Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00460313

This environmental authority is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Environmental authority number: EPPG00460313

Environmental authority takes effect on 4 February 2022

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
VAMGAS PTY LTD	Ground Floor, Santos Centre 60 Flinders Street ADELAIDE SA 5000 Australia
Santos QNT Pty Ltd	Ground Floor, Santos Centre 60 Flinders Street ADELAIDE SA 5000 Australia
Drillsearch Energy Pty Ltd	Level 8, 80 Flinders Street ADELAIDE SA 5000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Non-Scheduled Petroleum Activity - Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL)	PPL112, PPL111, PPL110

ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority (EA) is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the EA is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an EA as to the scale, intensity, or manner of carrying out an ERA, the conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

An EA authorises the carrying out of an ERA and does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the EA specifically authorises environmental harm.

A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that an owner or occupier of contaminated land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the happening of an event involving a hazardous contaminant on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a change in the condition of the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 20 business days);

that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm.

For further information, including the form for giving written notice, refer to the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'duty to notify'.

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200 of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority-on the nominated day; or

b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect-on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or

c) otherwise-on the day the authority is issued.

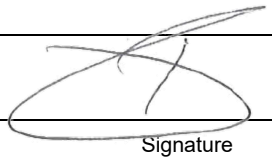
However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* or an SDA Approval under the

State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

The anniversary day of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day. An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

If you have incorrectly claimed that an additional authorisation is not required, carrying out the ERA without the additional authorisation is not legal and could result in your prosecution for providing false or misleading information or operating without a valid environmental authority.



Signature

04/02/2022

Date

Tristan Roberts
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Energy and Extractive Resources
GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Email: EnergyandExtractive@des.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. In order to lawfully operate you may also require permits / approvals from your local government authority, other business units within the department and other State Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits / approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access state controlled roads), the Department of Resources (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

This environmental authority is subject to the condition that the holder carry out the above environmentally relevant activities in accordance with the Standard Environmental Conditions listed below.

Condition 1 – Significant disturbance

The holder the environmental authroity must ensure significant disturbance of the pipeline land caused by petroleum activities must be within the following limits:

- Class R1
  - 500 km in one year;
  - 150 km at any one time.
- Class R2
  - 50 km in one year;
  - 10 km at any one time.
- Class T1 & T2
  - 10 km in any one year;
  - 2 km at any one time.

Condition 2 – Work progam and development plans

The applicant for or holder of the environmental authority must submit to the administering authority a copy of the original or any amended work program or development plan for the relevant application for or granted petroleum authority.

Condition 3 – Environmentally sensitive areas

The holder of the environmental authroity must ensure that petroleum activities:

(a) are not condicted within a category A or B envirnmentally sensitive area

(b) do not cause a significant disturbance within 1 km of a category A environmentally sensitive area or within 500 m of a category B environmentally sesnitive area.

(c) are not conducted in a category C environmentally sensistve area unless there is written agreement to enter the area from the relevant administering authority.

Condition 4 – Land management

The holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) take all reasonable end practicable measures to minimise disturbance to land in order to prevent land degradation; and
(b) ensure that for land that is to be significantly disturbed by petroleum activities, the top layer of the soil profile is removed and
    i. stockpiled in a manner that will preserve its biological and chemical properties; and
    ii. used for rehabilitation purposes (refer Condition 14),

Condition 5 – Vegetation management

The holder of the environment authority must:

(a) take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise disturbance to vegetation by petroleum activities and manage the effects of clearing to prevent the loss of biodiversity, malntaln ecological processes and prevent land degradation.

(b) the holder of the environmental authority must not clear:

    i. in, or within 50 metres oft the high bank of a watercourse;

    ii. in, or within 50 metres of, the static high water mark of wetlands, lakes or springs;

    iii. in a way that isolates clumps or dissects corridors of vegetation;

    iv. on slopes greater than 5%;

    v. on dispersibie soils;

    vi. in existing or potential discharge areas; and

    vii. in areas subjectto waterlogging or at risk of waterlogging as a result of clearing;

    except for necessary construction and maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines where there is no suitable alternative site for the road, track or pipeline.

(c) The holder of-the environmental authority must not:

i. Clear in areas with a high probability of acid sulfate soils unless the clearing is conducted in accordance with an acid sulfate soil environmental management plan prepared in accordance with the State Planning Policy 2102: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils and Guideline.

Condition 6 – Protection of riverine areas

The holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) ensure that there is no signifiacnt disturbance in riverine areas containing permanent water, except for the necessary construction and/or maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines; and

(b) minimise disturbance of all other riverine areas.

Condition 7 – Erosion and sediment control

The holder of the environmental authority must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise:

(a) erosion of areas disturbed by petroleum activities; and

(b) sedimentation of any waters as a result of petroleum activities.

Condition 8 – Dust Management

The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that:

(a) Dust or particulate matter or both resulting from a petroleum activity must not cause an envirinmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place.

(b) When requested by the administering authority, dust and particualte monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administerinbg authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notifed within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring, analysis and interpretation of results.

Condition 9 – Noise management

(a) Noise emitted from any aspect of petroleum activities must not exceed tha noise levels, specified in the table below, at any sensitive place or commercial place.

Time period	**Noise level at a sensitive place measured as the Adjsuted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{Amax, adj, T}$**
7am – 6pm	Background noise levels plus 5 dB(A)
6pm – 10pm	Background noise levels plus 5 dB(A)
10pm – 7am	Background noise levels plus 3 dB(A)
Time period	**Noise level at a commercial place measured as the Adjsuted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{Amax, adj, T}$**
7am – 6pm	Background noise levels plus 10 dB(A)
6pm – 10pm	Background noise levels plus 10 dB(A)
10pm – 7am	Background noise levels plus 8 dB(A)

General note: In no case is the background noise level, $L_{A90,15mins}$ to be less than 25 dB(A). In the event that the measured background noise level is less than 25 dB(A), then 25 dB(A) is to be used.

(b) When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notifed within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring, analysis and interpretation of results.

(c) The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must be in accordance with most recent edition of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Noise Measurement Manual.

Condition 10 – Waste Management

The holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) ensure that petroleum activities do not resutt in the release or likely release of contaminants to land or waters that results in unlawful environmental harm; and

(b) as soon as practicable, remove and dispose of all regulated waste to a licensed waste disposal facility or recycling facility.

Condition 11 – Storage of hazardous substances, fuel and oil

The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the storage of all flammable and combustible liquids:

(a) is contained within an on-site containment system; and

(b) is controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm); and

(c) is maintained in accordance with Section 2.4 for minor storages and Section 5.8 for storages above 10,000 L of Australian Standard AS 1940-2004 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

Condition 12 – Spills and clean up action

Notwithstanding the other conditions of this environmental authority, if a hazardous contaminant is released to waters or land, the holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) take immediate action to stop any further release;

(b) take immediate action to contain the hazardous contaminant to the affected area, taking particular care to protect environmentally sensitive areas;

(c) restore or rehabilitate the environment to its condition before the release occurred;

(d) prevent a recurrance of the release.

Condition 13 – Dams and evaporation ponds

For dams, ponds and other excavations which are constructed as part of the petroleum activities, the holder of the environmental authority must where relevant either:

(a) provide safe access for livestock whare contained water quality is adaquate for livestock; or

(b) construct and maintain bunds and/or fences sufficient to exclude livestock.

Condition 14 – Rehabilitation

As soon as practicable and within 6 months (or longer period agreed in writing with the administering authority) of the completion of petroleum activities causing significant disturbance to land, the holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) remediate contaminated land (e.g. evaporation ponds containing hazardous waste) in accordance with *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requirements;

(b) reshape all significantly disturbed land to a stable landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas; and

(c) on all significantly disturbed land, take all reasonable and practicable measures to:

i. re-establish surface drainage lines;

ii. reinstate the top layer of the soil profile; and

iii. promote establishment of vegetation of the same species and density of cover to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas.

Condition 15 – Infrastructure

All infrastructure, constructed by or for the holder of the environmental authority, including water storage structures, must be removed by the holder from the site and the sites rehabilitated according to Condition 18, prior to surrender of the petroleum authority, except where it is to remain with the written agreement of the administering authority and post petroleum authority landowner/holder.

Condition 16 – Monitoring and complaints

The holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) develop and implement a monitoring program that will demonstrate compliance with this environmental authority;

(b) document the monitoring and inspections carried out under the program and any actions taken;

(c) maintain a record of complaints and incidents causing environmental harm, and actions taken in response to the complaint or incident; and

(d) retain the record of complaints required by this condition for 5 years.

Condition 17 – Notification

The holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) record and initially notify the administering authority as soon as practicable, but within 24 hours, of any emergency or incident that demonstrates non-compliance with the standard environmental conditions of this environmental authority, and

(b) notify the administering authority in writing within 14 days of the initial notification.

Condition 18 – Financial assurance

The holder of the environmental authority must:

(a) calculate a financial assurance in accordance with the Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs (in Appendix B) and Schedule of Disturbance (in Appendix C) of this environmental authority; environmental agreement to be submitted with the final rehabilitation report.

(b) attach the Schedule of Disturbance to the original or any amended work program or development plan; and

(c) provide to the administering authority the financial assurance in the amount and form required by the administering authority at the time of submission of the original or any amended work program or development plan.

Definitions

APPEA Code means the current Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association Limited (APPEA), Code of Environmental Practice.

AS 2885 means Australian Standard AS 2885 Pipelines — Gas and Liquid Petroleum.

Class R1 means bread rural locations in undeveloped areas or broadly farmed areas that are sparsely populated, where typically the area of the average allotment is greater than 5ha.

Class R2 means semi-rural locations in rural areas developed for small farms or rural residential use, where typically the area of the average allotment is between Iha and 5ha.

Class T1 means suburban locations in areas developed for residential commercial or industrial use at which the majority of buildings have. less than four floors, where typically the area of the average allotment is less than 1 ha.

Class T2 means high-rise locations in areas developed for residential, commercial or industrial use at which the majority of buildiigs have four or more floors, where typically the area of the average allotment is less than Iha. Commercial place means a place used as an office or for buSiness or commercial purposes.

Development plan - Under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* holders of petroleum authorities must submit a development plan for a petroleum lease or proposed petroleum lease. The plan gives detailed information about the nature and extent of activities to be carried out under the relevant lease.

End means the stopping of the particular activity that has caused a significant disturbance in a particular area. It refers to, among other things, the end of a seismic survey or the end of a drilling operation. It does not refer to the end of all related activities such as rehabilitation. In other words, it does not refer to the "completion" of the particular activity, the time at which the petroleum authority ends or the time that the land in question ceases to be part of an authority. Under the APPEA Code "completion" refers to the point. af which the particular survey, program or operation has been rehabilitated and abandoned.

Environmental nuisance js unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by:

(a) noise, dust, odour, light; or

(b) an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or (c) another way prescribed by regulation.

Environmentally sensitive area (as determined from the Environmental Protection Agency GIS data base) means a location, however large or small, that has environmental values that contribute to maintaining biological diversity and integrity, have intrinsic or attributed scientific, historical or cultural heritage value, or are important in providing amenity, harmony or sense of community. Refer to Appendix A.

Financial assurance means a security deposit, either cash or a bank guarantee, held by the administering authority to cover the potential costs of rehabilitating areas significantly disturbed by the petroleum activities.

General waste means waste other than regulated waste.

Hazardous contaminant means a contaminant that, if improperly treated, stored, disposed of or otherwise managed, is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm because of—

(a) its quantity, coneentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogencity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, corrosiveness: explosiveness, radioactivity or flammability; or

(b) its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics.

Holder means the holder of an environmental authority or person acting under an environmental authority. means the average maximum A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for tonal or impulsive noise character and measured over any 10 minute period, using Fast response.

$L_{Amax\ adj\ T}$ means the average maximum A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for tonal or impulsive noise character and measured over any 10 minute period, using Fast response.

Land degradation includes the following:

(a) soil erosion;

(b) rising water tables;

(c) the expression of salinity;

(d) mass movement by gravity of soil or rock;

(e) stream bank instability; and

(f) a process that results in declining Water quality.

Licensed waste disposal facility is a facility approved under a development approval and operated by a holder of a r.egistration certificate for environmentally relevant activity item number 75 under Schedule .1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 1998.

Limited regulated waste means any of the following regulated wastes, asbestos, clinical waste or quarantine waste that has been rendered non-infectious, fish processing waste, food processing waste, poultry processing waste, tyres or treatment tank sludge ot residue produced in the carrying out of an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) 15 — Sewage treatment or 16 — Municipal water treatment plant.

Noxious means harmful or injurious to health or physical well being.

Offensive means causing offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense; disgusting, nauseous or repulsive.
Permanent infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads, pipelines etc), which is to be left by agreement with the landowner.

Petroleum activity is defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* as an activity:

(a) authorised on a petroleum tenure granted under the *Petroleum Act 1923*; or

(b) authorised on a petroleum authority granted under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*; or

(c) exploring for or producing petroleum under a licence, permit, pipeline licence, primary licence, secondary licence or special prospecting authority granted under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*; or

(d) rehabilitating or remediating environmental harm because of an activity mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c); or

(e) action taken to prevent environmental harm because of an activity mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d); or

(f) required under a condition of an environmental authority (petroleum activities); or

(g) required under a condition of an environmental authority (petroleum activities) that has ended or ceased to have effect, if the condition:

i. continues to apply after the authority has ended or ceased to have effect; and

ii. has not been complied with.

Petroleum authority includes Authority to Prospect, Petroleum Lease, Data Acquisition Aithority Water Monitoring Authority, Petroleum Facility Licence, Survey Licence and Pipeline Licenee issued or granted under the *Petroleum Act 1923 or Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*.

Petroleum works site is a separate location on the area subject to a petroleum authority where certain petroleum activities are undertaken; including a well site, production facilities, evaporation pond, compressor site and campsite. The following petroleum activities are excluded from the definition of petroleum works site: roads and tracks, seismic survey lines, and non-licensed gathering systems.

Protected area means —
- a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or

- a marine park under *the Marine Parks Act 1992*; or
- a World Heritage Area.

Regulated waste means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 7 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 1998 (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised), and includes: for an element — any chemical compound containing the element; and anything that has contained the waste.

Release of a contaminant into the environment, includes —

(a) to deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant; and

(b) to cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and

(c) to fail to prevent the contaminant from being deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and

(d) to allow the contaminant to escape; and

(e) to fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

Riverine area refers to the land confined to the flood flow channel of a watercourse.

Sediment trap means a device used to filter waterborne sediment running off significantly disturbed areas. This may include silt fences, hay bales or grassed strips.

Sensitive place means

(a) a dwelling, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential place;

(b) a motel, hotel or hostel;

(c) a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution;

(d) a medical centre or hospital;

(e) a protected area;

(f) a park or garden that is open to the public (whether or not on paymentof money) for use other than for sport or organized entertainment.

Significantly disturbed land and **significant disturbance** means land if:

(a) it is contaminated land; or

(b) it has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it:

i. to a state required under the relevant environmental authority; or

ii. if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular state — to its state immediately before the disturbance

Examples of a disturbance to land:

(a) areas where soil has been compacted, removed, covered, exposed or stockpiled;

(b) areas where vegetation has been removed or destroyed to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion;

(c) areas where land use suitability or capability has been diminished;

(d) areas within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake where petroleum activities occur and human intervention is neceäsary to restore or stabilise the disturbed area;

(e) areas submerged by hazardous waste storage and dam walls in all cases;

(f) areas under temporary infrastructure. Temporary infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be removed after petroleum activities have ceased; or

(g) areas where land has become contaminated land and a suitability statement has not been issued.

However, for the purpose of this code the following areas are not significantly disturbed:

(a) areas off the petroleum authority (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the petroleum authority).

(b) areas previously significantly disturbed which have been rehabilitated to the administering authority's satisfaction.

(c) areas under permanent infrastructure.

(d) areas that were significantly disturbed prior to the grant of the environmental authority, unless those areas are re-disturbed by the holder of the environmental authority during the term of the authority.

(e) minor disturbances such as drill sumps and minor respreading of soil on GPS located seismic lines

Site means the relevant petroleum tenement(s) to which this environmental authority relates.

Stable means geo-technical stability of the rehabilitated landform where instability related to the. excessive settlement and subsidence caused by consolidation/settlement of the wastes deposited; and sliding/slumping instability has ceased.

Top layer of soil means soil, alluvium, weathered rock or other suitable plant growth medium. Top layer material should be non-crusting and low in salinity.

Waters includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel. stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater and any part-thereof.

Work program - Under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* holders of petroleum authorities are required to submit a work program for an authority to prpspect. The program gives detailed information about the nature and extent of activities to be carried out under the authority.

Appendix A – Environmentally sensitive areas

Category A - Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
LAND AREA CLASSIFICATION	**ADMINISTERING LEGISLATION**	**ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY**
• National Parks (Scientific); • National Parks; • National Parks (Aboriginal Land); • National Parks (Torres Strait Islander Land); • National Parks (Recovery); • Conservation Parks; and • Forest Reserves.	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
• Restricted Areas that include Constructed Water Reservoirs	*Mineral Resources Act 1989*	Department of Natural Resources and Mines (NR&M)
• Marine Parks (other than general use zones)	*Marine Parks Act 1982*	EPA
• Wet Tropics Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Wet Tropics Management Authority (WTMA)
• Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Region	*Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)*	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA)

Category B – Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
LAND AREA CLASSIFICATION	**ADMINISTERING LEGISLATION**	**ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY**
• Coordinated Conservation Areas; • Wilderness Areas; • World Heritage Management Areas; • International Agreement Areas; • An area of Critical Habitat or Major Interest identified under a Conservation Plan; and • Areas subject to an Interim Conservation Order	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	EPA
An area subject to following conventions: • Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 23 June 1979); • Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 2 February 1971); and • Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972).	*International Conventions*	EPA
• General Use Zones of a Marine Park	*Marine Parks Act 1982*	EPA
• An Area to the Seaward Side of the Highest Astronomical Tide	Nil	EPA
• Place of cultural heritage significance; • Protected area; • Registered place; and • Restricted zone	*Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	EPA
• Designated Landscape Area (other than the area known as the 'Stanbroke Pastoral Holding').	*Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*	EPA
• Feature Protection Area; • State Forest Park; and • Scientific Area.	*Forestry Act 1959*	EPA
• Fish Habitat Area; and • A place in which a marine plant is situated.	*Fisheries Act 1994*	Department of Primary Industries (DPI)
• Endangered Regional Ecosystems (ERE) *	Nil	EPA

* **Important Note:** Regional ecosystem classification is determined according to the Queensland Herbarium **Biodiversity Status** Classification. Information on ERE's is maintained by the EPA on the Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

Category C – Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
LAND AREA CLASSIFICATION	**ADMINISTERING LEGISLATION**	**ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY**
• Nature Refuges and Resource Reserves	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	EPA
• Declared Catchment Areas; • Declared Irrigation and Irrigation Undertaking Areas; • Water Reservoirs and Drainage Areas.	*Water Act 2000 and various Water Board Acts*	NR&M and/ or Relevant Storage Operator or Board
• River Improvement Areas	*River Improvement Trust Act 1940*	NR&M and the Relevant River Trust
• The Designated Landscape Area - Stanbroke Pastoral Holding	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	EPA
Areas under Part 5 Division 2 of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	NR&M
• State Forest or Timber Reserves	*Forestry Act 1959*	EPA
• DPI Research Sites	*Nil*	DPI
• Areas of land occupied by the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations.	*Sugar Industry Act 1999*	DPI
• Critical Areas and Public Purpose Reserves	*Land Act 1994*	NR&M
• An area subject to a State Planning Policy that the policy declares is in need of environmental protection.	*Integrated Planning Act 1997*	EPA
• Erosion Prone Areas under Coastal Management Plans and Coastal Management Control Districts	*Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*	EPA
• "Of concern" Regional Ecosystems	Nil	EPA

Important Note: Regional ecosystem classification is determined according to the Queensland Herbarium **Biodiversity Status** Classification. Information on ERE's is maintained by the EPA on the Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

Appendix B – Schedule of Rehabiliatation Costs

Oil Activities	
Activity Type	*Unit Cost*
First well	$10,000
Subsequent wells	$10,000
Activity in environmentally sensitive area *	Site specific estimation
Roads	$400 per km
Buried flow line construction	$20,000 per gathering system project
Buried flow line in operation	$500 per line
Flow lines surface	$500 per line, plus $200 per km
Borrow pit	$1,000 each
Evaporation pond	Site-specific estimation
Storage tank	$5,000 per tank
Contaminated land survey	$20,000 per facility
Sampling	$5,000 per facility
Bioremediation land farm	$5,000 per facility
Infrastructure	Site specific estimation
Seismic lines	$5,000 per seismic line survey
Management fee	20% (maximum $20,000)
* Including but not limited to exploration, appraisal, development activities and infrastructure developments	

Gas Activities (including coal seam gas wells >350m)	
Activity Type	*Unit Cost*
First well	$10,000
Subsequent wells	$5,000
Activity in environmentally sensitive area *	Site specific estimation
Roads	$400 per km
Buried flow line construction	$20,000 per gathering system project
Buried flow line in operation	$500 per line
Flow lines surface	$200 per km
Borrow pit	$1,000 each
Containment pond (water)	Site-specific estimation
Contaminated land survey	$20,000 per facility
Processing facility (small)	$10,000 per facility
Processing facility (large)	Site-specific estimation
Compressor only	$5,000 each
Seismic lines	$5,000 per seismic line survey
Management fee	20% (maximum $20,000)
* Including but not limited to exploration, appraisal, development activities and infrastructure developments	

Gas Activities (including coal seam gas wells < 350m)	
Activity Type	*Unit Cost*
First well	$10,000
Subsequent wells	$1,000
Activity in environmentally sensitive area *	Site specific estimation
Roads	$400 per km
Flow lines - buried	$500per line
Flow lines - surface	$200 per line
Borrow pit	$1,000 each
Containment pond (water)	Site-specific estimation
Contaminated land survey	$20,000 per facility
Processing facility (small)	$10,000 per facility
Processing facility (large)	Site-specific estimation
Compressor only	$5,000 each
Seismic lines	$5,000 per seismic line survey
Management fee	20% (maximum $20,000)
* Including but not limited to exploration, appraisal, development activities and infrastructure developments	

Note: Rehabilitation cost estimates must be based on third party costs for rehabilitation of land that has been "significantly disturbed" and may be reviewed annually by the. administering authority.

Appendix C – Schedule of Disturbance (worked example)

Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Santos Limited
Environmental Authority (Petroleum Activities) No. 150359

APPENDIX C Schedule of disturbance (Worked example only)

Project name / ID

This form is required to be lodged with the Initial Work Program or Development Plan. Where there is a change to the initial significant disturbance and rehabilitation liability advice submitted with a program/plan, this form is required to be updated and to accompany a submission of the relevant later Work Program or Development Plan

Plan / Program | Commencement date: | End date:

Activity/ Category/ Disturbance type	Unit Rehabilitation Cost (from Schedule of Rehabilitation	Existing Significant Disturbance at commencement of this program/plan	For the year of maximum disturbance during the term of the Work Program or Development Plan[1]	
			Proposed Significant Disturbance[2] (B)	Maximum Rehabilitation Cost ($) i.e. (A) x (B)
First wells	$10,000	1	1	$ 10,000
Subsequent wells	$5,000	5	10	50,000
Borrow pits	$1,000	2	6	$6,000
Buried flow line construction	$20,000		1	$20,000
Evaporation Pond	$25,000		1	$25,000
Infrastructure	$7,000		1	$7,000
Site Investigation Report	$20,000	0	1	$20,000
Compressor Station	$5,000		1	$5,000
Total rehabilitation liability for the year of max disturbance				$143,000
Maintenance and Monitoring Costs (20% of rehab Costs to a maximum amount of $20,000)				$20,000
CPI (3 % of Total Rehab Costs)				$4290
GST (10% of above costs if not already included)				$16,729
Financial Assurance to be submitted				$184,019

1/1/01 — This environmental authority takes effect on granting of the relevant petroleum authority — Page 22 of 24

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Queensland Government