

Emission report

You are here: [NPI Home](#) > [Database Search](#)

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Emission report - Origin Energy CSG Limited

Industrial facilities are required to report emissions to the NPI if they use more than a certain amount of one or more substances on the NPI reporting list, or consume more than a specified amount of fuel or electric power, or emit more than a certain amount of nitrogen or phosphorus to water. Emissions are estimated using techniques outlined in industry handbooks and related manuals - see [further details](#) on industry reporting.



This report includes:

- [Company details](#)
- [Emissions for 01-Jul-2006 to 30-Jun-2007](#)
- [Reduction Activities](#)
- [Explanation of Data](#)

See also:

- [Detailed Facility Emission Report](#)
- [Zoomable Map of this facility](#)



Map of Australia

Selected NPI facility is shown as ■

Company details - Origin Energy CSG Limited






Spring Gully

Other Years' Report(s):	2003 , 2004 , 2005 , 2006
ACN:	001646331
Address:	Wybara Rd Durham Downs QLD 4455
Postal Address:	GPO Box 148 Brisbane QLD 4001
Public Contact:	Mr Martin Riley
Public Contact (Phone):	07 3858 0600
Public Contact Email:	
Web Address:	
Number of Employees:	100
Main Activities:	Gas exploration and production
Primary ANZSIC Industry Class:	Oil and Gas Extraction
Subsidiary ANZSIC Industry Class(s):	
ANZSIC Industry Group:	Oil and Gas Extraction

Emissions for 01-Jul-2006 to 30-Jun-2007 to all destinations

All emissions have been rounded to two significant figures. Note that totals may differ from the sum of the individual amounts because of this rounding. Substance emissions are ranked on a scale of 1-100: 1=lowest; 100=highest. Rankings are shown as: ○ =0-25; ◐ =26-50; ◑ =51-75; ● =76-100. Actual rankings are shown in brackets [] - see [further explanation](#) of ranking below.

Substance	Ranking [1 - 100]	Total (kg)	Air	Land	Water
Acetaldehyde	◐ [Low - 1]	4.3	4.3		
Arsenic & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	0.31	0.11	0.20	
Benzene	◐ [Low - 1]	15	15		
Beryllium & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	0.018	0.018		
Cadmium & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	0.54	0.54	0.0099	
Carbon monoxide	◐ [Low - 1]	250,000	250,000		
Chromium (III) compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	0.050	0.030	0.020	
Chromium (VI) compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	0.070	0.036	0.034	
Copper & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	14	0.037	14	
Ethylbenzene	◐ [Low - 1]	0.38	0.38		
Fluoride compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	39	39		
Hydrochloric acid	◐ [Low - 1]	88	88		
Lead & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	5.1	0.17	5	
Magnesium oxide fume	◐ [Low - 1]	40	0.24	40	
Mercury & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	0.23	0.13	0.099	
Nickel & compounds	◐ [Low - 1]	1.2	1	0.18	
Oxides of Nitrogen	◐ [Low - 4]	1,400,000	1,400,000		
Particulate Matter 10.0 um	◐ [Low - 1]	5,000	5,000		
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	◐ [Low - 1]	0.94	0.94		
Selenium & compounds	◐ [Low -	0.010	0.010		

	1]				
Sulfur dioxide	 [Low - 1]	230	230		
Toluene (methylbenzene)	 [Low - 1]	8.6	8.6		
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	 [Low - 4]	330,000	190,000		140,000
Xylenes (individual or mixed isomers)	 [Low - 1]	2.7	2.7		
Zinc and compounds	 [Low - 1]	17	13	5	

Emission reduction activities

None reported

Explanation of data and ranking of substance emissions

The NPI reports on emissions of chemical substances and where and from what sources they are generated. The ultimate fate of these substances and therefore exposure to humans and the environment as pollution cannot be determined from the NPI. Numerous factors such as height of emission (high stacks versus ground level vehicle exhausts), nature of receiving environment, chemical reactivity of the substance and prevailing meteorological conditions determine whether an emission is felt as ground level pollution. Since NPI does not attempt to collect these parameters, the data can only reflect pollutant generation at source.

The NPI holds emission data reported by industrial facilities, and diffuse data collected by participating jurisdictions. Industrial facilities are required to report emissions to the NPI if they use more than a certain amount of one or more substances on the NPI reporting list, or consume more than a specified amount of fuel or electric power, or emit more than a certain amount of nitrogen or phosphorus to water. Diffuse data sources include smaller facilities that are not required to report, and mobile and non-industrial sources such as transport, domestic activities and agriculture (see [further details](#) on NPI data).

The techniques used to estimate emissions in the NPI have been variously approved by Commonwealth, State and Territory environment agencies but it is important to note that the accuracy of these estimates is likely to vary according to the technique used. For the diffuse data in particular, comparative analysis of the data may be misleading, because jurisdictions may have used different approved estimation techniques. Industrial facilities estimate emissions using a technique described in an appropriate NPI handbook, or else otherwise approved.

The [listed substances](#) span a wide range of toxicities. A small number may not necessarily imply an insignificant emission; for example, a small emission of a highly toxic substance may be of more concern than a larger emission of a substance of relatively lower toxicity. All emission amounts reported here have been rounded to two significant figures - totals may differ from the sum of the individual amounts on these reports because of this rounding. Some minor discrepancies may also occur with catchment and airshed data, particularly when queried at a fine spatial resolution such as a postcode. This is because these data are collected at varying spatial resolutions.

Facility Ranking: Individual substance emissions from each facility are compared against the maximum emission of that substance from all of the facilities reported on the NPI, on a scale of 1-100 (from lowest to highest) - if the total emission of a substance is 10% of the maximum reported to the NPI, the emission ranking would be **10**; if the total emission is 95% of the maximum, the ranking would be **95**. A score of 100 means that the facility is the highest facility emitter of that substance - in some cases many facilities may score 100, due to rounding. Top substances are those substance emissions that are ranked highest for any individual facility.

For example, a small rural sewage treatment plant may report a very small Total Nitrogen emission

in comparison with a large metropolitan facility. If the rural facility reported an emission that is 7% of the maximum Total Nitrogen emission in Australia it would attract a ranking of 7. This ranking tells you that there are many other facilities that have much larger emissions of Total nitrogen. On the other hand a metropolitan sewage treatment plant may have a very large Total Nitrogen emission and therefore attracts a ranking of 100 for this substance. This only means that this particular facility has approximately the largest individual emission of that substance in Australia.

[Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts](#)

GPO Box 787 Parkes ACT 2600 Australia

Telephone: +61 (0)2 6274 1111 | [ABN](#)

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