Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00611513

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00611513

Environmental authority takes effect on 17 October 2017

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 14 June.

An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

The environmental authority is subject to the attached schedules of conditions.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Bridgeport (Cooper Basin) Pty Ltd (ACN 163 123 304)	Level 7 111 Pacific Highway NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Relevant Tenures
A resource activity that is a petroleum activity	PL 31 PL 32, PL 47

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

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

Contaminated land

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

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

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

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

Take effect

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

a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority-on the nominated day; or
b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect-on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or
c) otherwise- one 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.

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P.Wilk	17/10/17
Signature	Date

Phillip Wilkinson
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Energy and Extractive Resources
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Fax: (07) 3330 5875

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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)

Other permits required

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

Obligations under the *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*

If you are operating a quarry, other than a sand and gravel quarry where there is no crushing capability, you will be required to comply with the *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*. For more information on your obligations under this legislation contact Mine Safety and Health at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au, or phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or your local Mines Inspectorate Office.

Development Approval

This permit is not a development approval under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*. The conditions of this environmental authority are separate, and in addition to, any conditions that may be on the development approval. If a copy of this environmental authority is attached to a development approval, it is for information only, and may not be current. Please contact the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection to ensure that you have the most current version of the environmental authority relating to this site.

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Schedule of conditions

The aforementioned description of the ERA for which this authority is issued is simply a restatement of the activity in the legislation at the time of issuing of the authority. Where there is conflict between the above description of the ERA for which this authority is issued and the conditions as specified in this authority as to the scale, intensity or manner of carrying out of the ERA, then such conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

This licence incorporates the following schedules of conditions relevant to various issues:

Schedule A	- General conditions
Schedule B	- Air
Schedule C	- Water
Schedule D	- Stormwater management
Schedule E	- Land
Schedule F	- Noise
Schedule G	- Waste management
Schedule H	- Self monitoring and reporting
Schedule I	- Definitions
Schedule J	- Site plans

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Schedule A - General conditions

The following conditions are prescribed:

(A1) Emissions that may cause material or serious environmental harm and not specifically authorised by this environmental authority must not be released beyond the boundary of the activity except where they are authorised under an environmental authority (approval) for the authority.

(A2) Any record required to be kept by a condition of this environmental authority must be kept at the licensed place and be available for examination by an authorised person.

(A3) Copies of any record required to be kept by a condition of this environmental authority must be provided to any authorised person or the Administering Authority on request.

(A4) A copy of this environmental authority must be kept in a location readily accessible to personnel carrying out the activity.

(A5) All complaints received by the holder of this environmental authority relating to operations at the licensed place must be recorded.

(A6) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of any emergency or incident which results in emissions not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority of the release by telephone or facsimile and in writing within 14 days following the initial notification.

(A7) Where regulated waste is removed from within the boundary of the environmental authority (other than by a release as permitted under another schedule of this environmental authority), the holder of this environmental authority must monitor and record the following:

(a) the date, quantity and type of waste removed; and
(b) name of the waste transporter and/or disposal operator that removed the waste.

(A8) The holder of this environmental authority must notify the regulatory authority at the above address, in writing, of any monitoring result which indicates an exceedance of any licence limit, within 28 days of completion of analysis.

(A9) The holder will comply with the relevant control strategies and standards detailed in the current document titled "*KB3 Environmental Management System – Eromanga Basin – south west Queensland*" to manage environmental impacts caused by the undertaking of the Environmentally Relevant Activity authorised under this authority.

(A10) This authority is granted on the condition that breach of the terms of this authority in respect of one Environmentally Relevant Activity at a location will not affect this authority in relation to any other ERA at the same or any other location.

(A11) This integrated authority is subject to the condition that the holder carry out the above environmentally relevant activities for exploration not discussed in the document titled *"KB3 Environmental Management System – Eromanga Basin – south west Queensland"* Integrated in compliance with the Interim Policy - Environmental Management for Activities under Petroleum Tenures (dated 4 September 1995)

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE A

Schedule B - Air

The following conditions are prescribed:

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE B

Schedule C - Water

The following conditions are prescribed:

(C1) Water emissions that may cause material or serious environmental harm must not be released directly or indirectly from the boundary of this activity to any waters or the bed and banks of any waters or into the general environment beyond the boundary of this activity except as permitted under this Schedule.

(C2) Water emissions must not be released directly or indirectly from locations on the boundary of this activity other than at locations listed in the following –

Release Point RPC (PL 32 Kenmore) – Water emissions from the off-take at the fourth evaporation pond at the Kenmore Production Facility. Water emission may occur to the License limit, unless environmental harm is demonstrated. If environmental harm is demonstrated, the discharge limits of this integrated authority will be reviewed by the Administering Authority. The review may recommend that the integrated authority limit is reduced to discharge rates at which environmental harm does not occur. In addition to water quality monitoring (Schedule C Table 1) at the Release Point (RPC), the Holder shall monitor the receiving environment (water and biota) at Kenmore in order to determine environmental harm. Characteristics to be monitored (and the frequency of monitoring), are listed, but not limited to, the items and tables (3a and b) in C6 of this Schedule.

(C3) The total quantity of water emissions released from release point number RPC during any day must not exceed 4200 cubic metres.

(C4) The water emissions must comply, at the sampling and in-situ measurement point/s specified in this Schedule, with each of the limits specified in Table 1 of this Schedule for each quality characteristic.

SCHEDULE C TABLE 1 - RELEASE QUALITY CHARACTERISTIC LIMITS

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	RELEASE POINT NUMBER	RELEASE LIMIT	LIMIT TYPE
pH. (pH Units)	All	6.5 - 9.0	range
Dissolved Solids. (mg/l)	All	4000	maximum
Oil and Grease. (mg/l)	All	10	maximum
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons. (mg/l)	All	0.003	maximum
Phenolic Compounds. (mg/l)	All	0.05	maximum
Dissolved Fluoride (as F). (mg/l)	All	2 (8 if monitoring program undertaken as per C8 Table 3b of this Schedule)	maximum

For Kenmore water emission, the release limit for Dissolved Fluoride is varied to a maximum of 8 mg/l. If stock is permitted access to discharge waters >2 mg/l, then the Holder shall monitor stock health (eg. teeth, bones and birth abnormalities) for signs of excess fluoride intake at the frequency listed in Table 3b of Schedule C6.

(C5) Notwithstanding the quality characteristic limits specified in Table 1 of this Schedule, the release of water emissions to waters must not produce any slick or other visible evidence of oil or grease, nor contain visible floating oil, grease, scum, litter or other objectionable matter.

For quality characteristics not listed in Table 1, the water emissions shall not have any properties nor contain any matter or organism in concentrations which, in the opinion of the administering authority, are likely to make the receiving environment less fit for other water uses when account is taken of any effective dilution and quality of the water.

(C6) The Licensee shall monitor the receiving environment at SPU, RPC, SPC, SP3 and STP/SP4 for the following characteristics (Tables 3 a-b) and in accordance with the sampling locations and frequency listed in Table 3a (water quality), and Table 3b (other characteristics) of Schedule C. Note: STP (Sample Terminal Pool) – samples are to be taken from the last pool at the end of the flow of produced water, downstream from the release point into the Cranstoun Channels (SPC). This pool, normally between SP3

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and SP4, is where the greatest concentration of salts and fluoride can be expected. In the event that the Cranstoun Channels are flowing due to rain, then testing will take place at SP4 instead of STP.

Schedule C – Table 3a

WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTIC DETERMINATION	RECIEVING ENVIRONMENT	TEST METHOD	FREQUENCY
pH	SPU (control), RPC, SPC, SP3, STP/SP4	*In situ*	March & September
Total Dissolved Solids.	SPU, RPC, SPC, SP3, STP/SP4	*In situ*	March & September
Fluoride (as F) mg/L	SPU, RPC, SPC, SP3, STP/SP4	Sample to lab	March & September

Schedule C – Table 3b

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS	RECIEVING ENVIRONMENT	TEST METHOD	FREQUENCY
Monitor vegetation die back and mortality	SPU (control), SPC, SP3 and STP/SP4	Visual inspection	March & September
Monitor macro fauna activity	As above	Visual inspection	March & September
Monitor aquatic fauna activity	As above	Visual inspection	March & September
Monitor selected vegetation for fluoride concentration	As above	Laboratory samples	March
Monitor Stock Health for fluoride abnormalities	Stock grazed on receiving environment	Visual inspection	March & September
Monitor erosion of channels	As above	Visual inspection	March & September
Monitor salt, oil and grease deposits in the channels	As above	Visual inspection	March & September

(C7) All determinations of the quality of water emissions to waters must be made in accordance with methods prescribed in the Environmental Protection Agency *Water Quality Sampling Manual*, current edition. Soil sampling must be in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Assessment of Contaminated Land in Queensland,* Environmental Protection Agency (current edition).

(C8) All determinations of the quality of water emissions must be made by a person or body registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) for the required determinations with the exception of the determination of pH and conductivity/TDS content.

(C9) For the Kenmore facility, the quantity of water emissions will be determined by the following method:
(i) total discharge to the water pipeline will be calculated by deduction of total input from well test analysis minus loss estimates (including evaporation). An orifice plate meter installed on a bypass loop near the pond 4 pump on the creek/agricultural project line will be used to check the calculation not less than twice quarterly. Discharge to Thousand Pound Creek at Release Point RPC will be estimated by subtracting the pilot meter value from the total pipeline discharge estimate.
(ii) discharge to the pilot project will be monitored via a positive displacement meter.

The quantity of water emissions at each release point will be reported annually.

(C10) Stormwater caused emissions that do not cause material or serious environmental harm are not covered by this environmental authority if they are covered in the environmental authority, approval, for the Environmentally Relevant Activity Item 21C.

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(C11) Stormwater caused emissions that may cause material or serious environmental harm and are not specifically authorised by this environmental authority may be released subject to release constraints determined by a risk and hazard assessment.

(C12) For Kenmore water emissions, the Holder will comply with the pre-existing Oil Company of Australia "*Environmental Management Plan (Discharge of Water and Pilot Agricultural Project), Kenmore Operations, Queensland - September 1997*" and the "*Environmental Management Performance Indicators for Amended Licence No 50036 (Discharge of Water and Pilot Agricultural Project), Kenmore Operations, Queensland - October 1997*".

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE C

Schedule D - Stormwater

The following conditions are prescribed:

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE D

Schedule E - Land

The following conditions are prescribed:

Confirming biodiversity values

(E1) Prior to undertaking activities that result in significant disturbance to land in areas of native vegetation, confirmation of on-the-ground biodiversity values of the native vegetation communities at that location must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

(E2) A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (E1) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.

Rehabilitation planning

(E3) A Rehabilitation Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified person and must include the:
- (a) rehabilitation goals; and
- (b) procedures to be undertaken for rehabilitation that will:
  - i. achieve the requirements of conditions (E4) to (E8), inclusive; and
  - ii. provide for appropriate monitoring and maintenance.

Transitional rehabilitation

(E4) Significantly disturbed areas that are no longer required for the on-going petroleum activities, must be rehabilitated within 12 months (unless an exceptional circumstance in the area to be rehabilitated (e.g. a flood event) prevents this timeframe being met) and be maintained to meet the following acceptance criteria:
- (a) contaminated land resulting from petroleum activities is remediated and rehabilitated
- (b) the areas are:
  - i. non-polluting
  - ii. a stable landform
  - iii. re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform
- (c) surface drainage lines are re-established
- (d) top soil is reinstated; and
- (e) either:
  - i. groundcover, that is not a declared pest species, is growing; or
  - ii. an alternative soil stabilisation methodology that achieves effective stabilisation is implemented and maintained.

Final rehabilitation acceptance criteria

(E5) All significantly disturbed areas caused by petroleum activities which are not being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder, must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria measured either against the highest ecological value adjacent land use or the pre-disturbed land use:
- (a) greater than or equal to 70% of native ground cover species richness
- (b) greater than or equal to the total per cent of ground cover
- (c) less than or equal to the per cent species richness of declared plant pest species; and
- (d) where the adjacent land use contains, or the pre-clearing land use contained, one or more regional ecosystem(s), then at least one regional ecosystem(s) from the same broad vegetation group, and with the equivalent biodiversity status or a biodiversity status with a higher conservation value as any of the regional ecosystem(s) in either the adjacent land or pre-disturbed land, must be present.

Final rehabilitation acceptance criteria in environmentally sensitive areas

(E6) Where significant disturbance to land has occurred in an environmentally sensitive area, the following final rehabilitation criteria as measured against the pre-disturbance biodiversity values assessment (required by conditions (E1) and (E2)) must be met:
- (a) greater than or equal to 70% of native ground cover species richness
- (b) greater than or equal to the total per cent ground cover
- (c) less than or equal to the per cent species richness of declared plant pest species
- (d) greater than or equal to 50% of organic litter cover
- (e) greater than or equal to 50% of total density of coarse woody material; and
- (f) all predominant species in the ecologically dominant layer, that define the pre-disturbance regional ecosystem(s) are present.

Continuing conditions

(E7) Conditions (E4), (E5) and (E6) continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.

Remaining dams

(E8) Where there is a dam (including a low consequence dam) that is being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder, the dam must be decommissioned to no longer accept inflow from the petroleum activity(ies) and the contained water must be of a quality suitable for the intended on-going uses(s) by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE E

Schedule F - Noise

The following conditions are prescribed:

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE F

Schedule G - Waste management

The following conditions are prescribed:

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE G

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Schedule H - Self monitoring and reporting
The following conditions are prescribed:

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE H

Schedule I - Definitions
Some of the words and phrases used throughout this licence are defined below:

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE I

Schedule J - Site plans

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE J

Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document 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.

adjacent land use(s)	means the ecosystem function adjacent to an area of significant disturbance, or where there is no ecosystem function, the use of the land. An adjacent land use does not include an adjacent area that shows evidence of edge effect.
being or intended to be utilised by the landholder or overlapping tenure holder	for significantly disturbed land, means there is a written agreement (e.g. land and compensation agreement) between the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder and the holder of the environmental authority identifying that the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder has a preferred use of the land such that rehabilitation standards for revegetation by the holder of the environmental authority are not required. For dams, means there is a written agreement (e.g. land and compensation agreement) between the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder and the holder of the environmental authority identifying that the landholder or the overlapping tenure holder has a preferred use for the dam such that rehabilitation standards for revegetation by the holder of the environmental authority are not required.
biodiversity values	for the purposes of this environmental authority, means environmentally sensitive areas, prescribed environmental matters and wetlands.
declared pest species	has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a live animal or plant declared to be a declared pest under section 36 (Declaring Pests by Regulation) or section 37(2) (Declaring Pest under Emergency Pest Notice) of that Act and includes reproductive material of the animal or plant.

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declared plant pest species	has the meaning in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a plant declared to be a declared pest under section 36 (Declaring Pests by Regulation) or section 37(2) (Declaring Pest under Emergency Pest Notice) of that Act and includes reproductive material of the plant.
ecologically dominant layer	has the meaning in the Methodology for Surveying and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Version 3.2 August 2012) and means the layer making the greatest contribution to the overall biomass of the site and the vegetation community (NLWRA 2001). This is also referred to as the ecologically dominant stratum or the predominant canopy in woody ecosystems.
pre-disturbed	means the function or use of the land as documented prior to significant disturbance occurring at that location.
predominant species	has the meaning in the Methodology for Surveying and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Version 3.2 August 2012) and means a species that contributes most to the overall above-ground biomass of a particular stratum.
regional ecosystem	has the meaning in the Methodology for Surveying and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Version 3.2 August 2012) and means a vegetation community in a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Regional ecosystems of Queensland were originally described in Sattler and Williams (1999). The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2013) is maintained by Queensland Herbarium and contains the current descriptions of regional ecosystems.
rehabilitation or rehabilitated	means the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and in accordance with acceptance criteria and, where relevant, includes remediation of contaminated land. For the purposes of pipeline rehabilitation, rehabilitation includes reinstatement, revegetation and restoration.
significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas	has the meaning in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. Land is significantly disturbed if— (i) to a condition required under the relevant environmental authority; or (ii) if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular condition—to the condition it was in immediately before the disturbance.
species richness	means the number of different species in a given area.

stable	has the meaning in Schedule 5 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 and, for a site, means the rehabilitation and restoration of the site is enduring or permanent so that the site is unlikely to collapse, erode or subside.
total density of coarse woody material	means the total length of logs on the ground greater than or equal to 10cm diameter per hectare and number of logs on the ground greater than or equal to 10cm diameter per hectare.

Appendices

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

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