

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00605613

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00605613

Environmental authority takes effect on 27 June 2018

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Azeeza Pty Ltd	Level 14 144 Eagle Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Non-Scheduled, Petroleum Activity, Authority to Prospect - ATP	ATP593

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'.

Environmental authority

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.

Clancy Mackaway
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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Date issued: 03 September 2018

Conditions of environmental authority

General conditions	
Condition number	Condition
Condition 1 - Significant Disturbance	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities do not cause more than 4 ha of any land to be significantly disturbed at a petroleum works site at any one time.
Condition 2 - Work program 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 - Financial assurance	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) calculate a financial assurance in accordance with the Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs (in Appendix C) and Schedule of Disturbance (in Appendix D) of this environmental authority; (b) attach the Schedule of Disturbance to the original or any amended Work Program or Development Plan; (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; and (d) maintain the financial assurance until the administering authority is satisfied that no claim is likely to be made on the assurance.
Condition 4 - Environmentally sensitive areas	(a) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities: i. are not conducted within a category A or B ESA; and ii. do not cause a significant disturbance within 1km of a category A ESA or within 500m of a category B ESA; and iii. are not conducted in a category C ESA unless there is a written agreement to enter the area for those activities from the relevant administering authority; (b) Staff, contractors or agents carrying out petroleum activities on a petroleum authority are aware of the location of any relevant category A, B or C environmentally sensitive areas within the authority. (c) Despite condition 4(a), where no reasonable alternative exists, petroleum activities may be undertaken within an endangered regional ecosystem or the 500 m buffer zone of an endangered regional ecosystem, provided that those activities are located according to the following order of preference: i. pre-existing areas of significant disturbance within the buffer zone; ii. undisturbed areas more than 100 m from the ESA; iii. undisturbed areas less than 100 m from the ESA; iv. pre-existing areas of significant disturbance within the ESA; v. areas within the ESA of lower environmental value (eg. not of concern remnant vegetation or of concern remnant vegetation in a polygon mapped as containing endangered regional ecosystem and other ecosystems); and

	vi. areas where clearing of an endangered regional ecosystem is unavoidable provided the clearing does not exceed 10 % of a polygon mapped as an endangered regional ecosystem and all reasonable effort is made to minimise the area cleared and to avoid clearing mature trees. (d) Condition 4(c) does not authorise clearing that is: i. more than 10 % of a polygon mapped as an endangered regional ecosystem; ii. more than 3600m² for the operational area for any drill site within an endangered regional ecosystem; iii. Within an endangered regional ecosystem for construction of a sump larger than 30m²; iv. greater than 6 metres in width for tracks that are necessary within an endangered regional ecosystem for production and exploration purposes; and v. greater than 12 metres in width for pipeline construction purposes that is necessary within an endangered regional ecosystem.
Condition 6 - Land management	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) 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 18).
Condition 7 - Vegetation management	The holder of the environment authority must: (a) prevent or minimise disturbance to vegetation by petroleum activities; (b) manage the effects of clearing to prevent the loss of biodiversity, maintain ecological processes and prevent land degradation; (c) The holder of the environmental authority must not clear: i. in, or within 50 metres of, 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 dispersible soils; and vi. in existing or potential discharge areas.; (d) when clearing in areas with a high probability of acid sulfate soils, comply with an acid sulfate soil environmental management plan prepared in accordance with the State Planning Policy 2/02: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils and Guideline.
Condition 8 - Protection of riverine areas	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) ensure that there is no significant disturbance in riverine areas containing permanent water, except where necessary for the construction and/or maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines that are essential for carrying out the authorised petroleum activities and no reasonable alternative location is feasible; and

	(b) minimise disturbance of all other riverine areas.	
Condition 9 - Erosion and sedimentation control	The holder of the environmental authority must prevent or minimise: (a) erosion of areas disturbed by petroleum activities; and (b) sedimentation of any waters as a result of petroleum activities.	
Condition 10 - Dust management	The holder of the environmental authority (petroleum activities) must ensure that dust or particulate matter or both resulting from a petroleum activity does not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place.	
Condition 11 - Noise management	(a) Noise emitted from any aspect of petroleum activities must not exceed the 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 Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{A, max adjT}$
	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)
	Time period	Noise level at a commercial place measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{A, max adjT}$
	7am - 6pm	Background noise level plus 10 dB(A)
	6pm - 10pm	Background noise level plus 10 dB(A)
	10pm - 7am	Background noise level 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 measured background noise level is less than 25 dB(A), then 25 dB(A) is to be used. (b) 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 12 - Waste Management	The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) ensure that petroleum activities do not result in the release or likely release of a contaminant to land or waters that results in material or serious environmental harm, unless the release is explicitly authorised under the EP Act; and (b) as soon as practicable, remove and dispose of all regulated waste to a licensed waste disposal facility or recycling facility.	
Condition 13 - Sewage Treatment and Disposal for Temporary	The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that: (a) plant and equipment used for sewage treatment or disposal is installed, maintained and operated in a proper and efficient manner; (b) untreated sewage effluent is not released to waters ;	

Camps	(c) the disposal of sewage effluent does not cause the contamination of any water used for drinking or domestic purposes or manufacturing purposes or for consumption by animals; (d) where sewage sludge is buried on land the sludge is covered with at least 250mm of soil and where practicable located above known flood levels; (e) irrigation of sewage effluent on land must be in accordance with National Water Quality Guidelines - Use of Reclaimed Water; (f) surface ponding of effluent on land disposal area(s) shall be minimised and managed in a way that does not cause nuisance; (g) public access to any sewage effluent land disposal area must be denied during the release of contaminants to the land and until the irrigation/disposal area has dried.
Condition 14 - 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) are within an on-site containment system; (b) are controlled in a manner that prevents material or serious environmental harm; (c) are maintained in accordance with Section 2.3 for minor storages and Section 5.8 for storages above 10 000 L of AS 1940 Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids; and (d) are equipped with measures, appropriate to the risks to the surrounding environment, to minimise the risk of spills and ensure early detection of spills.
Condition 15 - 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; and (d) take necessary action to prevent a recurrence of the release.
Condition 16 - Associated Water	(a) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that associated water that, at the time it is produced is a hazardous waste, as determined from Table 1 of Appendix B of this environmental authority, is not released to land or waters, other than to an evaporation pond constructed and managed in accordance with Appendix B. (b) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that associated water that, at the time it is produced is not a hazardous waste, is not released to land or waters other than to an appropriate evaporation pond. (c) Despite (a) and (b) the holder of the environmental authority may apply to the administering authority to amend this environmental authority to allow associated water to be released to a containment for domestic or stock purposes managed by the land owner/occupier, provided the owner/occupier has: i. given written permission to the holder for discharge to the containment;

	ii. given written advice to the administering authority about the proposed storage and use; and iii. given an assurance to the administering authority that the associated water will not be released to land or waters in a way that has the potential to cause material or serious environmental harm. (d) Despite (a) and (b) the holder of the environmental authority may apply to the administering authority to amend this environmental authority to allow associated water that meets a nominated set of water quality standards (after treatment if necessary) to: i. be released to land or waters; or be used for a specified purpose, provided the potential user has given written advice about the proposed use and environmental safeguards that will be implemented to prevent material or serious environmental harm.
Condition 17 - Dams and Evaporation Ponds	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure all dams and evaporation ponds: (a) are designed, constructed, operated, maintained and decommissioned in accordance with the criteria outlined in Appendix B; and (b) are not located within 100m of any natural drainage feature (i.e. watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake). The holder of the environmental authority must: (a) provide safe access for livestock and wildlife where contained water has appropriate quality; or (b) construct and Maintain bunds and/or fences sufficient to exclude livestock.
Condition 18 - 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 1997 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 19 - 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 site 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 20 - 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) when the administering authority advises the holder of a complaint alleging nuisance (e.g. caused by dust or noise), investigate the complaint and advise the administering authority of the action proposed or undertaken in relation to the complaint; (d) if the administering authority is not satisfied with the proposed or completed action, undertake monitoring or other action requested by the administering authority; (e) maintain a record of complaints and incidents causing environmental harm, and actions taken in response to the complaint or incident; and (f) retain the record of complaints required by this condition for 5 years.
Condition 21 - Notification	The holder of the environmental authority must record and initially notify the administering authority as soon as practicable of any emergency or incident that causes non-compliance with the standard environmental conditions.

Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases underlined in this environmental authority are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

Term	Definition
APPEA Code	means the current APPEA, Code of Environmental Practice
AS 2885	Australian Standard Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum
Associated water	for this environmental authority is underground water produced from a petroleum well during the course of or resulting from carrying out petroleum activities. Associated water may be potable, suitable for stock purposes, saline, high in fluoride, contaminated by hydrocarbons, and/or otherwise contaminated by a hazardous contaminant. It may be classified as a hazardous waste (See Appendix B).
Commercial place	means a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes.
Development plan	Under the P and G Act 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.
Discharge area	Discharge area is: a) that part of the land surface where groundwater discharge produces a net movement of water out of the groundwater; and

	(b) identified by an assessment process consistent with the document: Salinity Management Handbook, Queensland Department of Natural Resources, 1997; or (c) identified by an approved salinity hazard map held by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.
Dissects corridors	of vegetation means clearing vegetation that results in a break more than 50 metres wide across a corridor.
Dispersible soils	are soils in which clay material disintegrates into particles less than 2 microns across. This can be observed within 24 hours when soil crumbs are submerged in distilled water.
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.
Environmental nuisance	is 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.
Essential habitat	means an area identified as essential habitat for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, rare, or near threatened under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 on a map prepared by the chief executive officer of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and certified by the chief executive officer of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) for the purposes of the Vegetation Management Act 1999.
Evaporation pond	means a dam or interceptor pond constructed outside a watercourse, wetland or waterway by excavating a pit and constructing a wall around the pit with the excavated material. Natural surface flow is excluded from the pond.
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.
Flow line	is a small diameter pipeline through which fluids move on a petroleum lease before being sold.
Gathering line	is a pipeline to convey crude oil or gas from a production facility to a processing plant, compressor station, flow line or transmission pipeline.
GPS	means Global Positioning System.

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, concentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity corrosiveness, explosiveness, radioactivity or flammability; or (b) its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics.
High bank	The defining bank is the terrace or bank or, if no bank is present, the point on the active floodplain, which confines the average annual peak flows.
Land degradation	includes the following: (a) soil erosion; (b) rising water tables; (c) the expression of salinity; (l) mass movement by gravity of soil or rock; (e) stream bank instability; and (f) a process that results in declining water quality.
LA max, adjT	is the adjusted average maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a time period T. The maxima must be measured on a sound level meter with a frequency-weighting that corresponds to perceived loudness ("A" weighting) and the meter must be set to the "fast" response time-weighting. The measured values are to be adjusted upwards by 2 dB(A) to 5 dB(A) if the noise source has tonal characteristics. The measuring period must be in excess of five minutes. The arithmetic average of the adjusted maxima, after eliminating any extraneous noise peaks, is the measure used to characterise the noise environment (This measure will generally be similar to a percent exceedance of 10% or less. Refer to Australian Standard AS1055.)
Licensed waste disposal facility	is 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 activity	is defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1997 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 mining minerals 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 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.
Petroleum project	is all petroleum activities conducted on one or more petroleum authorities as a single integrated operation. To be a single integrated operation, the activities must be: - carried out under the day to day management of a single responsible person, for example, a site or operations manager; - operationally interrelated; - operated in a way that leads to a lower risk of environmental harm being caused by the activities; and - carried out at two or more places at or about the same time, and the places where they are carried out are separated by distances short enough to make feasible the integrated day to day management of the activities.
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.
Potential discharge area	Low lying parts of the landscape (relative to adjacent terrain) where groundwater movements are within 2-5m of the land surface and the landscape may be subject to upward movement of groundwater in the future.
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 pond	means a bunded or excavated structure used to contain and settle waterborne sediment running off significantly disturbed areas.
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 payment of money) for use other than for sport or organized entertainment.
Significantly disturbed land and significant disturbance	means land that is: (a) contaminated land; or (b) 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 — 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 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, for the purpose of this environmental authority 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.
State wildlife corridor	means an area identified as State wildlife corridor on a map prepared by the chief executive officer of the Environmental Protection Agency and certified by the chief executive officer of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines for the purposes of the Vegetation Management Act 1999. The map showing areas of State wildlife corridor is available in digital form from NRM. Areas of State wildlife corridor are also depicted on regional ecosystem maps available from NRM or the EPA's website at http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/REMAPS .
Static high water mark	means the settled ordinary water level that occurs under average meteorological conditions. It is less than extreme levels that can be caused by storm surges.
Top soil	means the top layer of soil, alluvium or weathered rock that forms a suitable plant growth medium. Top soil should be non-crusting and low in salinity.
Turkey's nest dam	A dam constructed outside a watercourse, wetland or waterway by excavating a pit and constructing a wall around the pit with the excavated material. Natural surface flow is excluded from the dam.

Waters	includes river, stream, lake, wetland, 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.
Waterlogging	is the saturation of soil by soil water.
Work program	Under the P and G Act holders of petroleum authorities are required to submit a work program for an authority to prospect. The program gives detailed information about the nature and extent of activities to be carried out under the authority.

Appendices

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY