

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00775613

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00775613

Environmental authority takes effect on 2 February 2021

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
North Queensland Pipeline No. 2 Pty Ltd	Level 13 101 Collins Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000
NORTH QUEENSLAND PIPELINE NO 1 PTY LTD	Level 27 140 William Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Ancillary 15 - Fuel burning Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour	PPL89
Schedule 3 08: A petroleum or GHG storage activity, other than items 1 to 7, that includes an activity from Schedule 2 with an AES	PPL89

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-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.

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

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

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

Enquiries:
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Department of Environment and Science

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Date issued: 02 February 2021

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)

This environmental authority incorporates the following schedules:

Schedule A – General

Schedule B – Air

Schedule C – Water

Schedule D – Noise and vibration

Schedule E – Waste

Schedule F – Land

Schedule G – Community Nature Conversation

Schedule H - Community

Schedule I – Definitions

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Schedule A - General conditions

The following conditions are prescribed:

Prevent and /or minimise likelihood of environmental harm

- (A1) In carrying out the environmentally relevant activities, you must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent and/or to minimise the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. Any environmentally relevant activity, that, if carried out incompetently, or negligently, may cause environmental harm, in a manner that could have been prevented, shall be carried out in a proper manner in accordance with the conditions of this authority.

NOTE: This authority authorises the environmentally relevant activity. It does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained within this authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition or the authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence shall not be construed as authorising harm.

Records

- (A2) Record, compile and keep all monitoring results required by this document and present this information to the administering authority when requested, in a specified format.

Annual Monitoring Report

- (A3) An annual monitoring report must be provided to the administering authority with the annual return. This report shall include but not be limited to:
- (a) a summary of the previous twelve (12) months' monitoring results obtained under any monitoring programs required under this authority and, in graphical form showing relevant limits, a comparison of the previous twelve (12) month's monitoring results to both this authority limits and to relevant prior results;
 - (b) an evaluation/explanation of the data from any monitoring programs; and a summary of any record of quantities of releases required to be kept under this authority; and
 - (c) a summary of the record of equipment failures or events recorded for any site under this authority; and
 - (d) an outline of actions taken or proposed to minimise the environmental risk from any deficiency identified by the monitoring or recording programs.

Environmental Management Plan

- (A4) The licensee will comply with the relevant control strategies and standards detailed in the current Environmental Management Plan (operation) to manage environmental impacts caused by the undertaking of the Environmentally Relevant Activities authorised under this licence.

Scope of Environmental Authority

- (A5) This environmental authority only permits the burning of diesel and gas fuel in fuel burning equipment.
- (A6) This environmental authority permits the carrying out of environmentally relevant activity 75(b)(i) (regulated waste disposal) only for saline and hydrocarbon contaminated effluent, produced from the compression of coal seam methane gas. This regulated waste must only be disposed of in the evaporation pond facility described in the Environmental Impact Statement.
- (A7) Once the compressor station has been decommissioned a site investigation and remediation report shall be undertaken and submitted to the Administering Authority. If the report identifies that further remediation work is required, then that work shall be completed prior to any surrender of this environmental authority or final surrender of the premises.

Pipeline activities

- (A8) The holder of the environmental authority must undertake petroleum activities in accordance with the following sections of **AS 2885**:
 - (a) Pipeline integrity management;
 - (b) Threat mitigation; and
 - (c) Safety and environment.

Storage of hazardous substances, fuel and oil

- (A9) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that that the storage of all chemicals, flammable and combustible liquids on a pipeline licence:
 - (a) is contained within an on-site containment system;
 - (b) is controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm); and
 - (c) is maintained in accordance with section 5.9 of AS 1940 – Storage and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE A

Schedule B - Air

The following conditions are prescribed:

Nuisance

- (B1) The release of any dust, particulate, aerosol or odour resulting from the activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place.
- (B2) Exceedance of any of the following levels when measured at any sensitive place is an environmental nuisance for the purposes of condition B1.
- (a) Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10 of 2016; or
 - (b) A concentration of particulate matter in the atmosphere of 120 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with the latest edition of the Administering Authorities Air Quality Sampling Manual; or
 - (c) A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (PM₁₀) suspended in the atmosphere of 150 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, at a sensitive place downwind of the site, when monitored in accordance with:
 - Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 'Ambient air - Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM₁₀ high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method'; or
 - any alternative method of monitoring PM₁₀ which may be permitted by the latest edition of the Administering Authority's Air Quality Sampling Manual.
- (B3) When requested by the Administering Authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken to investigate any complaint that are not frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief, of environmental nuisance caused by dust and/or particulate matter, and the results notified within 14 days to the Administering Authority following completion of monitoring. Monitoring must be carried out at a place(s) relevant to the potentially affected sensitive place and at upwind control sites and must include:
- (a) for a complaint alleging dust nuisance, dust deposition; and
 - (b) for a complaint alleging adverse health effects caused by dust, the concentration per cubic metre of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM₁₀) suspended in the atmosphere for 24hrs, averaged over 2 hour periods.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE B

Schedule C - Water

The following conditions are prescribed:

Erosion and sediment control

- (C1) The holder of the environmental authority must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise:
- (a) erosion of areas disturbed by petroleum activities; and
 - (b) sedimentation of any **waters**.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE C

Schedule D – Noise and Vibration

The following conditions are prescribed:

Noise Nuisance

(D1) Noise from activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any noise sensitive place.

Noise Nuisance – Compressor Station

(D2) Should complaints about noise be received that are not frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief, at the written request of the administering authority, the holder of this environmental authority must undertake such work/actions as to achieve the levels shown in Schedule D – Table 1.

Schedule D - Table 1: Noise Limits

Noise level dB(A) measured as	Monday to Saturday			Sundays and Public Holidays		
	7am - 6pm	6pm - 10pm	10pm – 7am	9am - 6pm	6pm - 10pm	10pm - 9am
	Noise Measured at a 'Noise Sensitive Place' in Zones 1, 2, 4, 5, 9,12, 13*					
L _{A10} , adj, 10 mins	40	35	28	40	35	28
L _{A1} , adj, 10 mins	45	40	33	45	40	33
	Noise measured at a 'Commercial place' in Zones 1, 2, 4, 5, 9,12, 13*					
L _{A10} , adj, 10 mins	45	40	33	45	40	33
L _{A1} , adj, 10 mins	50	45	38	50	45	38
	Noise Measured at a 'Noise Sensitive Place' in Zones 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14*					
L _{A10} , adj, 10 mins	45			45		
L _{A1} , adj, 10 mins	50			50		
L _{Aeq} , 10 mins in sleeping areas (interior)	35					

* Refers to the Planning Scheme of the Shire of Belyando (Moranbah and environs) approved 23 February 1995

(D4) The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest edition of the Administering Authority's Noise Measurement Manual.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE D

Schedule E - Waste

The following conditions are prescribed:

Waste Handling

- (E1) The holder must not cause or permit incompatible wastes to be mixed in the same container, for example, mixing dangerous waste goods or those likely to react or mixing waste streams requiring different treatment and disposal methods.
- (E2) Any loss or spillage of regulated wastes must be cleaned up forthwith.
- (E3) Regulated waste must be handled and transferred in a proper and efficient manner to prevent any leakage or spillage of waste.
- (E4) 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.
- (E5) Except as otherwise provided by the conditions of this authority, all disposal of waste generated in carrying out the environmentally relevant activity must be to a proper and appropriate facility that accepts that waste.

Sewage Treatment and Disposal

- (E6) The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that:
 - (a) plant and equipment used in the carrying out of the activity is installed, maintained and operated in a proper and efficient manner;
 - (b) sewage effluent is not released to waters (including groundwater);
 - (c) the disposal of sewage effluent does not cause the contamination of any water used for drinking or domestic purposes or manufacturing purposes or for consumption by animals;
 - (d) any area(s) used for the disposal of sewage wastes (liquids or solids) is securely fenced to prevent animals entering such area(s);
 - (e) 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;
 - (f) 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;
 - (g) there is no surface ponding of effluent on land disposal area(s);
 - (h) 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
 - (i) 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.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE E

Schedule F - Land

The following conditions are prescribed:

Significant disturbance

(F1) The holder of the environmental authority must:

- (a) ensure that significant disturbance on pipeline land caused by petroleum activities be within the following limits:
 - i. Class **R1**
 - 100km in one year
 - 20km at any one time
 - ii. Class **R2**
 - 50km in one year
 - 10km at any one time
 - iii. Classes **T1** and **T2**
 - 10km in one year
 - 2km at any one time

NOTE: For the purposes of this condition access roads and tracks required for the necessary maintenance of pipelines are excluded from the area of significant disturbance.

- (b) seek the written consent of the administering authority prior to carrying further petroleum activities beyond the maximum allowable disturbance limits at anyone time outlined in condition F1 (a).

Protecting Environmental Values

(F2) Petroleum activities must:

- (a) firstly, avoid, then minimise, then mitigate any negative impacts on areas of vegetation or other areas of ecological value;
- (b) minimise disturbance to land that may otherwise result in land degradation;
- (c) minimise isolation, fragmentation or dissection of tracts of vegetation that would lead to a reduction in the current level of ecosystem functioning or ecological connectivity; and
- (d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.

(F3) Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with standard condition (F2) must be kept.

(F4) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority or the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

Site Planning

- (F5) Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.
- (F6) Notwithstanding condition (F5), pipeline construction corridors must:
- be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent;
 - not exceed 40m in width;
 - not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width; and
 - be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.
- (F7) 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; and
 - A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that part a can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values;
- (F8) For conditions (F2) to (F6), where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under Condition (F7), petroleum activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.

Construction

- (F9) Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

Environmentally sensitive areas

- (F10) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities:
- are not conducted in a category A or B **environmentally sensitive area**;
 - 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;
 - are not conducted in a category C environmentally sensitive area.
- (F11) Despite condition (F10), the infrastructure (and associated activities necessary for construction, operational and maintenance purposes) specified in *Schedule F- Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activity Disturbance* is permitted in the location specified in *Schedule F- Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activity Disturbance*.

Schedule F- Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activity Disturbance

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Description of infrastructure	Maximum Disturbance (ha)	ESA	Coordinates			
			NW corner	NE corner	SE corner	SW corner
Letdown facility	0.4	Category C ESA	Lat 21°58'6.80"S Long 147°59'22.00"E	Lat 21°58'8.01"S Long 147°59'24.05"E	Lat 21°58'9.45"S Long 147°59'23.24"E	Lat 21°58'8.12"S Long 147°59'21.05"E
Pipeline	0.07	Category C ESA	Lat 21°58'5.41"S Long 147°59'24.05"E	Lat 21°58'5.57"S Long 147°59'24.32"E	Lat 21°58'7.36"S Long 147°59'23.05"E	Lat 21°58'7.18"S Long 147°59'22.74"E

Land Management

(F12) Where land is to be significantly disturbed the holder of the environmental authority must:

- (a) take all reasonable and practicable measures to 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 integrity; and
 - ii. used for rehabilitation purposes

Vegetation management

(F13) The holder of the environment authority must:

- (a) take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise disturbance to vegetation by petroleum activities and manage the effects of clearing to prevent the loss of biodiversity, maintain ecological processes and prevent land degradation.
- (b) The holder of the environmental authority must not clear:
 - i. in, or within 50 metres of, the **high bank** of a watercourse;
 - ii. in, or within 50 metres of, the **static high water mark** of wetlands, lakes or springs;
 - iii. in a way that isolates clumps or **dissects corridors of vegetation**;
 - iv. on slopes greater than 5%;
 - v. on **dispersible soils**;
 - vi. in existing or potential **discharge areas**; and

- vii. in areas subject to **waterlogging** or at risk of waterlogging as a result of clearing;
except for necessary construction and maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines where there is no suitable alternative site for the road, track or pipeline.
- (c) The holder of the environmental authority must not clear in areas with a high probability of acid sulfate soils unless the clearing is conducted in accordance with an acid sulfate soil environmental management plan prepared in accordance with the latest version of the Queensland Acid Sulphate Soil Technical Manual Soil Management Guideline or other document which may supersede it..

Protection of riverine areas

(F14) The holder of the environmental authority must:

- (a) ensure that there is no significant disturbance in riverine areas containing permanent water, except for the necessary construction and/or maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines; and
- (b) minimise disturbance of all other riverine areas.

Spill and clean up action

(F15) Notwithstanding the other conditions of this environmental authority, if a contaminant spill does occur as a result of petroleum activities, the holder of the environmental authority must:

- (a) take immediate action to stop any further release;
- (b) take immediate action to contain the contaminant to the affected area, taking particular care to protect environmentally sensitive areas;
- (c) restore or rehabilitate the environment to its condition before the release occurred; and
- (d) prevent a recurrence of the release.

Discharge to Evaporation Pond (Compressor Station Site)

(F16) Monitoring of wastewater discharge to the evaporation pond must be undertaken on an annual basis. The monitoring must include determinations of salinity and hydrocarbon content.

(F17) Only process water from the compressor station containing salts and hydrocarbons and contaminated water from the interceptor pit is to be discharged to the evaporation pond.

Pond Conditions

- (F18) The evaporation pond used for the storage of contaminants must be constructed, installed and maintained:
- (a) so as to prevent any release of contaminants through the bed or banks of the pond to any waters (including ground water);
 - (b) so that a freeboard of not less than 0.5 metres is maintained at all times; and
 - (c) so as to ensure the stability of the ponds' construction.
- (F19) Suitable banks and/or diversion drains must be installed and maintained to exclude stormwater runoff from entering the evaporation pond or other structures used for the storage or treatment of contaminants or wastes except stormwater runoff held in the interceptor pit which is discharged into the evaporation pond.
- (F20) Decommissioning the evaporation pond and interceptor pit must include:
- (a) the management of salt or any residual hydrocarbon contaminated soil so that it does not cause environmental harm to surface waters or groundwater; and
 - (b) the rehabilitation, including re-vegetation, of the land so as to provide a stable landform and to prevent any environmental harm to the surrounding environment.
- (F21) Investigation and testing of the sites is to be undertaken to determine if the soils are contaminated.
- NOTE: Soil in the evaporation pond and interceptor pit is considered contaminated by hydrocarbons if the concentration of total petroleum hydrocarbons is greater than 1,000 mg/kg.
- (F22) Any Contaminated soil must be managed in accordance with the contaminated land provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation

- (F23) Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.
- (F24) Reinstatement and revegetation of the pipeline right of way must commence within 6 months after completion of petroleum activities for the purpose of pipeline construction.
- (F25) Backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of way must be:
- (a) a stable landform;
 - (b) re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils;
 - (c) re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines; and
 - (d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self-sustaining.

Final acceptance criteria for rehabilitation

(F26) After decommissioning, all significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activity(ies) must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria:

- (a) any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils) is remediated and rehabilitated;
- (b) rehabilitation is undertaken in a manner such that any actual or potential acid sulfate soils on the area of significant disturbance are treated to prevent or minimise environmental harm in accordance with the Instructions for the treatment and management of acid sulfate soils (2001);
- (c) for land that is not being cultivated by the landholder:
 - i. groundcover, that is not a declared pest species is established and self-sustaining; and
 - ii. vegetation of similar species richness and species diversity to pre-selected analogue sites is established and self-sustaining.
- (d) for land that is to be cultivated by the landholder, cover crop is revegetated, unless the landholder will be preparing the site for cropping within 3 months of petroleum activities being completed.

(F27) Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in standard condition (F26) have been met for the rehabilitated area.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE F

Schedule G - Community

The following conditions are prescribed:

Complaint Response

- (G1) All complaints received must be recorded including investigations undertaken, conclusions formed and action taken. This information must be made available to the administering authority on request.
- (G2) The holder of this authority must, in consultation with the administering authority, cooperate with and participate in any community environmental liaison committee established in respect of either the site specifically, or the industrial estate where the site is located.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE G

Schedule H – Notification of Emergencies and Incidents

The following conditions are prescribed:

- (H1) As soon as practicable, but within 24 hours, after becoming aware of any emergency or incident which results in the release of contaminants not in accordance, or reasonably expected to be not in accordance with the conditions of this Approval, the holder of this Approval must notify the Administering Authority of the release by electronic mail or facsimile.
- (H2) Not more than 14 days following the initial notification of an emergency or incident, the holder of the Approval must provide written advice of the information supplied in accordance with condition number H-1 in addition to:
 - (a) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident;
 - (b) outcomes of actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise environmental harm and or environmental nuisance; and
 - (c) the results of any environmental monitoring performed.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE H

Schedule I - Definitions

The following conditions are prescribed:

Words and phrases used throughout this authority 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.

	Definition
Administering authority	means the Department of Environment and Science or its successor.
Annual return	means the return required by the annual notice (under section 316 of the <i>Environment Protection Act 1994</i>) for the section 86(2) licence that applies to the development approval.
AS 2885	Australian Standard - Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum.
Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any area listed in Schedule 19, Section 1 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> .
Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any area listed in Schedule 19, Section 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> .
Category C Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any of the following areas: (a) nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (b) State forests or timber reserves as defined under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>; (c) resources reserves under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (d) an area validated as 'essential habitat' or 'essential regrowth habitat' from ground-truthing surveys in accordance with the Vegetation Management Act 1999 for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (e) 'of concern regional ecosystems' identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions; (f) threshold regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 6 of the Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy; or (g) critically limited regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 5 of the Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy.
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.

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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.
Contaminant	can be — 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.
Commercial place	means a place used for business or commercial purposes.
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 latest version of the document: Salinity Management Handbook, produced by the Queensland Department of Resources or its successors, ; or c) identified by an approved salinity hazard map held by the Department of Resources or its successors.
Dissects corridors of vegetation	means clearing vegetation that results in a break more than 50 metres wide across a corridor.
Dispersible soils	are soils in which clay material disintegrates into particles less than 2 microns when submerged in distilled water for 12 hours.
Dwelling	means any of the following structures or vehicles that is principally used as a residence: a) a house, unit, motel, nursing home or other building or part of a building; b) a caravan, mobile home or other vehicle or structure on land; c) a water craft in a marina.

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Environmental Impact Statement	means the <i>Environmental Impact Statement</i> released by Enertrade in November 2002 and the <i>EIS Supplement: Response to Submissions</i> by Enertrade dated February 2003.
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 <i>activities such as rehabilitation</i> . 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 <i>APPEA Code</i> “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.
Hazardous contaminant	means a contaminant that, if improperly treated, stored, disposed of or otherwise managed, is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm because of— a) its quantity, concentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, corrosiveness, explosiveness, radioactivity or flammability; or b) its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics.
High bank	The defining bank is the terrace or bank or, if no bank is present, the point on the active floodplain, which confines the average annual peak flows.
Land degradation	includes the following: a) soil erosion; b) rising water tables; c) the expression of salinity; d) mass movement by gravity of soil or rock; e) stream bank instability; and f) a process that results in declining water quality.
Noise 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 gardens;

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	g) a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, and includes the curtilage of any such place.
Noxious	means harmful or injurious to health or physical well being.
Odour 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 gardens; g) a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, and includes the curtilage of any such place.
Offensive	causing offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense; disgusting, nauseous or repulsive.
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 <i>agreement</i> with the landowner.
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 <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i> or <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 (P&G Act)</i> .
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) a) point-to-point pipeline licence, (for a pipeline from a stated point or points to another point or points) b) 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.
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.
reinstated or reinstatement	means the process of bulk earth works and structural replacement of pre-existing conditions of a site (i.e. soil surface typography, watercourses, culverts, fences and gates

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	and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2009).
Riverine area	refers to the land confined to the flood flow channel of a watercourse.
Sensitive place	means: a) a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel); b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; c) a medical centre, surgery or hospital; d) a protected area; e) a public 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; f) a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the petroleum activity(ies) and does not include employees accommodation or public roads; or g) for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.
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;

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	f) areas under temporary infrastructure. Temporary infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be removed after petroleum activities have ceased; or g) areas where land has become contaminated land and a suitability statement has not been issued. However, for the purpose of this environmental authority, the following areas are not significantly disturbed: a) areas off the petroleum authority (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the petroleum authority). b) areas previously significantly disturbed which have been rehabilitated to the administering authority's satisfaction. c) areas under permanent infrastructure. d) areas that were significantly disturbed prior to the grant of the environmental authority, unless those areas are re-disturbed by the holder of the environmental authority during the term of the authority. e) minor disturbances such as drill sumps and minor respreading of soil on GPS located seismic lines.
Stable	means geo-technical stability of the rehabilitated landform where instability related to the excessive settlement and subsidence caused by consolidation / settlement of the wastes deposited, and sliding / slumping instability has ceased.
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	of soil means soil, alluvium, weathered rock or other suitable plant growth medium. Top layer material should be non-crusting and low in salinity.
Waterlogging	is the saturation of soil by soil water.
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.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE I

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY