

Facility Specific Terms – Roma Power Station Pipeline (Facility)

1 General

1.1 Facility, version, date of publication and commencement

These Facility Specific Terms:

- (a) relate to the Transportation Facility described in the Agreement Details;
- (b) are version number 1;
- (c) were published on 22 January 2019; and
- (d) commence on 1 March 2019.

1.2 Defined terms

- (a) Capitalised terms used in these Facility Specific Terms that are defined in the Standard Terms have the meaning given to them in the Standard Terms.
- (b) For clarity, 'Standard Terms' is defined in clause 1(b) of the Form of Agreement.
- (c) In addition, in these Facility Specific Terms, unless the context otherwise requires:

Auction Service Priority Principles has the meaning given to the term 'auction service priority principles' in the National Gas Rules.

Authorised Overrun Service means a Transportation Service offered by Service Provider to a Primary Shipper:

- (i) in consideration for the payment of a specific charge for that Transportation Service; and
- (ii) under which that Primary Shipper may request, and Service Provider may authorise, the delivery to that Primary Shipper on a Day of a quantity of Gas in excess of the Reserved Capacity applying to the Standard Firm Forward Haul Service of that Primary Shipper for that Day.

Closing Balance means, in respect of a Primary Shipper and an Interruptible Park Service for a Day, the closing balance of the notional Interruptible Park Service account maintained by Service Provider to record the quantity of Gas stored by that Primary Shipper in the Facility under the Interruptible Park Service at the end of that Day.

Compressor Fuel means the quantity of Gas used as fuel in the provision of Transportation Services, including fuel used in compressors on the Facility and Gas engine alternator fuel.

CPI means:

- (i) the consumer price index (weighted average for 8 capital cities, all groups) published from time to time by the Australian Bureau of Statistics; or
- (ii) if the index referred to in paragraph (i) is suspended or discontinued, or if the basis of assessment is changed so that it no longer accurately reflects

changes in the prevailing levels of prices substantially in the same manner as it did prior to the change in basis, such alternative index that reflects movements in the cost of living in all of the capital cities of Australia as is selected by Service Provider and substituted for that index for the period of the suspension or, in the case of a discontinuance of that index or a material alteration in its calculation, on a permanent basis.

Excess Imbalance Quantity is defined in clause 10.2.

Expanded Imbalance means a storage service in the Facility that is comprised of an imbalance allowance on a Day in excess of:

- (i) in the case of a Secondary Shipper, the Imbalance Allowance referred to in clause 10.1; and
- (ii) in the case of a Primary Shipper, 5% of that Primary Shipper's quantity of Reserved Capacity for Standard Firm Forward Haul Service for that Day.

Expanded Imbalance MDQ means, in respect of a Transportation Facility User, the maximum quantity of Gas that the Transportation Facility User is entitled to utilise for Expanded Imbalance on a Day under its Facility Agreement.

Firm Park Service means a Transportation Service under which Transportation Capacity in the Facility is made available to a Primary Shipper for use as a storage service on a Firm basis (which, for clarity, does not include Expanded Imbalance).

Firm Park Service MDQ means, in respect of a Primary Shipper, the maximum quantity of Gas that the Primary Shipper is entitled to nominate for the Firm Park Service on a Day under its Primary Facility Agreement.

Firm Service Charge Rate:

- (i) means, at a point in time, the price for a GJ of firm forward haul service (as defined in the National Gas Rules) published at that time by Service Provider pursuant to the requirements of the National Gas Rules; and
- (ii) as at 1 January 2019, is the amount set out in Schedule 1.

Imbalance Charge Rate means the rate set referred to in clause 9.3(b).

Interruptible Park Service means a Transportation Service under which Transportation Capacity in the Facility is made available to a Primary Shipper for use as a storage service other than on a Firm basis (and which, for clarity, does not include Expanded Imbalance).

Interruptible Service means a Transportation Service offered by Service Provider to a Primary Shipper:

- (i) in consideration for the payment of a specific charge for that Transportation Service; and
- (ii) under which that Primary Shipper may request, and Service Provider may authorise, the delivery to that Primary Shipper on a Day of a quantity of Gas if sufficient Capacity remains after all of the agreements for Transportation Services with a higher priority have been satisfied by Service Provider.

MHQ means the maximum quantity of Gas that Shipper may supply at a Receipt Point and/or take at a Delivery Point in any period of 60 consecutive minutes, as determined in accordance with clause 7.1.

Non-Park Transportation Service means a Transportation Service other than a Park Service.

Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade Charge means the charge referred to in clause 17.6.

Park Service means, depending on the context:

- (i) Traded Park Service;
- (ii) Firm Park Service;
- (iii) Interruptible Park Service; or
- (iv) Expanded Imbalance.

Pipeline Gas:

- (i) means Gas required by Service Provider for the purposes of operating and maintaining the Facility (including Compressor Fuel, heater Gas, Gas lost, Gas vented, and Gas unaccounted for); and
- (ii) is, for clarity, part of the Gas that comprises System Use Gas (with the remainder of System Use Gas being Line Pack Gas).

Pipeline Licence means the Pipeline Licence(s) described in the Agreement Details.

Primary Standard Firm Shipper means a Primary Shipper with entitlement to a Standard Firm Forward Haul Service under its Primary Facility Agreement.

Standard Firm Forward Haul Service has the meaning given to the term 'standard firm forward haul service' in the National Gas Rules.

System Use Gas Percentage means 2 percent.

Transitional Firm AO Quantity means a quantity of Gas that relates to an Authorised Overrun Service and which meets the definition of 'transitional firm quantity' in the National Gas Rules.

Transitional Firm AO MDQ means, in respect of a Primary Shipper, the maximum Transitional Firm AO Quantity that the Primary Shipper may supply in aggregate at Receipt Points and/or take in aggregate at Delivery Points on a Day under its Primary Facility Agreement.

Transitional Firm IT Quantity means a quantity of Gas that relates to an Interruptible Service and which meets the definition of 'transitional firm quantity' in the National Gas Rules.

Transitional Firm IT MDQ means, in respect of a Primary Shipper, the maximum Transitional Firm IT Quantity that the Primary Shipper may supply in aggregate at Receipt Points and/or take in aggregate at Delivery Points on a Day under its Primary Facility Agreement.

Unauthorised Imbalance Charge Hourly Rate means the rate described in clause 9.4(b).

Unauthorised Overrun Charge Rate means the rate described in clause 9.5(b).

2 Variation to Definitions in Facility Specific Terms

2.1 Day

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of 'Day' in the Standard Terms, before the Standard Market Timetable Commencement Date the term 'Day' means the 24 hour period starting at 0800 hours (in Brisbane). Gas Specification

Pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) of the definition of 'Gas Specification' in the Standard Terms, the Gas Specification is at any given time the then current edition of AS 4564 Specification for General Purpose Natural Gas and, in addition:

- (a) the gas must not contain more than 3% by volume of carbon dioxide;
- (b) the gas must not contain more than 65 mg/m³ of moisture;
- (c) User must transfer gas at a temperature or not greater than 50 degrees Celsius; and
- (d) at no time will the Gas Specification be of a lesser standard than that required by law.

3 Other Services

Not applicable.

4 Scheduling and Nominations

4.1 Nomination Cut-Off Time for Services that are not Auction Services

For the purposes of sub-paragraph (b)(ii)(A) of the definition of 'Nomination Cut-Off Time' in the Standard Terms, before the Standard Market Timetable Commencement Date the Nomination Cut-Off Time for a Day for a Service that is not an Auction Service is 1430 hours Brisbane time on the previous Day.

4.2 Scheduling of Receipts and Deliveries

- (a) By no later than the applicable Scheduling Time for a Service, Service Provider will:
 - (i) schedule the receipts and deliveries of Gas for that Service:
 - (A) that have been nominated for the following Day by Shipper in accordance with the Standard Terms; but only
 - (B) to the extent to which those nominations are required to be accepted by Service Provider under the Standard Terms; and
 - (ii) notify Shipper of the Scheduled Quantities for that Service.
- (b) Service Provider has no obligation to schedule for delivery to Shipper at Delivery Points on a Day more Gas in aggregate than is scheduled to be received in aggregate from Shipper on that Day at the Receipt Points plus any other quantities of Gas that Service Provider is required to deliver to Shipper in accordance with this Agreement, less any

System Use Gas to be provided by Shipper and any Gas required to correct an Accumulated Imbalance in excess of the Imbalance Allowance.

- (c) Service Provider has no obligation to accept into the Facility any quantity of Gas on a Day that exceeds the total of the Scheduled Quantities at the Receipt Points for that Day together with Shipper's share of any System Use Gas for that Day and any Gas required to correct an Accumulated Imbalance in excess of the Imbalance Allowance.

4.3 Sequence of Gas Flow

The sequence in which Gas is received by Service Provider from Shipper on a Day under this Agreement will be:

- (a) first, Shipper's share of System Use Gas for that Day;
- (b) second, the amount of the Accumulated Imbalance to be corrected on that Day pursuant to clause 12 of the Standard Terms;
- (c) third, the Scheduled Quantities at the Delivery Points for that Day; and
- (d) fourth, the Scheduled Quantity (if any) for delivery into the Park Account for that Day.

5 Priority Principles

5.1 Order of Priority – Transportation Services other than Park Services

If there is insufficient Capacity to satisfy all:

- (a) nominations by Shipper and all other Transportation Facility Users of the Facility; or
- (b) quantities scheduled by Service Provider for Shipper and all other Transportation Facility Users of the Facility (other than due to any accepted Renomination(s)),

for Non-Park Transportation Services for a Day, then, subject to any provisions of the Standard Terms to the contrary, Service Provider will:

- (c) in the case of clause 5.1(a), schedule Gas deliveries and/or receipts in the order set out below; or
- (d) in the case of clause 5.1(b), curtail Gas deliveries and/or receipts in the opposite order to that set out below (and where Service Provider is curtailing Gas deliveries and/or receipts, references below to quantities nominated by Shipper or another Transportation Facility User will be taken to be references to quantities scheduled by Service Provider for that Shipper or other Transportation Facility User):
 - (i) Quantities nominated by:
 - (A) Primary Shippers within their respective quantities of Reserved Capacity for Standard Firm Forward Haul Service for that Day; and
 - (B) subject to the provisions of the Standard Terms relating to access to Capacity at Receipt Points or Delivery Points, Secondary Shippers within their respective Traded Forward Haul Service MDQs.

If the sum of the confirmed nominations exceeds the available Capacity, the available Capacity will be shared between those Primary Standard Firm Shippers and Secondary Shippers pro rata on the basis of their respective

quantities of Reserved Capacity or Traded Forward Haul Service MDQs (as applicable) for the relevant Day.

- (ii) Transitional Firm AO Quantities nominated by Primary Shippers within their respective Transitional Firm AO MDQs (and accepted by Service Provider). If the sum of the confirmed nominations exceeds the available Capacity, the available Capacity will be shared between those Primary Shippers pro rata on the basis of the amounts of their respective accepted nominations for the Transportation Services to which the Transitional Firm AO Quantities relate for the relevant Day.
- (iii) Transitional Firm IT Quantities nominated by Primary Shippers within their respective Transitional Firm IT MDQs (and accepted by Service Provider). If the sum of the confirmed nominations exceeds the available Capacity, the available Capacity will be shared between those Primary Shippers pro rata on the basis of the amounts of their respective accepted nominations for the Transportation Services to which the Transitional Firm IT Quantities relate for the relevant Day.
- (iv) Quantities nominated by Secondary Shippers within their respective Auction Service MDQs. If the sum of the confirmed nominations exceeds the available Capacity, the available Capacity will be shared between the Secondary Shippers pro rata on the basis of the amounts of their respective accepted nominations for Auction Services for the relevant Day.
- (v) Quantities (other than Transitional Firm AO Quantities) nominated by Primary Shippers (and accepted by Service Provider) for an Authorised Overrun Service, up to the Capacity of the relevant Delivery Points and Receipt Points. If the sum of those quantities exceeds the actual Capacity available to meet those requested Authorised Overrun Services, the available Capacity will be shared pro-rata on the basis of the amounts of the respective accepted nominations for Authorised Overrun Service (other than for Transitional Firm AO Quantities) for the relevant Day.
- (vi) Quantities (other than Transitional Firm IT Quantities) nominated by Primary Shippers (and accepted by Service Provider) for an Interruptible Service. If the sum of those quantities exceeds the actual Capacity available to meet those requested Interruptible Services, the available Capacity will be shared pro-rata on the basis of the amounts of the respective accepted nominations for Interruptible Service (other than for Transitional Firm IT Quantities) on the relevant Day.

5.2 Order of Priority – Park Services

If there is insufficient Capacity to satisfy all:

- (a) nominations by Shipper and all other Transportation Facility Users of the Facility; or
- (b) quantities scheduled by Service Provider for Shipper and all other Transportation Facility Users of the Facility (other than due to any accepted Renomination(s)),

for Park Services for a Day, then, subject to any provisions of the Standard Terms to the contrary, Service Provider will:

- (c) in the case of clause 5.2(a), schedule Gas quantities in the order set out below; or
- (d) in the case of clause 5.2(b), curtail Gas quantities in the opposite order to that set out below (and where Service Provider is curtailing Gas quantities, references below to quantities nominated by Shipper or another Transportation Facility User will be taken to be references to quantities scheduled by Service Provider for that Shipper or other Transportation Facility User):
 - (i) Quantities nominated by:
 - (A) Primary Shippers within their respective Firm Park Service MDQs;
 - (B) subject to the provisions of the Standard Terms relating to access to Capacity at Receipt Points or Delivery Points, Secondary Shippers within their Traded Park Service MDQs; and
 - (C) Transportation Facility Users within their Expanded Imbalance MDQs.

If the sum of those quantities exceeds the available Capacity, the available Capacity will be shared between those Transportation Facility Users pro rata on the basis of their respective Firm Park Service MDQs, Traded Park Service MDQs and Expanded Imbalance MDQs for the relevant Day.
 - (ii) Quantities nominated by Primary Shippers (and accepted by Service Provider) for Interruptible Park Services. If the sum of those quantities exceeds the actual Capacity available to meet those Interruptible Park Services, the available Capacity will be shared between those Primary Shippers pro-rata on the basis of their respective Closing Balances on the previous Day.

5.3 Inconsistency

In the event of any inconsistency between the requirements of the National Gas Rules and the requirements of this clause 5, the requirements of the National Gas Rules will prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

6 System Use Gas

6.1 Take or Return of System Use Gas

Service Provider may, at no cost to Service Provider, either take System Use Gas from the Gas supplied by Shipper and other Transportation Facility Users into the Facility or return System Use Gas by reducing Gas supplied by Shipper and other Transportation Facility Users into the Facility.

6.2 Responsibility for System Use Gas

- (a) Shipper will be responsible for providing Service Provider with, or taking delivery of, its share of System Use Gas, which may be a positive or negative amount.
- (b) Service Provider will use Reasonable and Prudent efforts to minimise the quantity of System Use Gas that is required for the operation of the Facility.

6.3 Supply or Return of System Use Gas

- (a) Where System Use Gas is required to be supplied on a Day, Shipper must supply, and Service Provider will be entitled to take, Shipper's share of System Use Gas for that Day at no cost to Service Provider.
- (b) Where System Use Gas is required to be returned by Service Provider on a Day, Shipper must accept its share of System Use Gas for that Day at no cost to Service Provider.

6.4 Calculation of System Use Gas

- (a) As soon as reasonably practicable after Service Provider has scheduled all Services for Shipper for a Day, Service Provider will calculate and notify Shipper the share of System Use Gas that Shipper must supply or take delivery of at the beginning of the following Day based on the most recent schedule.
- (b) Service Provider may, at its discretion, provide Shipper with at least 2 months' notice that the method for calculation of Shipper's share of System Use Gas will be modified.
- (c) Until the Day on which the first notice given by Service Provider under clause 6.4(b) takes effect, the quantity of System Use Gas required to be provided by Shipper for a Day will be the quantity determined by multiplying the System Use Gas Percentage for that Day by the quantity of Gas to be supplied by Shipper at the Receipt Points on that Day.
- (d) Service Provider will, on request by Shipper, provide on a Monthly basis, such information as is reasonably required to justify Service Provider's calculation of the quantity of System Use Gas required for each Day of the relevant Month.

6.5 Title

Title to and risk in Pipeline Gas (except for Gas unaccounted for and lost Gas), passes from Shipper to Service Provider when that Gas is used by Service Provider in the operation of the Facility and/or in the provision of the Services.

7 Hourly Limitations

7.1 Obligations of Shipper

- (a) On a Day, but subject to the provisions of clause 7.1(b) and clause 17 (if and to the extent that clause is applicable on that Day), Shipper must not:
 - (i) supply a quantity of Gas in any period of 60 consecutive minutes at any Receipt Point in excess of:
 - (A) 1/24th of Shipper's total Scheduled Quantities at that Receipt Point;
or
 - (B) such greater proportion of the total Scheduled Quantities at that Receipt Point as Service Provider may, in its absolute discretion, approve;
 - (ii) take delivery of quantities of Gas at any Delivery Point in any period of 60 consecutive minutes in excess

- (A) 1/24th of Shipper's total Scheduled Quantities at that Delivery Point;
or
 - (B) such greater proportion of the total Scheduled Quantities at that Delivery Point as Service Provider may, in its absolute discretion, approve;
 - (b) Shipper:
 - (i) is only required to comply with clause 7.1(a) if and to the extent that it has, or is able to implement a mechanism to have, ready access to the data required to monitor its take of Gas; but
 - (ii) must use all reasonable endeavours to have such access or mechanism.
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8 Pressure and Temperature

8.1 Receipt Point Pressure

- (a) Shipper must:
 - (i) supply Gas at Receipt Points (including System Use Gas and any quantity of Gas required to correct any Accumulated Imbalance to zero) at a gauge pressure as uniform as practicable; and
 - (ii) ensure that gauge pressure at a Receipt Point does not:
 - (A) fall below the minimum pressure for that Receipt Point as set out in Schedule 2 to these Facility Specific Terms; or
 - (B) exceed the maximum pressure for that Receipt Point as set out in Schedule 2 to these Facility Specific Terms,without Service Provider's prior written approval (which approval may be given or withheld at the absolute discretion of Service Provider).
- (b) Shipper acknowledges that Service Provider is under no obligation to install compression or other facilities to permit the receipt of Shipper's Gas at any Receipt Point.
- (c) Shipper must ensure that upstream facilities at a Receipt Point have the capacity to supply Gas into the Facility at a pressure of at least the minimum pressure for that Receipt Point referred to in clause 8.1(a)(ii).

8.2 Receipt Point temperature

Shipper must ensure that Gas is supplied by, or for, Shipper at a Receipt Point at the temperature, or within the temperature range, for that Receipt Point as set out in Schedule 2 to these Facility Specific Terms.

8.3 Delivery Point Pressure

- (a) Service Provider will maintain Facility pressures so that the delivery pressure at a Delivery Point does not:
 - (i) fall below the minimum pressure for that Delivery Point as set out in Schedule 2 to these Facility Specific Terms; or

- (ii) exceed the maximum pressure for that Delivery Point as set out in Schedule 2 to these Facility Specific Terms.
- (b) Shipper acknowledges that Service Provider can only fulfil its obligations under clause 8.3(a) if Shipper meets its obligations under clause 8.1.

8.4 Delivery Point Temperature

Service Provider will deliver Gas to a Delivery Point at the temperature, or within the temperature range, for that Delivery Point as set out in Schedule 2 to these Facility Specific Terms.

9 Charges

9.1 Charges payable by Shipper

The Charges payable, or which may be payable, by Shipper are:

- (a) the Standardisation Cost Charge;
- (b) the Imbalance Charge;
- (c) the Unauthorised Imbalance Charge;
- (d) the Unauthorised Overrun Charge; and
- (e) the Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade Charge.

9.2 Standardisation Cost Charge

- (a) Subject to clause 9.2(b), the Standardisation Cost Charge:
 - (i) is payable by Shipper for each period of 365 days (or 366 days as the case may be) during the Term;
 - (ii) is payable in 12 instalments for each relevant period;
 - (iii) as at 1 January 2019, is the amount set out in Schedule 1; and
 - (iv) thereafter, is the amount determined in accordance with clause 9.6.
- (b) Despite clause 9.2(a), Service Provider:
 - (i) will:
 - (A) reduce the amount of the Standardisation Cost Charge; and / or
 - (B) refund to Shipper moneys received from Shipper on account of the Standardisation Cost Charge,if and to the extent that Service Provider's obligations under the National Gas Rules so require; and
 - (ii) may increase the amount of the Standardisation Cost Charge at any time if and to the extent that the National Gas Rules so permit.

9.3 Imbalance Charge

- (a) The Imbalance Charge is calculated in accordance with clause 10.2.

- (b) As at 1 January 2019, the Imbalance Charge Rate is the amount set out in Schedule 1.

9.4 Unauthorised Imbalance Charge

- (a) The Unauthorised Imbalance Charge is calculated in accordance with clause 10.3 or clause 10.4 (as applicable).
- (b) For the purposes of that calculation, the Unauthorised Imbalance Charge Hourly Rate will, at a point in time, be an amount equal to one twenty fourth of 300% of the Firm Service Charge Rate.

9.5 Unauthorised Overrun Charge

- (a) For the purposes of clause 13.4 of the Standard Terms, the Unauthorised Overrun Charge will be calculated by multiplying the relevant excess quantity of Gas referred to in that clause (in GJ) by the Unauthorised Overrun Charge Rate.
- (b) The Unauthorised Overrun Charge Rate will, at a point in time, be an amount equal to 300% of the Firm Service Charge Rate.

9.6 Adjustment

- (a) On 1 January of each year (commencing in 2020):
- (i) the Standardisation Cost Charge;
 - (ii) the Imbalance Charge Rate; and
 - (iii) the Firm Service Charge Rate,
- will each be adjusted by being multiplied by Service Provider by the Escalation Factor for that year.

- (b) The **Escalation Factor** for a year is calculated as:

$$1 + [(CPI_a - CPI_b) / CPI_b]$$

where:

- (i) CPI_a means the CPI in respect of the September quarter immediately preceding the relevant adjustment date;
 - (ii) CPI_b means the CPI in respect of the September quarter that is 12 months before the quarter to which CPI_a relates; and
 - (iii) if CPI_a is less than CPI_b , then $CPI_a - CPI_b$ is deemed to be zero.
- (c) Nothing in clause 9.6(a) limits Service Provider's right or ability to adjust the Firm Service Charge Rate at any time by publishing a new rate consistent with Part 23 of the NGR.

9.7 Acknowledgement

Nothing in this clause 9 limits Service Provider's entitlement to levy any other charge referred to in the Standard Terms.

10 Imbalance

10.1 Imbalance Allowance for Traded Forward Haul Service

For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of 'Imbalance Allowance', if Shipper's Traded Forward Haul Service MDQ for a Day is greater than zero, Shipper's Imbalance Allowance is zero per cent of that Traded Forward Haul Service MDQ (expressed in GJ).

10.2 Imbalance Charge

If, at the end of a Day, the absolute value of Shipper's Accumulated Imbalance (in GJ) exceeds the Imbalance Allowance (with the amount in excess of the Imbalance Allowance being the **Excess Imbalance Quantity**), then the Imbalance Charge payable by Shipper under clause 12.3 of the Standard Terms will be the sum of the amount of the Excess Imbalance Quantity (in GJ) multiplied by the Imbalance Charge Rate.

10.3 Unauthorised Imbalance Charge – Traded Forward Haul Service

- (a) For the purposes of clause 12.6(a) of the Standard Terms, an Unauthorised Imbalance Charge will be payable by Shipper for each hour (or part of an hour) for which the absolute value of Shipper's Accumulated Imbalance is greater than zero.
- (b) The Unauthorised Imbalance Charge will an amount equal to the absolute value of Shipper's Accumulated Imbalance (in GJ) at the beginning of the relevant hour multiplied by the Unauthorised Imbalance Charge Hourly Rate.

10.4 Unauthorised Imbalance Charge – Auction Service

- (a) For the purposes of clause 12.7(b) of the Standard Terms, an Unauthorised Imbalance Charge will be payable by Shipper for each hour (or part of an hour) for which the absolute value of Shipper's Accumulated Imbalance is greater than zero.
- (b) The Unauthorised Imbalance Charge will an amount equal to the absolute value of Shipper's Accumulated Imbalance (in GJ) at the beginning of the relevant hour multiplied by the Unauthorised Imbalance Charge Hourly Rate.

11 Odourisation

11.1 By Service Provider

Service Provider shall have no obligation to odourise Gas delivered to Shipper nor to maintain any odourant level. If Service Provider is required by law to odourise the Gas, Shipper shall reimburse Service Provider for all costs incurred in odourising that Gas.

12 Metering Principles

12.1 Metering Principles and responsibility

Schedules 4 and 5 to these Facility Specific Terms together with this clause 12:

- (a) contain the Metering Principles; and
- (b) together with this clause 12 address which Party is responsible for the installation and maintenance of metering equipment,

which provisions must be complied with by:

- (c) Shipper, if and to the extent they apply to Shipper; and
- (d) Service Provider, if and to the extent they apply to Service Provider.

12.2 Service Provider's obligations

- (a) Service Provider:
 - (i) will ensure that any metering equipment which Service Provider owns or controls and is required in order to provide a Service, complies with the Metering Principles and this clause 12; and
 - (ii) is responsible for the installation and maintenance of that metering equipment.
- (b) Where Service Provider is party to contractual arrangements with the owner or controller of metering equipment that is required in order for Service Provider to provide a Service, which contractual arrangements require that metering equipment to meet specified standards, Service Provider will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that such metering equipment complies with the Metering Principles.
- (c) The Receipt Points and Delivery Points to which clause 12.2(a) or clause 12.2(b) applies (if any), are specified in Schedule 3.

12.3 Shipper's obligations

- (a) If any metering equipment:
 - (i) is required in order for Service Provider to provide a Service; and
 - (ii) is not:
 - (A) owned or controlled by Service Provider; or
 - (B) the subject of contractual arrangements between Service Provider and the owner or controller of that metering equipment which require that metering equipment to meet specified standards,then Shipper must ensure that such metering equipment is, subject to clause 12.3(c):
 - (iii) made available at no cost to Service Provider at no cost to Service Provider, for use by Service Provider to provide that Service; and
 - (iv) operated and maintained at no cost to Service Provider so as to meet and comply with the Metering Principles and this clause 12.
- (b) Clause 12.3(a) does not require Shipper to make, or cause to be made, any modification to metering equipment or to the way metering equipment is operated as at the time Shipper commences use of the relevant Receipt Point or Delivery Point.
- (c) The Receipt Points and Delivery Points to which clause 12.3(a) applies, are specified Schedule 3.

12.4 General obligations

For clarity, and without limiting a Party's obligations under this clause 12:

- (a) the metering equipment at a Receipt Point or a Delivery Point, irrespective of ownership, must at all times comply with the specifications and other technical requirements for metering equipment set out in Schedules 4 and 5 to these Facility Specific Terms so as to record continuously the volume and the energy flow rate and all measurements used in their computation; and
- (b) a Receipt Point and a Delivery Point must have an emergency shutdown valve, flow control valve with pressure control override, and equipment for metering, quality measurement, pressure control, isolation, protection and cleaning, and for making available metering data for instantaneous transmission to the Facility's control centre with SCADA and communications protocols acceptable to Service Provider, and any other equipment for the safe and reliable receipt (in the case of a Receipt Point) or delivery (in the case of a Delivery Point) of Gas in accordance with this Agreement.

13 Operational Communications

Not applicable / not used.

14 Compressor Operation

Not applicable / not used.

15 Compression Services

Not applicable / not used.

16 Receipt and Delivery Points, Park Service Points and Compressor Details**16.1 *Receipt Points, Delivery Points, and Park Service Points***

Details of:

- (a) the location of each Receipt Point and Delivery Point;
- (b) the physical daily capacity of each Receipt Point and Delivery Point;
- (c) the physical hourly capacity of each Receipt Point and Delivery Point;
- (d) any consents required to be obtained before Shipper may use a particular Receipt Point or Delivery Point;
- (e) any charges (including through contribution agreements) applicable to use of a particular Receipt Point or Delivery Point;
- (f) any allocation agreement to which Shipper must accede before Shipper may use a particular Receipt Point or Delivery Point; and
- (g) any persons with whom Shipper must agree allocation procedures before Service Provider is entitled (without placing Service Provider in breach of contract) to allow Shipper to use a particular Receipt Point or Delivery Point,

are set out in Schedule 3.

16.2 *Park Service Points*

Details of:

- (a) each Park Service Point;
 - (b) the Receipt Points to which Gas may be supplied such that it can then be treated as having been supplied to each relevant Park Service Point for storage in the Facility; and
 - (c) the Delivery Points to which Gas may be delivered when removed from storage.
- are set out in Schedule 3.

17 Trading – other entitlements

17.1 Other Entitlement Bilateral Trades

- (a) This clause 17 sets out the procedures by which Shipper may, by Bilateral Trade, transfer to or acquire from other Transportation Facility Users of the Facility, hourly entitlements, imbalance entitlements and other contractual entitlements to use Capacity (**Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade**).
- (b) For clarity, an Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade does not include a Bilateral Trade to which clause 28 of the Standard Terms applies.
- (c) Shipper may only enter into an Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade:
 - (i) with:
 - (A) a Transportation Facility User who is party to an operational transportation service agreement (as that term is defined in the National Gas Law) which is in the form of the standard operational transportation service agreement (as that term is defined in Part 24 of the National Gas Rules) for the Facility; or
 - (B) such other Transportation Facility User approved by Service Provider (which approval is not to be unreasonably withheld),
(Valid Trading Party); and
 - (ii) on, and subject to, the terms and conditions of this clause 17.

17.2 Information to be provided to Service Provider

In order for Service Provider to assess a proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade (including the operational, safety and other impacts of that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade), Shipper must first provide a joint notice of that proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade from Shipper and the proposed Valid Trading Party at Service Provider's email address set out in the Agreement Details (or by such other reasonable means nominated by Service Provider, including lodgement on an electronic bulletin board maintained by Service Provider) setting out:

- (a) the nature of the hourly entitlement, imbalance entitlement or other contractual entitlement to use Capacity (**Other Entitlement**) the subject of that proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade;
- (b) the quantity of the Other Entitlement to which that proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade relates;
- (c) details of the operational impacts of giving effect to that proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade; and

- (d) the term of that proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade,
(Proposed OEBT Notice).

17.3 Assessment by Service Provider and giving effect to Other Entitlement Bilateral Trades

- (a) As soon as reasonably practicable after receipt of a Proposed OEBT Notice, Service Provider will:
 - (i) assess the details in that Proposed OEBT Notice;
 - (ii) determine whether it requires additional information in order to determine whether it will give effect to the proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade the subject of that Proposed OEBT Notice; and
 - (iii) if it does require additional information, notify Shipper of the nature and extent of that additional information.
- (b) If Service Provider determines that it will give effect to an Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade the subject of a Proposed OEBT Notice (which, for clarity, will only be able to occur after any and all additional information required by Service Provider has first been received and assessed), then:
 - (i) Service Provider will notify Shipper of the date on which Service Provider, acting Reasonably and Prudently, is able to give effect to that proposed Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade; and
 - (ii) Shipper must, if it wishes Service Provider to give effect to that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade from that date, provide a joint notice to that effect from Shipper and the Valid Trading Party at Service Provider's email address set out in the Agreement Details (or by such other reasonable means nominated by Service Provider, including lodgement on an electronic bulletin board maintained by Service Provider).
- (c) If Service Provider determines that it will not give effect to an Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade the subject of a Proposed OEBT Notice, then Service Provider will:
 - (i) notify Shipper of that determination as soon as reasonably practicable after making that determination; and
 - (ii) set out the reason(s) for that determination.
- (d) Service Provider may only refuse to give effect to an Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade the subject of a Proposed OEBT Notice if:
 - (i) Service Provider, acting Reasonably and Prudently, is of the opinion that giving effect to that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade will or may:
 - (A) adversely affect, or impact upon, the safe and reliable operation of the Facility or any part of it;
 - (B) not be able to be achieved in a workable manner and consistently with other provisions of this Agreement or the Valid Trading Party's Facility Agreement; or

- (C) adversely affect the ability of Service Provider to meet its obligations to any other Transportation Facility User of the Facility;
- (ii) under clause 17.4 Service Provider is not required to give effect to that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade; or
- (iii) the quantity of the Other Entitlement to which that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade relates will, for any part of the term of that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade, exceed Shipper's relevant Other Entitlement (assessed prior to that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade).

17.4 Grounds to refuse Other Entitlement Bilateral Trades

Service Provider is not required to give effect to an Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade the subject of a Proposed OEBT Notice if:

- (a) Shipper is in breach of this Agreement; or
- (b) Shipper is an externally-administered body corporate (as defined in the Corporations Act) or under a similar form of administration under the laws of some other jurisdiction; or
- (c) the Valid Trading Party is in breach of its agreement with Service Provider under which it would transfer to or acquire from Shipper the quantity of the Other Entitlement to which the Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade relates.

17.5 No Responsibility for Use by Counterparty

- (a) In the case of a transfer by Shipper of a quantity of an Other Entitlement, Shipper has no liability to Service Provider for any acts or omissions of the acquiring Transportation Facility User during the period of the Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade in respect of the quantity of the Other Entitlement to which the Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade relates.
- (b) Clause 17.5(a) does not apply to liability of Shipper which arises independently of the Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade or this Agreement.

17.6 Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade Charge

For each Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade approved pursuant to this clause 17, Shipper must pay to Service Provider an amount equal to the actual costs and expenses (including legal costs on a solicitor and own client basis) incurred by Service Provider in assessing, and giving effect to, that Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade (**Other Entitlement Bilateral Trade Charge**).

18 Accommodating Differences in Gas Days

Not applicable.

19 In-Pipe Points

Not applicable.

20 Specific Facility Issues

Not applicable / not used.

Schedule 1: Standardisation Cost Charge, Imbalance Charge Rate and Firm Service Charge Rate, as at 1 January 2019

1 Standardisation Cost Charge

As at 1 January 2019 the Standardisation Cost Charge is zero.

2 Imbalance Charge Rate

As at 1 January 2019 the Imbalance Charge Rate is \$0.30 per GJ

3 Firm Service Charge Rate

As at 1 January 2019 the Firm Service Charge Rate is \$0.88 per GJ.

Schedule 2: Receipt Point and Delivery Point Pressures and Temperatures

Receipt Point	Minimum Pressure (kPa)	Maximum Pressure (kPa)	Temperature or temperature range (°C)
SWQP In-Pipe Trade	7,000	10,200	-20 to 40

Delivery Point	Minimum Pressure (kPa)	Maximum Pressure (kPa)	Temperature or temperature range (°C)
Roma Power Station Offtake	2,500	4,000	-20 to 40
Roma Township Offtake	2,500	4,000	-20 to 40

Schedule 3: Receipt Points, Delivery Points, Park Service Points and Compressor Details

Receipt Points

- **SWQP In-Pipe Trade:**
 - **Location:** An In-Pipe Receipt Point on the South West Queensland Pipeline provided by APA.
 - **Physical daily capacity:** 19,200GJ
 - **Physical hourly capacity:** 800GJ
 - **Required consents before Shipper can use the point:** APA
 - **Applicable usage charges:** Advised by APA
 - **Allocation Agreement to which shipper must accede:** Advised by APA
 - **Persons with whom Shipper must agree allocation procedures:** Origin

Delivery Points

- **Roma Power Station Offtake:**
 - **Location:** Power plant and associated equipment and facilities located approximately 5km east of Roma township.
 - **Physical daily capacity:** 19,200GJ
 - **Physical hourly capacity:** 800GJ
 - **Required consents before Shipper can use the point:** Origin
 - **Applicable usage charges:** N/A
 - **Allocation Agreement to which shipper must accede:** Origin has priority
 - **Persons with whom Shipper must agree allocation procedures:** Origin
- **Roma Township Offtake:**
 - **Location:** Flange and spectacle flange upstream of the inlet metering station shut down valve between the Santos Pipeline and the Roma Pipeline.
 - **Physical daily capacity:** 19,200GJ
 - **Physical hourly capacity:** 800GJ
 - **Required consents before Shipper can use the point:** Santos
 - **Applicable usage charges:** N/A
 - **Allocation Agreement to which shipper must accede:** Santos has priority
 - **Persons with whom Shipper must agree allocation procedures:** Santos, Origin

Schedule 4: Measurement at Receipt Points and Delivery Points for the Facility

1 Volumetric Measurement

- (a) Volumetric measurement in cubic meters per hour (m³/hr) will be calculated by a flow computer from flow meter signals, associated instruments and density and composition signals from an on-line gas chromatograph. The volumetric flow rate will be continuously recorded and integrated.
- (b) All measurements, calculations and procedures used in determining volume, except for the correction for the deviation from the Ideal Gas Law, will be made in accordance with the instructions contained in:
 - (c) AGA 3 for the Orifice Plate Metering Systems;
 - (d) AGA 9 for Ultra Sonic Metering; and
 - (e) relevant industry standards and such other standards as may be specified by Service Provider for any other metering system,
 - (f) together with all presently existing supplements and appendices to those reports or any revisions of them acceptable to the parties.
- (g) Those instructions will be converted where necessary for compliance with Australian Standard AS1000 'The International System of Units (SI) and its Application', the Commonwealth *National Measurement Act 1960* and regulations under that Act and the Australian Gas Association publication 'Metric Units and Conversion Factors for use in the Australian Gas Industry' or any revision of those publications acceptable to the parties.
- (h) The correction for deviation from the Ideal Gas Law will be determined from the data contained in AGA 8, or any revision of that report acceptable to the parties. The compositional data used in these calculations will be primarily derived from the on-line gas chromatograph.

2 Energy Management

The energy flow rate will be calculated by the flow computer in GJs per hour (GJ/hr) from the product of Gross Heating Value and the volumetric flow, all at the Standard Conditions. The heating value will be continuously derived from the same on-line gas chromatograph used for determining the relative density and composition used in the volumetric flow calculation. The energy flow rate will be recorded and continuously integrated.

3 Other Measurement

The temperature and pressure will be measured and recorded, so that the readings are representative of the conditions prevailing at the upstream face of each orifice plate, each turbine meter and each positive displacement meter or other meters.

4 Pressure

Pressure meters and transmitters are to measure gauge pressure. Calculations using gauge pressures are to incorporate local barometric pressure effects.

5 Calibration Inspection and Testing

5.1 Scheduled Tests

Service Provider will carry out Validation Tests of the metering equipment at a frequency determined by Service Provider exercising Good Operating Practice and in accordance with the procedures set out in this clause. Service Provider will give at least 14 Days Notice of the time and date of such tests and will supply a list of items to be tested to Shipper. If Shipper fails to witness such tests after the required notification is given, the test results will nevertheless be deemed to be acceptable. Upon request, the representatives of Shipper at such tests will be supplied with copies of the field data and calculations following such tests, and Shipper will be supplied with a full set of test results.

5.2 Unscheduled Tests

If Metering Equipment is out of service or needs repair, Shipper will be invited to attend the investigation, repair and retest provided no delays are incurred which could jeopardise the integrity of the metering equipment, or in Service Provider's judgment, would adversely affect Service Provider's ability to meet any of its obligations.

5.3 Test Results

The results of such tests will be deemed to be correct if corroborated by the next scheduled test. If such test results are not corroborated by the routine test, those test results will be ignored and the correction procedures set out below will be implemented

5.4 Permissible Limits

The permissible limits of tolerance for accuracy shall be calculated from methods specified in the ISO Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) using manufacturers' stated tolerances for each measuring component or device. The measurement scheme as a whole shall be demonstrated to have an uncertainty of less than plus or minus 1 percent of energy reading at flow rates above 5 TJ/Day and plus or minus 2% at flow rates below 5 TJ/Day.

5.5 Correction Procedure

If at any time, any of the Metering Equipment is found to be unserviceable or registering inaccurately, it will be adjusted immediately to its specification. The previous reading of such Metering Equipment will be corrected for any period of inaccuracy which is definitely known or agreed upon, provided that the period for such correction will not extend beyond one half of the time elapsed since the date of the last previous validation test. Measurement during the correction period will be determined by Service Provider on the basis of the best data available, using the first of the following methods which, when considered in the following order, is feasible:

- (a) recordings by any other metering equipment acceptable to Service Provider and Shipper; or
- (b) trend data recorded by Service Provider or Shipper, where this data can be proven to represent an accurate estimate of the actual measurement; or
- (c) by making the appropriate correction if the deviation from the accurate reading is ascertainable by calibration test or mathematical calculation;

- (d) by estimation acceptable to Service Provider and Shipper based upon receipts or deliveries under similar conditions during a period when the Metering Equipment was registering accurately; or
 - (e) by using the registration of any check meter if installed and accurately registering.
-

6 Calibration Equipment and Procedures

Calibration equipment will have measurement accuracy better than the metering equipment which it will be used to calibrate. Calibration equipment will be provided with NATA endorsed certification of its accuracy, traceable to national standards. The appropriate certificates will be available for inspection during business hours at the offices of Service Provider.

7 Additional Tests

Shipper will have the right at any time in its discretion to require Service Provider to carry out tests in addition to the scheduled and unscheduled tests referred to in clauses 5(a) and 5(b) of this schedule. Shipper will reimburse Service Provider for the cost of the additional tests unless it is shown from the results of those tests that the equipment being tested is not operating within the permissible limits of tolerance referred to in clause 5(d) of this schedule.

8 Inspection of Equipment and Records

Shipper will be permitted to:

- (a) have access to the relevant measuring and testing equipment at all reasonable times for inspection purposes;
- (b) be present during testing of the quality and quantity of Gas;
- (c) be present when measuring or testing equipment is cleaned, installed, repaired, inspected, calibrated or adjusted.

Service Provider will give reasonable notice to Shipper prior to undertaking these activities, and will make any changes to the activities reasonably required by Shipper for the purposes of this Schedule. To the extent such changes would result in significant and unreasonable additional cost, Service Provider and Shipper will negotiate in good faith to determine how such changes are to be handled.

Schedule 5: Metering Equipment

1 Metering Equipment

“**Metering Equipment**” means the equipment for measuring the quantity, quality and condition of Gas at Receipt Point and Delivery Points. The equipment must include remote telemetry devices capable of making data concerning quality, quantity and condition of Gas available for instantaneous transmission to Service Provider’s control centre, must comply with the specifications and other technical requirements published from time to time by Service Provider and include SCADA and data communications equipment and protocols compatible with Service Provider’s equipment.

2 Certification

- (a) Where the Metering Equipment is owned and operated by Service Provider, Service Provider will furnish certification to evidence the initial calibration of the metering equipment to Shipper at or before the commencement of deliveries of Gas under this Agreement.
 - (b) Where the Metering Equipment is owned and operated by Shipper or a third party, Shipper will furnish certification to evidence the initial calibration of the metering equipment to Service Provider at or before the commencement of deliveries of Gas under this Agreement.
-

3 Meter Design

- (a) Service Provider will:
 - (i) determine the nature, design and specifications of;
 - (ii) determine the configuration of and communication protocols for;
 - (iii) review all plans for; and
 - (iv) inspect the installation of,all Metering Equipment to be installed at a Delivery Point or a Receipt Point.
 - (b) Subject to the National Gas Rules, no Receipt Point or Delivery Point will be connected to the SWQP unless it complies in all respects with Service Provider's specifications.
-

4 Flow Devices

- (a) Orifice metering systems will be constructed and installed in accordance with the provisions of American Gas Association ('AGA') Report No. 3, such that a maximum uncertainty of $\pm 0.5\%$ of flow coefficient is achieved.
- (b) Ultrasonic metering systems will be constructed and installed in accordance with the provisions of AGA Report No. 9 such that the maximum uncertainty in velocity, is $\pm 0.7\%$.
- (c) Other metering systems will be constructed and installed in accordance with established industry standards as adopted by Service Provider.

5 Differential Pressure for Orifice Metering

Differential pressure will be measured using microprocessor based 'smart' type transmitters, with 4-20 mA analogue output signals temperature compensated to minimise the effect of inaccuracies due to ambient temperature changes. The uncertainty of differential pressure transmitters will be $\pm 0.1\%$ or better of the calibrated range. Calibrated ranges will be selected to minimise the uncertainty of readings. Service Provider will have the right, but not the obligation, to install high and low pressure differential pressure transmitters based on turn down requirements of metering. If fitted, Service Provider will ensure that they will be switched automatically by the flow computer to select the optimum operating range. Alternatively, newer transmitter technologies capable of digital data transmission may be used in an attempt to achieve improved levels of measurement uncertainty.

6 Pressure

Pressure will be measured using microprocessor based 'smart' type transmitters, with 4-20 mA analogue output signals temperature compensated to minimise the effect of inaccuracies due to ambient temperature changes. Uncertainty of transmitters will be $\pm 0.1\%$ of the calibrated range. Calibrated ranges will be selected to minimise the uncertainty of readings. Alternatively, newer transmitter technologies capable of digital data transmission may be used in an attempt to achieve improved levels of measurement uncertainty.

7 Temperature

The temperature transmitter uncertainty will be a maximum of $\pm 0.1\%$ for instruments at Metering Stations $\pm 0.25\%$ elsewhere, of the calibrated range and the calibration range will be selected to minimise the uncertainty of readings. Alternatively, newer transmitter technologies capable of digital data transmission may be used in an attempt to achieve improved levels of measurement uncertainty.

8 Flow Computer

- (a) For each Metering Station, a self-contained proprietary type flow computer will be installed. The flow computer shall be able to comply with the recommendations of API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards Chapter 21 section 1.
- (b) The flow computer will be manually configured with input data for calculation factors, constants and Standard Conditions as well as fall back values for out of limit input signals and alarm outputs. Configuration data will be available on a local display. The flow computer input and output circuits and central processing unit will not increase the uncertainty of any measurement or calculation by more than $\pm 0.1\%$ of the range of that measurement or calculation.
- (c) At least 31 Days of hourly information will be backed up and stored on the flow computer for each flow computer existing on the SWQP as at the date of this Agreement and in the case of any new flow computer at least 35 Days of hourly information will be backed up and stored on the flow computer.
- (d) Communication connections and protocol must be acceptable to Service Provider and must be compatible with, and connected to, Service Provider's SCADA system.

- (e) The SCADA system must reproduce and record the flow computer figures without any modification to the original data transmitted from the flow computer.
 - (f) The flow computer embedded clock shall determine the gas Day at the metering location.
-

9 Energy and Relative Density

- (a) The energy content of the Gas will be monitored at all Receipt Point and Delivery Points by an on-line gas chromatograph designed to take a continuous sample of Gas from the SWQP.
- (b) (b) A sample probe will be used to extract the sample from the SWQP and the dead volume between the line and the analyser will be minimised. Sample condensation and contamination will be avoided. The samples will be analysed in accordance with ASTM D1945 'Standard Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography', and the calculations for Gross Heating Value and relative density will be determined in accordance with ISO 6976 'Natural Gas - Calculation of Calorific Value, Density and Relative Density' and AGA Report No 8 'Compressibility and Supercompressibility for Natural Gas and Other Hydrocarbon Gases'.
- (c) (c) The gas chromatograph will provide instantaneous outputs of dry Gross Heating Value in MJ/m³, Wobbe Index, real and ideal relative density, and mole percent readings of carbon dioxide and nitrogen content in the Gas sample.
- (d) (d) The gas chromatograph will be factory tested and calibrated using a certified natural gas gravimetric standard and will perform with an accuracy of better than ± 0.08 MJ/m³ for Gross Heating Value and ± 0.003 for relative density. The gas chromatograph will include the facility for recalibrating itself automatically against a certified calibration Gas at least once per Day.