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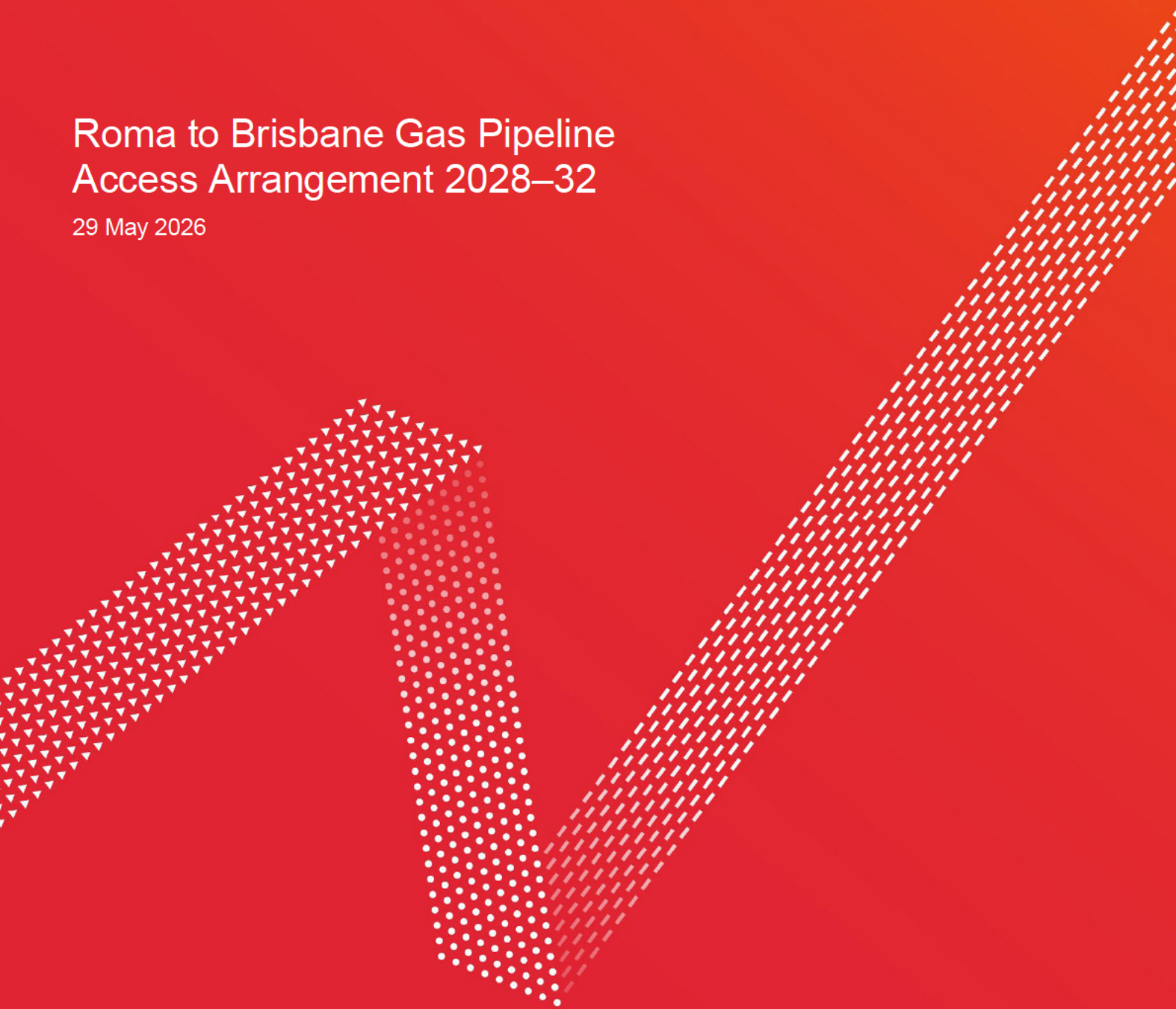
Facilities Business Case

Roma to Brisbane Gas Pipeline Access Arrangement 2028–32

29 May 2026



Contents

document control

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Table 1-1: Revision Record

Version	Changes Made
0.1	*Initial draft*
0.2	*Feedback received from document review*
0.3	*Additional detail requested*

Table 1-2: Review and Distribution

Name	Role	Action	Sections
[redacted]	*Specialist – Asset Lifecycle*	*Initial draft*	*All*
[redacted]	*Senior Engineer - Electrical and Instrumentation*	*Review and Input*	*3*
[redacted]	*Manager of Asset Operations SEQ*	*Review and Input*	*4*
[redacted]	*Manager Capacity & Long Term Planning*	*Review and Input*	*All*
[redacted]	*Team Lead Asset Engineering - Qld*	*Review and Input*	*All*
[redacted]	*Business Operations Lead*	*Review and Input*	*All*

This document requires the following approvals. Approvals are inserted as an object in the table below (preferred) or stored with the approved document in electronic version on the Project Site in Project Server.

Table 1.3: Approvals

Name	Role	Approval	Date Approved
[redacted]	*Head of Asset Operations Qld*	*Approval*	
[redacted]	*General Manager – Gas Operations East*	*Approval*	

Other project specific approvers can be added if required.

Delegation Policy

1. Overview

Number/ identifier	A-5_Facilities
Description of Issue/ Project	This business case covers stay-in-business capital works required to maintain the safe, reliable, and compliant operation of the Roma to Brisbane Pipeline (RBP). The scope includes upgrades and renewals to electrical, instrumentation, and mechanical components across above-ground facilities and associated compounds. Two programs are included: 1. Earthing upgrades (PP11386) 2. Station Painting Program (PP11629) These works are essential to sustaining asset integrity, ensuring ongoing compliance with technical and safety obligations, and supporting efficient long-term operation.
Options considered	**Option 1 – Run-to-failure approach** Assets are allowed to degrade to end-of-life or failure. This results in increased risk of non-compliance, unplanned outages, higher reactive maintenance costs, and potential licence implications. **Option 2 – Planned proactive replacement and upgrade program (Preferred)** Assets are replaced or refurbished at an appropriate interval to maintain safe, reliable, and efficient services. This avoids unplanned failures, mitigates regulatory and safety risks, and provides predictable expenditure.
Proposed Solution	Option 2 is preferred as it balances risk, cost efficiency, and regulatory compliance. A proactive program avoids unplanned failures, mitigates safety and regulatory risks (including potential licence impacts), and provides predictable expenditure aligned with good industry practice.
Estimated Cost	$2.32 million
Relevant standards	• AS 2832.1 Cathodic Protection of Metals • AS 2885.0 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum • AS 3000 Electrical Installations • AS 2885.3 Operations and Maintenance • RBP Pipeline Licence
Stakeholder Engagement	• Scope discussed during RBP Access Arrangement Stakeholder Meetings #3 (25/11/2025); #4 (10/02/2026); and #5 (31/03/2026)
Consistency with National Gas Rules (NGR)	This program meets the criteria under NGR 79 because it: • Is **necessary** to maintain safety and integrity of pipeline services (79(2)(c)(i)–(ii)) • Is expenditure a prudent operator acting efficiently would incur (79(1)(a)) • Is consistent with **good industry practice** and mandatory Australian Standards

2. Program details

2.1. Background

Above-ground facilities on the Roma to Brisbane Pipeline (RBP) play a critical role in supporting the safe, reliable, and compliant operation of the pipeline. These facilities house essential electrical, mechanical, and instrumentation assets that enable pipeline control, protection, maintenance access, and safe operation under normal and abnormal conditions.

Facility assets—including earthing systems, structural steelwork, pipe supports, platforms, and protective coatings—are subject to ongoing degradation due to environmental exposure, ageing materials, and operational wear. Without timely intervention, deterioration of these assets can introduce safety hazards, impair equipment performance, and increase the likelihood of unplanned outages or regulatory non-compliance.

In particular:

- **Inadequate earthing systems** elevate electrical safety risks for personnel and contractors, increase the potential for equipment damage during fault or lightning events, and expose APA to WHS and electrical-safety non-compliance.
- **Degraded protective coatings and corrosion** on above-ground infrastructure reduce structural integrity, shorten asset life, and increase the probability that minor defects escalate into more costly and disruptive failures.

While these facilities do not directly perform metering or billing functions, their condition materially influences operational reliability and APA's ability to deliver pipeline services without disruption. Failures or safety incidents at above-ground sites can result in:

- operational constraints or outages affecting gas transportation;
- increased safety risk to field personnel and contractors; and
- reputational and regulatory impacts that ultimately affect customers.

Many of the facilities included in this business case were constructed decades ago and are now approaching or exceeding expected refurbishment intervals. Asset condition assessments, audits, and routine inspections have identified areas where continued "run-to-failure" approaches would result in increased safety exposure, greater likelihood of non-compliance with applicable Australian Standards and licence obligations and higher long-term costs.

The Facilities program addresses these risks through a structured, proactive approach to maintaining critical aboveground assets. By renewing earthing systems and implementing a rolling station painting program, APA can:

- sustain safe access and working conditions at pipeline facilities;
- preserve the integrity and serviceability of structural assets;
- avoid inefficient, reactive maintenance and emergency repairs; and
- support the ongoing reliable delivery of pipeline services to customers.

Proactive facilities investment therefore represents prudent asset stewardship and contributes to the **lowest sustainable cost of service provision**, consistent with good industry practice and the requirements of the National Gas Rules.

2.2. Assessment of options

Two high-level options are considered for the Facilities program:

Option 1: Reactive replacement

Assets are replaced or repaired only following failure or significant deterioration. This approach creates unplanned expenditure, higher repair costs, inefficient resource allocation, and heightened risk of regulatory breaches.

Option 2: Planned proactive replacement (Preferred)

Ensures predictable expenditure, coordinated work planning, improved efficiency, and reduced safety and reliability risks.

Financial assessment

A consideration of the pros and cons of the expected financial outlays for both options is shown below. Net Present Value calculations have not been undertaken as a realistic expenditure profile is unable to be ascertained for option 1. Given end-of-life replacement and rectification costs are inevitable, this business case demonstrates that the proposed expenditure is efficient and appropriate to manage the associated risks.

Table 2-1: Financial assessment for the Facilities business case

	Commentary
Option 1: Accept non-conformance with regulations and asset failure	• Unplanned approach to replacements and rectification leads to lumpy and more unpredictable expenditure. • Replacements are more expensive given the efficiency losses (costs and staff/contractor resources) of unplanned works compared to planned works. • Expenditure grows significantly once the level of failures exceeds the capacity of staff resources –significant increased costs for contractors to be on stand-by. • Avoided costs in the earlier years are more than offset by regulatory fines and the financial costs and penalties arising from reputational damage, legal action and the loss of the RBP operating licence.
Option 2: Planned approach to managing risks and costs	• Where possible, replacements take place with other works at the site, improving cost and resource efficiency. • Steady replacement rate over the coming years gives predictability in expenditure. • Expect a reduction in some costs over time ahead of reaching a stabilised level of expenditure.

The risk and financial assessments above support the preferred option (option 2) as appropriately balancing costs and risks.

2.3. Consistency with the National Gas Rules and other regulations

The RBP is a major national pipeline and appropriate maintenance of the pipeline facilities enable the pipeline equipment to operate in accordance with its design basis, relevant standards and regulations.

As the expenditure avoids safety and reliability issues APA consider this program to be consistent with the requirements of Rule 79 of the National Gas Rules, Australian Standards and other legislative obligations. The capital expenditure is:

- Necessary to maintain and improve the safety of services and maintain the integrity of services to customers and is of a nature that a prudent service provider would incur
- Consistent with the expenditure that a prudent service provider acting efficiently would incur
- Consistent with accepted and good industry practice
- Aligned with:
  - AS 2885.3 Pipelines: Gas and Liquid Petroleum Operations and Maintenance

- AS3000: Electrical Installations, and
- AS 2832.1 Cathodic Protection of Metals: Pipes and Cables

— Consistent with Australian Standard AS2885 in balancing the reduction of risk to as low as reasonably practicable considering the relevant costs.

Most of the work will be undertaken by RBP staff. Where external contractors are used, they will be procured in line with APA's Procurement Policy, require the necessary skills and experience and have a demonstrated track record of completing work in a safe and cost-effective manner.

2.4. Proposed costs for FY28-FY32

The total cost of the Facilities business case is shown below. More detail on each asset type and the capital expenditure to be undertaken is found in sections 3 to 7 of this document.

Table 2–3 Total cost for Site equipment business case ($'000s Real 30 June 2026)

Description	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	Total
Project Proposal for Earthing upgrades	231	231	232	233	233	1,159
Station Painting	231	231	232	233	233	1,159
FY Total	462	462	464	466	466	2,319

3. Earthing Upgrades

3.1. Project objective and scope

The objective of the Earthing Upgrades Program is to ensure that the Roma to Brisbane Pipeline (RBP) electrical installations comply with relevant Australian Standards and safety legislation, and to mitigate risks associated with inadequate earthing and lightning protection systems. Inadequate earthing and lighting protection results in a material increase in electrocution risk on pipeline facilities. This is due to pipelines acting as large cables and are documented to pick up and carry the energy of an electrical transmission fault or lightning strike considerable distances.

The scope of work includes:

- Developing updated earthing system designs, drawings, and layout documents to reflect the identified requirements for compliance and safety.
- Implementing remediation and upgrade works to rectify deficiencies, prioritised based on site criticality, worker safety risk, and operational impact.
- Updating asset maintenance records within Maximo to ensure compliance with APA's Maintenance Strategy Library and ongoing governance of electrical integrity.

The program is essential to maintaining safe operating conditions for APA personnel and contractors, protecting critical infrastructure, and ensuring APA meets its obligations under WHS legislation, pipeline licence conditions, and relevant Australian Standards.

3.2. Background

A recent earthing audit across the RBP network identified a range of non-conformances and degradation issues across multiple above-ground sites. In collaboration with Operations, each gap was risk-assessed based on site function, environmental exposure, and potential impact on personnel safety and pipeline operations.

Six of the 29 assessed sites—Condamine SS, Redbank RMS, Bellbird Park RMS/SS, Bowenville MLVs, Norwin Road MLVs, and Richie Road MLV—were classified as **Moderate (MOD) risk** due to their operational criticality, fault current exposure, and the site-specific consequences of an earthing system failure.

Sub-standard earthing systems increase the risk of:

- Electric shock hazards, including step and touch potential risks during fault events
- Damage to sensitive electrical and communication assets
- Lightning-related surge impacts
- Unplanned operational disruptions
- Non-compliance with WHS obligations and AS/NZS 3000 / AS 1768

Earthing systems are a fundamental safety control for pipeline facilities, ensuring safe fault dissipation and providing critical protection for both personnel and equipment. Failure to maintain these systems in accordance with standards not only increases the likelihood of an electrical incident but also exposes APA to regulatory enforcement, safety breaches, and reputational harm.

This business case proposes a structured upgrade program to rectify deficiencies and return the RBP earthing systems to compliant and safe operating condition.

3.3. Assessment of options

To address the earthing-related non-conformances identified across the Roma to Brisbane Pipeline (RBP) facilities, APA has assessed two feasible options for the 2028–32 Access Arrangement period. This analysis considers safety obligations, regulatory compliance, asset integrity requirements and long-term cost efficiency.

- Option 1: Replace structures when they fail and repair ground damage only where safety maybe compromised or negative publicity may arise.
- Option 2: Proactively upgrade compounds and associated structures when the benefits of replacement exceed the costs and potential safety and regulatory risks.

3.3.1. Risk assessment

The potential risks of both options are shown below.

The main concerns arising from sub-standard earthing relate to the safety of staff and contractors. WHS legislation creates a positive obligation for RBP to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of workers and other persons.

Failing to meet the requirements of the legislation significantly increases the financial risk arising from legal action.

Table 3-1: Risk assessment – Earthing upgrades

Risk Area	Potential Impact	Option 1 :		Option 2:	
		Likelihood / Impact	Inherent risk rating	Likelihood / Impact	Risk rating
Health & Safety	n/a	Remote / Major	Moderate	Rare / Major	Low
Environment	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Operational	Disruption 1-3 months	Unlikely / Significant	Moderate	Remote / Significant	Low
People	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Compliance	Regulatory breach	Occasional / Minor	Moderate	Remote / Minor	Negligible
Reputation & Customer	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial	Revenue Impact <$1M	Occasional / Minor	Low	Remote / Minor	Negligible
Untreated risk			**MODERATE**		**LOW**

3.3.2. Option 1 – Reactive Repair Upon Failure

Under this option, earthing systems and associated structures are repaired only once failure occurs or where deterioration presents an immediate and observable safety concern. While this approach

defers expenditure in the short term, it is inconsistent with the requirements of AS/NZS 3000, AS 1768, WHS legislation, and APA's licence obligations.

A reactive approach creates extended periods in which known hazards remain unaddressed, given the operational constraints of regional access, resourcing availability, and competing priorities. This materially increases the probability of:

- Electric shock or step-potential hazards to workers at affected sites.
- Regulatory non-compliance and potential enforcement action.
- Disrupted operations due to unplanned outages and emergency works.
- Inefficient resource allocation, as unplanned remediation demands higher labour, mobilisation and contractor costs.

This option fails to meet the requirement under AS2885 and WHS legislation to reduce risk to "so far as is reasonably practicable" (SFAIRP). As such, it represents a high-risk and inefficient approach that is not prudent nor consistent with the NGR capital expenditure criteria.

3.3.3. Option 2 – Proactive Earthing Upgrade Program (Preferred Option)

Option 2 involves completing the detailed earthing audit, developing compliant design documentation, and implementing a structured remediation program across prioritised sites. The approach directly responds to the audit findings that six sites—Condamine, Redbank, Bellbird Park, Bowenville, Norwin Road and Richie Road—were assessed as "Moderate" risk due to criticality, geographical exposure, and operational importance.

This option ensures compliance with:

- AS/NZS 3000 (Electrical Installations)
- AS 1768 (Lightning Protection)
- AS 2885.3 (Pipeline Operations and Maintenance)
- WHS obligations requiring proactive risk mitigation
- APA's Pipeline Licence conditions

A proactive remediation strategy reduces risk exposure by addressing deficiencies before they deteriorate to hazardous conditions. It also improves efficiency by enabling work to be completed in conjunction with other site activities, optimising mobilisations and supporting predictable program delivery.

Due to the avoidance of issues associated with electrical works on site Option 2 aligns with the NGR Section 79 criteria because it is:

- **Necessary** to maintain and improve the safety and integrity of services.
- **Prudent**, as a reasonable service provider would act to mitigate WHS and regulatory risks.
- **Efficient**, delivering smoother expenditure profiles and lower whole-of-life costs than reactive repairs.
- **Consistent with good industry practice**, supporting robust asset governance and risk management.

Given these considerations, Option 2 is the preferred and justified option for the 2028–32 Access Arrangement period.

3.3.4. Financial assessment

Table 3-2: Options Assessment – Earthing Upgrades ($ Real 30 June 2026)

Option	Estimated cost	Treated residual risk rating	Benefit / Disbenefit
Option 1	N/A	High	Does not mitigate Health & Safety, Operation or Compliance Risk
Option 2	$1,159	Low	Efficiently mitigates Health & Safety, Operation and Compliance Risk

A consideration of the pros and cons of the expected financial outlays for both options is shown below. Net Present Value calculations have not been undertaken as a realistic expenditure profile for option 1 is unable to be ascertained. In addition, replacement costs are expected in the near-term under both options, so the more important question is how the spend should be balanced to appropriately manage the associated risks.

Table 3-3: Financial assessment of RTU upgrades

	Commentary
Option 1: Reactive Repair Upon Failure	• Although Option 1 (reactive repairs upon failure) defers expenditure into later years, it represents a materially higher whole-of-life cost due to the inefficiency and unpredictability of unplanned works. Reactive repairs incur higher mobilisation and contractor costs and significantly increase the probability of regulatory penalties, safety incidents, and operational downtime. These costs are difficult to accurately forecast, making the expenditure profile inherently volatile.
Option 2: Proactive Earthing Upgrade Program (Preferred Option)	• Option 2 (proactive, risk-based earthing upgrades) provides a controlled and efficient expenditure profile, enabling planned mobilisations, predictable labour requirements, and efficient bundling of work across geographically aligned sites. This approach reduces safety and compliance risk to ALARP and delivers the lowest sustainable cost to customers, consistent with the NGR capital expenditure criteria.

The table therefore supports Option 2 as the prudent and efficient option, ensuring compliance, reducing risk, and smoothing expenditure across the Access Arrangement period.

3.4. Proposed costs for FY28-FY32

APA proposes to implement the proactive earthing upgrade program over the 2028–32 period at a total capital cost as set out in Table 3-4 to **upgrade 6 identified high priority sites**. This expenditure reflects the scope of work required to achieve compliance with AS/NZS 3000, AS 1768, and AS 2885.3, and to remediate the priority sites identified through the audit.

The program will be sequenced to align with operational access windows, site criticality, and resourcing availability. Work will be performed primarily by APA personnel, supported by specialist contractors for design verification, testing, and installation where required. All procurement will follow APA's Procurement Policy to ensure value-for-money delivery.

Expenditure has been smoothed across the period to provide efficient, predictable delivery and to align with APA's internal resourcing capability:

Table 3-4: Proposed 2028-2032 costs for Earthing upgrades ($'000s Real 30 June 2026)

Description	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	Total
Project Proposal for Earthing upgrades	231	231	232	233	233	**1,160**

Table 3-5: Cost breakdown Earthing Upgrades per site ($'000s Real 30 June 2026)

Description	Total
Labour / Internal Resources	$92,053
Materials / Purchase Orders	$27,023
Machinery Hire / External Services	$11,838
Excavation and Civil Construction	$53,810
Design & Technical Review activities	$8,609
Total	$193,333

Note: Costs based on bottom-up build from previously executed similar projects.

This investment level reflects:

- Efficient mobilisation and bundling of works.
- Labour and material requirements informed by the audit and APA's prior experience.
- A risk-based prioritisation method ensuring earlier treatment of higher-risk sites.
- Avoided costs associated with unplanned failures, regulatory action, or safety incidents.

The proposed expenditure is therefore **prudent, efficient, and consistent with the NGR**, as it ensures APA can maintain compliance with mandatory safety and electrical standards while sustaining the safe operation of the RBP.

4. Station Painting Program

4.1. Project objective and scope

The objective of the Station Painting Program is to implement a structured, risk-based coating and corrosion-protection program across above-ground assets on the Roma to Brisbane Pipeline (RBP). The program aims to:

- Maintain the integrity and serviceability of above-ground facilities in accordance with the Gas Supply Act 2003 (Qld) and AS 2885.3.
- Mitigate corrosion risk through proactive coating renewal, reducing the likelihood of structural degradation and premature asset failure.
- Ensure continued compliance with APA's asset integrity and safety obligations by addressing coating deterioration before it affects operational performance or safety.
- Establish a multi-year maintenance cycle that delivers stable, predictable costs and reduces long-term remediation volatility.

The scope includes surface preparation, coating removal, application of anti-corrosion and protective coating systems, and inspection/quality verification on station pipework, steel structures, platforms, and associated above-ground equipment.

4.2. Background

The RBP operates in harsh Queensland environmental conditions characterised by elevated UV exposure, high ambient temperatures, seasonal rainfall, and storm activity. These conditions accelerate degradation of protective coatings on exposed steel and process equipment.

Under the Gas Supply Act 2003 (Qld), pipeline operators must maintain gas infrastructure in a safe and serviceable condition and implement appropriate corrosion prevention measures. Degraded coatings compromise corrosion resistance, reducing structural integrity and increasing the likelihood of:

- Progressive corrosion of steel infrastructure
- Increased probability of safety-related defects
- Escalating long-term remediation costs
- Shortened asset life
- Regulatory scrutiny regarding maintenance and integrity management obligations

Current coating remediation is largely reactive and condition based. This approach increases the risk that localised corrosion progresses to a point where more extensive, invasive, and costly rectification is required. A structured coating renewal program is necessary to restore compliance with integrity standards and deliver long-term cost efficiency.

4.3. Assessment of options

Two options have been considered for this project:

- Option 1: No Change – Continue Reactive, Condition-Based Coating Remediation
- Option 2: Implement a structured, risk-based, multi-year coating program to proactively manage corrosion

4.3.1. Risk assessment

The potential risks of both options are shown below.

Failure to proactively manage coating degradation may result in significantly higher capital expenditure in future years due to structural replacement rather than preventative maintenance.

Table 4-1: Risk assessment – Station Painting Program

Risk Area	Potential Impact	Option 1 :		Option 2:	
		Likelihood / Impact	Inherent risk rating	Likelihood / Impact	Risk rating
Health & Safety	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Environment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Operational	Disruption 1-3 months	Remote / Major	Moderate	Remote / Minimal	Low
People	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Compliance	Regulatory breach	Remote / Minimal	Negligible	Remote / Minor	Negligible
Reputation & Customer	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Financial	Revenue Impact <$1M	Remote / Minimal	Negligible	Remote / Minor	Negligible
Untreated risk			**MODERATE**		**NEGLIGIBLE**

4.3.2. Option 1

Under this option, only operational "touch up" coating repairs occur when visible deterioration is identified during routine inspections. Although this defers short-term expenditure, these repairs are generally short-term fixes for localised areas, with a lower standard of surface preparations and not addressing the systemic chemical breakdown and failure of the coating system due to UV and other environmental exposures. This generally results either a higher lifecycle cost than structured coating remediation or it allows corrosion to progress to advanced stages, increasing the probability of defects, higher steel remediation costs, and potential reductions in asset life.

This approach is misaligned with a prudent asset management strategy because deterioration continues unchecked until conditions require more extensive intervention. It also increases the risk of non-compliance with the Gas Supply Act 2003 (Qld), AS 2885.3, and APA's internal asset integrity standards.

4.3.3. Option 2

This option establishes a systematic renewal program that prioritises coating works based on asset criticality, environmental exposure, inspection findings, and corrosion risk. By proactively maintaining protective coatings, APA can:

- Extend asset life through preventative corrosion control
- Reduce safety and integrity risks associated with degraded structures
- Stabilise long-term maintenance expenditure
- Demonstrate strong integrity governance in line with AS 2885.3 and regulatory expectations
- Avoid future high-cost structural repairs or asset replacements

Option 2 is consistent with good industry practice, reduces risks to ALARP, and aligns with the NGR requirements for prudent and efficient capital expenditure.

Financial assessment

Table 4-2: Options Assessment - Station Painting Program ($ Real 30 June 2028)

Option	Estimated cost	Treated residual risk rating	Benefit / Disbenefit
Option 1	N/A	High	Does not mitigate Operational Risk
Option 2	$1,159	Low	Efficiently mitigates Operational Risk and avoids high cost structural repairs.

Table 4–3: Financial assessment – Station Painting Program ($ Real 30 June 2026)

	Commentary
Option 1: Continue to remediate coating on a reactive and condition-based basis	• Progressive corrosion of structural steel and pipework • Increased probability of integrity-related defects • Escalating remediation costs as corrosion advances • Reduced asset design life • Increased safety risk to personnel • Elevated risk of regulatory scrutiny under the Gas Supply Act 2003 • Potential environmental and supply reliability impacts
Option 2: Implement a structured, risk-based, multi-year coating program to proactively manage corrosion	• Aligns with Gas Supply Act 2003 maintenance obligations • Reduces corrosion risk and safety exposure • Extends asset life • Stabilises long-term Opex • Demonstrates strong integrity governance

Based on the risk and financial assessments above, the preferred option that appropriately balances costs and risks is the implementation of the proactive coating program (option 2).

4.4. Proposed costs for FY28-FY32

The Station Painting Program requires annual investment to deliver a rolling schedule of works aligned with inspection cycles and site access planning. Sites selected for coating works will be determined through ongoing maintenance and corrosion-monitoring activities.

The proposed expenditure profile outlined in Table 4-3 provides predictable and steady annual funding across the period, supporting efficient bundling of surface preparation, coating application, and quality assurance activities. For this case we estimate completing 2 sites per year.

Table 4-3: Estimated annual cost of Station Painting ($'000s Real 30 June 2026)

Description	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	Total
Station Painting	231	231	232	233	233	**1,160**

Table 4-4: Previous incurred Costs for Station painting

Item	Scope	Date	Total
Dalby Compressor Station	Sandblast and re-paint site	04/06/2024	**$111,439**
Condamine Compressor Station	Sandblast and re-paint site	07/03/2022	**$132,931**
Dalby Scraper Station	Sandblast and re-paint site	07/03/2022	**$114,796**
Swanbank Meter Station	Sandblast and re-paint site	29/05/2023	**$62,704**

This cost structure reflects:

- Efficient mobilisation and use of contractor resources
- Standardised coating specifications across RBP sites
- A risk-based prioritisation approach ensuring alignment with integrity needs
- Avoided future structural repair or asset replacement costs through proactive corrosion control

The proposed program is therefore prudent, efficient, and consistent with the NGR, enabling APA to maintain pipeline integrity and manage corrosion risks in a structured and sustainable manner.