

## Tamboran Resources Limited

### Response to Spoken Questions on Notice

Senator Hanson-Young (Chair)	Tamboran Response																										
<p>1. Receipts and/or an itemisation for the \$4.188m of grant funds reimbursed to Sweetpea Petroleum. (pg 3)</p>	<p>The following table is an itemisation of the eligible drilling expenses incurred by Sweetpea that have received a 25% rebate under the grant agreement.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1070 576 1973 1142"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1070 576 1637 619">Maverick #1 Eligible Expenses</th> <th data-bbox="1637 576 1973 619">Amount \$AUD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 619 1637 662">Drilling</td> <td data-bbox="1637 619 1973 662">\$ 5,846,722</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 662 1637 705">FEED</td> <td data-bbox="1637 662 1973 705">\$ 56,265</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 705 1637 748">Fixed</td> <td data-bbox="1637 705 1973 748">\$ 1,200,314</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 748 1637 791">Frac</td> <td data-bbox="1637 748 1973 791">\$ 2,574,094</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 791 1637 834">Rig</td> <td data-bbox="1637 791 1973 834">\$ 3,427,438</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 834 1637 877">Seismic</td> <td data-bbox="1637 834 1973 877">\$ 445,648</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 877 1637 920">Waterbore</td> <td data-bbox="1637 877 1973 920">\$ 1,417,728</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 920 1637 963">Personnel</td> <td data-bbox="1637 920 1973 963">\$ 262,560</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 963 1637 1007"><b>Total Eligible Expenses</b></td> <td data-bbox="1637 963 1973 1007"><b>\$ 15,230,767</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 1007 1637 1050">Reimbursed %</td> <td data-bbox="1637 1007 1973 1050">25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 1050 1637 1093">Reimbursed \$</td> <td data-bbox="1637 1050 1973 1093">\$ 3,807,692</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1070 1093 1637 1136"><b>Total, inclusive of GST</b></td> <td data-bbox="1637 1093 1973 1136"><b>\$ 4,188,461</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Maverick #1 Eligible Expenses	Amount \$AUD	Drilling	\$ 5,846,722	FEED	\$ 56,265	Fixed	\$ 1,200,314	Frac	\$ 2,574,094	Rig	\$ 3,427,438	Seismic	\$ 445,648	Waterbore	\$ 1,417,728	Personnel	\$ 262,560	<b>Total Eligible Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 15,230,767</b>	Reimbursed %	25%	Reimbursed \$	\$ 3,807,692	<b>Total, inclusive of GST</b>	<b>\$ 4,188,461</b>
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<p>2. How much has Tamboran spent on legal costs at the moment? (pg 4)</p>	<p>Tamboran does incur legal fees from time-to-time in relation to a number of matters including the recent agreement with Origin and around land access issues on EP136. Some expenses are ongoing and Tamboran provides updates on its finances to its shareholders regularly through its Annual Report and ASX announcements.</p>																										

<p>3. What type and number of carbon-offsets has Tamboran acquired to date? (pg 18)</p>	<p>Tamboran currently has a total of 20,557 carbon offsets in its portfolio. The carbon offsets are voluntary carbon offsets that are eligible under the Australian Government's carbon neutral certification, Climate Active.</p>
<p>4. Estimates on Tamboran's expected Scope 3 emissions. (pg 18)</p>	<p>Tamboran is not a producing company and Tamboran does not yet have scope 3 emissions associated with sold product. Scope 3 emissions are based on total sales of natural gas and how the customer uses the natural gas, both of which are uncertain at this stage.</p>
<p>5. If and when Tamboran's shale gas production is operational, what methane leakage monitoring system will Tamboran use? (pg 18)</p>	<p>All production facility design decisions will be made during the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) phase of the project. This includes decisions on the systems to monitor and manage fugitive methane emissions.</p>
<p>6. Will Tamboran voluntarily undertake for real time methane leakage monitoring on its Beetaloo Basin operations? (pg 19)</p>	<p>In the NT the "Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory (2019)" and in particular "Part D – Methane emissions monitoring, leak management, detection and reporting" deals with requirements for fugitive methane emission monitoring. From the Overview: <i>"This part of the Code sets out best practice minimum standards for regional methane emissions assessments and monitoring, and identifying, classifying, rectifying and reporting leaks of methane from petroleum activities"</i>. Tamboran is committed to complying with the comprehensive regulations in place since the completion of the Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing (Pepper Inquiry).</p>
<p>7. Was Tamboran's exploration permit in Northern Ireland terminated by the Government, and if so what were the circumstances? Was there an allegation that Tamboran had undertaken activities on the site even though there was no authority in place. (pg 21)</p>	<p>Tamboran Resources Limited sold its position in Tamboran Resources (UK) Limited, the entity that holds the Northern Ireland permit in question, to Ardilaun Energy Group Limited in 2016. The exploration permit was not terminated by the Northern Ireland Government.</p>
<p>8. Did Tamboran threaten to take legal action to recover lost profit after the EP in Northern Ireland was terminated, and whether proceedings are still on foot. (pg 21)</p>	<p>Please see our response to Question 7. Tamboran Resources Limited sold its position in 2016 and there was no termination of that exploration permit by the government.</p>

9. Which individuals at the Department of Industry, Science and Resources, Sweetpea Petroleum / Tamboran liaised with subsequent to the application for the rebate grants and prior to awarding of the grant? (pg. 22)	Having first submitted our application through the business.gov.au portal, Tamboran engaged with the appointed AusIndustry grants officer.
A list of political fundraising events attended by Joel Riddle. (pg 23)	Please refer to the Australian Electoral Commission for any of Tamboran's disclosures in relation to political fundraisers.
Details of meetings between Tamboran and Minister King MP (Minister for Resources and Minister for Northern Australia) (pg 23)	Tamboran provided an operational update to Minister King's office on 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 and a briefing on the Origin acquisition announcement on 19 <sup>th</sup> October 2022.
Will Sweetpea Petroleum pay back to the Commonwealth Government any grant money received under the grants programme. (pg 23).	Tamboran signed a binding Commonwealth Standard Grant Agreement with DISER and intends to proceed in accordance with that Agreement.

<b>Senator Thorpe</b>	<b>Tamboran Response</b>
Has Tamboran engaged with Nurradalinji Aboriginal Corporation? (pg 10)	Acknowledging the Northern Land Council are the relevant Prescribed Body Corporate for representing recognised Native Title Holders for the areas in which we work, Tamboran does engage more broadly with interested stakeholders and parties, including the direct engagement the company has had with the Nurradalinji Aboriginal Corporation (NAC).

<b>Senator Cadell &amp; Senator Nampijinpa Price</b>	<b>Tamboran Response</b>
Who are Rallen, what operations do they have, and who runs the company? (pg 13 & 16)	Tamboran understands that Rallen Australia is a private company whose foreign ownership and control rests with South African billionaire, Giovanni Ravazotti. The company is managed through Mr Ravazotti family based in Sydney by Pierre Langenhoven and Luciana Ravazotti.

	<p>Tamboran further understands that since the moratorium on unconventional gas development ended, Rallen has purchased approximately 1.1 million hectares of pastoral leases in the Beetaloo region, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mt McMinn Station (purchased in 2018 for \$7.5m)</li> <li>2. Big River Station (purchased in 2018 for \$5.5m)</li> <li>3. Kalala Station (purchased in 2018 for \$58m)</li> <li>4. Tanumbirini Station &amp; Forrest Hill Station (purchased in 2020 for \$70m)</li> <li>5. Larrizona Station (purchased in 2021 for \$17 million).</li> </ol>
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<b>Senator Canavan</b>	<b>Tamboran Response</b>
<p>Details of Tamboran's / Sweetpea Petroleum's compensation payable to Rallen under the land access agreement. (pg 29)</p>	<p>Compensation payable to Rallen is publicly available for review as part of the Approved Access Agreement. Please refer to Annexure 1, Table 1: Compensation Rates: <a href="http://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdoc/au/cases/nt/NTCAT//2022/1.html">http://www8.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/viewdoc/au/cases/nt/NTCAT//2022/1.html</a></p>
<p>Percentage of capital expenditure during exploration phase that is expected to be paid to Rallen as compensation under the land access agreement. (pg 29)</p>	<p>In 2022 we anticipate that compensation equivalent to approximately 0.3 – 0.5% of the capital expenditure in EP136 will be paid to the pastoralist. A reasonable range is 0.1 – 1%, depending on the types of activities proposed and how much 'new' area of a pastoral lease is impacted by activities (ie. when a program uses existing access tracks and well lease pads to undertake activity the compensation payable will be lower than when greenfield access tracks and well lease pads are required).</p>

## Response to Written Questions on Notice

<b>Senator Hanson-Young (Chair)</b>	<b>Tamboran Response</b>
<p>1. If this project goes ahead, where do you envision the gas being shipped to, Darwin LNG terminal or Gladstone LNG terminal or both? Which terminal is it likely to be shipped to first?</p>	<p>It is Tamboran’s plan that some of our gas will be exported from both Darwin and Gladstone, subject to further infrastructure plans under development. As Tamboran is in the exploration phase decisions regarding first shipments have not yet been made.</p>
<p>2. Will the Beetaloo gas be shipped to the Middle Arm project that the federal government has just committed \$1.5 billion dollars for?</p>	<p>The current plan is for Beetaloo gas to go to the Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct to underpin industrial developments in ammonia and urea production for fertiliser, hydrogen production, energy-intensive manufacturing, power generation and LNG export.</p>
<p>3. Have you signed an MoU or made any undertakings to supply gas for feedstock for a range of endeavours that are envisioned for Darwin Harbour?</p>	<p>We have not made any such undertakings at this stage.</p>
<p>4. Has Tamboran or Sweetpea made any financial contributions to an organisation known as the Back Beetaloo campaign?</p>	<p>Our company has not donated to this campaign.</p>
<p>5. Have any of the panel members who appeared at the inquiry had any relationship or interactions with Nick Palmer who allegedly runs the back beetaloo campaign?</p>	<p>Panel members do not have a relationship or interactions with the individual nominated.</p>
<p>6. Do you wish to challenge any of the claims made by previous evidence provided to this committee by Publish What You Pay:  “Sweetpea is a privately registered company. The Australian company is currently owned by Longview Petroleum, a limited liability company that is based in Texas. That company is a subsidiary of Longview Petroleum in Delaware, which is registered in the notorious Corporation Trust Centre in Wilmington, Delaware. Just to paint a</p>	<p>The statement made is categorically false. We’ve seen some of this reporting, and also in some of the submissions that have been made to this Inquiry. We completely refute the idea that Sweetpea is a subsidiary of Longview Petroleum LLC, domiciled in Delaware.  Sweetpea is a wholly-owned subsidiary by Tamboran Resources Limited, and this parent company is Australian domiciled and is publicly-listed on the</p>

<p>picture, this two-storey yellow brick building in downtown Wilmington, which is the capital of Delaware, is actually home to more than 285,000 companies... Sweetpea's ultimate owners are most likely US citizens... What's more, the Delaware company, which was only registered in June 2019, actually failed to pay any taxes in Delaware on time... A company whose parent company appears not to be able to pay the few hundred dollars of tax to remain in good standing in Delaware should not be receiving valuable government revenue under the [BCD] program at this stage”</p>	<p>Australian Stock Exchange, maintaining the highest standards of transparency in accordance with Australian Corporations Law and our listing requirements.</p> <p>For further information with regards to Tamboran’s ownership we refer interested parties to our 2022 Annual Report.</p>
<p>7. What is the current relationship between Tamboran and Longview Petroleum?</p>	<p>Please refer to our 2022 Annual Report for the relevant disclosures.</p>
<p>8. As a matter of public integrity, are you willing to tell us who the major ultimate owners of Tamboran and Sweetpea are?</p>	<p>Please refer to our 2022 Annual Report for the relevant disclosure of our major shareholders.</p>

<b>Senator Hollie Hughes</b>	<b>Tamboran Response</b>
<b><i>Energy Security</i></b>	
<p>1. How quickly do you envision getting Beetaloo gas into the market, and how much gas would you deliver?</p>	<p>Tamboran is targeting the delivery of 100 mmscfd into the Northern Gas Pipeline by 2025.</p>
<p>2. Are you planning a phased development? What are the phases and when are they planned?</p>	<p>Tamboran is planning on a phased development, starting with the sanctioning of a 100 mmscfd Amungee Pilot Development by the end of 2023. Following production from the Pilot Development, Tamboran aims to sanction a &gt;1 BCFD full-field development by 2028.</p>
<p>3. Is Tamboran’s intended onshore gas operations in the Beetaloo Basin any different to other onshore operations in Australia and worldwide?</p>	<p>There are many points of similarity with other onshore operations, and some points of difference also. The greenfield nature of the gas industry here will allow for best-in-class design to be incorporated from Day 1 and limit any negative legacy impacts.</p>

<p>4. How, in your view, is the Beetaloo Basin different from other onshore gas hubs?</p>	<p>The Beetaloo Basin is located in a yet-to-be-developed basin, a 'greenfields' site. It also differs from other Australian onshore projects in that it is of both a material multi-TCF scale and also able to be connected to both Australia's domestic gas markets and export markets.</p>
<p>5. Do you have forecasted prices for what you believe you can deliver gas into the domestic market?</p>	<p>Yes, our gas will benefit from significant cost efficiencies that will grow once we scale production. Tamboran's modelling suggests we will be able to deliver Beetaloo gas to the East Coast market (Wallumbilla) for US\$4.10 – 4.80 per gigajoule (GJ).</p>
<p>6. Have you taken any steps towards planning to provide Beetaloo gas to the domestic market?</p>	<p>Yes, Tamboran has taken steps as recently as few weeks ago to deliver gas into the domestic market. The company has signed a 10-year offtake agreement with Origin to deliver 100 TJ per day of gas to the domestic market once we start producing. Discussions are ongoing to secure additional domestic gas buyers.</p> <p>Tamboran also has a joint venture with Jemena for development of additional pipeline infrastructure to deliver gas to the domestic market, including our MOU announced in June 2022 to deliver 100 TJ per day of firm capacity into the Northern Gas Pipeline.</p>
<p>7. What could the potential impact be on the domestic market if Beetaloo gas can be delivered into the East Coast market?</p>	<p>The ACCC recently announced that a shortfall of around 56 PJ per year is anticipated in the east coast gas market, starting next year. Comparing this shortfall estimate just to Tamboran's initial commitment of 100 TJ per day through our Origin deal and you will note that our supply is expected to have a significant impact on both available volumes and price.</p>
<p>8. If Australia didn't develop the Beetaloo Basin, where would you suggest we would get our domestic gas needs from?</p>	<p>If Australia does not develop its domestic gas supply, the alternative would be to import LNG from the global market and this gas would most likely come from either Russia or Qatar.</p>
<p>9. In your opinion, why are there now multiple LNG import terminal proposals around Australia? Why are we looking to potentially import gas?</p>	<p>In Tamboran opinion's the need for LNG import terminals is as a direct result of domestic governments not opening up enough quality gas resources in this country. In particular, onshore gas remains and outstanding opportunity for</p>

	Australia, however some state governments have not pursued them as part their energy policy.
10. In your international experience, what has gone so wrong with European energy policy? How can we avoid what is occurring in places like Germany?	We would refer to our Opening Statement to the Senate Committee with regards to this question. The current economic and geopolitical changes we have seen has demonstrated the need for urgent, increased domestic gas production to achieve energy security, rapid emissions reduction, and ensuring the industry and households are insulated from global energy shocks. The experience in Europe demonstrates that this energy security is a critical public policy matter at both national and local level. A clear focus needs to be maintained on achieving the right balance between energy security, sustainability and sovereignty.
<b><i>US Technological Transfer</i></b>	
1. Can you detail for us some of the operational experience your company has in the shale gas industry in the US?	Our US team is bringing significant unconventional gas experience to Australia, having collectively drilled more than 5,000 unconventional wells in North America. This experience is invaluable to the Australian market and in particular for the development of prospective shale gas resources like the Beetaloo Basin.
2. How will that experience make a difference in your operating in the Beetaloo?	The transfer of unconventional expertise is expected to support accelerated cost reduction in drilling of our operations, supporting lower cost of gas development. This will help commercialise gas in the Beetaloo and support lower cost gas supply for Australians.
3. Are you planning to bring rigs from the US? If so, how many rigs are you planning on bringing out?	As part of the September 2022 deal announced with Helmerich & Payne (H&P), Tamboran plans to bring up to five of the largest generation unconventional drilling rigs to Australia. Tamboran has secured Rig 469 for two-years, commencing us in Australia in the second quarter of 2023. H&P will have first right of refusal to provide all subsequent rigs for Tamboran after 2024 as required for Tamboran to accelerate the 1 BCFD development plan.
4. How do they compare to the rigs we already have in Australia?	The H&P super-spec FlexRig®, with more than 2,000 horsepower and



	<p>one-million-pound hookload, will be one of Australia’s most powerful onshore drilling rigs. Capable of drilling more than 4,000-metre horizontal sections within the Mid-Velkerri “B Shale”, the rig is expected to support a material reduction in cost per unit of recoverable gas and minimize the environmental footprint. These long laterals compare to an approximate operating limit of 1,000 – 1,500-metres of most Australian rigs more suitable for the Coal Seam Gas (CSG) industry. This significant improvement in the length of horizontal drilling capabilities will dramatically decrease land disturbance for wellpads and improved productivity per well.</p>
<b>Climate Change</b>	
1. Can you explain your Net Zero position?	Tamboran’s commitment is to be Net Zero for our equity Scope 1 and 2 emissions from first Commercial Production.
2. Does it equate to how it is defined in the Climate Change Act that was recently passed in the Parliament?	Yes, Tamboran’s definition of Net Zero is the same as that which is accepted as part of the Climate Change Act and also the National Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reporting (NGER) program. That definition is a company is responsible for Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from their operations.
3. How does it compare to the way targets are measured under the Paris Agreement?	Tamboran’s definition is also the one accepted under the Paris Agreement. Under the Paris Agreement, Countries must submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that detail how they will reduce GHG emissions in their own country, i.e. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
4. How do you plan to achieve Net Zero by 2025?	Tamboran decarbonisation strategy is focused on reducing and minimizing our own scope 1 and 2 emissions. Importantly, Tamboran is in the process of designing our project and have the ability to ‘design out’ GHG emissions. Tamboran will use a hierarchy of controls approach to drive down absolute GHG emissions using a philosophy where Avoid, is prioritised over Minimize, which is prioritised over Offset.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Avoid:</b> The priority will be to Avoid any GHG emissions in the project design, this can be done by electrifying the facility and utilising renewable energy, batteries, and low flaring technology.</li> <li>• <b>Minimise:</b> The second priority will be to Minimise any GHG emissions that cannot be avoided. This is done through good operating practices to reduce emissions and improve efficiency. It is also accomplished by using technology such as methane leak detection and repair to minimise fugitive emissions.</li> <li>• <b>Offset:</b> Finally, Tamboran will use high quality carbon offsets to Offset residual GHG emissions. These are the emissions that cannot be either avoided or minimised.</li> </ul> <p>Tamboran’s Avoid, Minimise, and Offset approach means that using renewable energy, batteries, new technology, and good operating practices will be the main tools to reduce GHG emissions. Only after Avoid and Minimise will Tamboran use its high-quality carbon offsets to reduce any residual GHG emissions to Net Zero.</p>
<p>5. How would the Beetaloo Basin contribute to emissions reduction?</p>	<p>Tamboran’s strategy is to sustainably develop the Beetaloo Basin and to supply natural gas to the Australian domestic market and overseas customers in Asia. When natural gas is used to generate electricity, it has 50% lower GHG emissions compared to using coal. Tamboran can contribute to emission reductions by reliably supplying natural gas from the Beetaloo Basin and displacing coal.</p>
<p>6. Has any country ever increased gas production and reduced its own emissions?</p>	<p>Yes, the United States is an excellent example of a major economy that achieved that. During the shale gas boom of 2005 to 2019, the United States led the world in emissions reductions. GHG emissions from the power sector fell by 33 per cent during that period, driven mostly by the shift from coal-fired to gas-fired power production.</p>

	<p>This all occurred at the same as the Shale Revolution was happening, with the United States significantly expanding gas production from 18.9 trillion cubic feet (TCF) in 2005 to 36.4 TCF in 2019.</p> <p>In 2019, the United States emitted 970 million metric tons of CO2 less than in 2005, with 525 million metric tons of that emissions reduction resulting from replacing coal with natural gas in power generation. This emissions decrease was larger than what was achieved by Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom combined. Said another way, since 2005, in the United States, all emissions reduction efforts combined have had less impact than coal to gas switching alone.</p>
<p>7. What would happen to global GHG emissions if we shut down Australia's gas and LNG industry today?</p>	<p>If the Australian gas industry was shut down today, Australia's emissions would rise significantly, as the economy sought alternative higher emissions forms of energy production, such as coal-fired power. Germany at the moment is a good case study, with the external shock of Russia cutting European gas supplies, Germany is resorting to emergency legislation to restart its coal-fired power stations.</p> <p>According to the IEA, when assessed a per megawatt basis, the emissions created from gas-fired power are approximately 50-60 per cent or less of coal-fired power production.</p>
<p>8. Can Beetaloo natural gas be a carbon solution and help decarbonise our economy and the economies of our major trading partners?</p>	<p>Yes, we believe that developing the Beetaloo Basin is Australia's largest emissions reduction opportunity. The Beetaloo's low CO2 natural gas supply is a key resource to decarbonise Australia's economy and help our major trading partners to decarbonise. If a reliable supply of natural gas is not available, countries will revert back to using coal. Due to the gas crisis in Europe, global coal consumption is expected to set a new all time high in 2023. A reliable supply of natural gas will help our major trading partners to significantly reduce the dominant role played by coal in power production and reduce overall GHG emissions.</p>

<p>9. Winter is coming in the Norther Hemisphere and both Europe and Asia are asking for more gas production, can't they just turn on more renewables, why do they want more gas and LNG?</p>	<p>Europe and Asia have experienced a significant disruption to their energy supplies, given Russia's attempts to disrupt the supply of gas to Europe and sanctions that have been applied to Russian exports.</p> <p>Gas is not only a vital input into low-emissions, gas-fired power generation, but a critical feedstock into a range of industrial processes vital for modern life and the economy at-large. Commercial substitutes for gas as an industrial feedstock for its full range of applications are likely many decades away, including for ammonia and urea production for fertiliser. A national energy policy solely focused on just "turning on" more renewables is not feasible.</p>
<p>10. Can Australia meet its Paris Agreement commitments and still supply LNG to our trading partners?</p>	<p>Undoubtedly, yes. Australia's Paris Commitments relate to its Scope 1 and 2 emissions. With regards to how Australia's LNG exports are used by our trading partners in accordance with their Paris commitments, this issue relates to the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of those other countries.</p>

<b>Senator Thorpe</b>	<b>Tamboran Response</b>
<b><i>Traditional Owners</i></b>	
<p>1. What do you say to Traditional Custodians in the Beetaloo region about how fracking will impact Country, sacred sites, water, and heritage?</p>	<p>Tamboran will continue to consult with Traditional Owners to discuss potential impacts and opportunities of onshore gas developments. We say that through cooperation and the strict regulatory regime in place that impacts to Country can be minimised and that water, sacred sites and heritage can all be protected. There is not an 'either/or' decision regarding and onshore gas industry and these critical elements of culture, we can both develop gas responsibly and sustainably, creating opportunities for Traditional Owners and communities and businesses, as well as protecting Country.</p>
<p>2. Are you confident that all Traditional Owners have given their consent for fracking on their Country?</p>	<p>Tamboran is very confident we have the consent of the Traditional Owners for current operations in the areas which the company operates.</p>

<p>3. Will you commit to adhering to the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in any consultation with Traditional Owners going forward, including for their ability to withdraw consent at any time?</p>	<p>Tamboran supports the international principles of FPIC in relation to the consultation with Traditional Owners.</p>
<p>4. We have been advised that Rallen had been notified that Jonny Wilson was coming to visit Newcastle Creek and that Rallen was also locked out from their cattle station. This goes straight against the statement made by Mr Close during the hearing today. a. Can you please explain why you misrepresented what happened and why you do not ensure that Traditional Owners as well as pastoralists get access to their land?</p>	<p>Tamboran has not misrepresented in any way. Tamboran had no notification directly from NAC, Traditional Owners or Rallen that there were Traditional Owners that wished to use the EP136 access gate on the day in question. Rallen may have been informed by NAC, we cannot speak to this, but no such information was passed on to Tamboran.</p> <p>It is worth noting that there was no gate or access road existing in this location some weeks earlier prior to Tamboran’s work commencing, so a suggestion that Tamboran created some kind of a lock-out of a long established access way used by Traditional Owners is clearly contrived.</p>
<p>b. Given your repeated commitment to working closely with stakeholders, including Traditional Owners, why did you not assist the Traditional Owner, Mr Wilson, to inspect his sacred site for which he is Jungai (cultural lawman)?</p>	<p>As per the previous answer, we were not aware of any request by Mr Wilson. Mr Wilson needs no permission from Tamboran to inspect any sacred sites. Tamboran is specifically excluded from entering Restricted Work Areas (RWAs) around sacred sites (generally speaking). We can provide, with notice and agreement, to inspect our work sites. To the extent that any access route we create is beneficial to accessing a sacred site we’re happy to receive requests to use the access and will be accommodating assuming that the usual health, safety and environmental considerations of our work areas are met.</p>
<p>5. AAPA have conducted a compliance audit on your activities at Newcastle Creek. Regardless of the result of this audit, do you commit to ensuring that all future activities of Tamboran and its subsidiaries will not impact on protected sacred sites?</p>	<p>Tamboran has a strong commitment to ensuring we do not adversely impact protected sacred sites and will continue to work with AAPA to ensure that identified sites are protected.</p>
<p>6. Now that your interests in the Beetaloo are so vast, will you support Nurrdalindi members’ call for a regional summit which brings together native title holders from across the region to consider fracking’s combined or cumulative impact on water, sacred sites, country and culture?</p>	<p>With due respect to the Traditional Owners for the areas we operate in, this is a matter for the Northern Land Council and the Traditional Owners that they represent.</p>

<b>Water</b>	
<p>7. In August this year, Tamboran’s subsidiary Sweetpea Petroleum received approval for drilling and fracking up to 7 wells on Rallen Australia’s Tanumbirini cattle station and extracting enormous volumes of water, up to 299ML per year.</p> <p>a. Will you be extracting that water for free, or will you be paying a commercial rate to our communities for the water you extract?</p>	<p>There are currently no water charges in the NT, and therefore no mechanism by which a water use can, or should, pay for water use. If any change occurs in relation to NT Government water policy in 2023 we would comply with that regulatory change.</p>
<p>b. How can you be confident that water extraction for drilling and fracking will not risk aquifers and impact the sacred songline of Newcastle Creek and its associated water holes?</p>	<p>Based on our comprehensive understanding of the hydrogeology, and independent, third-party studies we can reduce risk to aquifers to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) through engineering (e.g. well design and casing selection) and administrative (e.g. water licensing and usage monitoring) controls. We rely on compliance with the conditions of any relevant AAPA Authority Certificates to ensure the protection of sacred sites.</p>
<p>8. The hydrology report you commissioned has significant data gaps around the interactions between Newcastle Creek waterholes and the underlying aquifer. It also highlights the impacts of chemicals (diesel, drilling fluids, etc.) on water quality. Given these failings, doesn’t this suggest you are creating an unacceptable risk to NT water, relied upon by pastoralists and feeding sacred sites such as Newcastle Creek and its waterholes?</p>	<p>The report was authored by a respected hydrogeologist with excellent regional knowledge, and commissioned at arm’s length with no direct interaction with Tamboran. As a thorough and responsible report it addressed all risks. However, as confirmed by our environmental approvals, there are no risks assessed as unacceptable to NT water or sacred sites.</p>
<p>9. What will you do if a gas well leaks into our underground water systems? What is your plan to clean up spills if they occur?</p>	<p>Any release to the environment would be assessed and remediated as per the regulations following appropriate consultation with regulators, experts (as required), and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
<b>Economic impact</b>	
<p>10. Is the gas from this project intended to be for domestic use or for export?</p>	<p>It is our intention that Tamboran’s gas be used for both domestic use and for export.</p>
<p>11. If export, who are the customers?</p>	<p>Given we are still in the Exploration Phase, Tamboran has not yet started engaging with the international market.</p>

<p>12. The Northern Territory's three largest LNG export markets, Japan, China, and South Korea, have all announced net-zero policies, how is building this project consistent with a contracting gas market?</p>	<p>Tamboran's Net Zero policy has been specifically developed with the Net Zero gas policies of the markets you listed in mind. Tamboran's gas will be Net Zero from First Production, well in advance of the long-term dates required by the markets you mentioned.</p>
<p>13. Given the fact that the gas market is contracting and will need to shut down if we have any chance of limiting climate change to 1.5 degrees and green hydrogen will form a key element of the transition away from fossil fuels, why won't Tamboran consider not fracking and instead building a green hydrogen plant?</p>	<p>Tamboran does not agree with the assumption that the gas market is in decline, and in fact our gas will play a significant role in reducing our emissions footprint in Australia and overseas. We envision that our gas also being used for economic production of blue hydrogen in Middle Arm, which will of course have no emissions associated with its production.</p>
<p>14. Will Traditional Owners be equity stakeholders in this industrialisation of their land through your company?  a. Will they be receiving shares/ share portfolios that can directly benefit their communities?  b. If not, why not?</p>	<p>There is currently no such proposal. Traditional Owners will derive significant economic benefit from our project, including in a future Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA).</p>