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Attn: Executive Director, Resource Assessments
Department of Planning and Environment
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This is a submission to the Narrabri Gas EIS.

I object to this project and believe it should be rejected.

Global warming is now an undeniable fact by any rational individual that accepts the advice of over 98% of the world's climate scientists. There is no place for further fossil fuel extraction on our planet. When will these greedy developers understand that this is not the choice of energy generation that communities want- why don't they invest in clean green healthy renewable technologies. Which part of NO did they not understand when 10,000 people marched on the Metgasco site at Bentley - New South Wales to close it down.

This and any other application for fossil fuel abstraction flies in the face of civil society – there is no social licence to support further fossil fuel extraction and this application should be rejected to send out the message that these types of developments are not welcome in New South Wales, Australia or the rest of the world.

There is sufficient peer reviewed evidence (over 1200 reports) held by leading academics at Cornell University that show categorically that CSG and other tight gas extraction is bad for the environment. It contaminates our water sources, poisons the air that we breathe and affects the health of our children.

This particular application is a risk to the Great Artesian Basin– one of the largest underground fresh-water aquifers in the world– a critical water source for inland Australia.

There is no detailed plan for the 47 tonnes of salt that will be extracted each day.

It will fragment over 66,000 hectares of the Pilliga forest, the largest remnant woodland in eastern Australia and home to threatened species like the Koala, Spotted-tailed Quoll, Black-striped Wallaby, Eastern Pygmy-possum and the Pilliga Mouse.

It will add deliberate emissions and unmeasured and unknown quantities of fugitive emissions to climate change, there is no direct fugitive measurement plan. Emissions of even small amounts of unburned methane give natural gas a huge greenhouse gas footprint. In 2013, the IPCC stated that methane is more than 100-times more powerful for the first decade after emission, 84-87-times over a 20-year period, and 34-36 times over 100 years. The shorter time periods are the most appropriate to use, given the urgency of slowing global warming over the coming 10 to 20 years. Natural gas and coal are both climate disasters, with coal worse for carbon dioxide emissions but natural gas far worse from the standpoint of methane.

It will cause trauma to the regional Aboriginal community because the area of impact is crucially important to the spiritual, cultural and social life of Gamilaraay people.

It is not justified: Australia is soon to overtake Qatar as the world's largest LNG exporter. Santos' own export activities have caused domestic gas prices to rise and supply to become unpredictable, yet now Santos is using this as justification to develop dangerous CSG. Australian research has shown that renewable energy coupled with battery storage is more affordable than gas-fired generation. Australia does not need this gas.

It will cause light pollution through that will ruin the dark night sky needed by the internationally renowned Siding Spring Observatory. Light pollution from an increase in coal extraction in the last 20 years has already reduced the darkness of our night sky. Traffic movements would greatly increase, thus increasing the amount of dust in the air and affecting clarity of observing. Flaring may be constant. This will be a minor problem at this stage but Santos' stockholder information indicates that once this project is established, gas fields will then be developed at Tooraweenah, and other nearby areas. This could cause the closure of SSO.

Coal seam gas is harmful to health. Neither the NSW Government nor Santos have dealt with the serious health effects appearing in peer-reviewed research in the U.S.

CSG extraction is spatially intensive. This intensifies air, light, sound, dust, water pollution. There will be increased fragmentation. From the map in the Executive Summary it is apparent that there are large areas where there are no existing roads. There will probably need to be double the length of roads to access undisturbed areas.

Kind regards
Jasber Singh