Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00570213

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00570213

Environmental authority takes effect on 03 May 2019

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
QGC UPSTREAM HOLDINGS PTY LTD	Level 30 275 George Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia
Tokyo Gas QCLNG Pty Ltd	Level 21 Exchange Plaza 2 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000
AUSTRALIA PACIFIC LNG PTY LIMITED	Level 4 139 Coronation Drive MILTON QLD 4064 Australia
CNOOC Coal Seam Gas Company Pty Ltd	Level 34 123 Eagle Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia
QGC PTY LIMITED	Level 30 275 George Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Non-Scheduled, Petroleum Activity, Petroleum Pipeline Licence - PPL	PPL107

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.

ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

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.

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.

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

Date issued: 03 May 2019

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas Unit
Department of Environment and Science
Phone: 3330 5715
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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)

Conditions of environmental authority

Condition number	Condition
1	The holder of the environmental authority will comply with the relevant control strategies and standards detailed in the Queensland Gas Company Ltd *"Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the Wambo Downs South Petroleum Facility Licence Application"* dated March 2005, to manage environmental impacts caused by the undertaking of the petroleum activities authorised under this environmental authority. To the extent of any inconsistency between the conditions of this environmental authority and the environmental management plan, the conditions of this environmental authority prevail.
2	(a) The holder of the environmental authority must provide a financial assurance in the amount and form required by the administering authority on receipt of the original or any amended plan of activities. *NOTE: The calculation of financial assurance for condition 2 must be in accordance with the guideline "Financial assurance for petroleum activities". The amount is defined as the maximum total rehabilitation cost for complete rehabilitation of all disturbed areas at any one time, which may vary on an annual basis due to progressive rehabilitation. This includes any disturbance that occurred under a prerequisite or replaced petroleum authority. The amount required for the financial assurance must be the highest total rehabilitation cost calculated for any year of the environmental management plan*. (b) The financial assurance is to remain in force until the administering authority is satisfied that no claim is likely to be made on the assurance. *NOTE: Where progressive rehabilitation is completed and acceptable to the administering authority, progressive reductions to the amount of financial assurance will be applicable where rehabilitation has been completed in accordance with the acceptance criteria defined within this environmental authority*.
3	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure: (a) That all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority are installed; and (b) That such measures, plant and equipment are maintained in a proper condition; and (c) That such measures, plant and equipment are operated in a proper manner.
4	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Ensure that **significant disturbance** on pipeline land caused by petroleum activities be within the following limits: i. **Class R1** – 100km in one year – 30km at any one time ii. **Class R2** – 50km in one year – 10km at any one time iii. **Classes T1** and **T2**

	– 10km in one year – 2km at any one time. *NOTE: For the purposes of this condition access roads and tracks required for the necessary maintenance of pipelines are excluded from the area of significant disturbance*. (b) Seek the written consent of the administering authority prior to carrying further petroleum activities beyond the maximum allowable disturbance limits at any one time outlined in condition 4(a).
5	The holder of the environmental authority must submit to the administering authority a Plan of Activities before commencing petroleum activities likely to cause significant disturbance to land subject to a pipeline licence. The plan must state: (a) A description of the land in the area of the licence; (b) The type and purpose of each pipeline to be the subject of the licence and each substance proposed to be transported through it; (c) The pipeline's terminal points and proposed route; (d) The extent and nature of activities proposed to be carried out under the licence.
6	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities: (a) Are not conducted in a category A or B environmentally sensitive area; (b) Do not cause a significant disturbance within 1km of a category A environmentally sensitive area or within 500m of a category B environmentally sensitive area; and (c) Are not conducted in a category C environmentally sensitive area unless there is a written agreement to enter the area from the relevant administering authority.
7	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Prevent or minimise disturbance to land caused by petroleum activities; 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 integrity; and ii. Used for rehabilitation purposes (refer to condition 17).
8	The holder of the environmental authority must prevent or minimise disturbance of vegetation caused by petroleum activities.
9	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Ensure that there is no **significant 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**.
10	The holder of the environmental authority must prevent or minimise: (a) Erosion of areas disturbed by petroleum activities; and (b) Sedimentation of any waters.

11	(a) The release of any dust and particulate matter resulting from the petroleum activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place. (b) Despite condition 11(a), dust and particulate matter must not exceed the following levels at any **sensitive place:** i. Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, averaged over one month, when monitored in accordance with AS 3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of particulates - Deposited matter - Gravimetric method of 1991; and ii. A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 150 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time when monitored in accordance with: – Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method, when monitored in accordance with AS 3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM (sub) 10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method of 1990; OR – Any alternative method of sampling PM10, which may be permitted by the 'Air Quality Sampling Manual' as published from time to time by the administering authority. *NOTE: You must propose which monitoring method is appropriate in accordance with condition 11(b) (i) or (ii) or both*. (c) When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate 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 place**, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring. (d) If monitoring, in accordance with 11(c) indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Condition 11 (b), then the holder of the environmental authority must: i. Address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or ii. Immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.
12	(a) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities do not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place. (b) Despite condition 12(a), the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that noise emitted from any aspect of petroleum activities must not exceed the noise levels specified in the tables below at any sensitive place.

Time period	Noise level at a **sensitive place** measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level L_A max, adj, T
7am – 6pm	Background noise level plus 5 dB (A)
6pm – 10pm	Background noise level plus 5 dB (A)
10pm – 7am	Background noise level plus 3 dB (A)

	NOTE: In no case is the background noise level, $L_{A90,\ 15\ mins}$ to be less than 25 dB(A). In the event that measured background noise level is less than 25 dB(A), then 25 dB(A) is to be used. (c) The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must be in accordance with the most recent edition of the department's Noise Measurement Manual. (d) 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 place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring. (e) If monitoring in accordance with 12(d), indicates Condition 12(b) is not being met, then the holder of the environmental authority must: i. Address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or ii. Immediately implement noise abatement measures so that noise emissions from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.
13	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Ensure that petroleum activities do not result in the release or likely release of a hazardous contaminant to land or any waters; and (b) As soon as practicable, remove and dispose of all Hazardous Contaminants, and used batteries and waste oil to a Licensed Waste Disposal Facility or recycling facility. *NOTE: All regulated waste removed from the site must be removed by a person who holds a current authority to transport such waste under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
14	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the storage of all chemicals and flammable and combustible liquids: (a) Is contained within an on-site containment system; (b) Is controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm); and (c) Is maintained in accordance with Section 5.9 of AS 1940 - Storage and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 1993.
15	The holder of the environmental authority must undertake petroleum activities that involve the operation and construction of pipelines in accordance with the following sections of AS 2885: (a) 3 - Pipeline integrity management; (b) 6 - Threat mitigation; and (c) 7 - Safety and environment.
16	Notwithstanding the other conditions of this environmental authority, if a contaminant spill does occur as a result of petroleum activities, the holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Take immediate action to stop any further release; (b) Take immediate action to contain the 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; and

	(d) Prevent a recurrence of the release.
17	As soon as practicable and within 6 months (or longer period agreed in writing with the administering authority) of the end of petroleum activities causing significant disturbance to land, the holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Remediate contaminated land 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; (c) Ensure that significantly disturbed land is reinstated to a suitable post-disturbance land use; (d) 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; iii. Promote establishment of vegetation to protect the land surface from soil erosion; and (e) Promote establishment of vegetation suitable for the post disturbance land use. (f) Ensure that the maintenance requirements for rehabilitated land is no greater than that required for the land prior to its disturbance by petroleum activities; (g) Ensure that the water quality of any residual water bodies constructed by petroleum activities meets criteria for subsequent uses and does not have potential to cause environmental harm; and (h) Decommission any inactive buried pipelines by in-situ decommissioning (i.e. abandonment in place) consistent with the requirements of AS 2885.
18	(a) All infrastructure constructed by or for the holder of the environmental authority must be removed by the holder from the site and the site rehabilitated according to condition 17 prior to surrender of the environmental authority. (b) Where infrastructure is to remain after the surrender of the environmental authority, the holder must obtain the written agreement of the administering authority and the current land owner/holder.
19	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) Maintain a record of complaints and incidents causing environmental harm, and actions taken in response to the complaint or incident; (b) Retain the record of complaints required by this condition for 5 years; (c) Establish a regular program of monitoring and inspections of the petroleum (pipeline) activities, and document the monitoring and inspections carried out under the program and any actions taken.
20	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 to the environmental conditions; and (b) Notify the administering authority in writing within 14 days of the initial notification.

Definitions

Explanatory note: Where a term is not defined in this document, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations and environmental protection policies, then the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* then the Macquarie Dictionary should be used in that order.

Class R1 means broad 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 1ha 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 1ha.

Class T2 means high-rise locations in areas developed for residential, commercial or industrial use at which the majority of buildings have four or more floors, where typically the area of the average allotment is less than 1ha.

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 at which the particular survey, program or operation has been rehabilitated and abandoned.

Environmentally sensitive area (as determined from the EPA 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.

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.

Hazardous contaminant - means a contaminant, other than an unexploded ordinance, that, if improperly treated, stored, disposed of or otherwise managed, is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm because of

(a) its quantity, concentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, corrosiveness, explosiveness, radioactivity or flammability; or

(b) its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics.

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

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 Activities means activities authorised to take place on land subject to a Petroleum Authority, including rehabilitation and decommissioning activities.

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

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 adjoining and associated with watercourses, including the bed, banks, adjoining terraced land and riparian vegetation.

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 payment of money) for use other than for sport or organized entertainment.

Significantly disturbed and **significant disturbance** mean a disturbance caused by the petroleum activities that require human intervention to be rehabilitated. Some examples include:

(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 necessary 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, 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.

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.

Watercourse means a river, creek or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently in a visibly defined channel (natural, artificial or artificially improved) with:

(a) continuous bed and banks;

(b) an extended period of flow for some months after rain ceases, and

(c) an adequacy of flow that sustains basic ecological processes and maintains biodiversity.

Waterway means a naturally occurring feature where surface water runoff normally collects, such as a clearly defined swale or gully, but only flows in response to a local rainfall event.

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 Island Land) • National Parks (Recovery) • Conservation Parks • Forest Reserves	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	DERM
• Restricted Areas that include Constructed Water Reservoirs	*Mineral Resources Act 1989*	DERM
• Marine Parks (other than general use zones)	*Marine Parks Act 1982*	DERM
• Wet Tropics Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	DERM
• Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Region	*Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)*	GBRMPA
Category B – Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
Land Area Classification	**Administering Legislation**	**Administering Authority**
• Coordinated Conservations Areas • Wilderness Areas • World Heritage Management Areas • International Agreement Areas • An area of Critical Habitat or Major Interest identified under a Conservation Plan • Areas subject to an Interim Conservation Order	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	DERM
An area subject to the following conventions: • Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 23 June 1979)	*International Conventions*	DERM

• Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 2 February 1971) • Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972)		
• General Use Zones of a Marine Park	*Marine Parks Act 1982*	DERM
• An Area to the Seaward Side of the Highest Astronomical Tide	Nil	DERM
• Registered Places • Area of Cultural Heritage Significance • Protected Area	*Queensland Heritage Act 1992* *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	DERM
• Designated Landscape Area (other than the area known as the 'Stanbroke Pastoral Holding')	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	DERM
• Feature Protection Area • State Forest Park • Scientific Area	*Forestry Act 1959*	DERM
• Fish Habitat Area • A place in which a Marine Plant is situated	*Fisheries Act 1994*	DEEDI
• Endangered Regional Ecosystems (ERE)* • An area of High Nature Conservation value	Nil	DERM
• Essential habitat of Endangered, Vulnerable and Rare Species for the purposes of a Regional Vegetation Management Code	*Vegetation Management Act 1999*	DERM

* ERE classification is determined according to the Queensland Herbarium **Biodiversity Status** Classification

Category A – Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
Land Area Classification	**Administering Legislation**	**Administering Authority**
• Nature Refuges and Resource Reserves	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	DERM

• Declared Catchment Areas • Declared Irrigation and Irrigation Undertaking Areas • Water Reservoirs and Drainage Areas	*Water Act 2000 and various Water Board Acts*	DERM and/ or relevant Storage Operator or Board
• River Improvement Areas	*River Improvement Trust Act 1940*	DERM and the relevant River Trust
• The Designated Landscape Area - Stanbroke Pastoral Holding	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	DERM
• 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*	DERM
• State Forest or Timber Reserves	*Forestry Act 1959*	DERM
• DPI Research Sites	Nil	DEEDI
• Areas of land occupied by the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	*Sugar Industry Act 1959*	DEEDI
• Critical Areas and Public Purpose Reserves	*Land Act 1994*	DERM
• An area subject to a State Planning Policy that the policy declares is in need of environmental protection	*Integrated Planning Act 1997*	DERM
• Erosion Prone Areas under Coastal Management Plans and Coastal Management Control Districts	*Coastal Management and Protection Act 1995*	DERM

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY