Modification Notice - Regulation 22

If the modification to the regulated activity has already occurred, a regulation 22 modification notice is not applicable.

Interest Holder	Central Petroleum	EMP Title	Amadeus Environmental Management Plan	Unique EMP ID No.	CTP8-3	Mod No.	4	Date	23/12/2025
Brief Description	This Regulation 22 modification is seeking to amend the Amadeus EMP to include a change in the technique of dust suppression including addition of the dust suppression chemicals as well as introduce chemicals for the remediation of drill cuttings within a sump. **Dust Suppression** In the EMP (CTP8-3) currently dust suppression is limited to the use of treated water and bore water and there are no provisions for dust suppression chemicals to be used. Whilst a trial to undertake the use of dust suppression chemicals at Mereenie Field has been accepted, CTP would also like to trial these chemicals at Dingo where the soil type is quite different. Dust generation is a significant environmental concern in oil and gas fields, particularly during drilling, excavation and transportation activities. High levels of dust can degrade air quality, pose health risks to workers and local communities, and impact surrounding ecosystems. The use of dust suppression chemicals provides an effective solution to mitigate airborne particulate matter. These chemicals help to reduce dust dispersion by binding particles, ensuring that they settle quickly to the ground and preventing them from becoming airborne again due to wind or operational activities. By incorporating dust suppression chemicals, oil and gas operators can minimise the environmental impact of their operations, enhance worker safety, comply with regulatory standards and reduce the potential for respiratory issues and visibility impairment. Furthermore, effective dust management helps in maintaining the integrity of surrounding vegetation and habitats, contributing to overall environmental sustainability. In oil and gas fields, roadways are often subjected to heavy vehicle traffic, especially in remote or undeveloped areas. These roads can generate significant amounts of dust, which not only affects air quality but also poses multiple challenges for both workers and the surrounding environment. Dust on roads can impair visibility, create unsafe driving conditions and contribute to respiratory issues for workers and nearby communities. The use of dust suppression chemicals on these roads is essential to mitigate these risks. These chemicals help to bind dust particles together, preventing them from becoming airborne due to vehicle movement or wind. By applying dust control agents, operators can reduce the amount of particulate matter in the air, which in turn improves visibility, lowers the risk of health problems and ensures safer driving conditions for all personnel on-site. Moreover, controlling dust on roads also helps protect the integrity of surrounding ecosystems by minimising soil erosion, preventing dust deposition on vegetation and reducing potential contamination of water sources. Using dust suppression chemicals also cuts down on unsustainable long-term water use.								

	Sump Remediation A plan is currently being developed with specialist consultants to undertake remediation of the of the drill cuttings at PV12 – a Regulation 22 will be forthcoming for those works. However, EMP modification is sought in this Regulation 22 for the chemicals that will be required to undertake the remediation. Chemicals used for the remediation of drill cuttings within a sump play a critical role in ensuring effective treatment and environmental compliance. These chemicals are selected to stabilise, neutralise or reduce contaminants such as hydrocarbons, salts and heavy metals present in the cuttings. Commonly applied treatments include binding agents, surfactants and solidification or encapsulation additives that reduce leachability and improve the physical stability of the waste. Through controlled application and thorough mixing, the treated drill cuttings can meet regulatory disposal or reuse criteria, minimising the risk of soil and groundwater contamination and supporting the complete and safe remediation of the sump. The chemicals will be stored in a bunded chemical storage area adjacent to the Dingo and Palm Valley stores facility. The chemicals will be stored in 1000L (IBC) containers. The outcome of this modification and attached risk assessment (Attachment 1) is that there is no effecting change in environmental risk due to the control measures in place to manage loss of containment.
Geospatial Files Included?	No

Does the proposed change result in a new, or increased, potential or actual environmental impact or risk?	If an INCREASE in an existing potential or actual environmental impact or risk, is the increase provided for in the approved EMP?	Does the proposed change require additional mitigation measures to ensure it is managed to ALARP and acceptable levels?	Has additional stakeholder engagement been conducted?	Does the proposed change require additional environmental performance standards or measurement criteria?	Does the proposed change affect compliance with Sacred Site Authority Certificates?	Does the proposed change affect any sub-plans to the EMP?	Will the environmental outcome continue to be achieved?
Attach supporting information to support all answers to the above questions							
No	N/A	No additional mitigation measures are considered necessary. Both the environmental risk and the impact is minor.	No. The updated chemicals list does not impact any stakeholders and adequate stakeholder engagement has been conducted previously. If anything, it will assist in visibility on access roads for all users.	No additional environmental performance standards and measurement criteria are required. A review of the existing standards and criteria in the EMP identified that all elements will be able to be met, and the proposed works will not impact compliance.	No. The proposed modification scope does not impact any Sacred Sites or current Authority Certificates.	Yes, the spill management plan requires the Spill Scenarios and Management to be updated (see below).	Yes

DUST SUPPRESSION

Current EMP Text

Product Name	Hazardous Material	Dangerous Good
Anti-corrosives	Yes	Yes
Adhesives/glues	Yes	No
Acetone	Yes	Yes
Thinners	Yes	Yes
Acetylene	Yes	Yes
Bestolife 2000	Yes	Yes
Truck wash	Yes	Yes
Priming fluids	Yes	Yes
Diesel	Yes	Yes
Pipe cement	Yes	Yes
Coregas	Yes	Yes
Degreaser	Yes	Yes
Paint	Yes	Yes
Soaps	No	No
Sealant	No	No
Herbicide	Yes	No
Coolant	Yes	No
Engine oil	No	No
Compressor oil	No	No
Hydraulic oil	No	No
Grease	No	No
Nitrogen	Yes	Yes
Oxygen	Yes	Yes
Propane	Yes	Yes

Amended EMP Text

3.9.2 Chemical Storage and use

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.**-1 Typical chemicals used during operations and workovers

Product Name	Hazardous material	Dangerous Goods
Triple 7 Dust Suppression Plus	No	No
Triple 7 Dust Suppression Nova	No	No
Polycom Compaction & Stabilisation Aid	No	No
Titan Liquid Polymer Pavement Stabiliser	No	No
Blended Cement	Yes	No
Activated Carbon	No	No
Elemental Sulfur	Yes	Yes

Methanol/ethylene glycol	Yes	Yes
Helium	Yes	Yes

7.7 Spill Management Plan No changes to the Spill Scenarios and Management for Operations and only the addition of the dust suppression activity.	Addition of the following activity under Operations (see below)

SPILL SCENARIOS AND MANAGEMENT

Activity	Activity Duration	Mechanism	Location	Type	Key Management Control
Dust Suppression on roads	Operations: Ongoing	Incorrect Application	Access Roads	Dust Suppression Chemicals	• Handling by a competent person • Visual assessment during suppression • Spill kits available at workshop and refill point

Submit this notice and supporting information to Onshoregas.DLPE@nt.gov.au

Attachment 1 - Dust Suppression Chemicals Risk Assessment

Substance	Hazardous material	Dangerous good	Typical quantity*	Brand Name	Composition /Concentration used	CAS number	Brief Description of the risk associated with each chemical and how this was determined
Triple 7 Dust Suppression Plus	No	No	1000L	Triple 7 Dust Suppression Plus	Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt 5-10% Benzenesulfonic acid 4-C 10-13-sec-alkyl derivatives 0-5% Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous – Balance to 100%	8061-51-6 85536-14-7	Non-combustible material (no fire or explosion hazard).. Slippery when spilt. Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Low toxicity and low irritant. May cause eye and skin irritation. May be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Toxicity determined through LD50 experimentation – Oral: LD50: 2,000mg/kg (Rat). Information on ecological toxicity, persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential and mobility in oil not provided in SDS.
Triple 7 Dust Suppression Nova	No	No	1000L	Triple 7 Dust Suppression Nova	Ingredients determine to be Non-Hazadous 100%		Non-combustible material (no fire or explosion hazard). Slippery when spilt. Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Low toxicity and low irritant. May cause eye and skin irritation. May be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Toxicity determined through LD50 experimentation – Oral: LD50: 2,000mg/kg (Rat). Information on ecological toxicity, persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential and mobility in oil not provided in SDS.

Polycom Compaction & Stabilisation Aid	No	No	1000L	Polycom Compaction & Stabilisation Aid	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous – 100%	No CAS number listed on SDS or product page	Non-combustible material (no fire or explosion hazard), however heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.. Slippery when spilt. Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Low toxicity and low irritant. May cause eye and skin irritation. May be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Toxicity determined through LD50 experimentation - Oral: LD50: 5,050mg/kg (Rat). No systemic toxicity to aquatic organisms or micro-organisms. Persistence and degradability are readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions at over 90% in 28 days. Bioaccumulative potential, Anionic polyacrylamide being totally soluble in water and insoluble in solvents.
Titan Liquid Polymer Pavement Stabiliser	No	No	1000L	Titan Liquid Polymer Pavement Stabiliser	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light – 20-45% Poly(oxy – 1, 2-ethanediyl, a-tridecyl-w-hydroxy-, branched - <3%	64742-47-8	Non-combustible material (no fire or explosion hazard). Slippery when spilt. Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Low toxicity and low irritant. May cause eye and skin irritation. May be irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Toxicity determined through LD50 experimentation - Oral: LD50: 5,000mg/kg (Rat). Information on ecological toxicity, persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential and mobility in oil not provided in SDS.
Blended Cement	Yes	No	1000L	Blended Cement	Portland Cement Clinker 20-95% Ground Granulated Blast Furnace slag 8-80% Fly ash 8-50% Crystalline Silica (Quartz) in ash <1-10%	65997-15-1 65996-69-2 68131-74-8 14808-60-7 10101-41-4 1305-78-8 1317-65-3	Non-combustible material (no fire or explosion hazard). Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Protect from moisture to prevent hardening. Low toxicity and low irritant. May cause eye and skin irritation. No known toxicity data is available for this product. Ecotoxicity: Product forms an alkaline slurry when mixed with water. Persistence and Degradeability: Product is persistent and would have a low degradability. Bio accumulative potential: This product is not expected to bio accumulate. Mobility: A low mobility would be expected in a landfill situation.

					Total respirable silica Below reporting limits Gypsum 0-5% Calcium Oxide 0-3% Limestone 0-5% Hexavalent Chromium Cr (VI) <10ppm	18540-29-9	
Activated Carbon	No	No	1000L	Activated Carbon	Activated Carbon 100%	7440-44-0	Is difficult to ignite and tends to burn slowly (smoulder) without producing smoke or flame. Toxic gases may form on combustion. Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Low toxicity and low irritant. Toxicity determined through LD50 experimentation - Oral: LD50: 5g/kg (Rat). Ecotoxicity: No specific effects on the environment. Insoluble in aqueous environment. Information on persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential and mobility in oil not provided in SDS.
Elemental Sulfur	Yes	Yes	1000L	MP Sulfur	Sulfar 90-100% Hydrogen Sulfide 0.00-0.99%	7704-34-9 7783-06-4	Flammable solid. Stable under recommended conditions of storage. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Toxicity determined through LD50 experimentation - Oral: LD50: 5,000mg/kg (Rat). Ecological Toxicity: Sulfur is not classified as environmentally hazardous, but this does not eliminate the possibility that excessive or large spills can have harmful or damaging effects on the environment. Information on persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential and mobility in oil not provided in SDS.