

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00690413

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00690413

Environmental authority takes effect on 18 June 2019

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Tokyo Gas QCLNG Pty Ltd	Level 21 Exchange Plaza 2 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000
CNOOC Infrastructure Company Pty Ltd	Level 34 123 Eagle Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia
QGC (Infrastructure) Pty Ltd	Level 30 275 George Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Non-Scheduled, Petroleum Activity, Petroleum Pipeline Licence - PPL	PPL108

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).

Environmental authority

Contaminated land

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

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

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

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

Take effect

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

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

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 or an SDA Approval under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

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

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

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

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Date issued: 18 June 2019

Environmental authority

Obligations under the Environmental Protection Act 1994

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

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

Conditions of environmental authority

Agent Interest: General	
Condition number	Condition
Condition 1	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure significant disturbance on pipeline land caused by petroleum activities must be within the following limits: 1. Class R1 100km in one year 20km at any one time 2. Class R2 50km in one year 10km at any one time 3. Classes T1 and T2 10km in one year 2km at any one time
Condition 2	The holder of the environmental authority must undertake petroleum activities in accordance with APGA Code and/or AS 2885.
Condition 3	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities: (a) are not conducted within a category A or B ESA; and (b) do not cause a significant disturbance within 1km of a category A ESA or within 500m of a category B ESA; and (c) 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; (d) Staff, contractors or agents carrying out petroleum activities under a petroleum authority are aware of the location of any relevant category A, B or C environmentally sensitive areas within the authority. (e) Despite condition 3 (a) & (b), 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.

	(f) Condition 3(e) 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 4	Where land is to be significantly disturbed the holder of the environmental authority must: • take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise disturbance to land in order to prevent land degradation; and • ensure that for land that is to be significantly disturbed by petroleum activities, the top layer of the soil profile is removed; and • stockpiled in a manner that will preserve its biological and chemical integrity; and • used for rehabilitation purposes (refer condition 14).
Condition 5	The holder of the environmental authority must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise disturbance by petroleum activities to vegetation and manage the effects of clearing to prevent land degradation.
Condition 6	The holder of the environmental authority must: • ensure that there is no significant disturbance in riverine areas containing permanent water, except for the necessary construction and/or maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines; and • minimise disturbance of all other riverine areas.
Condition 7	The holder of the environmental authority must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise: • erosion of areas disturbed by petroleum activities; and • sedimentation of any waters.
Condition 8	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that dust or particulate matter or both resulting from a petroleum activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place. When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring, analysis and interpretation of results.
Condition 9	Noise emitted from any aspect of petroleum activities must not exceed the noise levels, specified in the table below, at any place or commercial place.

		Time period	Noise level at a sensitive place measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level $L_{A, \max \text{ adjT}}$
		7am— 6 pm	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 $L_{A, \max \text{ adjT}}$
		7am-6 pm	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, $LA_{90,15 \text{ mins}}$ to be less than 25 dB(A). In the event that measured background noise level is less than 25 dB(A), then 25 dB(A) is to be used.	
		When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring, analysis and interpretation of results.	
The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must be in accordance with most recent edition of the Department of Environment and Resource Management's Noise Measurement Manual.			

Condition 10	The holder of the environmental authority must: • ensure that petroleum activities do not result in the release or likely release of contaminants to land or waters that results in unlawful environmental harm; and • as soon as practicable, remove and dispose of all regulated waste to a licensed waste disposal facility or recycling facility. 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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>.
Condition 11	The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that: • plant and equipment used in the carrying out of the activity is installed, maintained and operated in a proper and efficient manner; • sewage effluent is not released to waters (including groundwater); • 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;

	- any area(s) used for the disposal of sewage wastes (liquids or solids) is securely fenced to prevent animals entering such area(s); - where sewage sludge is buried on land the sludge is covered with at least 250mm of top soil and where practicable located above known flood levels; - where sewage effluent is irrigated on land it is carried out in accordance with the National Water Quality Guidelines for Sewage Systems — Use of Reclaimed Water; - there is no surface pond of effluent on land disposal area(s); - any noxious offence odours or any other noxious or offensive contaminant resulting from the activity do not cause a nuisance at any odour sensitive place; and - 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 12	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the storage of all chemicals, flammable and combustible liquids: - is contained within an on-site containment system; - is controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm); and - is maintained in accordance with section 5.9 of AS 1940 —Storage and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 1993.
Condition 13	Notwithstanding the other conditions of this environmental authority, if a contaminant spill does occur as a result of petroleum activities, the holder of the environmental authority must: - take immediate action to stop any further release; - take immediate action to contain the contaminant to the affected area, taking particular care to protect environmentally sensitive areas; - restore or rehabilitate the environment to its condition before the release occurred; and - prevent a recurrence of the release.
Condition 14	As soon as practicable and within 6 months (or longer period agreed in writing by the administering authority) of the completion of any petroleum activities involving significant disturbance to land, the holder of the environmental authority must: - remediate any contaminated land in accordance with EP Act requirements; - reshape all significantly disturbed land to a stable landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas; - on all significantly disturbed land, take all reasonable and practicable measures to: - re-establish surface drainage lines; - reinstate the top layer of the soil profile; - promote establishment of vegetation of the same species and density of cover to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas; and - decommission an inactive buried pipeline by in-situ decommissioning (i.e. Abandonment in Place) consistent with the requirements of AS 2885.
Condition 15	All infrastructure, constructed by or for the holder of the environmental authority (e.g. camps, dams, powerlines), must be removed by the holder from the site, and the sites rehabilitated according to condition 14, prior to surrender or partial surrender of the pipeline licence, except where the infrastructure is to remain with the written agreement of the administering authority and post pipeline licence landowner/holder.

Condition 16	The holder of the environmental authority must: • develop and implement a monitoring program that will demonstrate compliance with this environmental authority; • maintain a record of complaints and incidents causing environmental harm, and actions taken in response to the complaint or incident; • retain the record of complaints required by this condition for 5 years; and • establish a regular program of monitoring and inspections of the petroleum (pipeline) activities, and document the monitoring and inspections carried out under the program and any actions taken.
Condition 17	The holder of the environmental authority must: record and initially notify the administering authority as soon as practicable, but within 48 hours, of any emergency or incident that demonstrates non-compliance to the standard environmental conditions, and notify the administering authority in writing within 14 days of the initial notification.
Additional Environmental Conditions	
Condition A1	The holder of the environmental authority must comply with all the standard environmental conditions contained in this environmental authority until the Code of Environmental Compliance for Petroleum Pipeline Operations has been approved, then those conditions will apply.

Definitions

APGA Code – means the current Australian Pipelines and Gas Association – Code of Environmental Practice.

AS 2885 – means: Australian Standard 2885.0:2018 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements; Australian Standard 2885.0- 2018/Amdt 1-2012 Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements; Australian Standard 2885.1:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Design and Construction; and Australian Standard 2885.3:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Operation and Maintenance; or any updated versions that become available from time to time.

Australian Standard Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.0- 2008/Amdt 1-2012 Pipelines - Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.1:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Design and Construction and Australian Standard 2885.3:2012 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Operation and Maintenance, or any updated versions that become available from time to time.

Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area means any area listed in Section 25 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area means any area listed in Section 26 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

Category C Environmentally Sensitive Area means any of the following areas:

- Nature Refuges as defined under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- Koala Habitat Areas as defined under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006*;
- State Forests or Timber Reserves as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959*;
- Declared catchment areas under the *Water Act 2000*;
- Resources reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- An area identified as "Essential Habitat" or "Essential Regrowth Habitat" under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
- Of Concern Regional Ecosystems identified in the database maintained by the Department of Environment and Resource Management called 'RE description database' containing Regional Ecosystem numbers and descriptions.

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

Class R2 - means semi-rural locations in rural areas developed for small farms or rural residential use, where typically the area of the average allotment is between 1ha and 5ha.

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

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

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

Environmentally sensitive areas (as determined from the Department of Environment and Resource Management's GIS data base) means locations, however large or small, that have 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.

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.

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.

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.

Land degradation includes the following:

- (a) soil erosion;
- (b) rising water tables;
- (c) the expression of salinity;
- (d) mass movement by gravity of soil or rock;
- (e) stream bank instability; and
- (f) a process that results in declining water quality.

Licensed waste disposal facility is a facility approved under a development approval and operated by a holder of a 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 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 P&G Act; 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 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.

Pipeline land is land on which a pipeline maybe constructed or operated under a pipeline licence (see P&G Act).

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)

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

- (a) areas off the petroleum authority (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the petroleum authority).
- (b) areas previously significantly disturbed which have been rehabilitated to the administering authority's satisfaction.
- (c) areas under permanent infrastructure.
- (d) areas that were significantly disturbed prior to the grant of the environmental authority, unless those areas are re-disturbed by the holder of the environmental authority during the term of the authority.
- (e) minor disturbances such as drill sumps and minor respreading of soil on GPS located seismic lines.

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

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

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 rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons, ponds, swamps, wetlands, unconfined surface waters, unconfined natural or artificial watercourses, beds and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channels, stormwater drains, roadside gutters, stormwater run-offs, groundwater and any part thereof.