signed by the landholder for deployment of a logger.

Table 2: BGP Monitoring network

Monitoring location	Monitoring interval and target formation	Development area	Status/Indicative year of installation	Status
MB1	S – Quaternary / Tertiary	PL486	Current	Currently on monitoring. Groundwater level monitoring was required twice daily until 11/11/2020, which has been achieved. Going forward, a minimum of 6-monthly water level measurements are required for remainder of CSG production. Water quality sampling was required from MB1-D at biannual frequency for the first year, which has been achieved. Going forward annual monitoring is required.
	I – RCM			
	D – MCM			
MB2	MCM		Current	Currently on monitoring. Groundwater level monitoring was required twice daily until 31/10/2020, which has been achieved. Going forward, a minimum of 6-monthly water level measurements are required for remainder of CSG production. Online date is 16 February 2019 however data was lost between 30 October 2019 and 9 January 2020.
MB3	MCM	Current	Currently on monitoring. Groundwater level monitoring was required twice daily until 31/10/2020, which has been achieved. Going forward, a minimum of 6-monthly water level measurements are required for remainder of CSG production. Online date is 16 February 2019 however data was lost between 30 October 2019 and 9 January 2020, and 1 January 2022 to 13 February 2022.	
MB4	Unconfined alluvium	Contingent	Not currently required as criteria not yet triggered. Requirement for installation is based on (modelled) increased risk of depressurisation resulting from changes in the FDP, or MB1 groundwater level monitoring data indicate interconnectivity of MCM with overlying units.	
MB5	Tertiary / Triassic	ATP1103	2020	Not currently required due to no development scheduled within 10km.
MB6	Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP742	Contingent	Not currently required as criteria not yet triggered. Requirement for installation is based on (modelled) increased risk of depressurisation resulting from changes in the FDP, or monitoring of other sites in the northern development area indicate the potential or likelihood of preferential groundwater flow occurring across formations by way of geological faults
MB7	S – Tertiary	ATP742	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	D – RCM			
MB8	Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP742	2030	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
MB9	S – Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	I – RCM			
	D – MCM / FCCM			
MB10	Tertiary	ATP1103	2030	Requires installation immediately prior to commencement of pumping from Wards Well pilot wells.
MB11	S – Quaternary / Tertiary or Rewan Formation	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	D – RCM			
MB12	Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP1103	Current	Existing Fitzroy Mining monitoring bore (EFGW5D) being utilised to obtain groundwater level monitoring data in place of MB12. EFGW5D is located approximately 345m from the proposed location for MB12. Monitoring commenced in July 2018. Groundwater level monitoring will include 6-monthly water level measurements for remainder of CSG production.
MB13	S – Quaternary / Tertiary (if present)	ATP1103	Contingent - 2028	MB13S not currently required due to no development within 10km. Requirement for installation of MB13D is based on monitoring of MB13-S and/or other monitoring points in the southern development area indicates the potential or likelihood of preferential groundwater flow occurring across formations by way of geological faults, or ongoing modelling or revised development indicates a greater risk of depressurisation impact at this location.
	D – Blackwater Group (RCM / FCCM / MCM)	ATP1103		
MB14	S – Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	I – RCM	ATP1103		
	D – MCM / RCCM	ATP1103		
MB15	S – Unconfined alluvium	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	I – Tertiary / Triassic	ATP1103		
MB16	Tertiary	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
MB17	S – Unconfined alluvium	ATP 1103 (in proximity to Lake Elphinstone)	Contingent	Not currently required as criteria not yet triggered. Requirement for installation is based on if revised modelling indicates a risk of depressurisation impacts to Lake Elphinstone, or if impacts are detected at MB11-S.
	I – Rewan Formation			
Supplementary monitoring bores				
AEN1214	Rangal Coal Measures	ATP742	Current	Manual measurements recorded every 6-months. Awaiting access and monitoring agreement for deployment of logger. No readings were recorded for Q2 2022 due to the landholder denying access to the property.
AEN1063	Blackwater Group	ATP1031	Current	On monitoring as of November 2020. Suitable replacement for proposed AEN1036 as on same property and drilled to the same formation.
AEN1234	Quaternary alluvium	ATP1234	Current	Manual measurements recorded every 6-months. Awaiting access and monitoring agreement for deployment of logger.
GW004	Alluvium	ATP1103	Current	On monitoring as of November 2020. Replaced GW001 due to logger failure.
	Fort Cooper Coal Measures			
GW007	Alluvium	PL486	Current	On monitoring as of November 2020.
	Fort Cooper Coal Measures			

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Groundwater Monitoring Network - BGP

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Date: 8/04/2021

Figure 4: Groundwater Monitoring Network for BGP

4 GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT UPDATE

4.1 Trigger Levels

Arrow's early warning system (EWS) is based on comparing modelled groundwater drawdowns derived from the GMMP groundwater model with early warning indicator levels (EWI), trigger threshold (TT), and drawdown limits, to inform escalating response actions.

The values of the EWI, TT and limits for the Quaternary age alluvium, Tertiary age sediments and basalts and Triassic age Clematis sandstone are presented below.

- EWI – Predicted drawdown by more than the applicable bore trigger threshold (BTT) (2 metres for unconsolidated aquifers and 5 metres for consolidated aquifers) for the Quaternary age alluvium, Tertiary age sediments and basalts and Triassic age Clematis sandstone;
- TT – Predicted drawdown by more than the BTT for the Quaternary age alluvium, Tertiary age sediments and basalts and Triassic age Clematis sandstone within three years;
- Limit – Predicted drawdown by more than double the applicable BTT for the Quaternary age alluvium, Tertiary age sediments and basalts and Triassic age Clematis sandstone within three years; and
- The EWS values are not assigned to the coal measures (Moranbah Coal Measures and Rangal Coal Measures) per the GMMP.

The 2022 Bowen UWIR indicated that drawdown is not predicted in the unconsolidated aquifers and the Clematis sandstone. There have been no exceedances of EWS values to date.

4.2 Groundwater Level Monitoring

In-depth analysis of the groundwater levels for the MGP is available in the 2024 Annual Review of the Bowen UWIR (Appendix A). Findings for the MGP groundwater levels are summarised in the below sections.

4.2.1 Shallow Monitoring Bores

4.2.1.1 MGP

The groundwater levels in the MGP range from:

- 200.1 to 209.2 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the weathered Tertiary Basalt aquifer;
- 233.2 to 242.7 m AHD in the Tertiary Sediment aquifer;
- 207.8 to 211.7 m AHD in the Quaternary Alluvium aquifer;
- 202.4 to 206.3 m AHD in the Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer; and
- 236.6 to 238.6 m AHD in the Rewan Formation.

All bores located within close proximity to the Isaac River display similar depths to groundwater, as discussed in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. It should be noted that bore M250W, which was not monitored in Q4 2022, has been monitored and sampled during this Annual Review period (in Q2 2023 & Q4 2023).

The groundwater levels for bores M250W, AN021F and AN020F are higher due to the respective surface elevation in the areas being approximately 30 to 95 m above the other bores. M250W and AN021F are installed in the Tertiary Sediment and located approximately 10 km north and east respectively of the other groundwater monitoring sites along the Isaac River, while MB12 is constructed within the Rewan Formation and located approximately 26km northeast of the other groundwater monitoring sites along the Isaac River.

A comparison of modelled drawdown predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR with monitoring data to date has been undertaken. There is no predicted IAA or LAA for unconsolidated aquifers for the MGP and BGP as modelled drawdown does not exceed the bore trigger threshold of 2 metres. The monitoring data to date supports this modelled prediction in the 2022 Bowen UWIR.

Groundwater level monitoring indicates:

- Actual groundwater levels monitored in bores M339W and M225W have remained generally stable over the monitoring period;
- The water levels in bore M222W have stabilised in recent years (2016 – 2023). It should be noted that water levels of this bore were subjected to a steady rise from beginning of monitoring in 2012 to 2016;
- Figure 7 displays cumulative rainfall departure and groundwater levels at groundwater monitoring bores M225W, M222W and M224W. Recharge to shallow aquifers due to above mean rainfall during the periods 2016 to 2017 and 2021 to 2022 has contributed to the trends in groundwater levels for these monitoring bores;
- There is no predicted IAA or LAA for any aquifer underlying PL 223; hence modelled drawdown greater than the bore trigger threshold at the end of 2022 was not predicted in the 2022 Bowen UWIR to occur at the location of bores AN020F and AN021F. AN021F is installed in the Tertiary Sediment and has increased in water level since monitoring began and has been relatively stabilise during this review period. AN020F is installed in the Rewan Formation which is considered to be a regional aquitard. Groundwater levels monitored at AN020F have had a slow decline since the end of 2019 which has continued during this review period, with a decline of approximately 2m over the last 4 years, which is less than the trigger threshold for a consolidated formation;
- A decline in groundwater level by greater than the bore trigger threshold was noted at bore M224W between November 2017 and May 2021. As discussed in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, the water levels in this bore indicate a possible hydraulic link to the river level fluctuations. The water levels have recovered approximately 2m since 2021 during the period of above average rainfall. This is in-line with the conceptual hydrogeological model report in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, where there is linkage between rainfall events and river level flow periods to groundwater level change. This decline is not considered to be due to the effects of CSG production; and
- A decline in groundwater level by greater than the bore trigger threshold was noted at bore M230W between November 2017 and November 2019. The water levels observed in this bore are considered to have been influenced by nearby mining operations; a review of mine plan schedules indicated that “drive Number-1” traversed the area in proximity to M230W between Q3 and Q4-2017 indicating that the SWL decline were expected to be a result of the Anglo underground mine development. This was similar to the decline seen in M340W (as discussed in the 2017 Annual Review of the 2016 Bowen UWIR) where a decline in groundwater level has made this monitoring borehole dry. Both monitoring bores are in the same area, as shown in Figure 3. Accordingly, the decline is not considered to be due to the effects of CSG production. Due to the impact of mining operations, this monitoring bore has been replaced by M300W but is included in this report for historical analysis.

Based on the graphically presented monitoring data in Figure 5, it is clear that there is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Quaternary alluvium, weathered Tertiary basalt, Tertiary sediment, weathered Fort Cooper coal measures and Rewan aquifers in which these bores are installed. This data supports the groundwater modelling predictions in the 2021 Bowen groundwater model.

4.2.1.2 BGP

Groundwater level monitoring has been undertaken in the following shallow groundwater monitoring bores which form part of the BGP monitoring network.

Table 3 provides a summary of these bores.

- Monitoring since January 2018 for bore MB12;
- Monitoring since November 2019 for bores MB1-S, GW004A, GW004B, and GW007A; and
- Monitoring since November 2020 for landholder bores AEN1214, AEN1234 and AEN1063.

Table 3: BGP Shallow Groundwater Monitoring Bores

Bore ID	Total Constructed Depth (m)	Screen Interval (mbgl)	Screened Formation	Tenure Holder
MB1-S	60	45 – 50	Fort Cooper Coal Measures – Girrah Seam	Arrow Energy
MB12	59.1	56 – 59	Rewan Formation	Arrow Energy
GW004A	13.5	7.5 – 13.5	Tertiary Sediment	Arrow Energy
GW007A	7.5	1.5 – 7.5	Tertiary Sediment	Arrow Energy
AEN1214	37.32	*	Rangal Coal Measures	Landholder (private bore)
AEN1234	102	48.2 – 102	Blackwater Group	Landholder (private bore)
AEN1063	52.6	39.6 – 45.7	Blackwater Group	Landholder (private bore)

* Screened interval could not be determined due to pumping infrastructure

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Appendix B. Groundwater levels, as is shown in Figure 6, range from:

- 234.03 to 235.16 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the Tertiary Sediment aquifer;
- 262.18 to 263.51 m AHD in the weathered Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer,
- 286.31 to 299.00 m AHD in the Rewan Formation;
- 2015.12 to 217.32 m AHD in the Rangal Coal Measures; and
- 142.53 to 185.64 m AHD in the Blackwater Group.

Groundwater level monitoring indicates:

- Groundwater levels are stable in the shallow bores;
- GW007A was recorded as dry. An alternate location may be required if GW007A is shown to be continually dry, however the Tertiary Sediment may not form an aquifer in this area; and
- Water level decline in MB12 from Q4 2018 to Q4 2020 is due to water quality sampling (pumping) being undertaken in the bore. The frequency of water quality sampling was decreased in Q2 2021 where subsequent water level data show water level recovery between monitoring events.

Based on the presented monitoring data in Figure 6, there is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Tertiary Sediment, Fort Cooper Coal Measures and Rewan aquifers in which these bores are installed and thus no thresholds have been exceeded as per the EWI. This is expected given the limited water production in the PL486 (Red Hill Central) area from the seven production wells, and no development has commenced in the remainder of the BGP area.

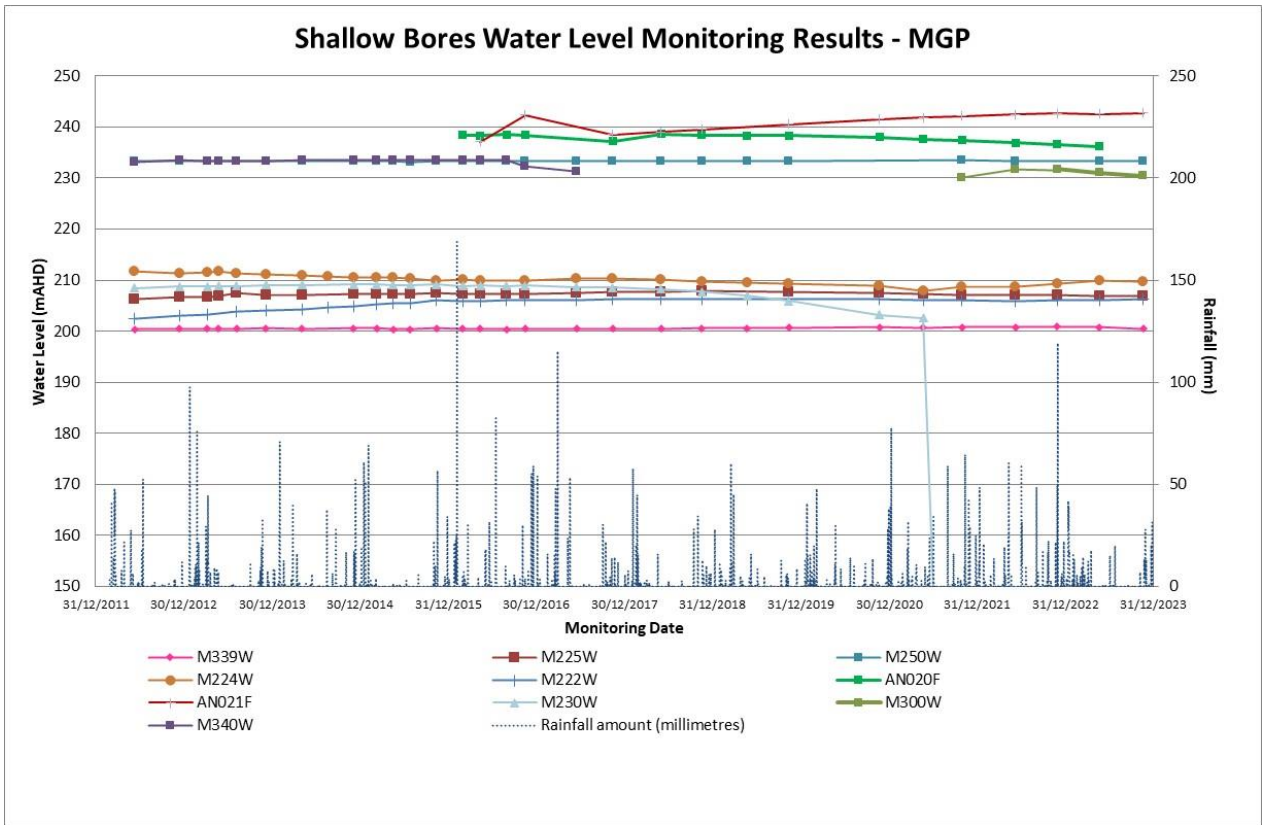


Figure 5: Shallow Bores Water Level Monitoring Results - MGP

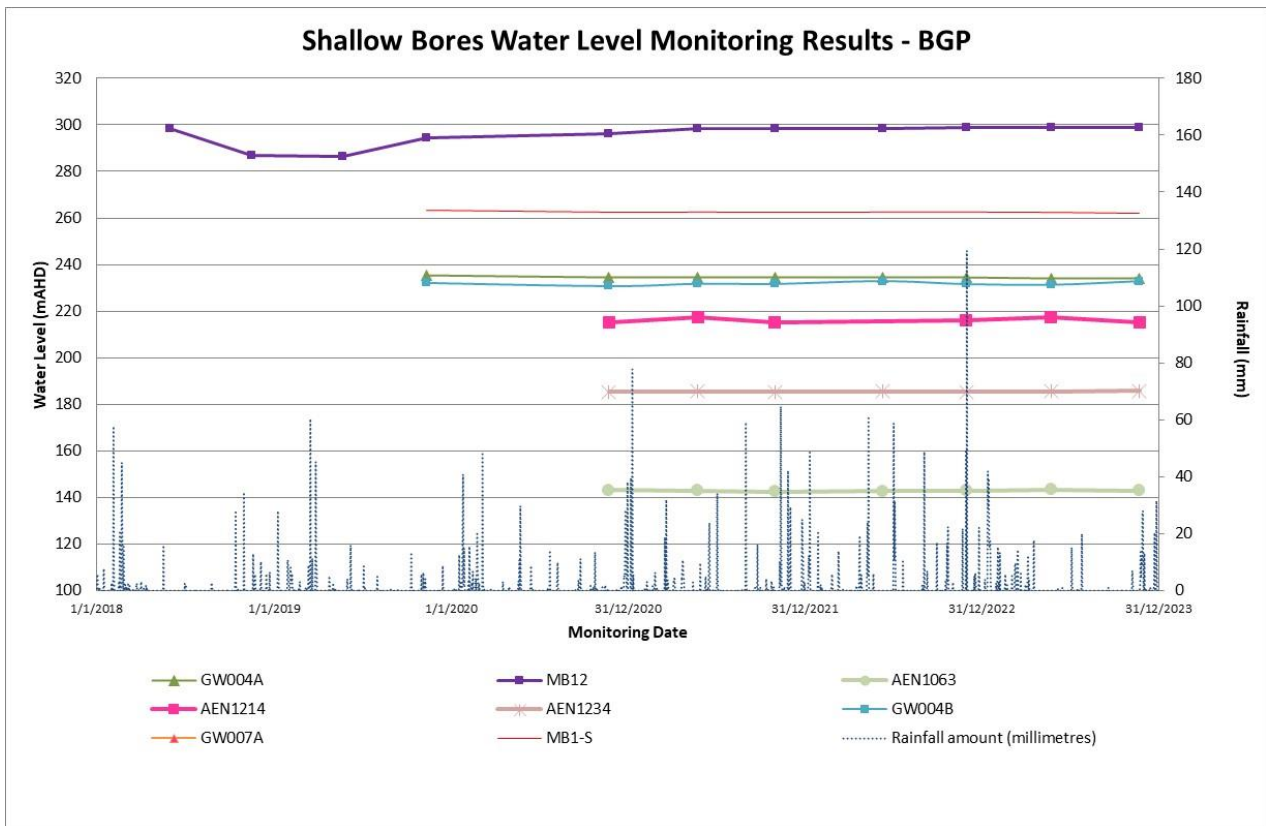


Figure 6: BGP Shallow Bores Water Level Monitoring Results

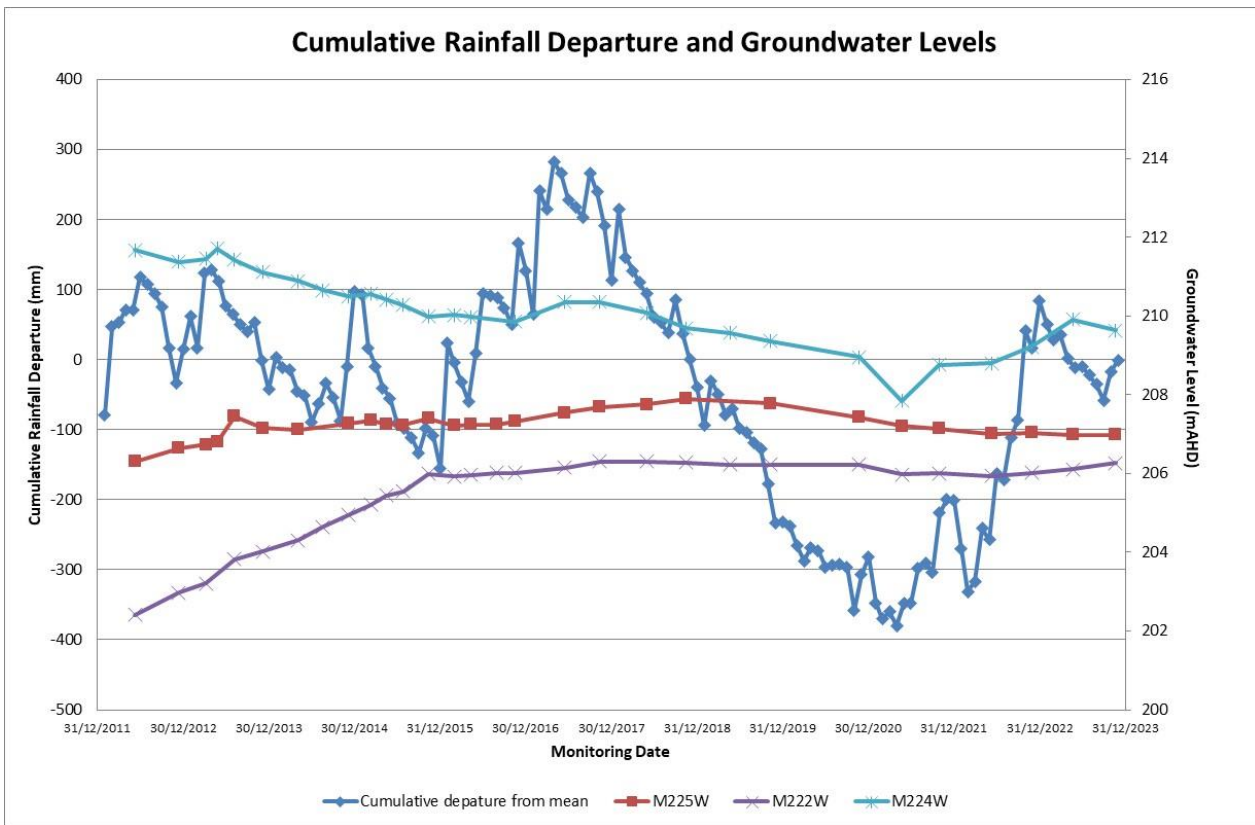


Figure 7: Cumulative Rainfall Departure and Groundwater Levels

4.2.2 Deep Monitoring Bores

4.2.2.1 MGP

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Figure 11. Observed groundwater levels or calculated potentiometric water levels ranged from:

- 206.3 to 215.9m AHD in the BCG;
- 49.6 to 204.8m AHD in the FCCM; and
- -129.1 to 204.5m AHD in the MCM.

Based on comparison of modelled drawdown predictions in the 2022 Bowen UWIR due to CSG activities with monitoring data, it is concluded that observations of drawdown are generally consistent with the drawdown predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Further detail on MGP groundwater level monitoring results can be found in the 2024 Annual Review of the 2022 Bowen UWIR (refer to Appendix A), submitted to DES on 17 April 2024.

4.2.2.2 BGP

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Figure 12. Observed groundwater levels or calculated potentiometric water level ranged from:

- 240.7 to 265.0m AHD in the FCCM; and
- -356.3 to 211.4m AHD in the MCM.

As displayed above, there is a large range in water levels in the MCM. This is due to recovery of water levels at the monitoring locations from historical production. Analysis of MB1-D, MB2 and MB3 water levels was conducted to determine the recovery time of the water levels to a static condition prior to modelled drawdown at these locations to fulfil the requirements of the GMMP. The Theis recovery method was used to analyse that data and concluded that MB1 has fully recovered, and MB2 and MB3 will recover fully prior to predicted drawdown. Appendix D displays the curve analysis and graphs, with

Figure 8 to Figure 10 showing the water level recovery of these wells compared to the calculated recovery. These figures show:

- MB1 water level has fully recovered;
- MB2 water level is recovering in-line with the calculated recovery; and
- MB3 water level recovery is less than calculated. Due to the limited amount of data since relocation of the monitoring point (from Red Hill-51 to Red Hill 50), analysis will be undertaken in future reports.

Table 4 displays the predicted recovery year for each bore. As discussed in Section 3.2, the location of MB3 was changed due to a failure in a pressure gauge.

Table 4: Recovery dates – MB1, MB2 & MB3

Bore ID	Recovery date	Predicted drawdown year
MB1	05/06/2014	2028
MB2	14/02/2027	2035
MB3	28/04/2027	2033

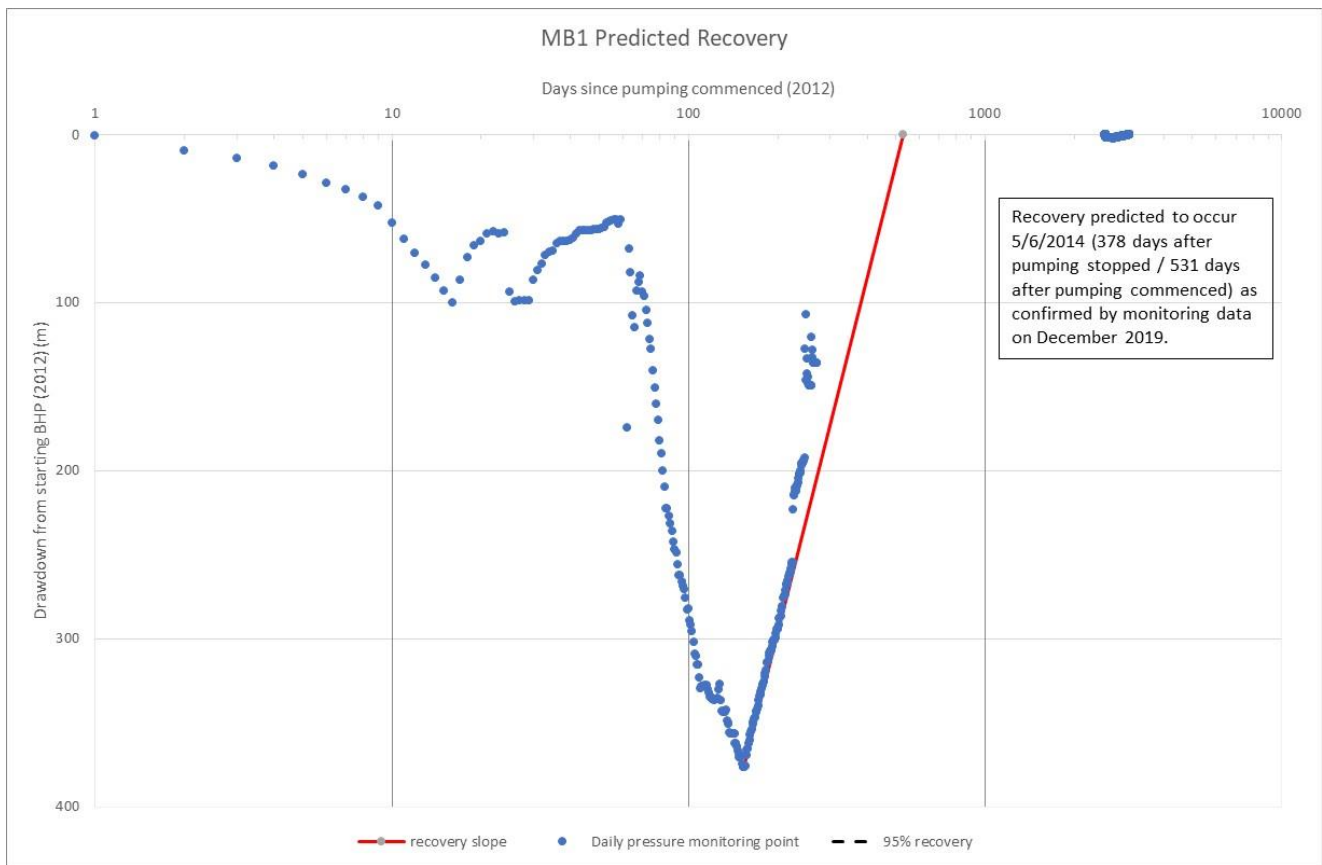


Figure 8: MB1-D recovery data

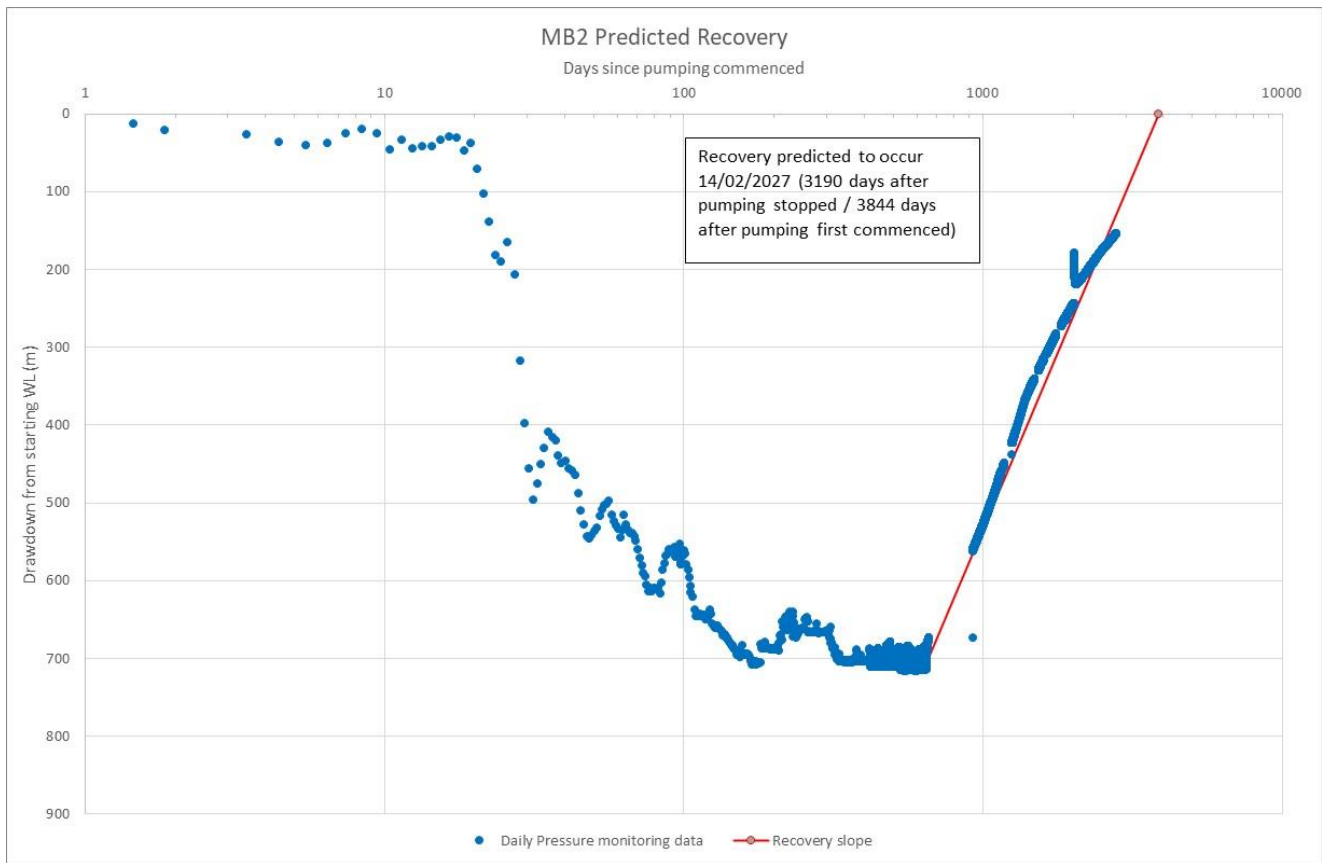


Figure 9: MB2 recovery data

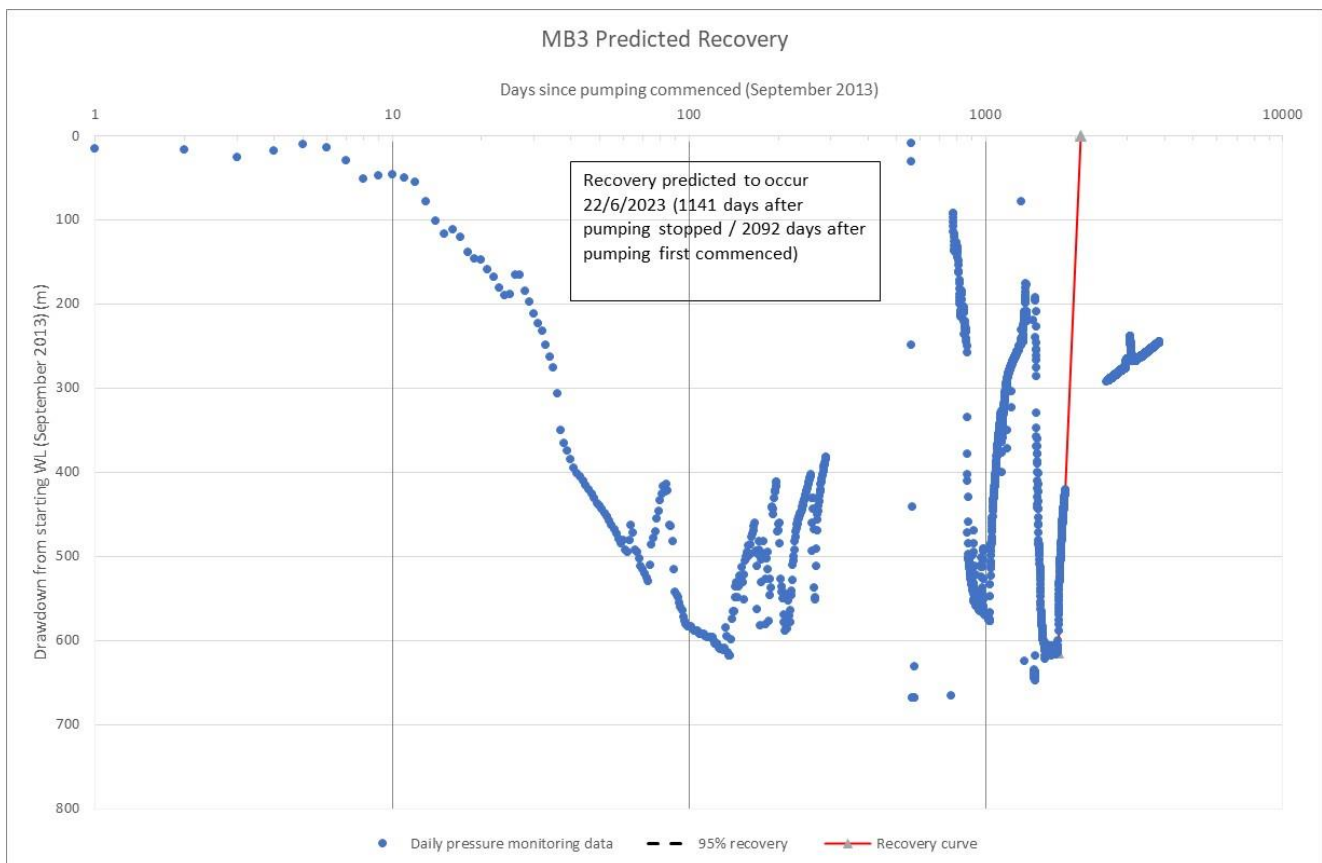


Figure 10: MB3 recovery data

A comparison of modelled drawdown predictions modelled in the 2022 Bowen UWIR with monitoring data to date has been undertaken and indicates:

- Drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB1 was not predicted to occur in the model. There was a decline in water levels in 2019 as a result of equilibration due to the workover of the well in late 2019 to equip the borehole with multiple pressure sensors and is not related to CSG activities. This is further discussed in Section 4.2.3. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicate a continuous recovery after decline in 2019;
- Drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB2 was not predicted to occur in the model. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicate an increase of 387.8 m. The water level in this bore is recovering from production during the pilot which ceased operation in 2018;
- Drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB3 was predicted to be 6.94 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicate an increase of 190.4 m from the recovery, started in June 2019 after cessation of pilot production in 2018;
- Drawdown in the FCCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB1 and GW007B was predicted to be 0 m. Actual water level monitored indicates a decline of 8.5 in MB1 and 0.6 in GW007B. The observed decline, which appears to be flattening in MB1, is likely due to equilibration of pressure within the bore and the formation following the workover when the well was topped up with water; and
- MB2 and MB3 display recovering water levels. MB2 and MB3 are prior appraisal wells.

Based on the monitoring data, it is concluded that observations of drawdown were generally consistent with the drawdown predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR.

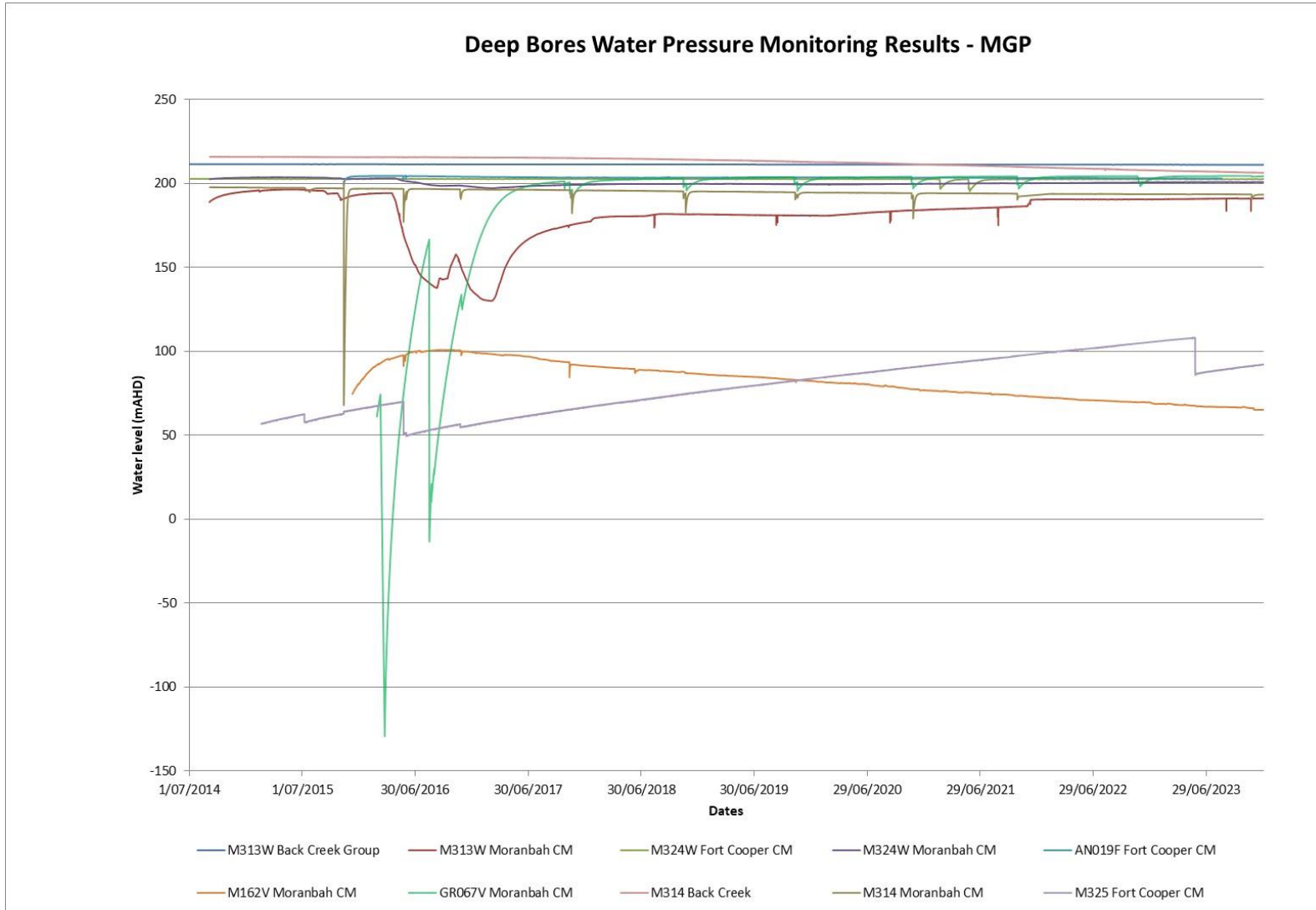


Figure 11: Deep Bores Water Level Monitoring Results - MGP

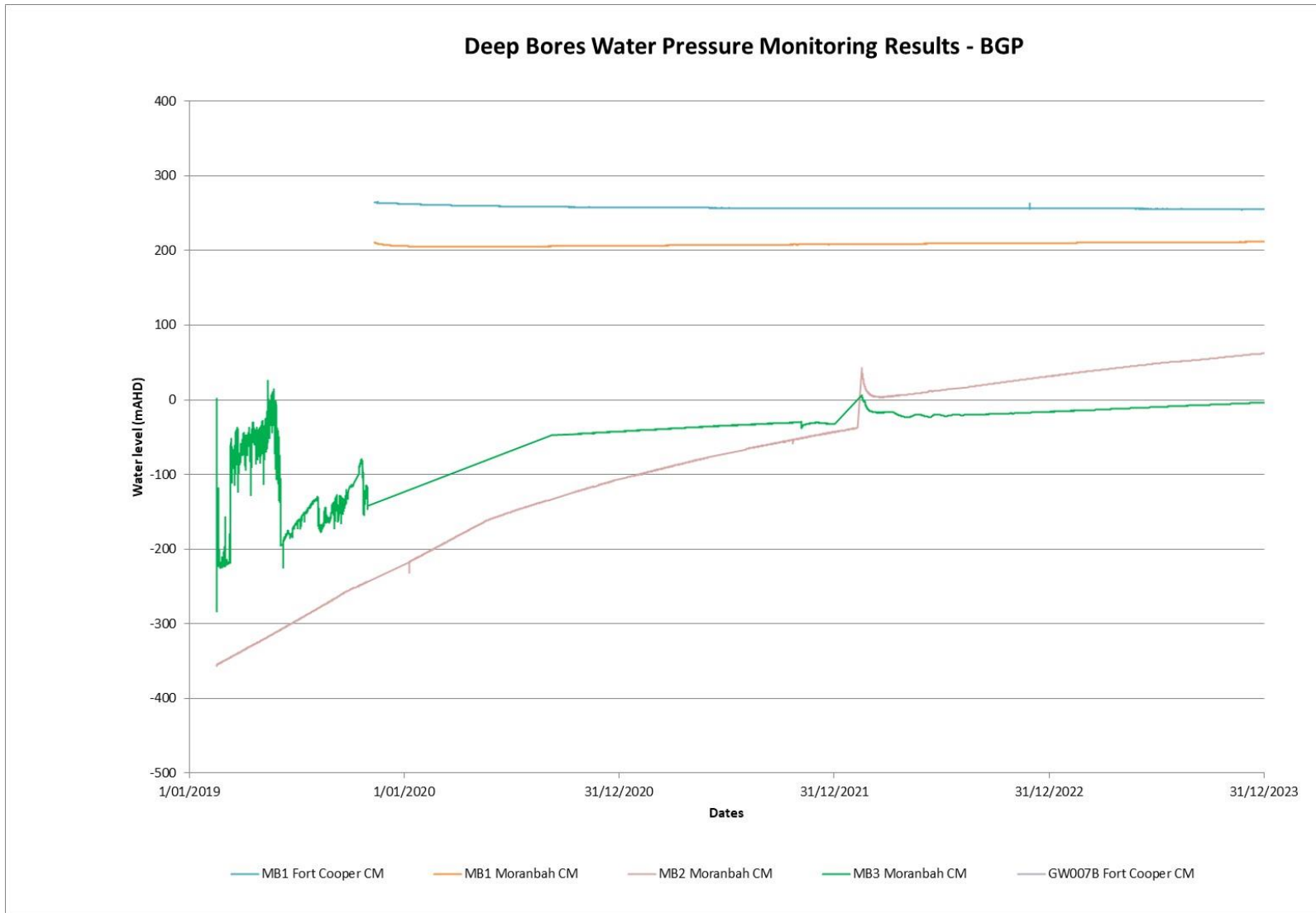


Figure 12: Deep Bores Water Level Monitoring Results - BGP

4.2.3 Groundwater Flow

A review of vertical gradients was undertaken for two monitoring locations in the MGP Area and one monitoring location in the BGP area. Monitoring at each site included:

- Site 1: From deepest to shallowest; Back Creek Group (M314W), Moranbah Coal Measures (M314W), Fort Cooper Coal Measures (M325W) as well as data from monitoring approximately 3 km north west in the weathered Fort Cooper Coal Measures (M222W) and Quaternary Alluvium (M224W);
- Site 2: From deepest to shallowest; Back Creek Group (M313W), Moranbah Coal Measures (M313W), Moranbah Coal Measures (M324W) and Fort Cooper Coal Measures (M324W); and
- Site 3: From deepest to shallowest, Moranbah Coal Measures, Fort Cooper Coal Measures and Fort Cooper Coal Measures (Girrah seam), in MB1.

Figure 13 below shows the vertical gradients for Site 1 and the latest data indicates the FCCM aquifer, at bore M325W, has the lowest water level. The collected and graphically displayed data indicate a very steady and continued recovery of approximately 59m. With the exception of M325W, there is an apparent gradient toward the MCM (the target coal seams for CSG production from the MGP) – i.e. upward from the BCG and downward from the Quaternary Alluvium, to the FCCM and then to the MCM.

As discussed in Section 4.2.1, water levels in monitoring bore M222W which is constructed into the FCCM show a rising trend in response to above average rainfall recharge. Water levels in M224W constructed in the Quaternary Alluvium show that trends in water levels are linked to flows in the nearby Isaac River.

As discussed in Section 4.2.2, A decline in water levels have been observed in M314W within the MCM and the BCG. The water level trends between the MCM and shallow aquifer seem to indicate no vertical hydraulic links exist at this location.

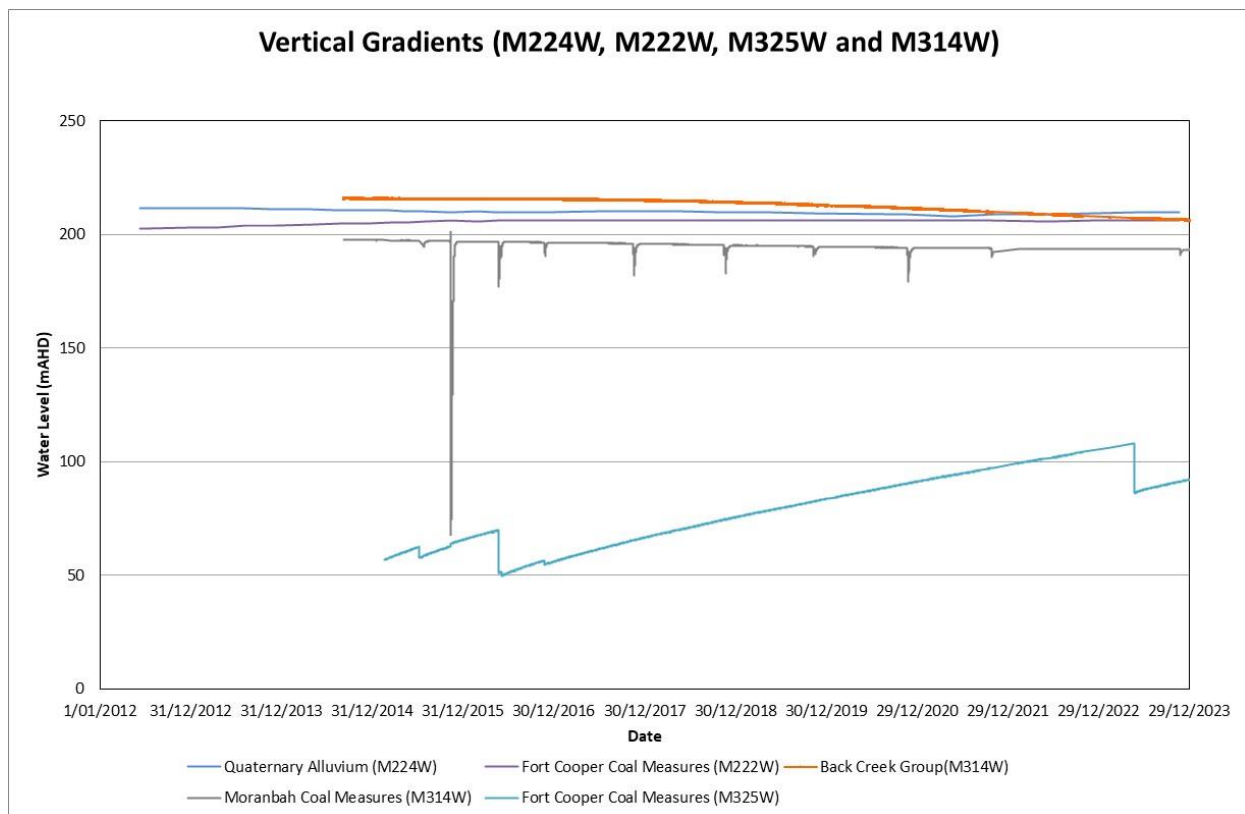


Figure 13: Site 1 - Review of Vertical Gradients (M224W, M222W, M325W and M314W)

Figure 14 shows the graphically displayed vertical gradients for Site 2 and based on the presented data, water levels in the MCM monitoring bores have continued to recover following cessation of production in nearby production well GM052V.

As discussed in 4.2.2, drawdown as a result of water production in CSG wells to the MCM aquifer is evident at site M313W and M324W but since the production ceased in April 2017, the water level recovery is evident in both monitoring boreholes. Monitoring data for the FCCM and BCG at this site indicates a slight decline in water levels. Decline in water levels noted

for the FCCM are observed to correlate to the water production in CSG wells and consequential drawdown in the underlying MCM. This suggests that there is some transmission of impacts from the MCM to the shallower FCCM. Whilst there is some decline in water levels in the deeper Back Creek Group aquifer, it does not clearly correlate to the water production in the CSG wells and ongoing monitoring will confirm this. Based on this, monitoring data suggests that impacts are contained within the MCM and FCCM.

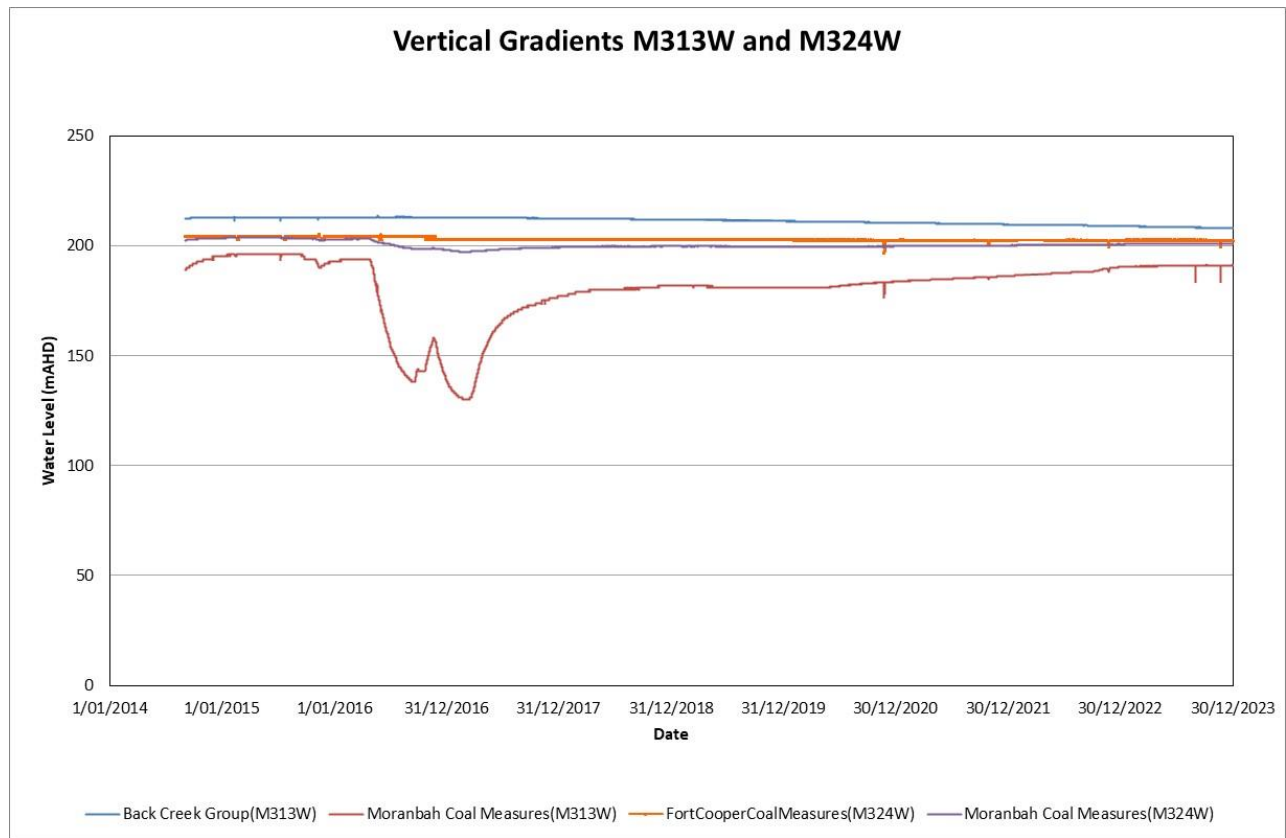


Figure 14: Site 2 - Review of Vertical Gradients (M324W and M313W)

A review of vertical gradients was undertaken for one monitoring location in the BGP (MB1 – denoted Site 3). Figure 15 shows the graphically displayed vertical gradients for Site 3 and based on the presented data, an initial decrease in water levels in the MCM is visible, with a smaller decrease seen in the FCCM. This decline in water levels can be attributed to the workover conducted on MB1 to equip the borehole for multi-zone monitoring. During the workover process, a slug of water was introduced to ‘kill’ the well and due to the low permeability of the FCCM and MCM, a decline in water level was seen. As of the end of 2023 the water levels in all three zones are stabilising, with the MCM zone displaying an increase in water levels.

The sharp pressure increases in the data can be attributed to sampling events of MB1, where the pressure is bled off the borehole during sampling.

Ongoing monitoring will provide further information on the interconnectivity of aquifers at these sites.

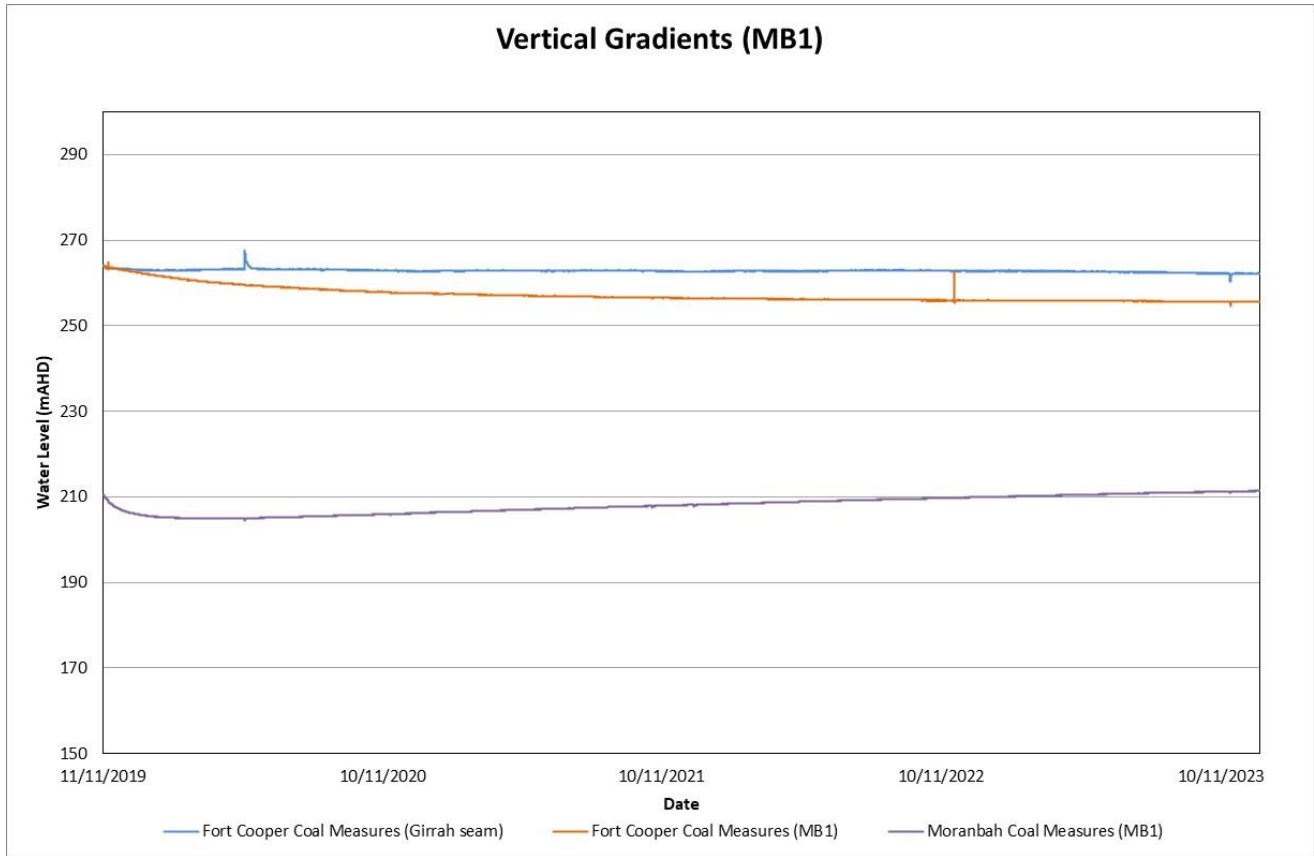


Figure 15: Site 3 - Review of Vertical Gradients (MB1)

4.3 Groundwater Quality Monitoring

The groundwater quality monitoring results are shown in Appendix C. A summary of these results is provided in the following sections.

4.3.1 *Shallow aquifer water quality*

4.3.1.1 *MGP*

The groundwater quality data indicated that there are no notable trends. In general, the salinity ranges² for the underlying units can be described as follows:

- Groundwater quality of the quaternary alluvium varies from brackish to saline;
- Groundwater quality of the tertiary basalt aquifer varies from brackish to saline;
- Groundwater quality of the tertiary sediment aquifer is fresh to brackish to brackish;
- Groundwater quality of the weathered coal measures is saline; and
- Groundwater quality of the Rewan Formation is saline.

4.3.1.2 *BGP*

No groundwater quality data was obtained for the shallow aquifer for the BGP. At present, no shallow groundwater quality data locations are required to be collected. As the project progresses, the following locations will require groundwater quality data to be collected:

- MB5;
- MB7-S;
- MB8;
- MB9-S;
- MB10;
- MB11-S;
- MB13-S (contingent);
- MB14-S;
- MB15-S & MB15-I (contingent);
- MB16; and
- MB17-S & MB17-I (contingent).

² Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of South Australia

4.3.2 Deep aquifer background water quality

4.3.2.1 MGP

Table 5 provides a summary of water quality results obtained from bores targeting the deep aquifers (M313W, M314W, M324W, M325W, AN019F, GR067V, M162V, M134GMV and MB1-D). This provides an indication of water quality ranges for each parameter analysed based on aquifer type. Results for some parameters between different monitoring locations show high degree of variation which is likely to be attributable to the spatial heterogeneity and low permeability of the hydrogeological system. In addition, as displayed by the groundwater pressure data, groundwater recovery for some sites is slow and this is likely to result in variations in some parameters at the same monitoring location. Overall, a review of this data indicates that there are no notable trends. In general, this data shows that:

- Groundwater quality of the Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer is fresh to saline³; and
- Groundwater quality of the Moranbah Coal Measures is fresh to saline.

³ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of South Australia

Table 5: Background Water Quality – Deep Monitoring Bores

Parameter	Unit	Fort Cooper Coal Measures		Moranbah Coal Measures	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
Field pH		6.79	11.8	7.27	9.42
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1170	15700	1710	16000
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	707	9910	1160	9810
Hydroxide Alkalinity (OH-) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	<1	456	<1	<1
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	<1	157	<1	456
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	<1	1380	159	2380
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	222	1380	159	2420
Sulphate, SO ₄	mg/L	<1	68	<1	134
Chloride, Cl	mg/L	188	4920	198	5850
Calcium - Dissolved	mg/L	<1	276	2	209
Magnesium - Dissolved	mg/L	<1	256	<1	62
Sodium - Dissolved	mg/L	199	2590	212	3490
Potassium - Dissolved	mg/L	10	73	6	1450
Arsenic-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.013
Beryllium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Barium-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	12.2	0.236	23
Cadmium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Chromium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.018
Cobalt-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.01
Copper-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.582	<0.001	7.08
Lead-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.459	<0.001	2.19
Manganese-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.304	0.007	0.446
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.006	0.114	0.001	0.091
Nickel-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.02	<0.001	0.05
Selenium	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Strontium	mg/L	0.406	8.18	1.18	10.8
Vanadium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02
Zinc-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.005	2.16	<0.005	0.568
Boron	mg/L	0.24	1.17	0.46	2.4
Iron	mg/L	<0.05	2.94	0.07	3
Mercury-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	0.42	<0.0001	0.87
Fluoride, F	mg/L	0.2	4.5	0.4	2.6
Phosphate as P in water	mg/L	<0.01	0.62	<0.01	17.4

4.3.2.2 BGP

Table 6 provides a summary of water quality results obtained from bores targeting the deep aquifers (MB1-D and GW007B).

Overall, a review of this data indicates that there are no notable trends. In general, this data shows that:

- Groundwater quality of the Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer is brackish; and
- Groundwater quality of the Moranbah Coal Measures is brackish.

Currently, groundwater quality data is required to only be collected at MB1-D. Water quality sampling was required at MB1-D at biannual frequency for the first year, which was achieved, and sampling will continue annually going forward.

A sample was collected from GW0007B at the same visit (on 27/11/2019) as a water level logger download from GW007B was undertaken in November 2019. Although it is not required by the GMMP, it is included into Table 6: B for analysis.

For the BGP, deep groundwater quality data will be required to be collected at the following monitoring locations as the project progresses:

- MB7-D;
- MB9-I & MB9-D;
- MB11-D; and
- MB14-I & MB14-D.

Table 6: Background Water Quality – Deep Monitoring Bores

Parameter	Unit	Fort Cooper Coal Measures	Moranbah Coal Measures	
		GW007B	MB1-D	
			Min	Max
Field pH		6.79	7.86	8.26
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	15700	8600	9380
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	9910	5110	5460
Hydroxide Alkalinity (OH-) as CaCO3	mg/L	<1	<1	<1
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	<1	<1	40
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	1380	817	1870
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	1380	817	1870
Sulphate, SO4	mg/L	<1	<1	11
Chloride, Cl	mg/L	4920	1940	2560
Calcium - Dissolved	mg/L	276	6	14
Magnesium - Dissolved	mg/L	256	6	12
Sodium - Dissolved	mg/L	2330	1900	2410
Potassium - Dissolved	mg/L	64	16	24
Arsenic-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	0.002	0.003
Beryllium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Barium-Dissolved	mg/L	12.2	2.72	4.29
Cobalt-Dissolved	mg/L	0.001	<0.001	0.001
Copper-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	0.005
Lead-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.002	0.008
Manganese-Dissolved	mg/L	0.12	0.009	0.049
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.006	0.014	0.018
Nickel-Dissolved	mg/L	0.02	0.01	0.05
Vanadium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zinc-Dissolved	mg/L	2.16	<0.005	0.045
Boron	mg/L	0.24	1.04	1.68
Iron	mg/L	2.94	0.56	1.53
Fluoride, F	mg/L	0.2	2	2.2
Phosphate as P in water	mg/L	0.02	1.31	1.31

5 RESEARCH

A list of research and reports produced in this reporting period are described below:

- 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR was completed and submitted to DES on 17 April 2024. The 2022 Bowen UWIR was submitted to DES and was approved with conditions on 2 August 2022. This report includes results from updated 2021 Bowen groundwater model and 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR.

A copy of the 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR can be found on Arrow Energy's website at

<https://www.arrowenergy.com.au/environment/groundwater/water-monitoring-management-plans>.

6 CONCLUSION

- Seven (7) production wells have been installed as heel intersects wells on multi-branch laterals, less than the 1408 authorised operational wells for Stage 1 of the BGP. The seven production wells were installed in 2019 in the Red Hill Central Petroleum Lease (within PL486).
- There is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Tertiary Sediment, Fort Cooper Coal Measures (FCCM) and Rewan aquifers in the installed monitoring network for the BGP.
- A review of the groundwater quality data indicates that there are no notable trends for both the shallow and deep aquifers.
- Production from Red Hill Central Petroleum Lease (within PL486) commenced in 2022.
- No non-compliances were recorded for the BGP GMMP bores and therefore no remedial actions were undertaken.
- All monitoring obligations have been met and no exceedances under the GMMP early warning system (EWS) recorded across the monitoring network. However, for the MGP monitoring bores which supplement the BGP GMMP monitoring network, data loss due to hardware issues was experienced at some of these bores and sampling was not conducted due to equipment issues or access due to weather as follows:
 - M162V groundwater water level was monitored but was not sampled due to equipment issues;
 - M340W groundwater water level and groundwater quality were not monitored as the bore was dry;
 - M230W was not monitored as it has been decommissioned and replaced by the groundwater monitoring bore M300W; and
 - AN020F groundwater water level was not monitored and sampled as it was not accessible due to wet weather.
- 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR was completed. The 2022 Bowen UWIR was submitted to the Department of Environment and Science (DES) and was approved with conditions on 2 August 2022. This report includes results from updated 2021 Bowen groundwater model and 2024 Annual Review of 2022 Bowen UWIR.
- No out of cycle Underground Water Impact Report (UWIR) was submitted. The 2024 Annual Review of the 2022 Bowen UWIR, submitted to DES on 17 April 2024, concluded that given the updated water production forecast for the BGP is less than what was modelled in the 2022 UWIR, the predicted impacts are expected to be less than originally modelled, and an update of the of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed.

APPENDIX A: 2024 Annual Review of the Bowen UWIR

Annual Review Underground Water Impact Report

For Petroleum Leases
191, 196, 223, 224,
486 and Authority to
Prospect 1103, 742
and 1031



April 2024

REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Revision Date	Revision Summary
0	April 2024	Final report for release

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2022 Bowen Underground Water Impact Report (2022 Bowen UWIR) for Authority to Prospect (ATP) 1103, 1031, 742 and Petroleum Leases (PL) 191, 196, 223, 224 and 486 was approved with conditions by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) on 2 August 2022. The 2022 Bowen UWIR included tenures for Arrow Energy's then domestic gas project in the Bowen Basin, referred to as the Moranbah Gas Project (MGP), and an expansion project referred to as the Bowen Gas Project (BGP).

MGP (tenures PL191, 196, 223 and 224) has been entirely acquired by QPM Energy (MPG Upstream) Pty Ltd (QPM) from Arrow CSG (ATP364) Pty Ltd, CH4 Pty Ltd and AGL Energy Limited effective 20 September 2023, becoming the holder of the resource tenure and the responsible tenure holder for the 2022 Bowen UWIR make good and report obligations for these tenures. Arrow Energy continues to operate the BGP project (tenures PL486 and ATP1103, 1031, 742 held variably by CH4 Pty Ltd, Arrow CSG (ATP 364) Pty Ltd, AGL Energy Limited and Bow CSG Pty Ltd). However, for the sake of consistency this review report comprises both MGP and BGP projects. Where practical, the results and analysis of the data contained in this report has been separated into each project (MGP and BGP).

This review has been undertaken in line with the *Water Act (2000)* and conditions received for the 2022 Bowen UWIR approval in relation to the annual review.

This review includes:

- A review of the accuracy of the IAA and LAA maps;
- A description of how the Water Monitoring Strategy (WMS) has been implemented within the period of the annual review and that this update will be provided to the Office of Groundwater Impact Assessment (OGIA);
- Any new hydrogeological data that significantly alters the conceptual model;
- Whether new production testing or production has been undertaken or is planned; and
- Whether the predictions made in Section 8 have materially changed.

Key findings of the 2024 annual review for the MGP tenures consisting of PLs 191, 196, 223 and 224 are:

- Based on the observed water produced since the 2022 Bowen UWIR, there has been 38.8 ML less water produced than was forecasted in the 2022 UWIR;
- The updated water production forecast is 1% less than the modelled water production to the end of 2023;
- Given the updated water production forecast is less than what was modelled in the 2022 UWIR, the predicted impacts are expected to be less than originally modelled, an update of the of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed. Accordingly, a material change to the Immediately Impacted Area (IAA) or the Long-Term Affected Area (LAA) is not expected.
- The maps prepared under s.376(1)(b)(iv) and (v) do not require updating as there has not been a material change in the information or predictions used to prepare the maps.

Key findings of the 2024 annual review for the BGP tenures consisting of ATPs 1103, 1031, 742 and PL486 are:

- For PL486, a combined water production of 42.5 ML was produced over 2022 and 2023 compared to a modelled 75.6 ML for the same period in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. The updated water production is forecasted to be 56.7% less than modelled water production for 2024. As a result, there is no material change in the information or predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Based on this, no change is proposed to the modelling undertaken for the 2022 Bowen UWIR;
- Three production testing wells in ATP 1103 were active in 2020 (RH098A, RH099A and RH100A), with a combined water production of 5.3 ML since the 2022 Bowen UWIR, with no further production occurring during this reporting period. This amount of water produced is below the Peak Downs reference pilot site, therefore, any IAA or LAA arising from production testing wells prior to this reporting period will be smaller than that associated with the reference pilot site.
- No landholder bores are located within the 1-kilometre IAA radius from any production testing wells. Given the updated water production forecast is less than what was modelled in the 2022 UWIR, the predicted impacts are expected to be less than originally modelled, and an update of the of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed.
- The maps prepared under s.376(1)(b)(iv) and (v) do not require updating as there has not been a material change in the information or predictions used to prepare the maps.¹

¹ For Authority to Prospect tenures (ATP), the LAA is taken to be the same as the IAA until such time as a PL is granted and production commences.

Based on the above, the predictions made in the 2022 UWIR have not materially changed. The next UWIR is due to be provided to DES on 4 April 2025, unless agreed otherwise with the regulator.

1 INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Bowen Underground Water Impact Report (2022 Bowen UWIR) for Authority to Prospect (ATP) 1103, 1031, 742 and Petroleum Leases (PL) 191, 196, 223, 224 and 486 was approved with conditions by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) on 2 August 2022. The 2022 Bowen UWIR included tenures for Arrow Energy's operation of the then domestic gas project in the Bowen Basin, referred to as the Moranbah Gas Project (MGP), and an expansion project referred to as the Bowen Gas Project (BGP).

MGP (tenures PL191, 196, 223 and 224) has been entirely acquired by QPM Energy (MPG Upstream) Pty Ltd (QPM) from Arrow CSG (ATP364) Pty Ltd, CH4 Pty Ltd and AGL Energy Limited effective 20 September 2023, becoming the holder of the resource tenure and the responsible tenure holder for the 2022 Bowen UWIR make good and report obligations for these tenures. Arrow Energy continues to operate the BGP project (tenures PL486 and ATP1103, 1031, 742 held variably by CH4 Pty Ltd, Arrow CSG (ATP 364) Pty Ltd, AGL Energy Limited and Bow CSG Pty Ltd). However, for the sake of consistency this review report comprises both MGP and BGP projects.

This report forms the second annual review (2024 annual review) of the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Where practical, the results and analysis of the data contained in this review report has been separated into each project (MGP and BGP). The spatial distribution of these projects is shown in Figure 1.

As is required in Chapter 3, s376 (e) of the *Water Act (Qld) 2000*, the 2022 Bowen UWIR includes a program for:

- i. Conducting an annual review of the accuracy of each map prepared under paragraph (b)(iv) and (v); and
- ii. Giving the chief executive a summary of the outcome of each review, including a statement of whether there has been a material change in the information or predictions used to prepare the maps.

This report satisfies the requirements for the annual review outlined in the:

- *Water Act 2000* (Water Act),
- 2022 Bowen UWIR annual review commitments, and
- 2022 Bowen UWIR approval conditions.

In addressing the annual review requirements, Arrow Energy and QPM have considered the following:

- A review of the accuracy of the IAA and LAA maps,
- A description of how the Water Monitoring Strategy (WMS) has been implemented within the period of the annual review and that this update will be provided to the OGIA,
- Any new hydrogeological data that significantly alters the conceptual model,
- Whether new production testing or production has been undertaken or is planned, and
- Whether the predictions made in Section 8 have materially changed.

A copy of this report will be provided to the Office of Groundwater Impact Assessment (OGIA).

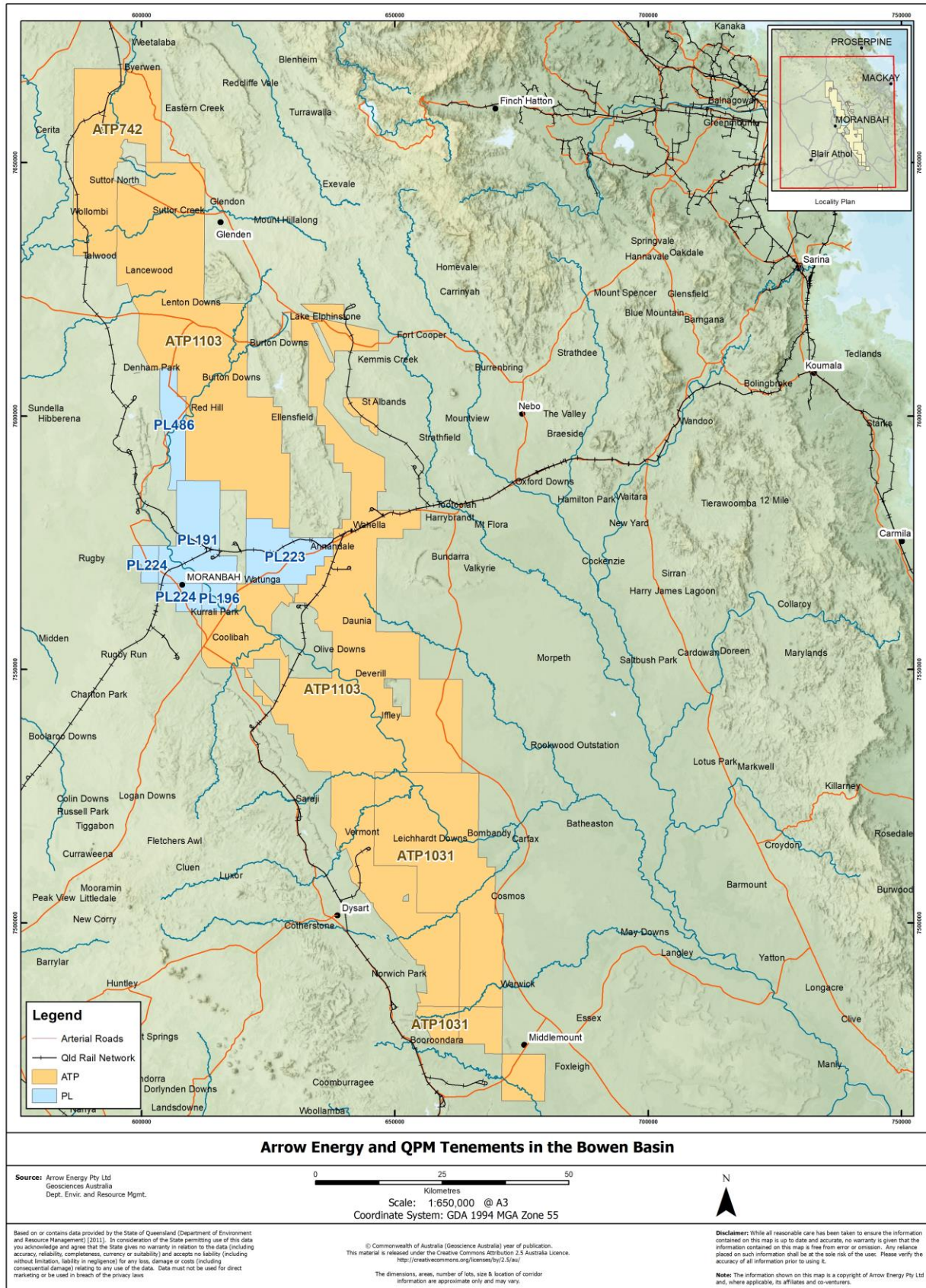


Figure 1: Location of ATP 1103, 1031, 742, 832 and PL 191, 196, 223, 224 and 486

2 WATER PRODUCTION REVIEW

A review of actual water production and forecast water production is presented in this section of this report for the MGP and BGP projects.

Review of water production from the ATP's and PL's is based on the following:

- 2022 Bowen UWIR data capture period from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2021;
- 2022 Bowen UWIR water production forecast period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2026;
- 2024 Annual review data capture period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023; and
- 2024 Annual review water production forecast period from 1 Jan 2024 to 31 December 2026.

Historical data from the Peak Downs (PD) production testing site on ATP 1103 (comprising production testing wells PD120V, PD122V, PD130V, and PD131V) was used as a reference pilot site to estimate the IAA for future production testing sites, specifically any new sites which commenced during the annual review period. Arrow Energy has done this because the BGP is a phased expansion of production; therefore, only limited production testing has previously occurred and as a result only limited hydrogeological data exists for predicting impacts.

The annual review uses the following assessment approach outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR:

- Water produced at Peak Downs (part of ATP 1103 production testing site between 2013 and 2015) was 26.7 ML which resulted in an Immediately Affected Area (PD IAA) in the 2022 Bowen UWIR which extended approximately 1 km from the wells. This is termed the reference pilot site;
- Actual water production from any subsequent production testing site in the annual review data capture period was compared to that produced at the reference pilot site;
- If water produced at the production testing sites in the annual review data capture period was equal to or less than the reference pilot site, then it was concluded that any resultant Immediately Affected Area (IAA) would be equal to or less than the reference pilot site; and
- If water production in the production testing well in the annual review data capture period was greater than PD IAA site, then a review of the 1m drawdown contour was undertaken to identify any existing or abandoned but useable landholder water supply bores.

2.1 Moranbah Gas Project

Table 1 and Table 2 below provide a comparison of observed and forecasted water production in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, and the updated observed water production for the 2024 annual review data capture period. It should be noted that whilst PLs 191, 196, 223 and 224 make up the Moranbah Gas Project (MGP), production has only been undertaken on PLs 191, 196 and 224. Table 1 shows the observed water production for 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2023 and the comparison of observed to forecasted production for the 2022 annual review data capture period.

Based on the observed water produced since the 2022 Bowen UWIR, there has been 38.8 ML less water produced than was forecasted in the 2022 Bowen UWIR.

Table 1: MGP Water Production

Report	Water Production (ML) 1 Jan 2003 - 31 Dec 2018	Water Production (ML) 1 Jan 2019 - 31 Dec 2021	Water Production (ML) 1 Jan 2022 - 31 Dec 2022	Water Production (ML) 1 Jan 2023 - 31 Dec 2023	Total Water Production (ML) 1 Jan 2003 - 31 Dec 2023	Difference
2022 Bowen UWIR	5334.7	563.9	181.1*	179.3*	6259.0*	N/A -
2024 Annual Review	5334.7	563.9	161.7	159.9	6220.2	38.8 ML less (<1%)

* denotes forecast production in the 2022 Bowen UWIR

Table 2 below shows the updated water production forecast for 2024 to 2026. The forecast has been updated based on new data and a better understanding of the reservoir (obtained through drilling, testing and water production analysis). The updated forecast is less than that what was outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR.

Table 2: Forecast Water Production PL 191, 196, and 224

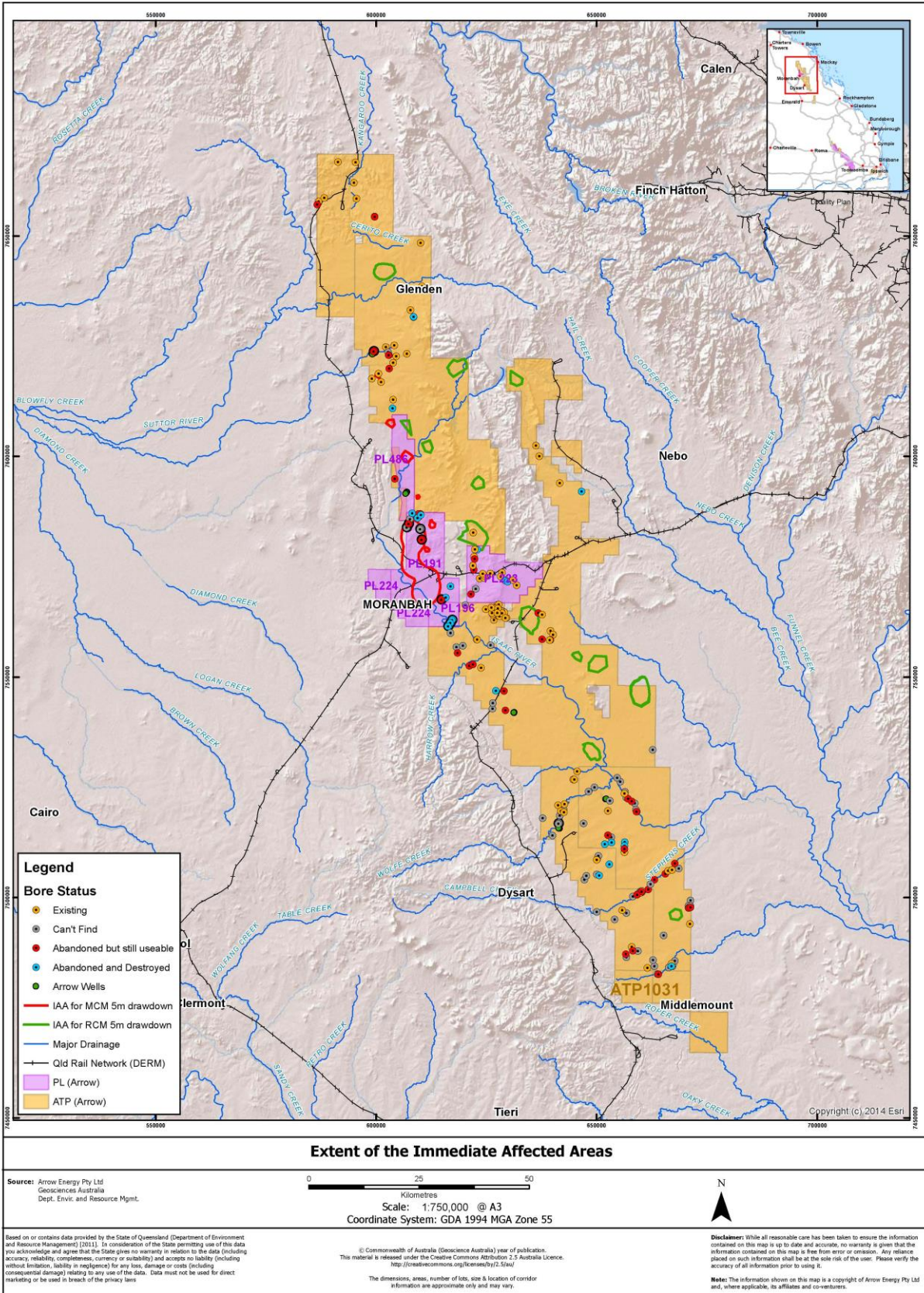
Year	2022 Bowen UWIR	2024 Annual Review	Difference
	Forecast Water Production (ML)	Forecast Water Production (ML)	
2024	161.5	159.9	1.6 ML less than the 2022 Bowen UWIR (1% less)
2025	154.0	154.0	N/A
2026	148.6	148.6	N/A
Total	464.1	462.5	1.6 ML less than the 2022 Bowen UWIR (0.3% less)

2.1.1 Predicted Impacts

The impacts predicted in the 2022 Bowen UWIR define the IAA as occurring in the Moranbah Coal Measures and Rangal Coal Measures as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 for the MGP area. The IAA is a prediction of water level decline where the drawdown is expected to exceed the bore trigger threshold of 5 metres drawdown for a 3-year period which commenced in January 2019. The LAA is a prediction of water level decline where the drawdown is expected to exceed the bore trigger threshold at any time (i.e. greater than the 3-year period).

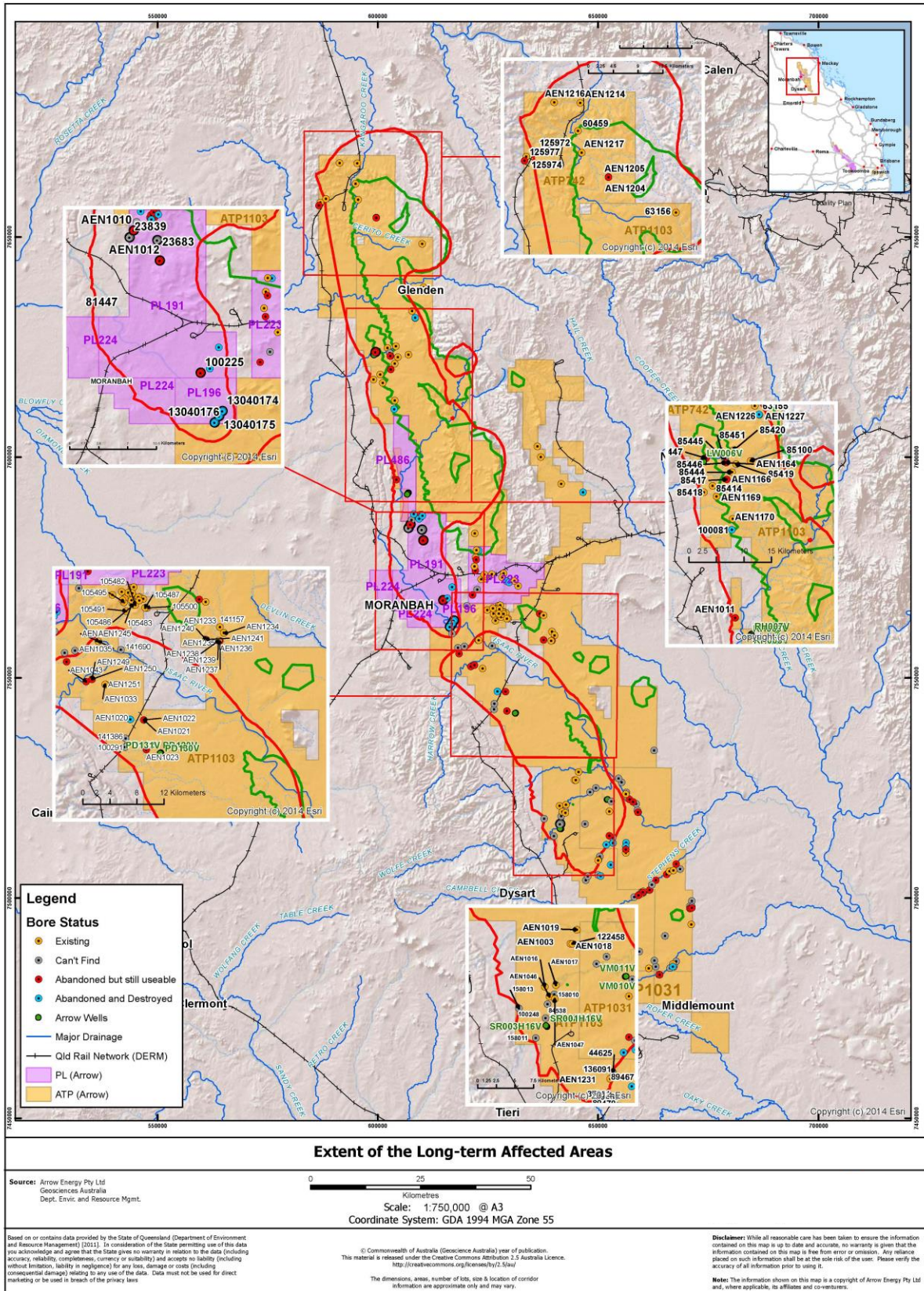
Based on this, the prediction of the IAA is influenced by the water production from 2003 to 2022. As indicated in Table 1, the actual water production for the 2024 annual review data capture period is 38.8 ML less than the modelled water production in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. The updated water production forecast presented in Table 2 is 1% less than the modelled water production to the end of 2024. This reduction in water production is due to updated reservoir information (obtained through drilling, testing and water production analysis) and changes in the field development plan (FDP) of the MGP.

It is expected that the modelled IAA and LAA in the 2022 Bowen UWIR overestimate impacts likely to occur. This is due to the actual water production and updated water production forecast in this annual review being less than the forecast in the 2022 Bowen UWIR (i.e. less water has been and is now forecasted to be produced and therefore impacts are expected to be less).



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 2: Extent of the IAA as per the 2022 UWIR



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 3: Extent of the LAA as per the 2022 UWIR

2.2 Bowen Gas Project

The Arrow Energy Bowen Gas Project (BGP) was approved by the Queensland Government on 8 September 2014 and the Commonwealth on 27 October 2014. Arrow Energy's BGP involves a phased expansion of Arrow Energy's Bowen Basin tenures. It comprises an update of development plans in the same general areas (i.e. within tenements ATP742, ATP1103, and ATP1031) from those presented in the Supplementary Report to the Environmental Impact Statement (SREIS) with the addition of development in Mavis Downs (also located within ATP1103).

The Field Development Plan (FDP) as outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR was as follows:

- Red Hill Central (within PL486) to commence in 2022;
- The remainder of the field development plan (FDP) area presented in the 2016 Bowen UWIR (ATP1103, ATP742 and ATP1031) commencing 2030.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 display the IAA and LAA for the MGP and BGP projects.

2.2.1 ATP 1103

ATP 1103 is a large exploration tenure located in the North, East and South of the BGP. A total of 5.3 ML of water was produced as part of production testing on ATP 1103 since the 2022 Bowen UWIR. This water volume is from production testing wells (RH098A, RH099A and RH100A) on what was ATP 1103, which has now been converted to PL486 (Red Hill Central). Production from these wells occurred from 2018 through to August 2022, with no further production test since that time.

2.2.1.1 Predicted Impacts

A total of 18.27 ML of water has been produced from production testing pilots from ATP1103 as described in the 2023 annual report, with no further production occurring during this reporting period. This amount of produced water is below the volume produced from the reference pilot site in 2013 to 2015. A 1-kilometre IAA radius consistent with the methodology outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR showed that no landholder bores are located in proximity to the testing.

Based on the limited production, no change is proposed to the modelling undertaken for the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Therefore, the maps in Figure 2 and Figure 3 do not require updating.

2.2.2 PL 486

PL 486, which incorporates the Red Hill Central (RHC) development, is located approximately 30 km north of the township of Moranbah and borders the MGP area to the South. Water production from PL 486 is currently forecast to occur from 2022 to 2026. The water production profile used in the 2022 Bowen UWIR indicated a total of 13.1 ML of water to be produced from 2024 to 2026, with 11.8 ML of water to be produced in 2023 (refer to Table 3).

Production from PL 486 commenced in June 2022, with the delay in commencement of production extending the peak water production. A total of 6 ML has been forecasted to be produced in 2024. As noted in Section 2.2.1, production testing commenced in ATP 1103 prior to PL486 being granted. Therefore, the water volumes for the production testing (from wells RH098A, RH099A and RH100A) are included in ATP 1103 water volumes. That production testing does not form part of PL 486.

Table 3 below shows the current water production forecast for 2024 to 2026. Based on the observed water produced since the 2022 Bowen UWIR and the updated forecast used for the 2024 Annual Review, 9 ML less water is now forecasted to be produced for the period from 2024 to 2026. This reduction in forecasted water production is due to updated reservoir information (e.g. water production analysis) and an improved forecast for PL 486.

Table 3: Actual and Forecast Water Production PL486

Year	2022 Bowen UWIR Forecast Water Production (ML)	2024 Annual Review Actual and Forecast Water Production (ML)	Difference
2022	63.8	18.4	45.4ML less than forecast (71.2% less)
2023	11.8	24.1	12.3ML more than forecast (104% more)
2024	6	2.6	3.4 ML less than current forecast (56.7% less)
2025	4	1.3	2.7 ML less than current forecast
2026	3.1	0.2	2.9 ML less than current forecast
Total	88.7	46.6	42.1 ML less than the 2022 Bowen UWIR (47.5% less)

2.2.2.1 Predicted Impacts

Water production for the 2024 annual review data capture period was 24.1 ML, with 9 ML less water now forecasted to be produced for the period from 2024 to 2026 cumulatively, and a total of 42.1 ML less water expected to be produced over the period of 2022 to 2026. As a result, there is no material change² in the information or predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Based on this, no change is proposed to the modelling undertaken for the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Therefore, the maps in Figure 2 and Figure 3 do not require updating.

2.2.3 ATP 1031

ATP 1031 lies approximately 100 km to the south of Moranbah. A total of 0 ML of water has been produced as part of production testing on ATP 1031 for the annual review data capture period.

2.2.3.1 Predicted Impacts

No further production testing has been undertaken in any wells on ATP 1031 since the UWIR and therefore there is no material change in the information or predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Based on this, no change is proposed to the modelling undertaken for the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Therefore, the maps in Figure 2 and Figure 3 do not require updating.

2.2.4 ATP 742

ATP 742 is located approximately 50 kilometres north of Moranbah. A total of 0 ML of water has been produced as part of production testing on ATP 742 for the 2024 annual review data capture period.

2.2.4.1 Predicted Impacts

No further production testing has been undertaken in any wells on ATP 742 since the UWIR and therefore there is no material change in the information or predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Based on this, no change is proposed to the modelling undertaken for the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Therefore, the maps in Figure 2 and Figure 3 do not require updating.

² Arrow defines a material change as only occurring if water production increases above the original forecast used in the 2022 UWIR.

3 WATER MONITORING STRATEGY (WMS)

A water monitoring strategy was prepared as part of the 2022 Bowen UWIR. The strategy proposed the installation and monitoring of a total of 43 groundwater monitoring bores. The installation of 16 of these groundwater monitoring bores, located on PLs 191, 196, 223 and 224, has been completed and groundwater monitoring has been ongoing within the bores. Monitoring bores as a part of the larger BGP have been installed, with remaining monitoring bores to be added as the project increases in area.

3.1 MGP Area Groundwater Monitoring Network

A total of 16 groundwater monitoring bores forms the groundwater monitoring network for the MGP Area. Figure 4 provides an overview of the spatial distribution of the groundwater monitoring network. Groundwater monitoring is being undertaken in these bores in accordance with the WMS in the approved 2022 Bowen UWIR.

As discussed in Section 4.3 and the 2022 UWIR, drawdown observed in monitoring bore M162V has resulted in water level dropping below the pump intake and as a result water sampling could not be undertaken. In spite of this, groundwater water level of this bore has been monitored since December 2015. Sampling has been undertaken at production well M134GMV, located approximately 480 m north of M162V, from 2018 to 2020 but the water level has dropped below the pump intake in November 2021 and therefore has not been sampled since then. The well has been completed to approximately the same depth as M162V and intersects the MCM seam. A replacement production well, GM031V, located 1.4 km south of M162V was therefore selected to be used for sampling until water levels recover in M162V.

Data loss due to hardware issues was experienced at some of these bores and sampling was not conducted due to equipment issues or access due to weather. More specifically, during this Annual Review period (from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023), M162V groundwater water level was monitored but was not sampled due to equipment issues. M340W groundwater water level and groundwater quality were not monitored as the bore was dry. M230W was not monitored as it has been decommissioned and replaced by the groundwater monitoring bore M300W. Finally, AN020F groundwater water level was not monitored and sampled as it was not accessible due to wet weather.

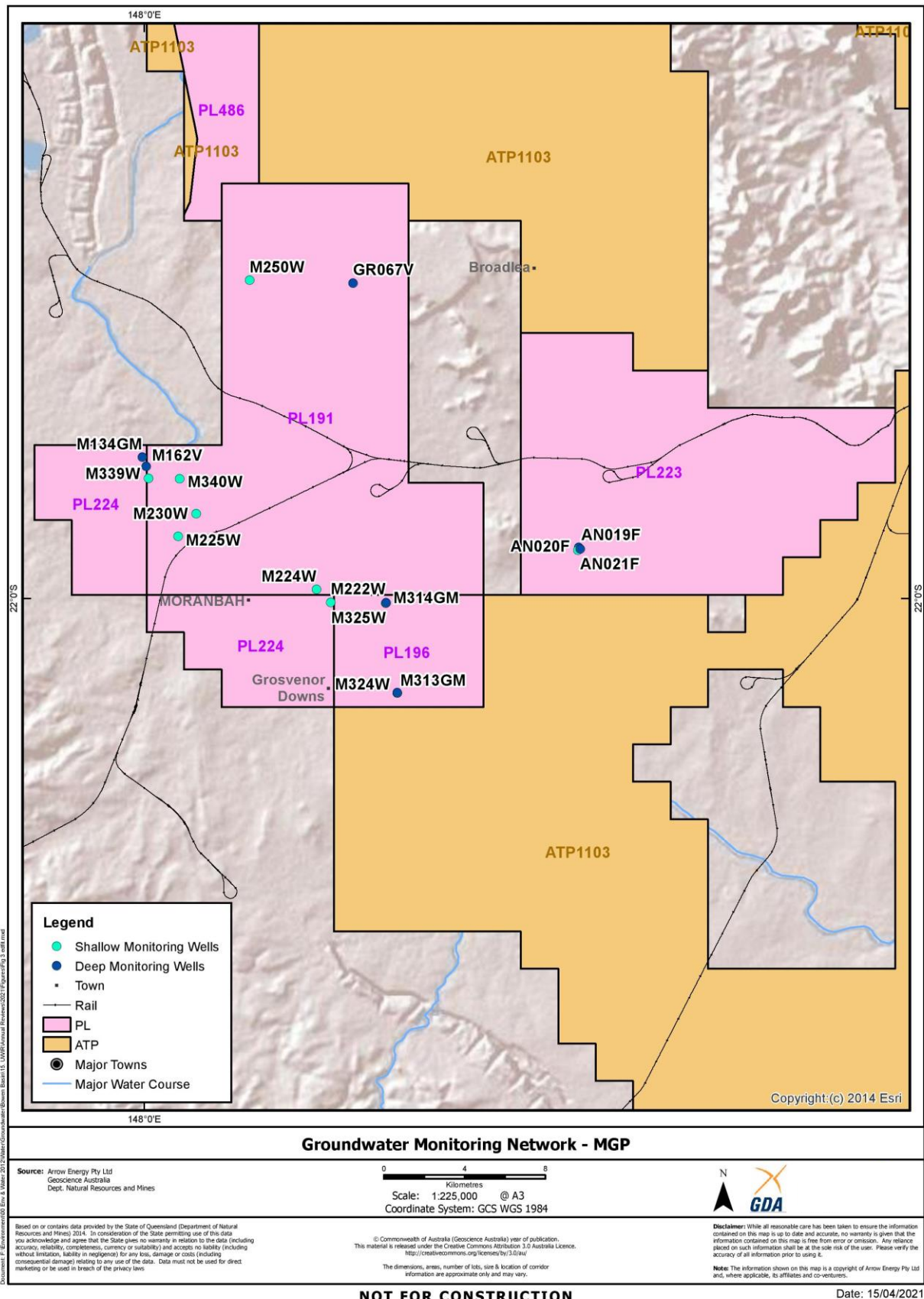


Figure 4: Groundwater Monitoring Network for MGP

3.2 BGP Area Groundwater Monitoring Network

The network is comprised of 35 monitoring intervals at 22 separate locations (comprising 12 single sites and 10 nested sites of 23 monitoring intervals) from the approved groundwater monitoring network for the BGP area. Figure 5 provides an overview of the spatial distribution of the groundwater monitoring network. Table 4 below displays the monitoring requirements of the BGP, along with the status of each location. Note that Table 4 displays the monitoring location name as per the 2019 Bowen Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan (GMMP) which was approved by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy on 24 October 2019. All subsequent reporting is based on this nomenclature.

The network includes phased installation of the monitoring bores in advance of CSG development in the vicinity of the bores as detailed in Section 4.1.1.2 of the 2022 UWIR. At present, 9 monitoring points have been installed at seven locations as part of the monitoring network; MB1-S/I/D, MB2, MB3, MB12, GW004, GW007 and AEN1063 as detailed below. Bore locations for the remaining supplementary monitoring bores have been visited and assessed as suitable for long term monitoring and are awaiting execution of agreements with the landholders before logging equipment is installed. These bores are currently visited for manual water level monitoring every six months.

MB1-S/I/D

MB1 was originally installed as an appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-30) in January 2010. Groundwater level observations were made from the Moranbah Coal Measures (i.e. the deep interval) using the well from November 2011 to December 2011. Pumping from the well (for the pilot) was also undertaken during this time.

Pilot operation (and monitoring) ceased between December 2011 and November 2012.

The well was again monitored from 30 November 2012. The water level in Red Hill-30 had recovered to within 92% of its original baseline level prior to pumping for the pilot recommencing in December 2012.

From December 2012, the pilot was again operated (including production from Red Hill-30). Production from Red Hill-30 and the other pilot well in the pilot ceased in May and April 2013 respectively. Monitoring in Red Hill-30 continued until it was suspended in September 2013.

In October 2019, MB1 was modified by installation of a multi-level monitoring system to enable additional monitoring from the intermediate and shallow intervals to take place. Drilling information for MB1 identified sufficient Quaternary / Tertiary Sediment or Rangal Coal Measures were not encountered at this location, and the shallow and intermediate monitoring points are therefore located within the Fort Cooper Coal Measures. Groundwater level data has been collected from all three intervals in MB1 since 11 November 2019. During this Annual Review period, groundwater level data was recorded from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

MB2

MB2 was originally installed as an appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-60) in January 2011. Pumping (intermittently) from the well for the pilot was undertaken between 2012 and 2018. Groundwater level observations were made from the Moranbah Coal Measures using the well from September to October 2015 (1.5 months) and October 2017 to May 2018 (8 months). The well was converted to a permanent monitoring well using the existing downhole pressure gauge in February 2019 with twice daily groundwater level observations collected from February 2019 to October 2019 (7 months) followed by a period of data loss between October 2019 to January 2020. This data loss affected MB2 and MB3 due to the installed telemetry system not sending data to Arrow Energy's server. An investigation on why this occurred identified that the root cause was human error. Following this, routine manual checking of the reporting status of the telemetry system was implemented. Additionally, an automatic alert system was then implemented in January 2021 that alerts Arrow Energy personnel when telemetry data loss is found on monitoring locations and the telemetry system can be restarted to allow continuous logging.

Additional data loss due to hardware issues was observed between 14 July 2022 and 14 August 2022, but groundwater level monitoring was resumed afterwards and during this Annual Review period, from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

MB3

MB3 was originally installed as an appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-51) in November 2011. Groundwater observations were made from the Moranbah Coal Measures using the well from September 2013 to May 2014 (9 months), October 2017 to May 2018 (7 months), and February 2019 to October 2019 (7 months, with data loss affecting this site until January 2020, as for MB2). Following reinstatement of the telemetry system, it was identified that the downhole pressure gauge failed during the period of data loss. An adjacent appraisal (pilot) production well (originally named Red Hill-

50) was then converted to a monitoring well in September 2020 to fulfil monitoring requirements for MB3. Additional data loss was observed from 1 January 2022 to 13 February 2022 due to skid communication issues. During this Annual Review period, groundwater level data was recorded from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

MB12

MB12 was installed as a mine monitoring bore (originally named EFGW5D) by Fitzroy Mining in June 2008. Groundwater level observations were made from the Rewan Formation through both manual water level measurements and hourly data logger measurements since January and July (respectively) 2018. A data logger was installed in the monitoring bore in July 2018 which is still in operation.

Supplementary monitoring bores

These monitoring locations comprise existing third-party monitoring bores and landholder bores and are included in the monitoring network.

GW004 and GW007

GW001, GW004 and GW007 were installed as mine monitoring bores by BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA) in 2011. Arrow Energy commenced monitoring of GW001 and GW007 in November 2019.

GW004 was chosen as a replacement for GW001 from November 2020 due to poor data and logger reliabilities associated with the vibrating wire piezometers installed in GW001 which failed in March 2020. A logger was deployed in GW004 during the November 2020 sampling round. During this Annual Review period, GW004 and GW007 groundwater level data has been recorded from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

AEN1063

A logger was deployed in AEN1063 during the November 2020 sampling round after an access and monitoring agreement was completed with the landholder. The location of this bore is on the same property and same formation (Blackwater Group) as the monitoring point AEN1036, proposed in the GMMP. AEN1063 was chosen for monitoring after assessment of the bores on the property, with this bore being the most suitable for long term monitoring. Groundwater level has been monitored for this bore from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 during this Annual Review period.

AEN1214

AEN1214 is a private water bore owned by a landholder. With a total constructed depth of 37.3m, it was installed in Rangal Coal Measures and monitored since November 2020. Manual measurements recorded every 6-months. No readings were recorded for Q2 2022 due to the landholder denying access to the property. Arrow is currently awaiting an access and monitoring agreement to be signed by the landholder for deployment of a logger.

AEN1234

Similar to AEN 1214, AEN1234 is a private water bore owned by a landholder. AEN 1234, with a total constructed depth of 102m, was installed in Blackwater Group and monitored since November 2020. Manual measurements recorded every 6-months. Arrow is currently awaiting an access and monitoring agreement to be signed by the landholder for deployment of a logger.

Table 4: BGP monitoring network

Monitoring location	Monitoring interval and target formation	Development area	Status/Indicative year of installation	Status
MB1	S – Quaternary / Tertiary	PL486	Current	Currently on monitoring. Groundwater level monitoring was required twice daily until 11/11/2020, which has been achieved. Going forward, a minimum of 6-monthly water level measurements are required for remainder of CSG production. Water quality sampling was required from MB1-D at biannual frequency for the first year, which has been achieved. Going forward annual monitoring is required.
	I – RCM			
	D – MCM			
MB2	MCM		Current	Currently on monitoring. Groundwater level monitoring was required twice daily until 31/10/2020, which has been achieved. Going forward, a minimum of 6-monthly water level measurements are required for remainder of CSG production. Online date is 16 February 2019 however data was lost between 30 October 2019 and 9 January 2020.
MB3	MCM	Current	Currently on monitoring. Groundwater level monitoring was required twice daily until 31/10/2020, which has been achieved. Going forward, a minimum of 6-monthly water level measurements are required for remainder of CSG production. Online date is 16 February 2019 however data was lost between 30 October 2019 and 9 January 2020, and 1 January 2022 to 13 February 2022.	
MB4	Unconfined alluvium	Contingent	Not currently required as criteria not yet triggered. Requirement for installation is based on (modelled) increased risk of depressurisation resulting from changes in the FDP, or MB1 groundwater level monitoring data indicate interconnectivity of MCM with overlying units.	
MB5	Tertiary / Triassic	ATP1103	2020	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
MB6	Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP742	Contingent	Not currently required as criteria not yet triggered. Requirement for installation is based on (modelled) increased risk of depressurisation resulting from changes in the FDP, or monitoring of other sites in the northern development area indicate the potential or likelihood of preferential groundwater flow occurring across formations by way of geological faults.
MB7	S – Tertiary	ATP742	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	D – RCM			
MB8	Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP742	2030	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
MB9	S – Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	I – RCM			
	D – MCM / FCCM			
MB10	Tertiary	ATP1103	2030	Requires installation immediately prior to commencement of pumping from Wards Well pilot wells.
MB11	S – Quaternary / Tertiary or Rewan Formation	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	D – RCM			
MB12	Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP1103	Current	Existing Fitzroy Mining monitoring bore (EFGW5D) being utilised to obtain groundwater level monitoring data in place of MB12. EFGW5D is located approximately 345m from the proposed location for MB12. Monitoring commenced in July 2018. Groundwater level monitoring will include 6-monthly water level measurements for remainder of CSG production.
MB13	S – Quaternary / Tertiary (if present)	ATP1103	Contingent - 2028	MB13S not currently required due to no development within 10km. Requirement for installation of MB13D is based on monitoring of MB13-S and/or other monitoring points in the southern development area indicates the potential or likelihood of preferential groundwater flow occurring across formations by way of geological faults, or ongoing modelling or revised development indicates a greater risk of depressurisation impact at this location.
	D – Blackwater Group (RCM / FCCM / MCM)	ATP1103		
MB14	S – Quaternary / Tertiary	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	I – RCM	ATP1103		
	D – MCM / RCCM	ATP1103		
MB15	S – Unconfined alluvium	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
	I – Tertiary / Triassic	ATP1103		
MB16	Tertiary	ATP1103	2029	Not currently required due to no development within 10km.
MB17	S – Unconfined alluvium	ATP 1103 (in proximity to Lake Elphinstone)	Contingent	Not currently required as criteria not yet triggered. Requirement for installation is based on if revised modelling indicates a risk of depressurisation impacts to Lake Elphinstone, or if impacts are detected at MB11-S.
	I – Rewan Formation			
Supplementary monitoring bores				
AEN1214	Rangal Coal Measures	ATP742	Current	Manual measurements recorded every 6-months. Awaiting access and monitoring agreement for deployment of logger. No readings were recorded for Q2 2022 due to the landholder denying access to the property.
AEN1063	Blackwater Group	ATP1031	Current	On monitoring as of November 2020. Suitable replacement for proposed AEN1036 as on same property and drilled to the same formation.
AEN1234	Blackwater Group	ATP1234	Current	Manual measurements recorded every 6-months. Awaiting access and monitoring agreement for deployment of logger.
GW004	Alluvium	ATP1103	Current	On monitoring as of November 2020. Replaced GW001 due to logger failure.
	Fort Cooper Coal Measures			
GW007	Alluvium	PL486	Current	On monitoring as of November 2020.
	Fort Cooper Coal Measures			

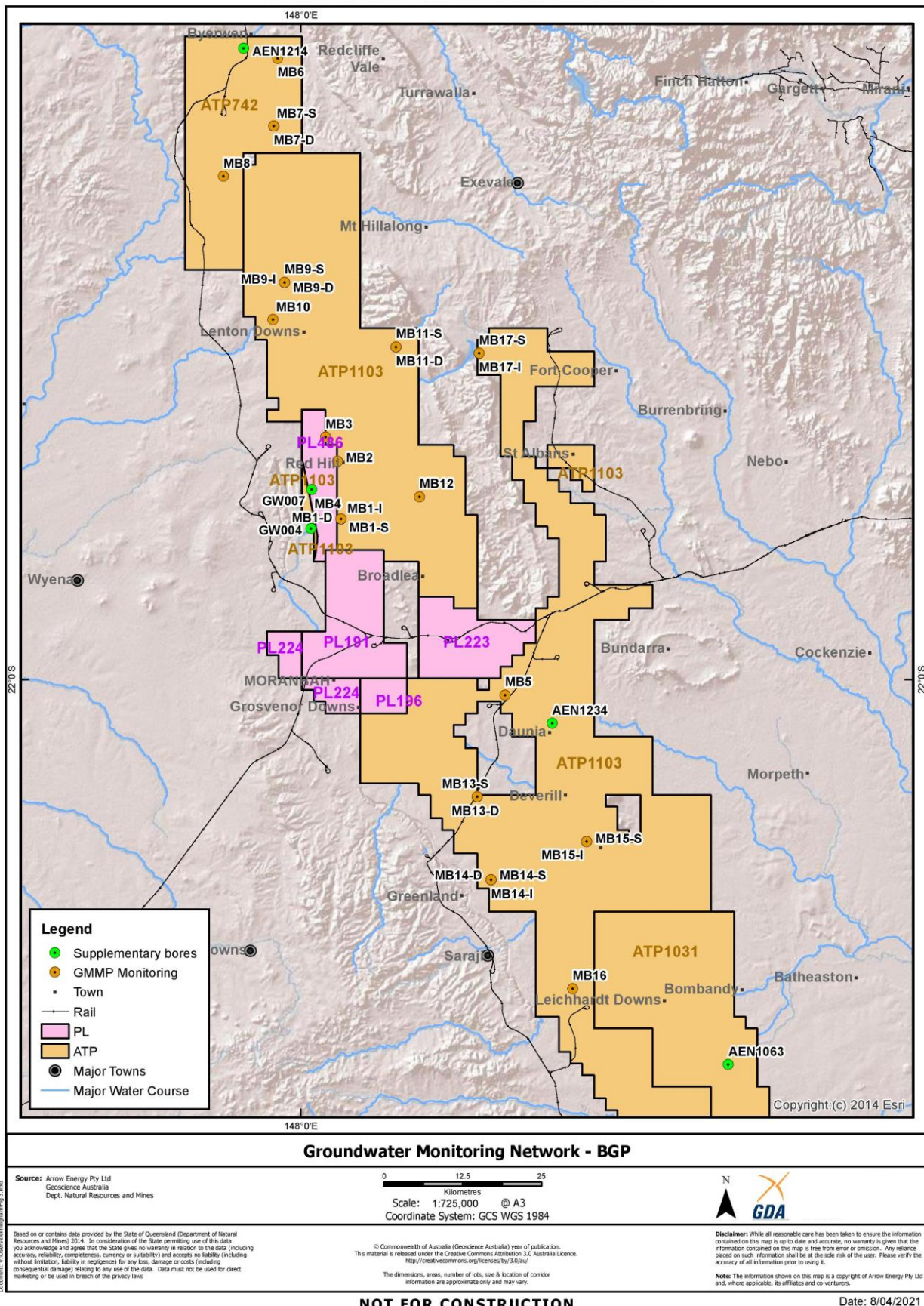


Figure 5: Groundwater Monitoring Network for BGP

4 GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT UPDATE

4.1 Trigger Levels

The trigger levels associated with the 2022 Bowen UWIR are the bore trigger threshold as defined in the *Water Act (2000)*. Bore trigger threshold, for an aquifer, means a decline in the water level in the aquifer that is –

- a) If a regulation prescribes the bore trigger threshold for an area in which the aquifer is situated – the prescribed threshold for the area; or
- b) Otherwise –
 - i. For a consolidated aquifer – 5m; or
 - ii. For an unconsolidated aquifer – 2m.

Based on this, the applicable bore trigger threshold for the MGP and BGP is 5 m for a consolidated aquifer and 2 m for an unconsolidated aquifer. Consistent with the *Water Act (2000)*, no trigger thresholds are proposed for water quality.

4.2 Groundwater Level Monitoring

4.2.1 Shallow Monitoring Bores

Groundwater level monitoring has been undertaken in the following shallow groundwater monitoring bores which form part of the 2022 Bowen UWIR groundwater monitoring network for the MGP and BGP Area (Table 5 provides a summary of these bores).

- Monitoring since June 2012 for bores M339W, M225W, M340W, M230W, M250W, M224W, M222W;
- Monitoring since March 2016 for bores AN020F and AN021F;
- Monitoring since January 2018 for bore MB12;
- Monitoring since November 2019 for bores MB1-S and GW007A;
- Monitoring since November 2020 for bores GW004A, GW004B, AEN1214, AEN1234 and AEN1063; and
- Monitoring since November 2021 for bore M300W.

Table 5: Shallow Groundwater Monitoring Bores

Bore ID	Network	Total Constructed Depth (m)	Screen Interval (mbgl)	Screened Formation	Tenure Holder
M339W	MGP	41.0	35.0 – 41.0	Weathered Tertiary Basalt	QPM
M225W	MGP	34.0	23.0 – 34.0	Weathered Tertiary Basalt	QPM
M340W	MGP	27.3	19.3 – 27.3	Weathered Tertiary Basalt	QPM
M230W ¹	MGP	32.0	29.0 – 32.0	Weathered Tertiary Basalt	QPM
M300W	MGP	30.0	24.0 – 30.0	Weathered Tertiary Basalt	QPM
M250W	MGP	56.5	44.5 – 56.5	Tertiary Sediment	QPM
AN021F	MGP	27.0	20.0 – 22.0	Tertiary Sediment	QPM
M224W	MGP	32.5	26.5 – 32.5	Quaternary Alluvium	QPM
M222W	MGP	30.2	20.0 – 26.0	Weathered Fort Cooper Coal Measures	QPM
AN020F	MGP	77.0	70.0 – 72.0	Rewan Formation	QPM
GW004A	BGP	13.5	7.5 – 13.5	Tertiary Sediment	Arrow Energy
GW007A	BGP	7.5	1.5 – 7.5	Tertiary Sediment	Arrow Energy
GW004B	BGP	59	53.0 – 59.0	Fort Cooper Coal Measures	Arrow Energy
MB1-S	BGP	60	45.0 – 50.0	Fort Cooper Coal Measures – Girrah Seam	Arrow Energy
MB12	BGP	59.1	56.0 – 59.0	Rewan Formation	Arrow Energy
AEN1214	BGP	37.32	- ²	Rangal Coal Measures	Landholder (private bore)
AEN1234	BGP	102	48.2 – 102.0	Blackwater Group	Landholder (private bore)
AEN1063	BGP	52.6	39.6 – 45.7	Blackwater Group	Landholder (private bore)

¹M230W was replaced by M300W due to underground coal mining impact impacting the water level.

²Screened interval could not be determined due to pumping infrastructure.

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Appendix A. Groundwater levels, are shown in Figure 6 to Figure 8 and are discussed below for the MGP and BGP areas.

MGP:

The groundwater levels in the MGP range from:

- 200.1 to 209.2 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the weathered Tertiary Basalt aquifer;
- 233.2 to 242.7 m AHD in the Tertiary Sediment aquifer;
- 207.8 to 211.7 m AHD in the Quaternary Alluvium aquifer;
- 202.4 to 206.3 m AHD in the Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer; and
- 236.6 to 238.6 m AHD in the Rewan Formation.

All bores located within close proximity to the Isaac River display similar depths to groundwater, as discussed in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. It should be noted that bore M250W, which was not monitored in Q4 2022, has been monitored and sampled during this Annual Review period (in Q2 2023 & Q4 2023).

The groundwater levels for bores M250W, AN021F and AN020F are higher due to the respective surface elevation in the areas being approximately 30 to 95 m above the other bores. As indicated in Table 5, M250W and AN021F are installed in the Tertiary Sediment and located approximately 10 km north and east respectively of the other groundwater monitoring sites along the Isaac River, while MB12 is constructed within the Rewan Formation and located approximately 26km northeast of the other groundwater monitoring sites along the Isaac River.

A comparison of modelled drawdown predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR with monitoring data to date has been undertaken. There is no predicted IAA or LAA for unconsolidated aquifers for the MGP and BGP as modelled drawdown does not exceed the bore trigger threshold of 2 metres. The monitoring data to date supports this modelled prediction in the 2022 Bowen UWIR.

Groundwater monitoring further indicates:

- Actual groundwater levels monitored in bores M339W and M225W have remained generally stable over the monitoring period;
- The water levels in bore M222W have stabilised in recent years (2016 – 2023). It should be noted that water levels of this bore were subjected to a steady rise from beginning of monitoring in 2012 to 2016;
- Figure 8 displays cumulative rainfall departure and groundwater levels at groundwater monitoring bores M225W, M222W and M224W. Recharge to shallow aquifers due to above mean rainfall during the periods 2016 to 2017 and 2021 to 2022 has contributed to the trends in groundwater levels for these monitoring bores;
- There is no predicted IAA or LAA for any aquifer underlying PL 223; hence modelled drawdown greater than the bore trigger threshold at the end of 2022 was not predicted in the 2022 Bowen UWIR to occur at the location of bores AN020F and AN021F. AN021F is installed in the Tertiary Sediment and has increased in water level since monitoring began and has been relatively stabilise during this review period. AN020F is installed in the Rewan Formation which is considered to be a regional aquitard. Groundwater levels monitored at AN020F have had a slow decline since the end of 2019 which has continued during this review period, with a decline of approximately 2m over the last 4 years, which is less than the trigger threshold for a consolidated formation;
- A decline in groundwater level by greater than the bore trigger threshold was noted at bore M224W between November 2017 and May 2021. As discussed in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, the water levels in this bore indicate a possible hydraulic link to the river level fluctuations. The water levels have recovered approximately 2m since 2021 during the period of above average rainfall. This is in-line with the conceptual hydrogeological model report in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, where there is linkage between rainfall events and river level flow periods to groundwater level change. This decline is not considered to be due to the effects of CSG production; and
- A decline in groundwater level by greater than the bore trigger threshold was noted at bore M230W between November 2017 and November 2019. The water levels observed in this bore are considered to have been influenced by nearby underground coal mining operations; a review of mine plan schedules indicated that “drive Number-1” traversed the area in proximity to M230W between Q3 and Q4-2017 indicating that the SWL decline were expected to be a result of the Anglo underground mine development. This was similar to the decline seen in M340W (as discussed in the 2017 Annual Review of the 2016 Bowen UWIR) where a decline in groundwater level has made this monitoring borehole dry. Both monitoring bores are in the same area, as shown in Figure 4. Accordingly, the decline is not considered to be due to the effects of CSG production. Due to the impact of mining operations, this monitoring bore has been replaced by M300W but is included in this report for historical analysis.

Based on the graphically presented monitoring data in Figure 6, it is clear that there is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Quaternary alluvium, weathered Tertiary basalt, Tertiary sediment, weathered Fort Cooper coal measures and Rewan aquifers in which these bores are installed. This data supports the groundwater modelling predictions in the 2022 Bowen UWIR groundwater model.

BGP:

Groundwater level monitoring has been undertaken in the following shallow groundwater monitoring bores which form part of the BGP monitoring network. Table 6 provides a summary of these bores.

- Monitoring since January 2018 for bore MB12; and
- Monitoring since November 2019 for bores MB1-S, GW004A and GW007A.
- Monitoring since November 2020 for landholder bores AEN1214, AEN1234, and AEN1063

Table 6: BGP Shallow Groundwater Monitoring Bores

Bore ID	Total Constructed Depth (m)	Screen Interval (mbgl)	Screened Formation	Tenure Holder
MB1-S	60	45 – 50	Fort Cooper Coal Measures – Girrah Seam	Arrow Energy
MB12	59.1	56 – 59	Rewan Formation	Arrow Energy
GW004A	13.5	7.5 – 13.5	Tertiary Sediment	Arrow Energy
GW007A	7.5	1.5 – 7.5	Tertiary Sediment	Arrow Energy
AEN1214	37.32	*	Rangal Coal Measures	Landholder (private bore)
AEN1234	102	48.2 – 102	Blackwater Group	Landholder (private bore)
AEN1063	52.6	39.6 – 45.7	Blackwater Group	Landholder (private bore)

* Screened interval could not be determined due to pumping infrastructure

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Appendix A. Groundwater levels, as is shown in Figure 7 range from:

- 234.03 to 235.16 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the Tertiary Sediment aquifer;
- 262.18 to 263.51 m AHD in the weathered Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer;
- 286.31 to 299.00 m AHD in the Rewan Formation;
- 2015.12 to 217.32 m AHD in the Rangal Coal Measures; and
- 142.53 to 185.64 m AHD in the Blackwater Group.

Groundwater level monitoring indicates:

- Groundwater levels are stable in the shallow bores;
- GW007A was recorded as dry. An alternate location may be required if GW007A is shown to be continually dry, however the Tertiary Sediment may not form an aquifer in this area; and
- Water level decline in MB12 from Q4 2018 to Q4 2020 is due to water quality sampling (pumping) being undertaken in the bore. The frequency of water quality sampling was decreased in Q2 2021 where subsequent water level data show water level recovery between monitoring events.

Based on the presented monitoring data in Figure 6, there is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Tertiary Sediment, Fort Cooper Coal Measures and Rewan aquifers in which these bores are installed. This is expected given little water production has occurred in the BGP.

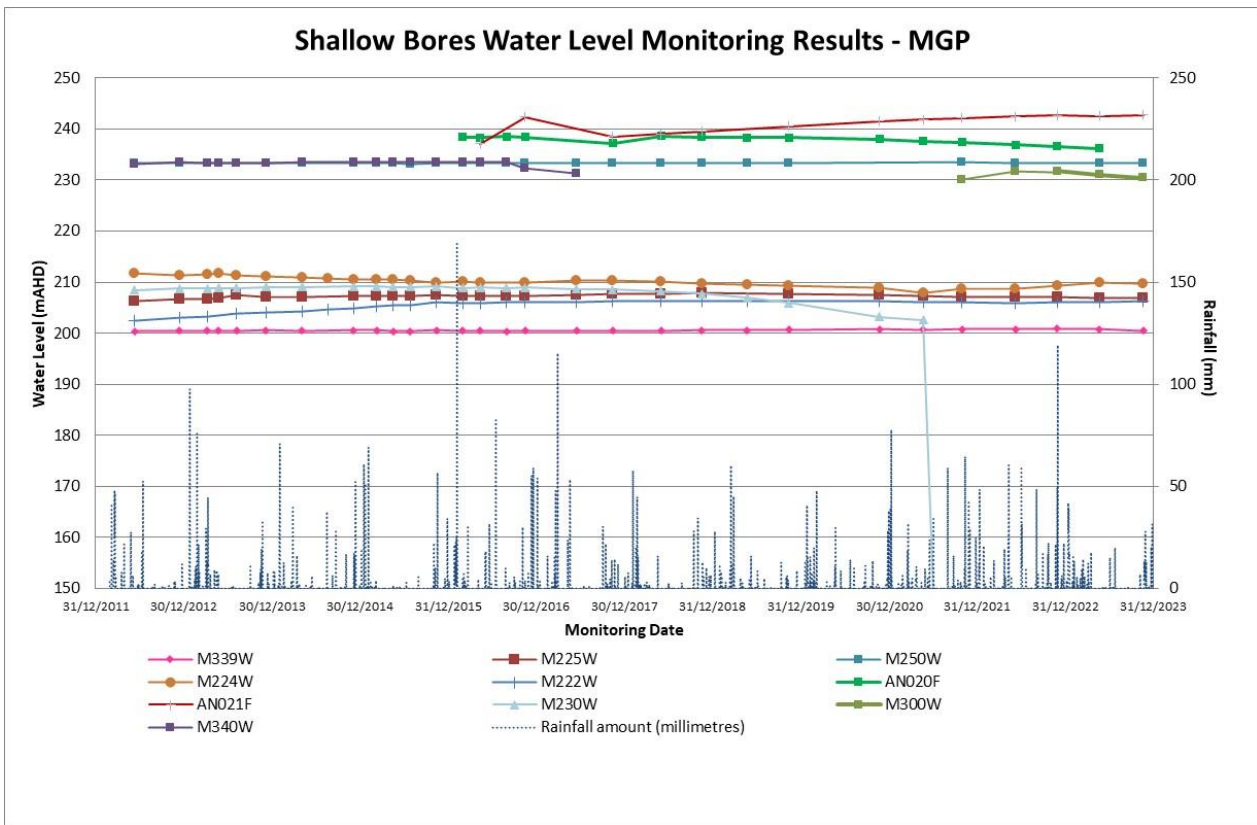


Figure 6: Shallow Bores Water Level Monitoring Results – MGP

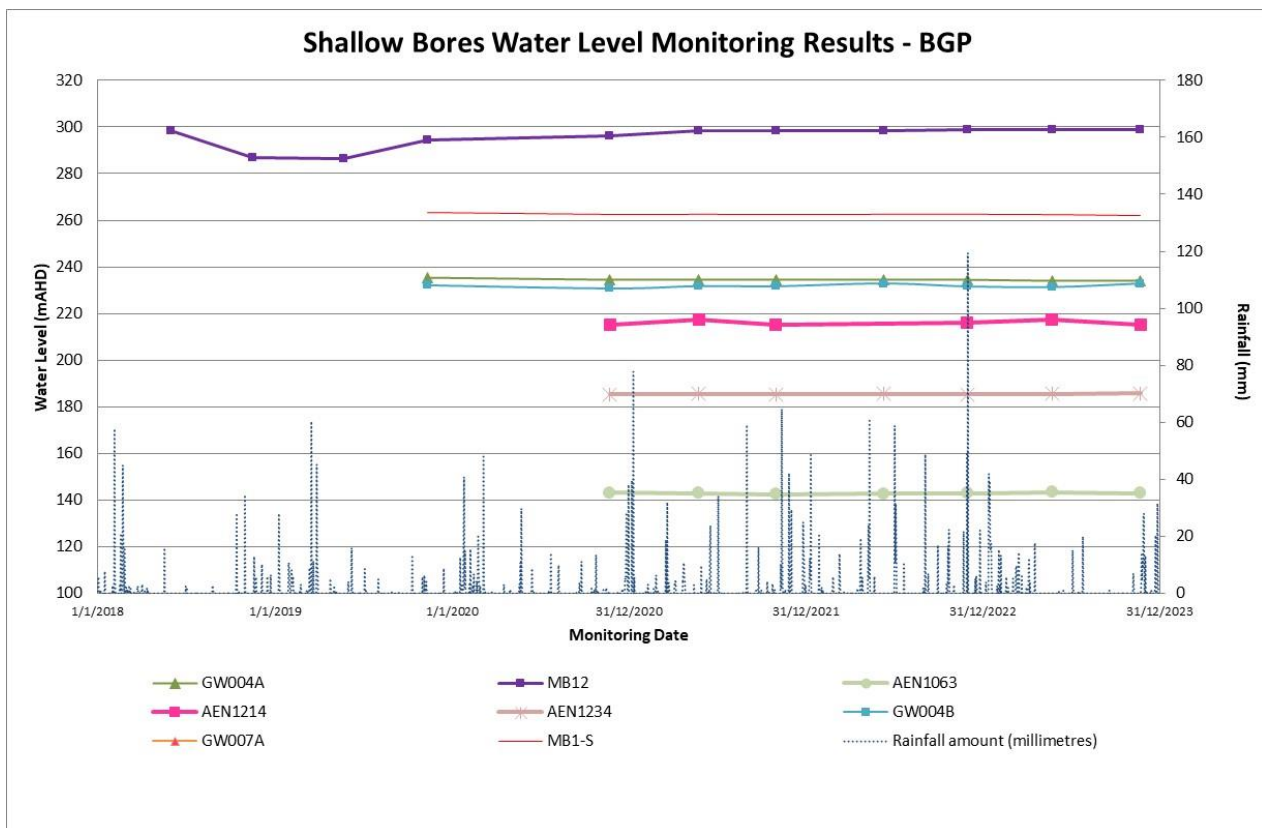


Figure 7: Shallow Bores Water Level Monitoring Results - BGP

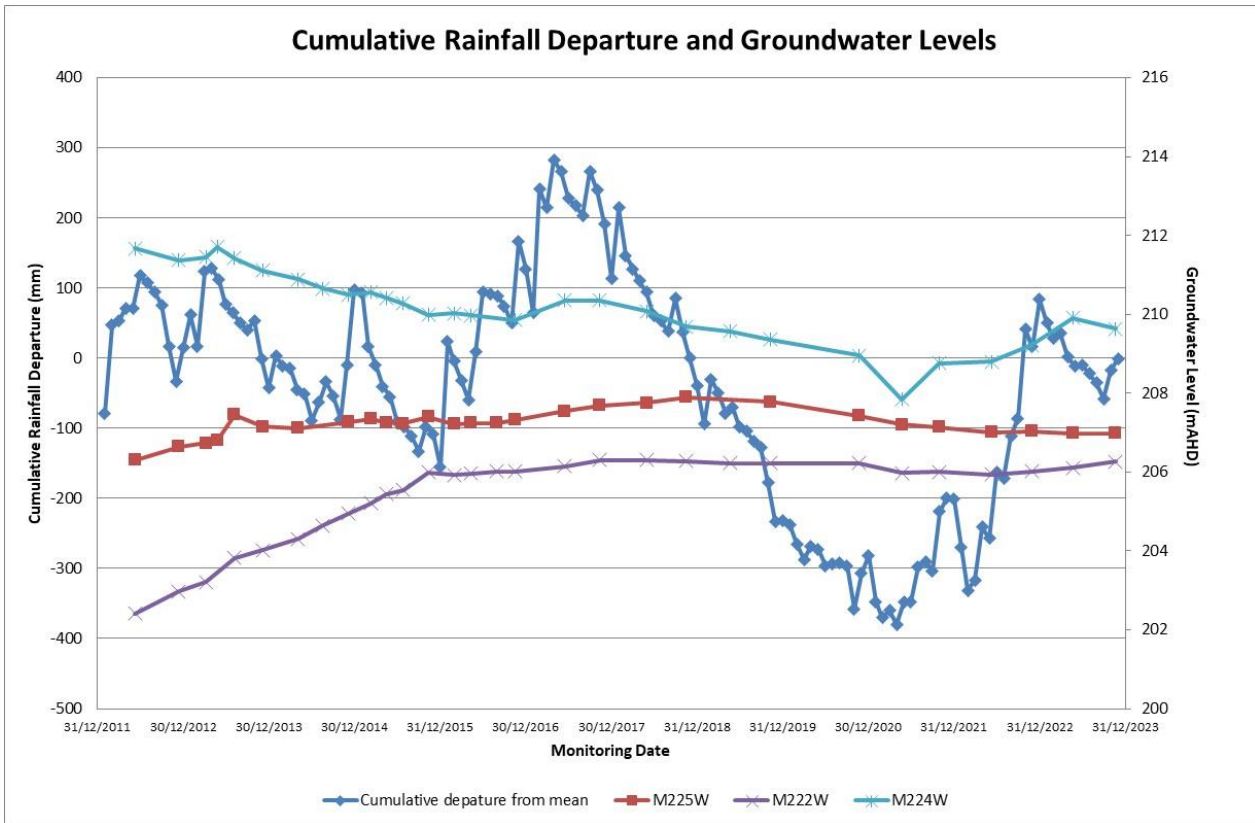


Figure 8: Cumulative Rainfall Departure and Groundwater Levels

4.2.2 Deep Monitoring Bores

Groundwater level monitoring has been undertaken in the following deep groundwater monitoring bores which form part of the 2022 Bowen UWIR groundwater monitoring network.

- Monitoring since November 2011 for MB1-D and since November 2019 for MB1-I (as detailed in Section 3.2);
- Monitoring since September 2015 for bore MB2 (as detailed in Section 3.2);
- Monitoring since September 2013 for bore MB3 (as detailed in Section 3.2);
- Monitoring since September 2014 for bores M313W, M314W, M324W;
- Monitoring since February 2015 for bore M325W;
- Monitoring since November 2015 for bores AN019F;
- Monitoring since December 2015 for bore M162V;
- Monitoring since February 2016 for bore GR067V; and
- Monitoring since November 2019 for bore GW007B (as detailed in Section 3.2).

Table 7 provides details for these bores. As previously indicated in the 2018 Annual Review for the 2016 Bowen UWIR, available data suggested that the permeability of the formation that M325W is installed into is so low that recovery of groundwater levels in the Fort Cooper Coal Measures would take a very long time. The updated water level data supports the previous statement and recovery of the bore continued during the Annual Review period. The following observations has been made:

- A groundwater level decline of 6.6m has been observed at bore M324W (MCM) from 15/04/2015 to 3/03/2017. However, this bore has been experiencing a long-term recovery since 3/03/2017 and its current groundwater level is 2.9m below the historical groundwater level high (maximum groundwater level) implying that its current decline is less than the bore trigger threshold, which is consistent with this bore being within the IAA as per the 2022 Bowen UWIR (Section 7.4.1).

- A groundwater level decline of 66.5m has been observed at bore M313W (MCM) from 7/06/2015 to 3/03/2017. Similar to M324W, this bore has been experiencing a long-term recovery since 3/03/2017, which is consistent with the bore being inside the IAA.
- A continuous decline in groundwater levels, greater than the bore trigger threshold, have been observed at bore M314W (MCM) which is consistent with this bore being in the IAA. Continuous decline in groundwater levels, greater than the bore trigger threshold at bore M314W (BCG) and M313W (BCG), are unlikely to be associated with CSG production as these monitoring points are below and separated from the productive coals by low permeability materials.
- Groundwater levels in bore M162V (MCM) have been subjected to a continuous decline (9.6m) since 16/10/2016, which is greater than the bore trigger threshold and can be attributed to impact of CSG production to the MCM, and is consistent with this bore being in the IAA.
- No decline in groundwater levels greater than the bore trigger threshold is observed at bores M325W (FCCM), M324W (FCCM), AN019F (FCCM), and GR067V (MCM).

Table 7: Deep Groundwater Monitoring Bores

Bore ID	Total Constructed Depth (m)	Screen Interval (mbgl)	Screened Formation	Tenure Holder
M313W	532.4	313.0 – 316.5 507.0 – 510.0	Moranbah Coal Measures (QA Seam) Back Creek Group	QPM
M314W	560.5	210.5 – 213.5 551.5 – 553.5	Moranbah Coal Measures (QA Seam) Back Creek Group	QPM
M324W	240.0	163.0 – 166.0 187.0 – 190.0	Fort Cooper Coal Measures Moranbah Coal Measures (QA Seam)	QPM
M325W	202.3	180.5 – 182.0	Fort Cooper Coal Measures	QPM
AN019F	290.0	269.0 – 271.0	Fort Cooper Coal Measures	QPM
M162V	276.0	252.0 – 256.0	Moranbah Coal Measures	QPM
GR067V	610.9	543.2 – 610.9	Moranbah Coal Measures	QPM
MB1	550	336 -340 423.9-506.6	Fort Cooper Coal Measures Moranbah Coal Measures	Arrow Energy
MB2	834	701.1-814.7	Moranbah Coal Measures	Arrow Energy
MB3	796.3	712.3 – 717.9	Moranbah Coal Measures	Arrow Energy
GW007B	181.5	175.5 – 181.5	Fort Cooper Coal Measures	Arrow Energy

Data loss due to hardware issues was experienced at some of the bores including bores M314W and M325W between 01 January 2022 to 10 February 2022, 24 May 2022 to 24 June 2022 and 26 October 2022 to 31 December 2022, bores M313W and M324W between 30 January 2022 and 29 April 2022 and bore AN019F between 16 August 2022 and 28 February 2023.

MGP:

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Figure 12. Observed groundwater levels or calculated potentiometric water levels ranged from:

- 206.3 to 215.9m AHD in the BCG;
- 49.6 to 204.8m AHD in the FCCM; and
- -129.0 to 204.5m AHD in the MCM.

A comparison of modelled drawdown predictions in the 2022 Bowen UWIR due to CSG activities with monitoring data to date indicates:

- Modelled drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of M314W was predicted in the model to be approximately 196.35 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored for the MCM at M314W indicates decline in levels of approximately 7.9 m measured on 30 December 2023;
- Modelled drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of M313W was predicted in the model to be approximately 31.30 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored for the MCM at M313W shows the maximum decline in the water level of 66.52 m, as measured on 3 March 2017. Since 3 March 2017 the water level has recovered by 61.22 m which represents approximately 92% recovery of the original water level prior to the drawdown as indicated in Figure 12. The graphically displayed water level curve indicates the recovery will continue;
- Modelled drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of M324W was predicted in the model to be approximately 31.38 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored at M324W show a maximum decline in levels by 6.63 m on 3 March 2017. Since 3 March 2017, the water level has recovered by 3.75 m which represents a 56.6% recovery of the water level prior to the drawdown as indicated in Figure 12. This groundwater monitoring bore is located in the southern part of PL 196 and approximately 350 m from production well GM052V. The total amount of water actually produced from GM052V during this annual review data capture period was 0 ML. Since production ceased, the water level has continued to recover;
- Modelled drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of M162V was predicted to be approximately 26.06 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored at this site show a steady groundwater level decrease of approximately 35.8 m;
- Modelled drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of GR067V was predicted to be approximately 1.64 m. Decreases in water levels of up to 150 metres, noted in April and August 2016, are due to depressurisation activities in this bore associated with monitoring events. The recovery curve has subsequently stabilised, and a standing water level of 204 m AHD is evident;
- Modelled drawdown in the FCCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of M324W was predicted to be 0.3 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored for the FCCM at M324W shows a decline of approximately 2 m;
- Modelled drawdown in the FCCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of AN019F was predicted to be 0.04 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicates a decline of approximately 1.8 m; and
- Modelled drawdown in the BCG aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of M313W and M314W was not predicted to occur in the model. Actual groundwater levels monitored for the BCG at M313W and M314W indicate a decline of approximately 5.1 m and 9.6 m respectively.

Based on the monitoring data, which detect the impact of all influences on the groundwater system not just CSG impact, it is concluded that observations of drawdown were generally consistent with respect to predicted exceedances of the bore trigger threshold as follows:

- Modelled drawdown greater than the bore trigger threshold was not predicted to occur at bores AN019F (FCCM), M324W (FCCM), and GR067V (MCM) which is confirmed by the monitoring data;
- Modelled drawdown greater than the bore trigger threshold was predicted to occur at bore M314W (MCM), M313W (MCM), M324W (MCM) and M162V (MCM), which is confirmed by the monitoring data. There are no existing or useable landholder bores within a 2 km radius of these locations in the IAA aquifer;
- Monitoring data shows that drawdown greater than the bore trigger threshold was observed at monitoring bores M313W (BCG) and M314W (BCG). These drawdowns were not predicted in the model and are unlikely to be associated with CSG production as these monitoring points are below and separated from the productive coals by low permeability materials. There are no existing or useable landholder bores within a 2 km radius of these locations in the aquifer.

BGP:

The groundwater level monitoring results are shown in Figure 13. Observed groundwater levels or calculated potentiometric water levels ranged from:

- 240.7 to 265.0 m AHD in the FCCM; and
- -356.3 to 211.4 m AHD in the MCM.

A comparison of modelled drawdown predictions modelled in the 2022 Bowen UWIR with monitoring data to date has been undertaken and indicates:

- Drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB1 was not predicted to occur in the model. There was a decline in water levels in 2019 as a result of equilibration due to the workover of the well in late 2019

to equip the borehole with multiple pressure sensors and is not related to CSG activities. This is further discussed in Section 4.2.3.3. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicate a continuous recovery after decline in 2019.

- Drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB2 was not predicted to occur in the model. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicate an increase of 387.8 m. The water level in this bore is recovering from production during the pilot which ceased operation in 2018;
- Drawdown in the MCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB3 was predicted to be 6.94 m. Actual groundwater levels monitored indicate an increase of 190.4 m from the recovery started in June 2019 after cessation of pilot production in 2018;
- Drawdown in the FCCM aquifer at the end of 2022 at the location of MB1 and GW007B was predicted to be 0 m. Actual water level monitored indicates a decline of 8.5 in MB1 and 0.6 in GW007B. The observed decline, which appears to be flattening in MB1, is likely due to equilibration of pressure within the bore and the formation following the workover when the well was topped up with water.

Analysis of MB1, MB2 and MB3 water levels was conducted to determine the recovery time of the water levels to a static condition prior to modelled drawdown at these locations to fulfil the requirements of the GMMP. The Theis recovery method was used to analyse that data and concluded that MB1 has fully recovered, and MB2 and MB3 will recover fully prior to predicted drawdown. Appendix C displays the curve analysis and graphs, with Figure 9 to Figure 11 showing the water level recovery of these wells compared to the calculated recovery. These figures show:

- MB1 water level has fully recovered;
- MB2 water level is recovering in-line with the calculated recovery; and
- MB3 water level recovery is less than calculated. Due to the limited amount of data since relocation of the monitoring point, analysis will be undertaken in future reports.

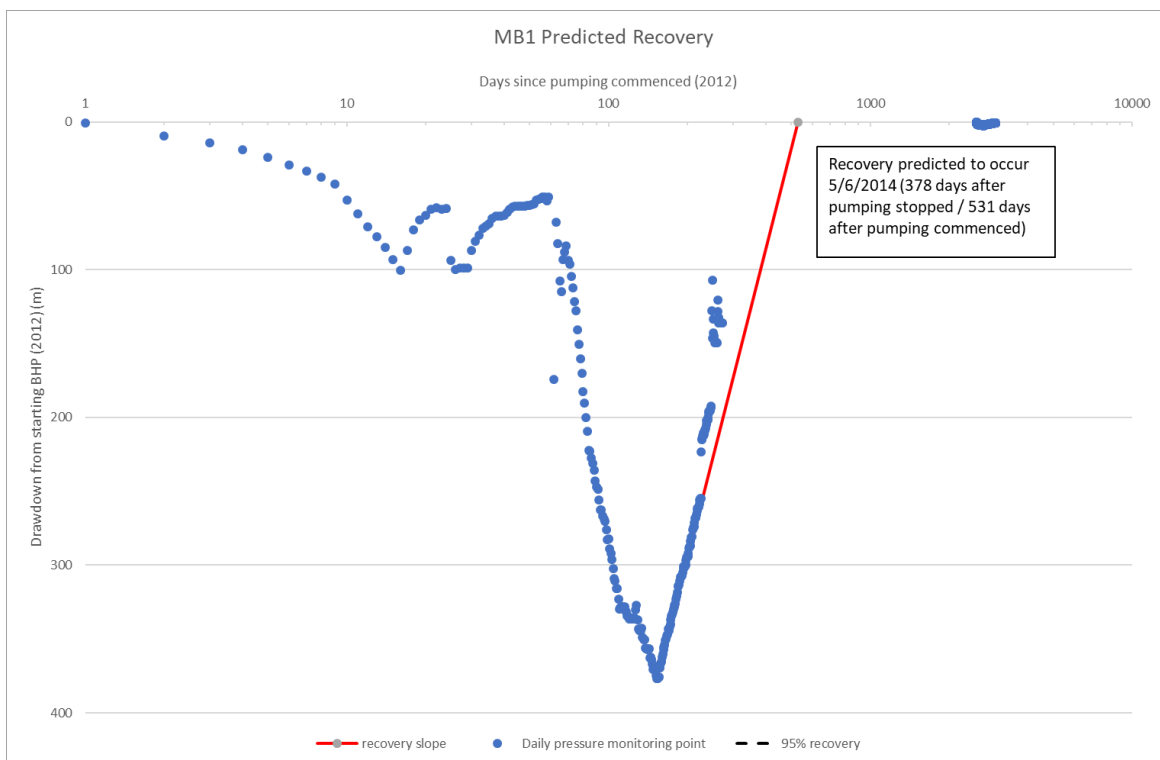


Figure 9: MB1 recovery data

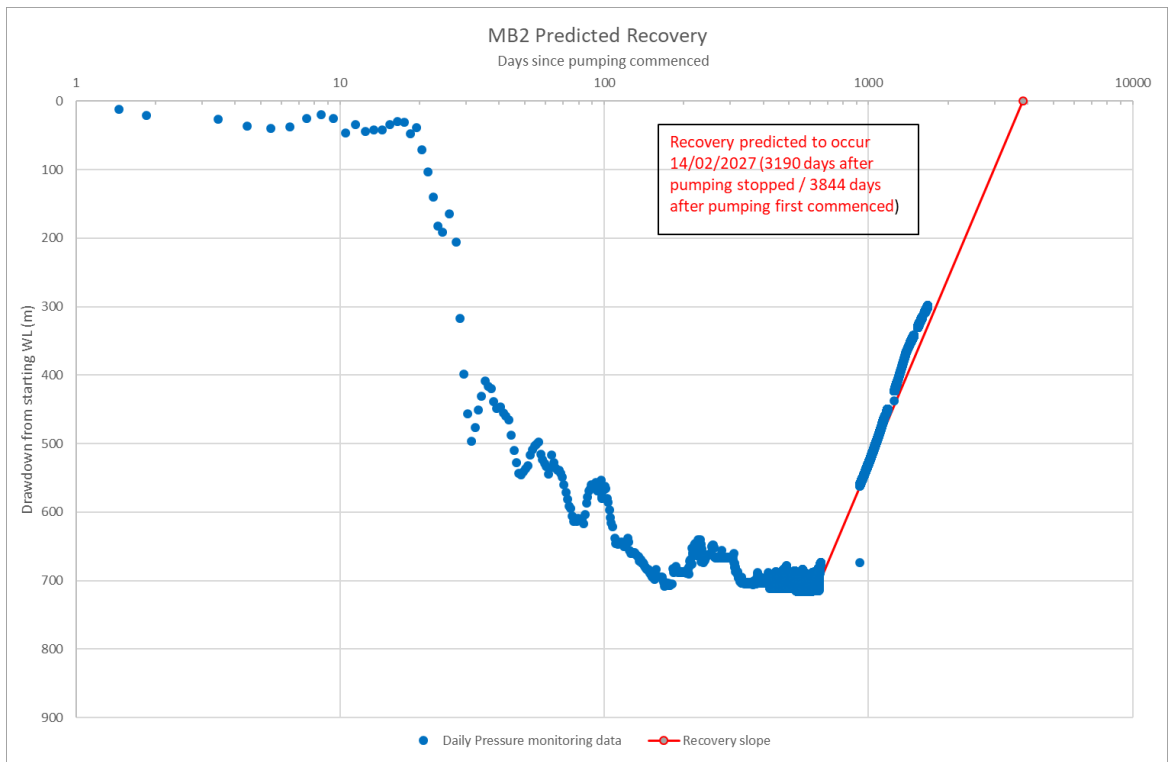


Figure 10: MB2 recovery data

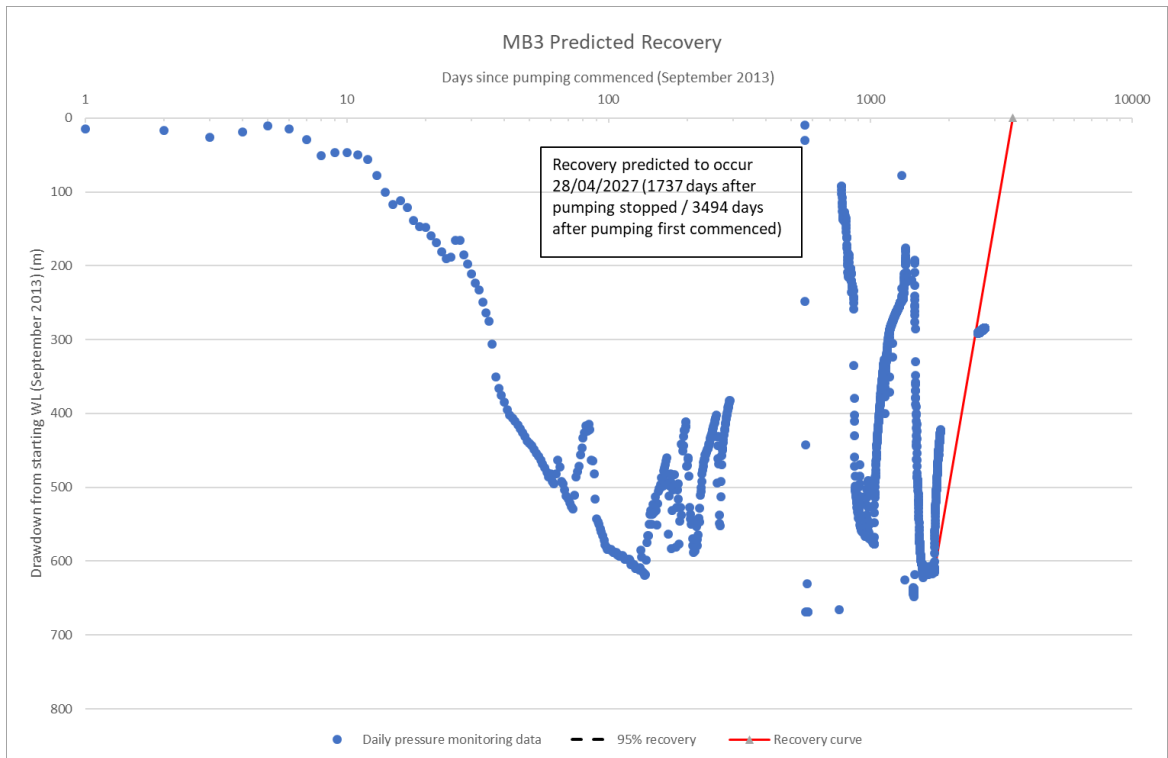


Figure 11: MB3 recovery data

Table 8 displays the predicted recovery year for each bore. As discussed in Section 3.2, the location of MB3 was changed due to a failure in a pressure gauge.

Table 8: Recovery dates – MB1, MB2 & MB3

Bore ID	Recovery date	Predicted drawdown year
MB1	05/06/2014	2028
MB2	14/02/2027	2035
MB3	28/04/2027	2033

Based on the monitoring data, it is concluded that observations of drawdown were generally consistent with respect to predicted exceedances of the bore trigger threshold as follows:

- Monitoring data shows that drawdown greater than the bore trigger threshold was detected at monitoring bore MB1. This was due to equilibration due to the workover of the well in late 2019 to equip the borehole with multiple pressure sensors and is not related to CSG activities. There are no existing or useable landholder bores within a 2 km radius at this location in the IAA aquifer; and
- MB2 and MB3 display recovering water levels.

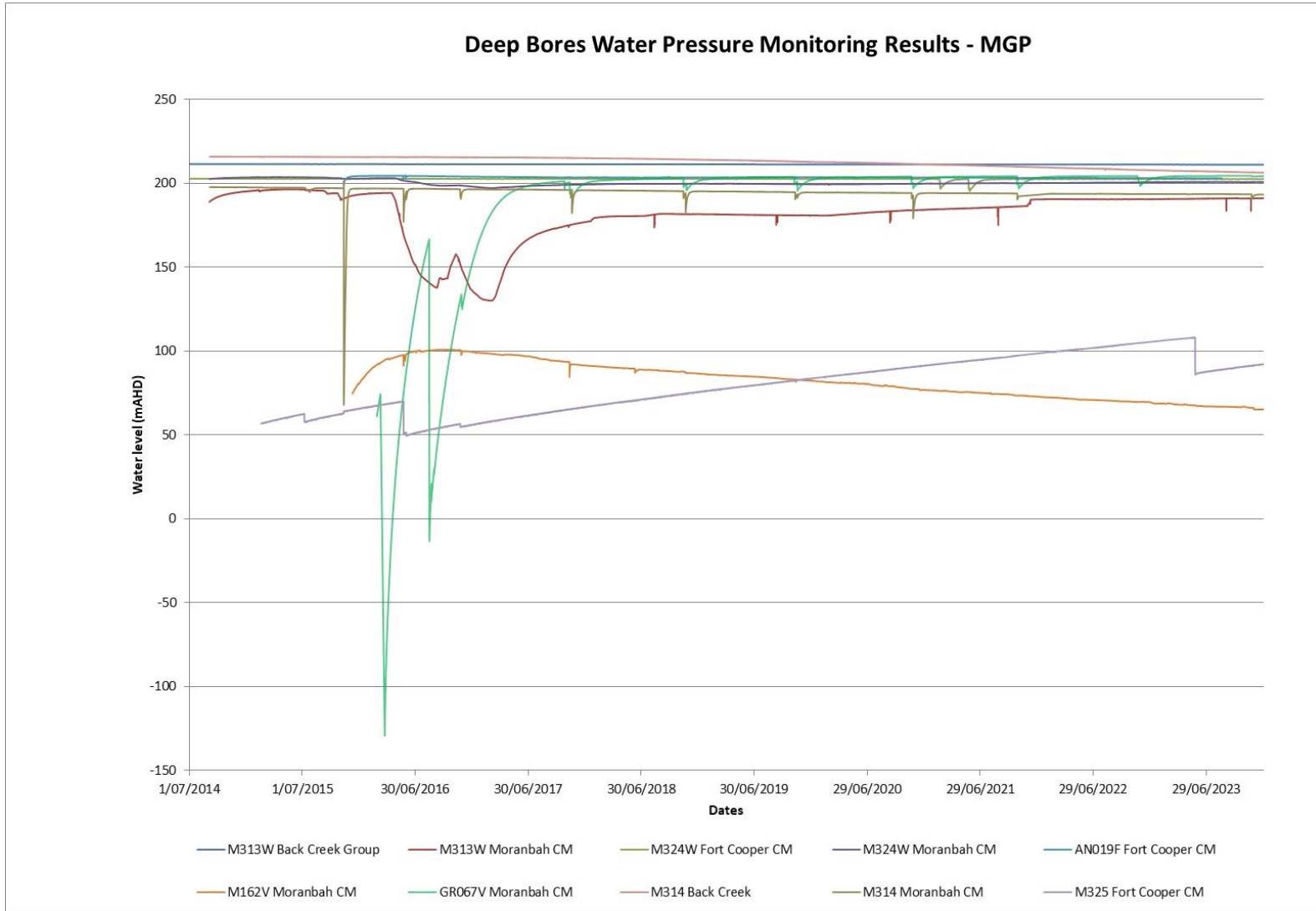


Figure 12: Deep Bores Water Level Monitoring Results – MGP

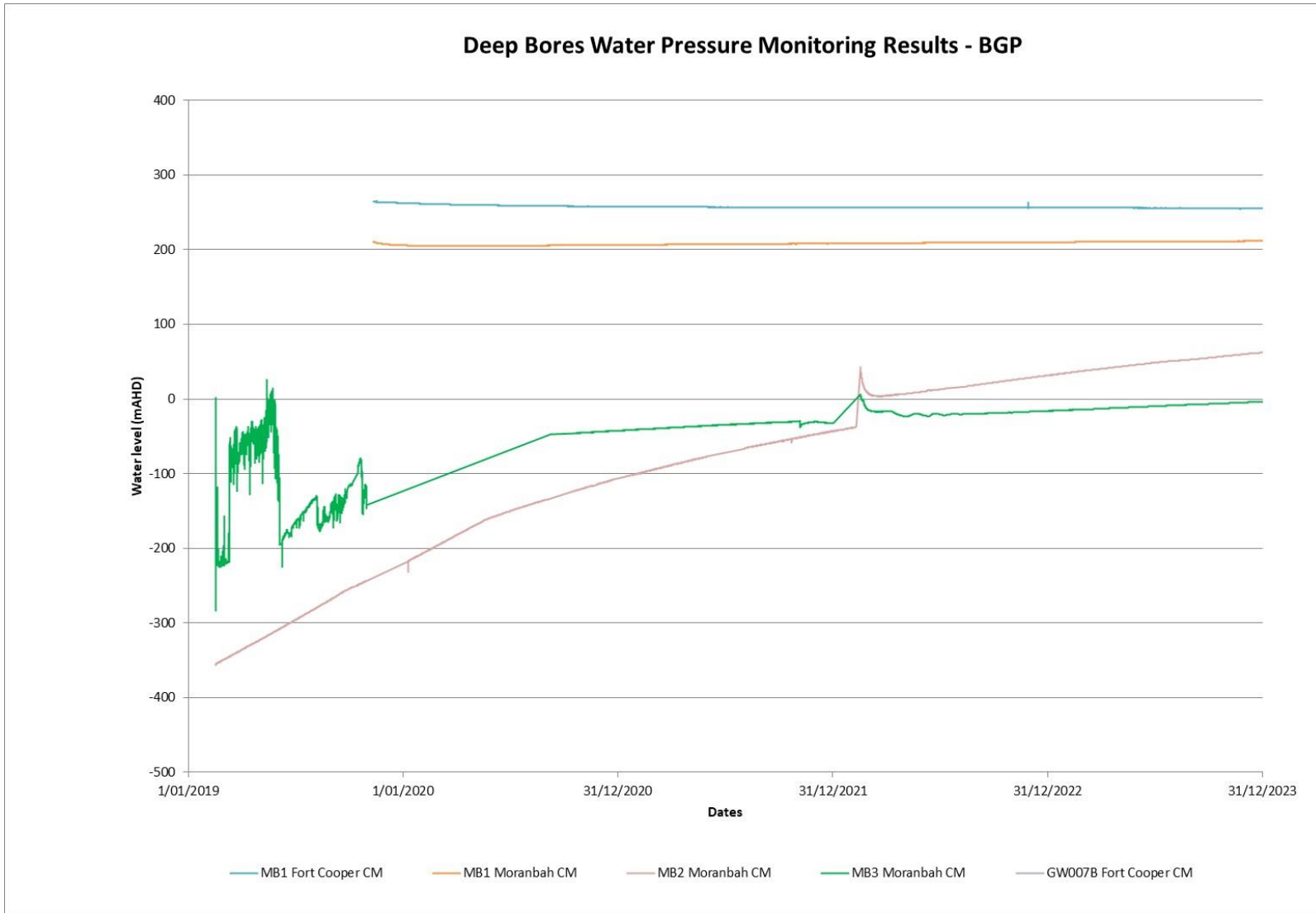


Figure 13: Deep Bores Water Level Monitoring Results - BGP

4.2.3 Groundwater Flow

A review of vertical gradients was undertaken for two monitoring locations in the MGP area and one monitoring location in the BGP area. Monitoring at each site included:

- Site 1: From deepest to shallowest; Back Creek Group (M314W), Moranbah Coal Measures (M314W), Fort Cooper Coal Measures (M325W) as well as data from monitoring approximately 3 km northwest in the weathered Fort Cooper Coal Measures (M222W) and Quaternary Alluvium (M224W);
- Site 2: From deepest to shallowest; Back Creek Group (M313W), Moranbah Coal Measures (M313W), Moranbah Coal Measures (M324W) and Fort Cooper Coal Measures (M324W); and
- Site 3. From deepest to shallowest, Moranbah Coal Measures, Fort Cooper Coal Measures and Fort Cooper Coal Measures (Girrah seam), in MB1.

4.2.3.1 Site 1

Figure 14 below shows the vertical gradients for Site 1 and the latest data indicates the FCCM aquifer, at bore M325W, has the lowest water level. The collected and graphically displayed data indicate a very steady and continued recovery of approximately 59m. With the exception of M325W there is an apparent gradient toward the MCM (the target coal seams for CSG production from the MGP) i.e. upward from the BCG and downward from the Quaternary Alluvium, to the FCCM and then to the MCM.

As discussed in Section 4.2.1, water levels in monitoring bore M222W which is constructed into the FCCM show a rising trend in response to above average rainfall recharge. Water levels in M224W constructed in the Quaternary Alluvium show that trends in water levels are linked to flows in the nearby Isaac River.

As discussed in Section 4.2.2, a decline in water levels have been observed in M314W within MCM and the BCG. The water level trends between the MCM and shallow aquifer seem to indicate no vertical hydraulic links exist at this location.

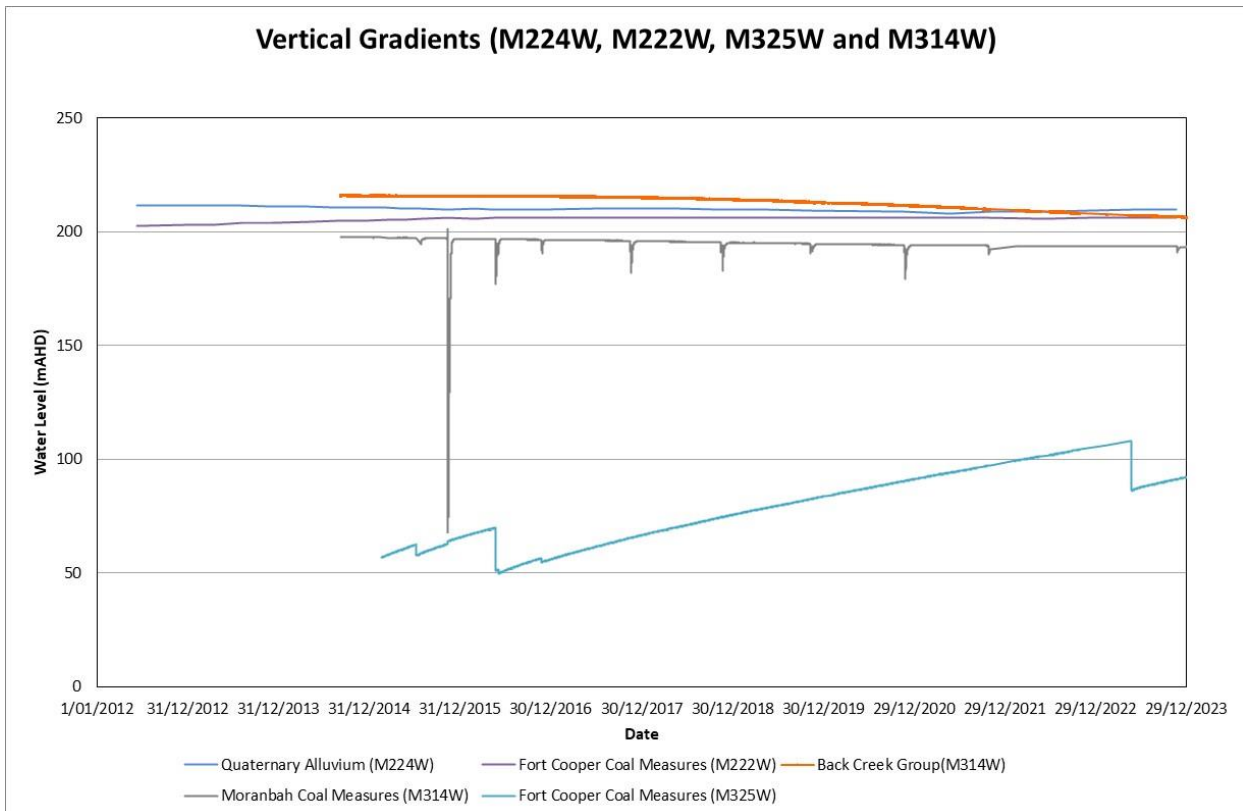


Figure 14: Site 1 - Review of Vertical Gradients (M224W, M222W, M325W and M314W)

4.2.3.2 Site 2

Figure 15 shows the graphically displayed vertical gradients for Site 2 and based on the presented data, water levels in the MCM monitoring bores have continued to recover following cessation of production in GM052V.

As discussed in Section 4.2.2, drawdown as a result of water production in CSG wells to the MCM aquifer is evident at site M313W and M324W but since the production ceased in April 2017, the water level recovery is evident in both monitoring boreholes. Monitoring data for the FCCM and BCG at this site indicates a slight decline in water levels. Decline in water levels noted for the FCCM are observed to correlate to the water production in CSG wells and consequential drawdown in the underlying MCM. This suggests that there is some transmission of impacts from the MCM to the shallower FCCM. Whilst there is some decline in water levels in the deeper Back Creek Group aquifer, it does not clearly correlate to the water production in the CSG wells and ongoing monitoring will confirm this. Based on this, monitoring data suggests that impacts are contained within the MCM and FCCM.

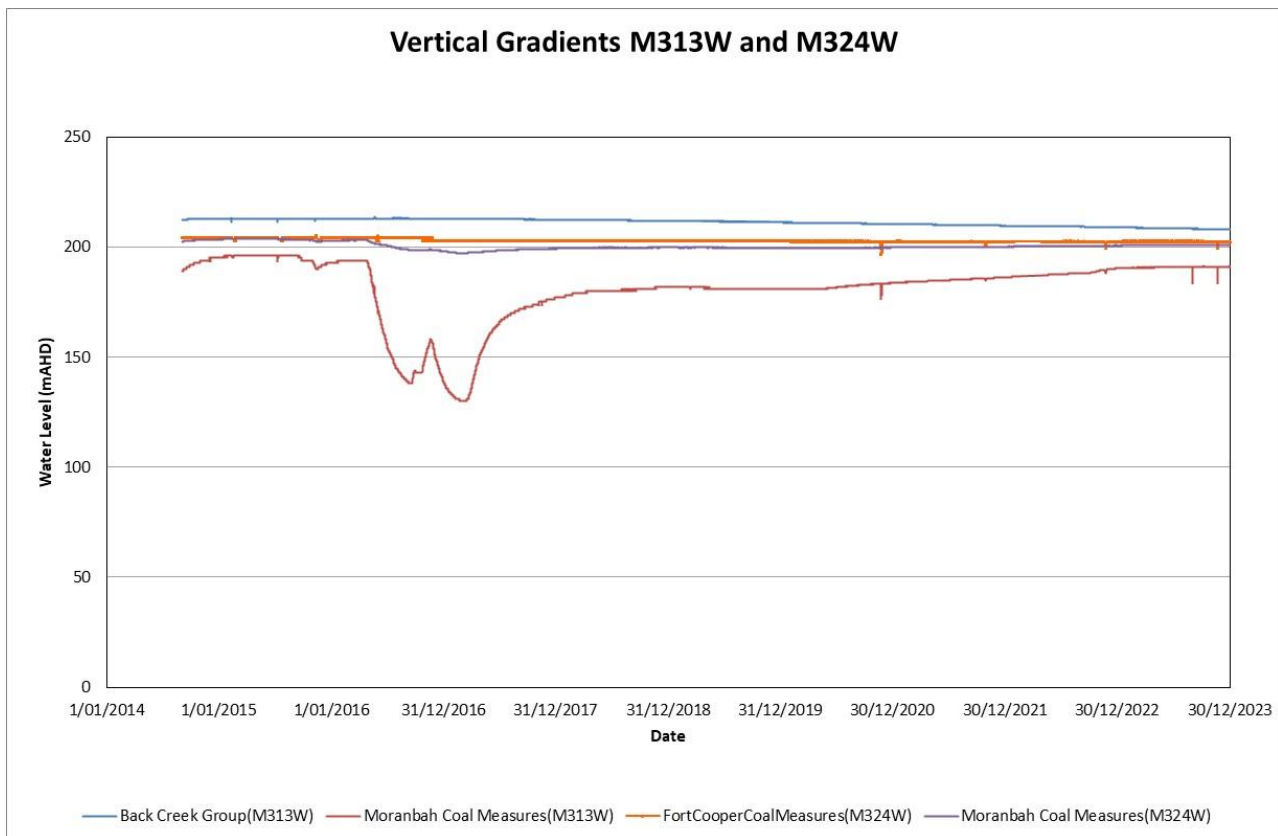


Figure 15: Site 2 - Review of Vertical Gradients (M324W and M313W)

4.2.3.3 Site 3

Figure 16 shows the graphically displayed vertical gradients for Site 3 (MB1) and based on the presented data, an initial decrease in water levels in the Moranbah Coal Measures is visible, with a smaller decrease seen in the Fort Cooper Coal Measures. This decline in water levels can be attributed to the workover conducted on MB1 to equip the borehole for multi-zone monitoring. During the workover process, a slug of water was introduced to 'kill' the well and due to the low permeability of the FCCM and MCM, a decline in water level was seen. As of the end of 2022, the water levels in all three zones are stabilising, with the MCM zone displaying an increase in water levels.

The sharp pressure increases in the data can be attributed to sampling events of MB1, where the pressure is bled off the borehole during sampling.

Ongoing monitoring at this site will provide further information on the interconnectivity of aquifers at these sites.

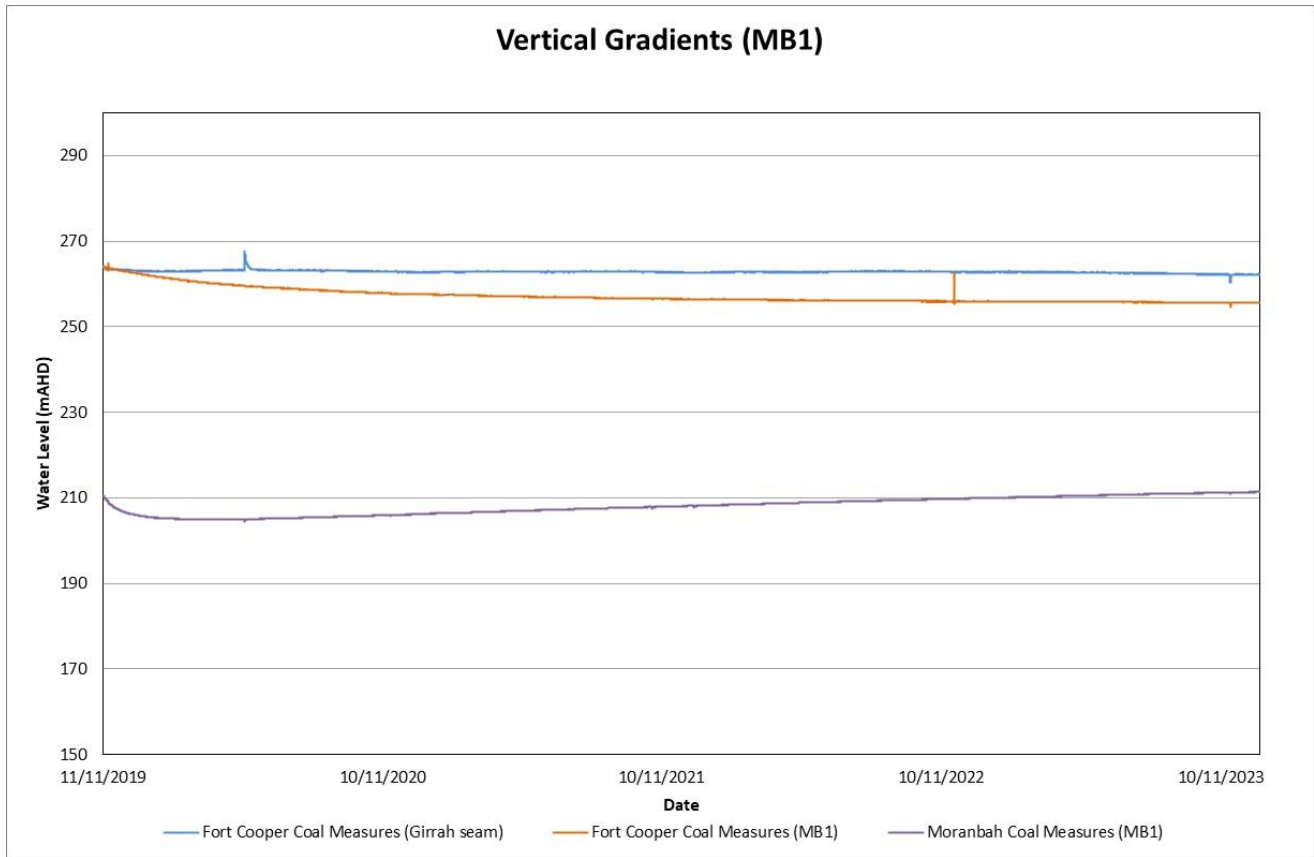


Figure 16: Site 3 - Review of Vertical Gradients (MB1)

5 GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING

Groundwater quality is monitored in eight shallow groundwater monitoring bores. Monitoring has been undertaken since June 2012 in seven of the shallow groundwater monitoring bores and since May 2016 from the other remaining monitoring bore. It should be noted that one additional shallow groundwater monitoring bore (AN021F) exists and was sampled in Q4 2022. However, it has not been monitored for water quality during this review period as it was not required, as outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. An adjacent bore, AN020F, drilled and completed into the Rewan Formation, has been sampled since 13 May 2016. However, this bore has not been sampled during this review period as it was not accessible due to wet weather.

Groundwater quality monitoring was also undertaken in four deep groundwater monitoring bores that were completed in July 2014, two additional deep groundwater monitoring bores that were completed in November 2015 and one more recent deep groundwater monitoring bore that was completed in August 2016.

As part of the commencement of the BGP, MB1 was an additional monitoring site that was incorporated into the monitoring network. MB1 is located in PL486 and has been added to the MGP network for analysis.

As outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, GM031V replaced M162V to allow water levels in M162V to recover, and M300W replaced M230W as nearby mining operations were impacting water levels.

The groundwater quality monitoring results are shown in Appendix B. The primary purpose of groundwater quality monitoring is to identify changes in background water quality. A summary of these results (2012 to 2023) are provided in the following sections.

5.1 Shallow aquifer water quality

Table 9 provides a summary of water quality results obtained from bores targeting the shallow aquifers (M339W, M225W, M340W, M230W (replaced with M300W in Q4 2021), M250W, M224W, M222W, AN020F and AN021F). This provides an indication of water quality ranges for each parameter analysed based on aquifer type. Results for some parameters between different monitoring locations in the Tertiary Basalt show a high degree of variation which is likely to be attributable to the spatial heterogeneity of the hydrogeological system. Additionally, a high degree of variation is also shown in the Tertiary Sediment as no sampling was able to be conducted prior to 2022 from bore AN021F due to low water volume in the bore casing.

Review of this data indicates that there are no notable trends. As displayed by the groundwater level data in Section 4.2.1, recharge by rainfall or streams occurs to shallow aquifers and is likely to result in variations in some parameters at the same monitoring location as shown in the table below.

In general, the salinity ranges³ for the underlying units can be described as follows:

- Groundwater quality of the Quaternary alluvium varies from brackish to saline;
- Groundwater quality of the Tertiary basalt aquifer varies from brackish to saline;
- Groundwater quality of the Tertiary sediment aquifer is fresh to brackish to brackish;
- Groundwater quality of the weathered coal measures is saline; and
- Groundwater quality of the Rewan Formation is saline.

³ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of South Australia

Table 9: Background Water Quality - Shallow Monitoring Bores

Parameter	Units	Quaternary Alluvium		Tertiary Basalt		Tertiary Sediment		Weathered Coal Measures		Rewan Formation	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Field pH		5.73	7.48	6.28	8.49	5.42	12.6	5.92	8.16	6.02	7.58
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	4240	31600	5300	42769	2170	13800	9090	11700	9590	11200
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2360	27000	3000	29000	1300	5470	5190	9990	6210	9070
Hydroxide Alkalinity (OH-) as CaCO3	mg/L	<1	<5	<1	<5	<1	2420	<1	<5	<1	<1
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	<1	<5	<1	94	<1	80	<1	<5	<1	<1
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	101	360	380	827	53	116	243	457	3	126
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	101	360	380	827	53	2500	243	457	5	126
Sulphate, SO4	mg/L	541	6200	60	1140	28	106	78	196	<1	1
Chloride, Cl	mg/L	1020	14000	1490	17000	660	1280	3140	4140	3750	4030
Calcium - Dissolved	mg/L	172	1000	55	362	12	312	290	452	51	460
Magnesium - Dissolved	mg/L	107	1400	85	808	<1	52	340	529	147	203
Sodium - Dissolved	mg/L	543	6200	891	13000	344	1330	932	1400	1450	2160
Potassium - Dissolved	mg/L	5	17	12	150	9	580	9	14	21	29
Arsenic-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.008	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.011	<0.001	<0.001
Beryllium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0005	0.193	<0.0005	<0.005	<0.0005	<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Barium-Dissolved	mg/L	0.045	0.2	0	0.283	0.047	1.06	0.184	3.9	3.42	5.34
Cadmium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	0.0002	<0.0001	0.7	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Chromium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.015	<0.001	0.014	<0.001	0.076	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001
Cobalt-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.027	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.001
Copper-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.063	<0.001	0.094	<0.001	0.145	<0.001	0.036	<0.001	0.005
Lead-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	0.112	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Manganese-Dissolved	mg/L	0.313	8.1	<0.005	0.611	0.003	0.095	1.1	2.03	1.17	2.28
Molybdenum	mg/L	<0.001	0.004	0.002	0.008	<0.001	0.152	0.002	0.004	<0.001	0.007
Nickel-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.05	0.17	0.005	0.361	0.006	0.088	<0.001	0.125	<0.001	0.006
Selenium	mg/L	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Strontium	mg/L	<0.01	14	1.52	11.1	0.69	0.91	6.67	10.4	11	11.3
Vanadium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.042	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zinc-Dissolved	mg/L	0.008	0.302	<0.005	2.27	<0.005	0.131	<0.005	0.719	<0.005	0.014
Boron	mg/L	0.13	0.55	0.42	2.96	0.13	0.78	0.3	0.38	0.09	0.2
Iron	mg/L	0.2	14.2	<0.05	0.59	<0.05	0.43	0.05	22.2	1.68	14.3
Mercury-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.0001	<0.00005	0.001	<0.00005	<0.0001	<0.00005	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Fluoride, F	mg/L	0.2	0.9	0.09	2	0.04	0.6	0.4	1	<0.1	0.1
Phosphate as P in water	mg/L	<0.005	0.79	0.026	12.6	<0.005	1.3	<0.005	2.09	<0.01	0.11

5.2 Deep aquifer water quality

Table 10 provides a summary of water quality results obtained from bores targeting the deep aquifers (M313W, M314W, M324W, M325W, AN019F, GR067V, M162V, M134GMV and MB1-D). This provides an indication of water quality ranges for each parameter analysed based on aquifer type. Results for some parameters between different monitoring locations show a high degree of variation which is likely to be attributable to the spatial heterogeneity and low permeability of the hydrogeological system. In addition, as displayed by the groundwater pressure data, groundwater recovery for some sites is slow and this is likely to result in variations in some parameters at the same monitoring location. Overall, a review of this data indicates that there are no notable trends. In general, this data shows that:

- Groundwater quality of the Fort Cooper Coal Measures aquifer is fresh to saline⁴; and
- Groundwater quality of the Moranbah Coal Measures is fresh to saline.

Table 10: Background Water Quality – Deep Monitoring Bores

Parameters	Units	Fort Cooper Coal Measures		Moranbah Coal Measures	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
Field pH		6.79	11.8	7.27	9.42
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1170	15700	1710	16000
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	707	9910	1160	9810
Hydroxide Alkalinity (OH-) as CaCO ₃	mg/L	<1	456	<1	<1
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	<1	157	<1	456
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	<1	1380	159	2380
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/L	222	1380	159	2420
Sulphate, SO ₄	mg/L	<1	68	<1	134
Chloride, Cl	mg/L	188	4920	198	5850
Calcium - Dissolved	mg/L	<1	276	2	209
Magnesium - Dissolved	mg/L	<1	256	<1	62
Sodium - Dissolved	mg/L	199	2590	212	3490
Potassium - Dissolved	mg/L	10	73	6	1450
Arsenic-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.013
Beryllium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Barium-Dissolved	mg/L	0.005	12.2	0.236	23
Cadmium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Chromium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.018
Cobalt-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.01
Copper-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.582	<0.001	7.08
Lead-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.459	<0.001	2.19
Manganese-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.304	0.007	0.446
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.006	0.114	0.001	0.091
Nickel-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.001	0.02	<0.001	0.05
Selenium	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Strontium	mg/L	0.406	8.18	1.18	10.8
Vanadium-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02
Zinc-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.005	2.16	<0.005	0.568
Boron	mg/L	0.24	1.17	0.46	2.4
Iron	mg/L	<0.05	2.94	0.07	3
Mercury-Dissolved	mg/L	<0.0001	0.42	<0.0001	0.87
Fluoride, F	mg/L	0.2	4.5	0.4	2.6
Phosphate as P in water	mg/L	<0.01	0.62	<0.01	17.4

⁴ Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of South Australia

6 SPRINGS AND GROUNDWATER DEPENDANT ECOSYSTEMS

As outlined in the 2022 Bowen UWIR, no relevant springs or Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE's) have been identified in the MGP or BGP areas.

7 CONCLUSION

Key findings of the 2024 UWIR annual review for the water production are:

MGP:

- Based on the observed water produced since the 2022 Bowen UWIR, there has been 38.8 ML less water produced than was forecasted in the 2022 UWIR;
- The updated water production forecast is 1% less than the modelled water production to the end of 2023. Given the updated water production forecast is less than what was modelled in the 2022 UWIR, the predicted impacts are expected to be less than originally modelled, an update of the of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed. Accordingly, a material change to the Immediately Impacted Area (IAA) or the Long-Term Affected Area (LAA) is not expected; and
- The maps prepared under s.376(1)(b)(iv and v) do not require updating as there has not been a material change in the information or predictions used to prepare the maps.

BGP:

- For PL486, a combined water production of 42.5 ML was produced over 2022 and 2023 compared to a modelled 75.6 ML for the same period in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. The updated water production is forecasted to be 56.7% less than modelled water production for 2024. As a result, there is no material change in the information or predictions made in the 2022 Bowen UWIR. Based on this, no change is proposed to the modelling undertaken for the 2022 Bowen UWIR;
- Three production testing wells in ATP 1103 were active in 2020 (RH098A, RH099A and RH100A), with a combined water production of 5.3 ML since the 2022 Bowen UWIR, with no further production occurring during this reporting period. This amount of water produced is below the Peak Downs reference pilot site. Therefore, any IAA or LAA arising from production testing wells prior to this reporting period will be smaller than that associated with the reference pilot site;
- No landholder bores are located within the 1-kilometre IAA radius from any production testing wells. Given the updated water production forecast is less than what was modelled in the 2022 UWIR, the predicted impacts are expected to be less than originally modelled, an update of the of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed; and
- The maps prepared under s.376(1)(b)(iv and v) do not require updating as there has not been a material change in the information or predictions used to prepare the maps.

As identified above, there is no material increase in observed and predicted water production for the MGP or BGP, therefore the modelling conducted in the 2022 UWIR overestimates groundwater impacts and an update of the 2022 UWIR is not proposed.

Key findings of the 2024 annual review for water levels monitoring are:

- There is no apparent influence of CSG production to the Quaternary alluvium, weathered Tertiary basalt, Tertiary sediment and Rewan aquifers in which these bores are installed. Decline in water levels noted for the FCCM are observed to correlate to the water production in CSG wells and consequential drawdown in the underlying MCM. This suggests that there is some transmission of impacts from the MCM to the shallower FCCM. This relationship will continue to be monitored.

Key findings of the 2024 annual review for water quality monitoring are:

- A review of this data indicates that there are no notable trends for both the shallow and deep aquifers.

APPENDIX C: Water Quality Results

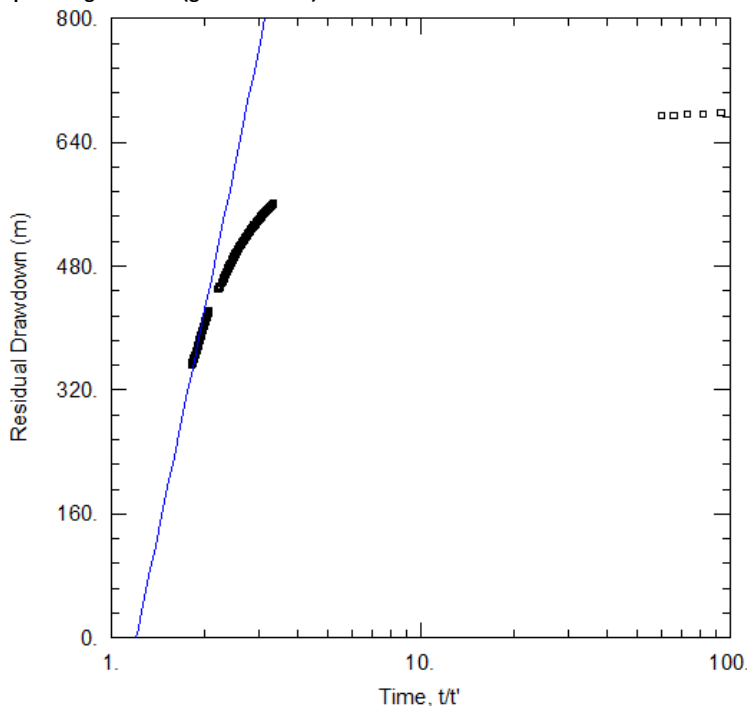
Shallow Monitoring Bores

Table with multiple columns: Monitoring Bore ID, Sample Date, Depth (m), Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L), Hardness (mg/L CaCO3), Chloride (mg/L), Sulfate (mg/L), Calcium (mg/L), Magnesium (mg/L), Sodium (mg/L), Potassium (mg/L), Aluminum (mg/L), Arsenic (mg/L), Barium (mg/L), Beryllium (mg/L), Boron (mg/L), Cadmium (mg/L), Chromium (mg/L), Cobalt (mg/L), Copper (mg/L), Lead (mg/L), Manganese (mg/L), Molybdenum (mg/L), Nickel (mg/L), Selenium (mg/L), Strontium (mg/L), Vanadium (mg/L), Zinc (mg/L), Barium (mg/L), Iron (mg/L), Mercury (mg/L), Fluoride (mg/L), Phosphate (mg/L), Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L), Nitrite as Nitrogen (mg/L), Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L), Total Organic Carbon (mg/L), Methane (mg/L).

APPENDIX D: Theis Recovery Analysis

MB2

Aqtesolv Output using BHP data (gas and water).

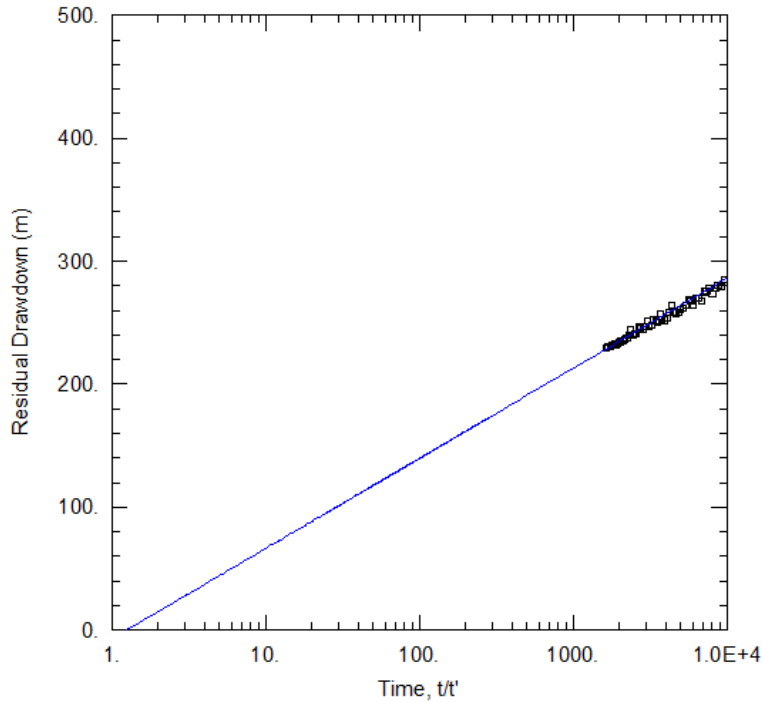


<u>WELL TEST ANALYSIS</u>					
Data Set:		Time: 09:44:17			
Date: 07/23/20					
<u>PROJECT INFORMATION</u>					
Test Well: <u>RH60</u>					
<u>AQUIFER DATA</u>					
Saturated Thickness: <u>775. m</u>			Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): <u>1.</u>		
<u>WELL DATA</u>					
Pumping Wells			Observation Wells		
Well Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Well Name	X (m)	Y (m)
RH60	0	0	□ RH60	0	0
<u>SOLUTION</u>					
Aquifer Model: <u>Confined</u>			Solution Method: <u>Theis (Recovery)</u>		
T = <u>0.000366 m²/day</u>			S/S' = <u>1.205</u>		

Time axis intercept (t/t') =	1.205		
Pumping start day =	1 days	6/08/2016	
Pumping stop day =	649 days	16/05/2018	
<i>extrapolating out t/t' in the Water Level Data tab until t/t' = 1.205</i>			
	t' t	t/t'	
	789	1443 1.828897	2401
	3190	3844 1.2050	
t' (time since pumping stopped) =	3190 days	8/02/2027	
t (total time since pumping started) =	3844 days	14/02/2027	
100% recovery =	14/02/2027		
	x	y	
recovery curve	649	704.6038	BHP monitoring point at start of recovery
	3844	0	100% recovery as determined above

MB3

Using latest monitoring period (29/9/17 to 17/10/18) - Aqtesolv Output - using measured bottom hole pressure (gas and water)



<u>WELL TEST ANALYSIS</u>					
Data Set:			Time: 07:43:33		
Date: 07/23/20					
<u>PROJECT INFORMATION</u>					
Test Well: <u>RH50</u>					
<u>AQUIFER DATA</u>					
Saturated Thickness: <u>665</u> m			Anisotropy Ratio (Kz/Kr): <u>1.</u>		
<u>WELL DATA</u>					
Pumping Wells			Observation Wells		
Well Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Well Name	X (m)	Y (m)
RH50	0	0	□ RH50	0	0
<u>SOLUTION</u>					
Aquifer Model: <u>Confined</u>			Solution Method: <u>Theis (Recovery)</u>		
T = <u>0.001962</u> m ² /day			S/S' = <u>1.247</u>		

Time axis intercept (t/t') =	1.247	
Pumping start day =	1 days	29/09/2017
Pumping stop day =	283 days	8/07/2018
<i>extrapolating out t/t' in the RH30_all_data tab until t/t' = 1.247</i>		
t' (time since pumping stopped) =	1141 days	22/08/2021
t (total time since pumping started - analysis period) =	1423 days	22/08/2021
t (total time since pumping started - all mon data) =	2092	
100% recovery =	22/06/2023	
	x	y
recovery curve	1757.5	614.4019 BHP monitoring point at start of recovery
	2092	0 100% recovery as determined above
	t' t	t/t'
	1141	1423 1.247152