



Pipeline Key Specifications

Length

- Approximately 450km

Diameter

- Between 30" - 42" (900mm - 1,050mm) The final diameter will be refined during detailed design

Design Pressure

- 15.3 MPa (mega Pascals)

Pipeline Material

- High grade steel API 5L or similar, externally coated

Pipeline Capacity

- 1,250 TJ/d (terajoules per day)

Width of Right of Way

- Between 30 - 50 metres (depending upon final pipeline diameter)

Minimum Burial Depth

- 900mm normal
 - 1,200mm - road crossings
 - 2,000mm - railway crossings
 - 2,000mm - water courses & creeks

Final Route Selection

The final route is the result of extensive studies and surveys, including topography, ecology, geology and cultural heritage, landowner and stakeholder liaison.

As part of the Australia Pacific LNG Project, there will be a major pipeline approximately 450km long, which will transport gas from the gas fields in the Surat and Bowen Basins to the liquefied natural gas processing plant, to be located near Laird Point on Curtis Island, off Gladstone.

The proposed pipeline location

The main pipeline is proposed to start near Miles with several lateral pipelines connecting to major gas plants. It runs north through the Banana Shire, before turning east towards the coast to Gladstone. A number of alternative pipeline route options within this study area have been examined, including routes that maximise use of existing and planned common user easements. The pipeline will be buried to a depth of 900mm normally and deeper under water courses, creeks, railway crossings and road crossings.

As part of the pipeline development, there will be related infrastructure erected such as valve stations, marker posts and possible compression facilities.

Factors considered when choosing a pipeline route

Many factors are taken into account when selecting the optimal route for the pipeline. These factors form the basis of selection criteria which then need to be met for optimal route selection.

The criterion for choosing an area includes:

- Environmental sensitivity
- Technical considerations
- Physical suitability
- Cultural heritage/significance
- Social impacts
- Existing land use, and
- Land marked for future development.

A thorough constraints analysis and risk assessment is then performed to determine an optimal constructible pipeline route.

Consultation with local communities

Application of thorough route selection criteria and good engineering practice in the pipeline construction and facility design ensures that a solution with minimal environmental and social impacts will be implemented. The pipeline route will be finalised after discussions with landowners and local communities.



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APLNG is a CSG to LNG Joint Venture between Origin and ConocoPhillips