

Permit¹

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority

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

Permit¹ number: EPPG00611213

Project Name: Hunter Gas Pipeline

Environmental authority takes effect 9 June 2016.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is **8 February** of each year. An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name	Registered address
Hunter Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd ACN: 108 119 544	Level 13 17 Macquarie Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity(ies)	Location(s)
Resource activity that is a petroleum activity which includes the following: Item 5 , Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - constructing a new pipeline of more than 150km under a petroleum authority Item 8 , Schedule 2A of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 - a petroleum activity or GHG storage activity, other than an activity mentioned in any of items 1 to 7, that includes 1 or more activities mentioned in schedule 2 for which an AES is stated.	Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) 124

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

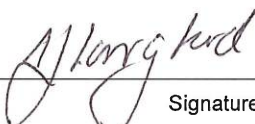
A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

¹ Permit includes licences, approvals, permits, authorisations, certificates, sanctions or equivalent/similar as required by legislation



Contaminated land

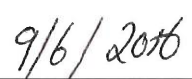
It is a requirement of the EP Act that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been; or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.



Signature

Andrew Langford

Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994



Date

Enquiries:

Petroleum and Gas (Assessment)
Department of Environment and Heritage
Protection
GPO Box 2454
BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Fax: (07) 3330 5634

Responsibilities under other legislation

An environmental authority pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* does not remove the need to obtain any additional approval for the activity that might be required by other State and/or Commonwealth legislation. Other legislation for which a permit may be required includes but is not limited to the:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- contaminated land provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Fisheries Act 1994*
- *Forestry Act 1959*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 / Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Water Act 2000*

Applicants are advised to check with all relevant statutory authorities and comply with all relevant legislation.

An environmental authority for petroleum activities is not an authority to impact on water levels or pressure heads in groundwater aquifers in or surrounding formations. There are obligations to minimise or mitigate any such impact under other Queensland Government and Commonwealth Government legislation.

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 (sections 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

Schedule A	General conditions
Schedule B	Air
Schedule C	Water
Schedule D	Noise
Schedule E	Waste
Schedule F	Land
Schedule G	Nature conservation
Schedule H	Community
Schedule I	Definitions
Appendix 1	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
Appendix 2	Map of PPL124

Schedule A – General conditions

Pipeline Activities

- (A1) The holder of the environmental authority must undertake petroleum activities in accordance with the following sections of AS 2885:
- (a) 3 - Pipeline integrity management;
 - (b) 6 - Threat mitigation; and
 - (c) 7 - Safety and environment.

Financial Assurance

- (A2) Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until financial assurance has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the Environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
- (A3) Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last financial assurance calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the financial assurance.

Maintenance of Measures, Plant and Equipment

- (A4) 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.

Sewage treatment and disposal for temporary camps

- (A5) 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;
 - (c) the disposal of sewage 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; and
 - (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.

Monitoring

- (A6) Record, compile and keep for a minimum of five years all monitoring results required by this environmental authority and make available for inspection all or any of these records upon request by the administering authority. Monitoring results relating to rehabilitation should be kept until the environmental authority is surrendered.
- (A7) Where monitoring is a requirement of this environmental authority, ensure that a suitably qualified and experienced person(s) conducts all monitoring.

Storage of hazardous substances

- (A8) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that storage facilities for all hazardous, 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; and

- (c) are maintained in accordance with Section 2.3 for minor storages and Section 5.8 for storages above 10 000 L of AS 1940:2004 *Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids*; and are equipped with measures, appropriate to the risks to the surrounding environment, to minimise the risk of spills and ensure early detection of spills.

Definitions

- (A9) Words and phrases used in this environmental authority are defined in Schedule I - Definitions. Where a definition for a term used in this environmental authority is sought and the term is not defined within this authority, the definitions in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its Regulations and Environmental Protection Policies must be used.
- (A10) The holder of the environmental authority must comply with the relevant control strategies detailed in the *Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline "Environmental Management Plan"* dated 9 November 2006 (or current version), to manage environmental impacts caused by the undertaking of the environmentally relevant 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 the environmental authority prevail.

Schedule B – Air

Dust nuisance

- (B1) 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.
- (B2) When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practical 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 or commercial place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
- (B3) Notwithstanding condition (B1), dust and particulate matter resulting from a petroleum activity must not exceed the following levels when measured at any nuisance sensitive or commercial place:
- (a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS3580.10.1 of 2003 or
 - (i) 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, at a nuisance sensitive or commercial place downwind of the site, when monitored in accordance with: Australian Standard AS3580.9.6 of 2003 (or more recent editions) 'Ambient air – Particulate matter – Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet Gravimetric method'; or
 - (ii) Any alternative method of monitoring PM10 which may be permitted by the 'Air Quality Sampling Manual' as published from time to time by the administering authority.
- (B4) If monitoring in accordance with condition (B2) indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in condition (B3), then the holder of the environmental authority must:
- (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and
 - (b) immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.

Schedule C – Water

Erosion and Sedimentation

- (C1) 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.

Hydro-test water

- (C2) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that:
- (a) Hydro-test water (water used to test pipeline integrity) must not be discharged to land or waters;
 - (b) Notwithstanding condition (C2)(a) the holder of the environmental authority may apply to the administering authority to amend this environmental authority to allow hydro-test water that meets a nominated set of water quality standards to:
 - (i) be released to land or waters; or
 - (ii) 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.

Schedule D – Noise

- (D1) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities do not cause environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place.
- (D2) Notwithstanding condition (D1) the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that noise emitted from any aspect of petroleum activities does not exceed the noise levels specified in the tables below at any sensitive place or commercial place.

Time period	Noise level at a <i>sensitive place</i> measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{A \max, \text{adj}, T}$
7am – 6pm	Background noise level plus 5dB (A)
6pm – 10pm	Background noise level plus 5dB (A)
10pm – 7am	Background noise level plus 3dB (A)
Time period	Noise level at a <i>commercial place</i> measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{A \max, \text{adj}, T}$
7am – 6pm	Background noise level plus 10dB (A)
6pm – 10pm	Background noise level plus 10dB (A)
10pm – 7am	Background noise level plus 8dB (A)

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

- (D3) The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must be in accordance with the most recent edition of the Environmental Protection Agency's Noise Measurement Manual.
- (D4) 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 notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
- (D5) If monitoring in accordance with condition (D4), indicates condition (D2) is not being met, then the holder of the environmental authority must:
- (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and
 - (b) immediately implement noise abatement measures so that noise emissions from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance

Schedule E – Waste

Waste management

- (E1) 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.
- (E2) 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* and sent to a facility licensed to accept such waste.
- (E3) When regulated waste is removed from within the boundary of the authorised place and transported by the holder of this environmental authority, a record must be kept of the following:
- (a) date of waste transport;
 - (b) quantity of waste removed and transported;
 - (c) type of waste removed and transported;
 - (d) route selected for transport of waste;
 - (e) quantity of waste delivered; and
 - (f) any incidents (e.g. spillage) that may have occurred on route.

Schedule F – Land

Land management

- (F1) 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

Preventing contaminant release to land

- (F2) Contaminants, resulting from a petroleum activity, must not be released to land.

Spills and clean up action

- (F3) 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.

Vegetation management

- (F4) 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, reduction of ecological processes and land degradation;
 - (c) consider whether it is feasible to avoid clearing, and where viable alternatives exist, must not clear vegetation:
 - (i) in, or within 50m of, the high bank of a watercourse;
 - (ii) in, or within 50m 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
 - (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 the relevant Guideline.

Protection of riverine areas

- (F5) 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;
 - (b) minimise disturbance of all other riverine areas;
 - (c) use directional drilling techniques for the establishment of pipelines across riverine areas that support sensitive ecosystems; and
 - (d) avoid impeding the flow of water in watercourses by establishing bed level crossings or piped culverts.

Land disturbance

- (F6) Despite conditions (F1), (F2), (F3), (F4) and (F5) of this environmental authority, significant disturbance to land is not authorised to occur at any time.

Schedule G – Nature conservation

Environmentally sensitive areas

- (G1) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that:
- (a) petroleum activities are not conducted within a category A or B environmentally sensitive area; and
 - (b) petroleum activities 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;
 - (c) petroleum activities are not conducted in a category C environmentally sensitive area unless there is a written agreement to enter the area for those activities from the relevant administering authority; and
 - (d) 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 petroleum authority.
- (G2) Notwithstanding condition (G1) the environmental authority holder is permitted to undertake activities within Category A, B and C areas which are conducted in accordance with the documents titled *Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline Wallumbilla, Queensland to Hexham, New South Wales, Queensland Pipeline Licence PPI124, Environmental Management Plan (Construction)* dated 09/11/06 and *Flora and Fauna Assessment Queensland Hunter Gas Pipeline Project* dated 10 November 2006 or more recent versions of these documents.

Schedule H – Community

Monitoring and complaints

- (H1) The holder of the environmental authority must:
- (a) develop and implement a monitoring program that will demonstrate compliance with this code;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) if the administering authority is not satisfied with the proposed or completed action, undertake monitoring or other action requested by the administering authority;
 - (d) maintain a record of complaints and incidents causing environmental harm, and actions taken in response to the complaint or incident;
 - (e) retain the record of complaints required by this condition for five years; and
 - (f) establish a regular program of monitoring and inspections of the petroleum (pipeline) activities, and
 - (g) document the monitoring and inspections carried out under the program and any actions taken.
- (H2) In consultation with the administering authority, cooperate with and participate in any community environmental liaison committee established in respect of the area where the petroleum activity is undertaken.

Notification

- (H3) 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.

Schedule I – Definitions

Some of the words and phrases used in this licence are defined below:

Where a definition for a term used in this authority is sought and the term is not defined within this authority the definitions provided in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations, and Environmental Protection Policies shall be used.

Word Definitions

Administering authority means -

- (a) for a matter, the administration and enforcement of which has been devolved to a local government under Section 514 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* – the local government; or
- (b) for all other matters – the Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Agency; or
- (c) another State Government Department, Authority, Storage Operator, Board or Trust, whose role is to administer provisions under other enacted legislation.

AS 2885 Australian Standard Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum as amended from time to time

Authorised place means the place authorised under this approval for the carrying out of the specified environmentally relevant activities.

Background noise level $L_{A90,15min}$ means the A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise exceeded for 90% of a representative time period of not less than 15 minutes, using time weighting, 'F'.

Commercial place means a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes.

Contaminant – The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* defines, under Section 11, a contaminant as:

- (a) a gas, liquid or solid; or
- (b) an odour; or
- (c) an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or
- (d) energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation; or
- (e) a combination of contaminants.

Contaminated Land – means land contaminated by a hazardous contaminant.

Development plan – Under the P&G Act, holder 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 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, Mines and Water.

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 two microns when submerged in distilled water for 12 hours.

Dwelling means any of the following structures or vehicles that is principally used as a place for human habitation;

- a house, unit, motel, nursing home or other building or part of a building;
- a caravan, mobile home or other vehicle or structure on land; and
- a water craft in a marina.

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.

Environmentally sensitive area (as determined from the EPA GIS database) 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.

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.

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.

Groundwater means subsurface water, generally saturating the soil or rock in which it occurs.

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.

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.

$L_{A \max, \text{adj}, T}$ 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 2dB(A) to 5dB(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.)

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.

Noise means a sound or vibration of any frequency, whether transmitted through air or any other physical medium.

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 EP Act 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*.

Pipeline licence includes a **point-to-point pipeline licence** or an **area pipeline licence** (see P&G Act)–

- point-to-point pipeline licence, (for a pipeline from a stated point or points to another point or points)
- area pipeline licence, (a licence for a stated area).

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.

Regulated waste – means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 7 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 1988 (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised), and includes: for any 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.

Sedimentation pond is a bunded or excavated structure used to contain and settle waterborne sediment running off disturbed areas.

Sensitive place means any of the following places –

- (a) a dwelling;
- (b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, college, university or other educational institution;
- (c) a hospital, surgery or other medical institution;
- (d) a protected area or an area identified under a conservation plan as a critical habitat or an area of major interest, under the Nature Conservation Act 1992;
- (e) a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1982*; and
- (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 organised 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 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:

- (h) areas off the petroleum authority (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the petroleum authority);
- (i) areas previously significantly disturbed which have been rehabilitated to the administering authority's satisfaction
- (j) areas under permanent infrastructure;
- (k) 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;
- (l) 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.

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 layer - The surface layer of a soil profile, which is usually more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300 mm in depth from natural surface.

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.

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

Waterway - 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.

Wild river areas may include the following—

- (a) high preservation areas;
- (b) preservation areas;
- (c) floodplain management areas;
- (d) subartesian management areas.

Work program - Under the P&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.

END OF PERMIT

APPENDIX 1 – Environmentally Sensitive Area

Category A and B environmentally sensitive areas

Category A and B environmentally sensitive areas are listed in Schedule 12 section 1 and 1 respectively of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

Category C environmentally sensitive areas

LAND AREA CLASSIFICATION	ADMINISTERING LEGISLATION	ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY
Nature Refuges and Resource Reserves	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Koala Habitat Area	Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
An area identified as essential habitat by Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or rare under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Declared Catchment Areas	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection and/or Relevant Storage Operator or Board
River Improvement Areas	<i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection and the Relevant River Trust
Former Designated Landscape Area - Stanbroke Pastoral Holding	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
Areas under Part 5 Division 2 of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> and <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003; Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
State Forest or Timber Reserves	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DPI Research Sites	Nil	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
Areas of land occupied by the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	<i>Sugar Industry Act 1999</i>	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
Coastal Management Districts	<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Declared Areas	Sections 17, 18 and 19a of the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
An area shown as a wetland on a 'map of referable wetlands'	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Reserves under the Land Act 1994	<i>Land Act 1994</i>	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
An 'of concern' regional ecosystem identified in the database maintained by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection called 'Regional ecosystem description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.	Nil	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Important Note: Regional ecosystem classification is determined according to the Queensland Herbarium Biodiversity Status Classification. Information on ERE's is maintained by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection on the Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

APPENDIX 2: Map of PPL 124

