33. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This chapter describes how the project has considered and incorporated the key principles of sustainable development into project planning and design, and into the assessment of impacts and proposed avoidance, mitigation and management measures.

Arrow Energy has developed a sustainable development policy that applies to activities and projects undertaken by all personnel, including contractors and suppliers. The policy sets out Arrow Energy's commitment to sustainable development (see Attachment 5, Arrow Energy Policies):

> Arrow Energy is committed to sustainable development. We will balance social, environmental, and economic considerations in all activities and projects to deliver sustainable outcomes. Arrow Energy is committed to and will seek to balance social, environmental, and economic considerations in all activities and projects to deliver sustainable outcomes.

Arrow Energy will monitor and evaluate the elements of the policy to ensure continuous improvement. An annual sustainable development report will be prepared and will include the assessment of targets and achievement of the policy elements.

The policy objectives and commitments have been applied in the planning and design of the Arrow LNG Plant, as described in this chapter.

33.1 Legislative Context

Commonwealth and state policy and legislation relevant to sustainable development are described below.

33.1.1 National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development

The national strategy for ecologically sustainable development (ESDSC, 1992) was adopted by the Australian Government in 1992. The strategy provides a strategic framework for governments to direct policy and decision making. It also recognises that private business plays a key role in ecologically sustainable development (ESD):

> Private enterprise in Australia has a critical role to play in supporting the concept of ESD while taking decisions and actions which are aimed at helping to achieve the goal of this Strategy. Many have already been active participants in the ESD process, including taking significant individual steps to ensure that Australia's economy and production base are based on an ecologically sustainable footing.

The strategy defines ecologically sustainable development as using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, upon which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased.

The goal of the strategy is:

> Development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends.

The core objectives are:

- To enhance individual and community wellbeing and welfare by following a path of economic development that safeguards the welfare of future generations.

- To provide for equity within and between generations.
- To protect biological diversity and maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems.

The guiding principles relevant to the project are:

- Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long- and short-term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations.
- Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.
- The global dimension of environmental impacts of actions and policies should be recognised and considered.
- The need to develop a strong, growing and diversified economy that can enhance the capacity for environmental protection should be recognised.
- The need to maintain and enhance international competitiveness in an environmentally sound manner should be recognised.
- Decisions and actions should provide for broad community involvement on issues that affect them.

Each level of government in Australia is required to implement strategies or develop policies consistent with the goals and core objectives of the national strategy.

33.1.2 Relevant Legislation

The principles of ESD are incorporated into the following legislation:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act). The act provides for the protection of matters of national environmental significance and the promotion of ESD through the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Section 3A of the act incorporates the principles of ESD.
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (Qld). The act provides a framework to integrate planning and development assessment so that development and its effects are managed in a way that is ecologically sustainable.
- The Queensland *Environmental Protection Act 1994,* the *Nature Conservation Act 1992,* and the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* also contain provisions relating to achieving sustainable development.

33.2 Application of Ecologically Sustainable Development

A summary of the alignment of the planning and development of the project with the goals, objectives and guiding principles of the national strategy for ESD are presented below.

33.2.1 Alignment with the National Strategy Goal

Arrow Energy's Sustainable Development Policy (see Attachment 5, Arrow Energy Policies) is consistent with this goal, i.e., development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes upon which life depends. The project will contribute to improved infrastructure, education and training opportunities, employment and

community facilities within Queensland and indirectly within Australia in the form of taxes and royalties paid to the government. The project has, and will continue to build and maintain, an ongoing and productive relationship with its stakeholders and the wider community.

The Arrow LNG Plant has adopted sustainable practices and avoids areas of high environmental value, where possible. The project will avoid habitat clearance wherever practicable, seek to minimise impacts on marine and terrestrial species, and adopt site-specific mitigation measures to conserve ecological values and species diversity. The project will develop ecological offset programs where unavoidable impacts occur, in accordance with the approach described in Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology, and Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology. The offset programs will comply with the following plans and policies:

- Australian Pipeline Industry Association Code of Environmental Practice – Onshore Pipelines (APIA, 2009).
- Draft Policy Statement 2007: Use of environmental offsets under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (DEWR, 2007).
- Environmental Offsets Policy (EPA, 2008b).
- Queensland Biodiversity Offset Policy (DERM, 2011h).
- Policy for Vegetation Management Offsets (DERM, 2009c).

33.2.2 Alignment with Core Objectives

A summary of the alignment of the project with the three core objectives of the strategy is presented below.

Objective 1. To enhance individual and community wellbeing and welfare by following a path of economic development that safeguards the welfare of future generations.

The project will bring considerable economic benefits to the Gladstone region including diversifying the economy and industry base, increasing gross state product and gross domestic product, increasing revenue from taxation and royalty payments, generating employment and training opportunities including long-term jobs and encouraging government and private investment in community services and infrastructure.

Arrow Energy recognises that the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning of the project needs to be carried out in a manner that is sustainable for the Gladstone community, including future generations. Arrow Energy has developed a social impact management plan (see Attachment 7, Social Impact Management Plan) that includes specific action plans to address issues of concern to the community, and that will mitigate future pressures on, for example, housing and accommodation. The social impact management plan also includes measures related to community investment and well-being, the Indigenous community, workforce matters, employment and training, local content and investment, community health and safety, community amenity, and cumulative impacts of the project and other similar projects being developed or constructed in the Gladstone region.

Further information is available in Chapter 4, Consultation and Communication, Chapter 26, Social, and Chapter 27, Economics.

Objective 2. To provide equity within and between generations.

Intergenerational equity is a value concept that focuses on long-term consequences and the rights of future generations. The principle of intergenerational equity means that future generations have equal rights to the same quality of life and environment as the present generation.

This EIS has assessed the nature and extent of likely environmental and social impacts and has identified and addressed the concerns of stakeholders. The results of these investigations and consultation activities have been fed back into project design to improve environmental management and economic efficiencies of the project. Monitoring initiatives and mitigation strategies are proposed throughout the EIS to ensure that the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the surrounding environment is not compromised and is retained for future generations.

The project description and modelling (where this was applicable to particular environmental aspects) extend for the reasonably predictable life of the project. In this regard, a number of the future impacts of the project have also been assessed (e.g., economic impacts have been assessed to 2030).

The project will continue to consider the concept of intergenerational equity throughout its construction, operation and decommissioning phases through specific environmental management plans, inspection and monitoring, and community consultation.

Further information is available in Chapter 4, Consultation and Communication, Chapter 26, Social, and Chapter 27, Economics.

Objective 3. To protect biological diversity and maintain essential ecological life processes and life-support systems.

The environment surrounding the project area has some important ecological values including, in particular, flora and fauna species, vegetation communities and wetlands. These values include terrestrial species such as the EPBC-listed water mouse, grey-headed flying fox, migratory shorebirds and squatter pigeon, and an unidentified species of *Cupaniopsis.* Marine environmental values include seagrass, mangroves, EPBC-listed dugongs and marine turtles, and a large recreational and commercial fishery stock. Comprehensive investigations of the extent and nature of these and other ecological values were undertaken by technical specialists, and have informed this EIS.

Results from these studies have also informed site selection and planning of the project. Arrow Energy's preferred approach is to avoid areas of high environmental value. A key mitigation measure is to avoid clearing vegetation wherever practicable, and to minimise the impact on the environment. A potential new species of endemic *Cupaniopsis* was identified on Curtis Island at Boatshed Point. As a result, a reserve area and a change to the project boundary have been proposed to protect this species. Other site-specific mitigation measures have been developed to conserve ecological values and species diversity likely to be impacted by project activities.

Further information, including specific mitigation measures to protect ecological values, is available in Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology, Chapter 18, Freshwater Ecology, and Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology.

33.2.3 Alignment with Principles

A summary of the alignment of the project with the principles of the national strategy for ESD is presented below.

Principle 1. Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long- and short-term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations.

The principle of integration recognises that economic development without regard to the cost to the environment or the influence on social development can have long-term detrimental impacts. This principle requires that there is a mutual respect between the three components of sustainable development: economic development, social development and environmental protection.

Arrow Energy is committed to the sound management of health, safety and the environment throughout all of its business activities. The company maintains a comprehensive and integrated Health, Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS) based on the principles of the international standard for environmental management systems (AS/NZS ISO 14001).

Arrow Energy has adopted an iterative approach to the development and design of the project. This approach has included research and consultation with stakeholders and the community, and incorporates expert technical advice to ensure that environmental and socio-economic aspects have been taken into account in the project development and design.

The identification of potential environmental, social and economic impacts was the subject of a detailed scoping exercise led by suitably experienced environmental impact assessment specialists and was based on a detailed understanding of the existing environment, and past experience with similar projects in the region. The technical specialist studies that were completed and have subsequently informed development of the project planning are included in appendices 1 to 30.

The outcomes of each of the studies, potential impacts on the environmental values, and the avoidance, mitigation and management measures proposed to address these impacts are summarised in the relevant chapters of the EIS. In some cases, the early findings of the studies indicated the need for amendment of the project design.

Principle 2. Precautionary Principle: Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

The precautionary principle states that scientific uncertainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. The application of the precautionary principle is triggered by two conditions:

- A threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage.
- Scientific uncertainty as to the environmental damage.

If both conditions are satisfied, then the precautionary principle will apply.

The EIS is precautionary in nature, as it is a document that identifies and evaluates the potential for serious or irreversible environmental damage that may occur as a result of the project, and provides avoidance, mitigation and management measures to avoid and reduce impacts.

The EIS process included assessment approaches tailored to the environmental aspects being considered, as follows:

- A significance-based approach was applied for assessing impacts. This method was used to assess the vulnerability of the environmental value (resource or sensitive receptor). The approach assumes that the identified impacts will occur, thus enabling the worst-case scenario

to be identified and assessed. Further, the approach assumes that the proposed mitigation will be implemented, thus enabling the effectiveness of mitigation measures in avoiding or reducing the impact to be assessed. The significance of an impact is assessed by considering the vulnerability or sensitivity of the environmental value and the magnitude of the impact, before and after the application of mitigation and management measures.

- A risk-based approach was applied to determine key project risks, including those that posed known or uncertain threats to the environment. A qualitative risk assessment was used to assess the likelihood of harm to the environment from construction, operation and decommissioning activities, and the consequence of those impacts on the environment. Quantitative risk assessment was used to evaluate aspects of the hazards and risks associated with the project.
- A compliance assessment method, using statutory guidelines set out in environmental protection policies and other regulatory documents, was applied to protect the relevant environmental values (i.e., those associated with parameters such as air quality, noise and water quality). The guidelines include an implicit assessment of the vulnerability of the environmental value through the setting of limits or thresholds. Limits and thresholds set out in the guidelines are based on established scientific knowledge and societal aspirations relating, in most instances, to quality of life. Assessments using this method typically use modelling to predict emissions or discharges from project infrastructure and operation to inform design parameters that enable compliance with published limits or thresholds before, and if necessary, after the application of mitigation and management measures.

Further components of the EIS process that reflect the precautionary principle include:

- Comprehensive specialist studies, conducted in the early stages of the assessment process, allowed findings to inform planning, evaluation and design. These studies have been used to increase scientific certainty about the threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage.
- Avoidance, mitigation and management measures were developed to minimise the potential for serious or irreversible damage to the environment and social development. Mitigation measures are described throughout the EIS and have been consolidated into the environmental management plan (see Attachment 6, Environmental Management Plan).
- Extensive consultation was undertaken with individuals and organisations that may be affected by, or may influence, the project. Stakeholder consultation has been designed to give stakeholders opportunities to provide feedback and raise issues of concern at various stages in the impact assessment process. Stakeholder consultation commenced in 2010 and will continue throughout the life of the project (see Chapter 4, Consultation and Communication).
- Monitoring plans were developed to guide inspection and monitoring programs to confirm predictions in the EIS and demonstrate that environmental protection objectives have been met and that compliance with performance criteria has been achieved or maintained. Monitoring will also ensure that mitigation measures and environmental management procedures are correctly implemented.

Principle 3. The global dimension of environmental impacts of actions and policies should be recognised and considered.

Although located in Queensland, some of the potential impacts from the project, most notably greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, have a dimension beyond Australia and have been considered in the EIS process.

Arrow Energy recognises the challenges posed by climate change and intends to develop a greenhouse gas standard as part of its integrated HSEMS.

Arrow Energy has sought to identify technologies and management practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the project. Measures to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency have been considered in the design of the LNG plant and include, for example, a commitment to reduce venting and flaring, as far as practicable and where safe to do so.

Further information is available in Chapter 10, Climate and Climate Change, and Chapter 20, Greenhouse Gas.

The project planning and impact assessment have also considered potential impacts on migratory species of birds and cetaceans (whales and dolphins), which are present in the Gladstone region for a portion of the year. Further information is available in Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology, and Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology.

Principle 4. The need to develop a strong, growing and diversified economy, which can enhance the capacity for environmental protection should be recognised.

Development of the proposed Arrow LNG Plant forms part of Arrow Energy's vision to increase business value by commercialising coal seam gas reserves held in the company's petroleum tenures. The LNG market offers gas sales opportunities to monetise these resources that do not presently exist within the Australian domestic market, yet which continue to safeguard Australia's domestic gas supply for many years.

The construction and operation of the Arrow LNG Plant are expected to provide economic and social benefits at the regional, state and national levels, resulting in diversified economies across these regions.

Gladstone's industry base will diversify with the introduction of new technologically advanced businesses in the region. Growth, as a result of the project, will potentially encourage government and the private sector to invest in community services and infrastructure. The expansion of services will be of social benefit to local and regional communities. No additional infrastructure is required to support the project.

Chapter 3, Project Rationale, provides a detailed review of the rationale and policy context for the project. Detailed social and economic assessments have been completed for the project and are discussed in Chapter 26, Social, and Chapter 27, Economics.

Principle 5. The need to maintain and enhance international competitiveness in an environmentally sound manner should be recognised.

Australian and Queensland government policy supports the continued development of Australia's LNG industry and the country's potential as a global energy producer of less carbon intensive energy resources. Australia is well placed geographically to take advantage of markets for LNG; and, as a fuel source, gas has many advantages compared with other sources in the market. In addition to greater energy efficiency, gas produces less greenhouse emissions and is easier to extract, transport and export (when converted to LNG).

Australia is advancing its role as a global energy producer through substantial and sustained investment in the Gladstone region and Queensland economies over the next 35 years or more.

Principle 6. Decisions and actions should provide for broad community involvement on issues which affect them.

Consultation and communication with local communities and stakeholders with an interest in the project commenced in January 2010 and has continued through project planning and design, including the EIS process. A consultation and stakeholder engagement plan was developed early in the EIS process to encourage education, awareness and understanding of the project and its potential impacts. The plan also provided an opportunity for the community and stakeholders to raise issues and provide feedback on the project.

Stakeholders include individuals or representatives of a group with an interest in the project such as landowners and occupiers, local government and the community. Community groups included local and regional communities, local industry associations, local business organisations, interest groups, educational institutes, environmental groups and social welfare groups.

A range of methods was used in the consultation process including briefings, targeted meetings, community consultation sessions, Indigenous stakeholder consultation, a business and procurement forum, a boating and fishing forum, and an environmental workshop. Communication methods also recognised the different needs of communities and stakeholders, and included promotional activities, printed material and free communication services such as a 1800 freecall number.

Stakeholder concerns were taken into consideration during the technical studies and planning of the project design. Specific management measures and commitments have been adopted and will remain in effect from project planning through to the operation of the project. These commitments are outlined in impact assessment chapters and the environmental management plan for the project (see Attachment 6, Environmental Management Plan).

Further information is also available in Chapter 4, Consultation and Communication.

33.2.4 Alignment with Sectoral and Inter-sectoral Objectives

The national strategy for ecologically sustainable development includes objectives applicable to different industry sectors and across all areas of industry covering a number of inter-sectoral issues, such as biological diversity and public health.

Table 33.1 identifies relevant objectives and provides a reference to the corresponding chapter of the EIS where the issue is addressed. Only applicable sectoral and inter-sectoral issues are included. For example, objectives pertaining to governmental policy are not relevant and have been omitted.

Table 33.1 Compatibility with national strategy for ESD sectoral and inter-sectoral issues

Objective	EIS Chapters
Sectoral Issues	
Energy Use, Energy Production and Transport	
Objective 8.1. To limit harmful emissions arising from energy production and distribution wherever economically efficient and to promote alternative energy sources.	Chapter 10, Climate and Climate Change Adaptation. Chapter 20, Greenhouse Gas.
Objective 8.2. To improve the energy efficiency of residential buildings and domestic appliances; and to influence householders to become more economical in their use of energy, and to switch to energy sources with lower greenhouse gas emissions.	
Objective 8.3. To influence industries and businesses to adopt behaviour, practices, technology and equipment that make them minimise their energy use; or lead them to switch to energy sources with lower greenhouse gas emissions.	
Objective 8.4. To improve the technical and economic efficiency of urban and non-urban transportation; encourage switching to alternative transport technologies or modes where this reduces greenhouse gas emissions per passenger or unit of freight and to optimise the modal mix of transport to achieve greater economic, environmental and social benefits.	
Inter-sectoral Issues	
Biological Diversity	
Objective 9.1. To develop effective mechanisms for minimising human, pest plant and animal impacts on ecological systems, expand habitats for native species of plants and animals, while maintaining a diverse and healthy economy.	Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology. Chapter 18, Freshwater Ecology. Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology.
Nature Conservation System	
Objective 10.1. To establish across the nation a comprehensive system of protected areas, which includes representative samples of all major ecosystems, both terrestrial and marine; manage the overall impacts of human use on protected areas; and restore habitats and ameliorate existing impacts such that nature conservation values are maintained and enhanced.	Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology. Chapter 18, Freshwater Ecology. Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology.
Native Vegetation	
Objective 11.1. To foster a conservation ethic, while ensuring effective measures are in place for the conservation and management of native vegetation.	Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology. Chapter 18, Freshwater Ecology.
Objective 11.2. To improve the quality of technical advice about conservation of vegetation and revegetation.	
Environmental Protection	
Objective 12.1. To establish, across the nation, measures for the protection of the environment, which are consistent with the guiding principles of ESD, including measures, which adopt a preventative approach to pollution and waste generation.	Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology. Chapter 18, Freshwater Ecology. Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology.

Table 33.1 Compatibility with national strategy for ESD sectoral and inter-sectoral issues (cont'd)

Objective	EIS Chapters
Inter-sectoral Issues (cont'd)	
Land-use Planning and Decision Making	
Objective 13.1. To encourage environmental and economic land use decision making, which takes full account of all relevant land and resource values, and to establish and operate systems of land-use decision making and dispute resolution.	Chapter 30, Land Use and Planning.
Objective 13.2. To achieve clarity, certainty and accountability in the processes used to clarify access to land and to determine change of use.	
Natural Resource and Environment Information	
Objective 14.1. To establish a decision-making framework for the development, enhancement and management of natural resource data systems.	Chapter 17, Terrestrial Ecology. Chapter 18, Freshwater Ecology. Chapter 19, Marine and Estuarine Ecology.
Objective 14.2. To enhance the quality, accessibility and relevance of ESD-related data.	
Environmental Impact Assessment	
Objective 15.1. To ensure the guiding principles of ESD are incorporated into environmental impact assessment, with emphasis on clarity of application and process, community access and post-approval accountability; and to increase the level of consistency and certainty and avoid unnecessary duplication of the EIA process across the nation.	Chapter 2, The Approvals Process. Chapter 9, Impact Assessment Method. Chapter 32, Cumulative Impacts.
Objective 15.2. To increase the sensitivity of the EIA process, its planning and policy context and consequent decision making, to cumulative and regional impacts.	
Coastal Zone Management	
Objective 17.1. To develop coastal policies, consistent with ESD principles within each jurisdiction.	Chapter 15, Coastal Processes. Chapter 16, Marine Water Quality and Sediment.
Water Resource Management	
Objective 18.1. To develop water management policies that are based on an integrated approach to the development and management of water resources.	Chapter 13, Surface Water, Hydrology and Water Quality. Chapter 14, Groundwater. Chapter 15, Coastal Processes. Chapter 16, Marine Water Quality and Sediment.
Objective 18.2. To develop and implement the most effective mix of water resource management mechanisms.	
Water Resource Management	
Objective 19.1. To improve the efficiency of resource use and reduce the impact on the environment of waste disposal.	Chapter 13, Surface Water, Hydrology and Water Quality. Chapter 14, Groundwater. Chapter 15, Coastal Processes. Chapter 16, Marine Water Quality and Sediment. Chapter 30, Land Use and Planning.
Objective 19.2. To avoid the generation of hazardous wastes, improve management of those wastes that are generated and improve mechanisms for their clean up.	

Table 33.1 Compatibility with national strategy for ESD sectoral and inter-sectoral issues (cont'd)

Objective	EIS Chapters
Inter-sectoral Issues (cont'd)	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples	
Objective 22.1. To ensure effective mechanisms are put in place to represent ATSI land, heritage, economic and cultural development concerns in resource allocation processes.	Chapter 24, Indigenous Cultural Heritage. Chapter 26, Social.
Objective 22.2. To strengthen the active participation of ATSI peoples in formulation of ESD-related policies and programs.	Chapter 24, Indigenous Cultural Heritage. Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics.
Gender Issues	
Objective 23.1. To educate decision makers, program managers and the community of women's contributions to ESD.	Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics.
Objective 23.2. To assess the gender implications of ESD-related initiatives in all sectors of the economy.	Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics.
Public Health	
Objective 24.1. To develop effective options for predicting, preventing, controlling and communicating the health implications of ESD-related decisions.	Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics.
Occupational Health and Safety	
Objective 25.1. To put in place an effective policy framework for the development, enhancement and management of OHS components of ESD-related decisions and actions.	Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics. Chapter 29, Hazard and Risk.
Education and Training	
Objective 26.1. To incorporate ESD principles and approaches into the curriculum, assessment and teaching programs of schools and higher education.	Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics.
Objective 26.2. To develop and improve vocational education and training programs which incorporate ESD principles and which will give practical skills in achieving ESD.	
Employment and Adjustment	
Objective 27.1. To assess and monitor the equity implications of proposed ESD actions, including impacts on employment and structural adjustment, and ensure they are taken into account in reaching decisions on implementation.	Chapter 26, Social. Chapter 27, Economics.

33.3 Conclusion

The planning phase of the Arrow LNG Plant has applied the principles and requirements of Arrow Energy's Sustainable Development Policy, Environmental Policy and the company's integrated health and safety environmental management system. The scoping and planning of the project have included detailed consideration of environmental, social and economic impacts; and have developed specific measures to avoid, minimise and reduce potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.

Importantly, this approach will be continued and enhanced during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Arrow LNG Plant through implementation of the commitments made within the EIS, the project environmental management plan, and social impact management plan.

Overall, the project embodies sound sustainable development principles in that it focuses on providing a low carbon transition fuel to world markets; provides long-term economic returns for Arrow Energy, government and the community in which the project is located; and has identified and addressed, as part of the planning and design process, key potential environmental impacts as well as approaches to monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness.