Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00896313

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00896313

Environmental authority takes effect on 3 December 2021 **.**

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Australia Pacific LNG Gladstone Pipeline Pty Limited	Level 4 139 Coronation Drive MILTON QLD 4064

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
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	PPL162
Schedule 3 - 03 - A petroleum activity that is likely to have a significant impact on a category A or B Environmentally Sensitive Area	PPL162
Schedule 3 - 03 - A petroleum activity that is likely to have a significant impact on a category A or B Environmentally Sensitive Area	PPL163
Ancillary 15 - Fuel burning - Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour	PPL163
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	PPL163

ABN 46 640 294 485

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 *Planning Act 2016* 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.

The anniversary day of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the original take effect date unless you apply to change the anniversary day. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day. An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

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.

Signature

3 December 2021

Date

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

Enquiries:

GPO Box 2454, BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: (07) 3330 5715
Email: EnergyandExtractive@des.qld.gov.au

Privacy statement

Pursuant to section 540 of the EP Act, the Department is required to maintain a register of certain documents and information authorised under the EP Act. A copy of this document will be kept on the public register. The register is available for inspection by members of the public who are able take extracts, or copies of the documents from the register. Documents that are required to be kept on the register are published in their entirety, unless alteration is required by the EP Act. There is no general discretion allowing the Department to withhold documents or information required to be kept on the public register. For more information on the Department's public register, search 'public register' at www.qld.gov.au. For queries about privacy matters please email privacy@des.qld.gov.au or telephone 13 74 68.

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 Resources (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 https://www.rshq.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 *Planning Act 2016*. 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. If you are unsure that you have the most current version of the environmental authority relating to this site please visit https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/env-authorities/ to access all environmental authorities currently approved.

Legislative requirements and conditions of environmental authority

Legislative requirements

Standard conditions

This environmental authority contains standard conditions. Standard conditions are identified by (S) after the condition number.

Conditions of environmental authority

<table>
<tr><th>Condition number</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">SCHEDULE A – AUTHORISED ACTIVITIES</td></tr>
<tr><td>(A1) (S)</td><td>The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised:
(a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation
(b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year
(c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters
(d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(A2)</td><td>Pertaining specifically to PPL163, the pipeline corridor must be constructed within the locations outlined in Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities and Pipeline Location.
Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities and Pipeline Location (PPL163)
<table>
<tr><th>Petroleum Licence No.</th><th>Petroleum Activity</th><th>Maximum size and number (where applicable)</th><th>Longitude (GDA 94)</th><th>Latitude (GDA 94)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">163</td><td>Main Australia Pacific LNG</td><td rowspan="3">354 km</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>KP 000 (start point) – APLNG Hub</td><td>150.1946</td><td>-26.3198</td></tr>
<tr><td>KP 354 (end point) – MLV 4</td><td>151.0935</td><td>-23.7531</td></tr>
<tr><td>Woleebee Lateral Gas Pipeline</td><td rowspan="3">88 km</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>WKP 000 (start point) – Reedy Hub</td><td>149.4284</td><td>-26.3619</td></tr>
<tr><td>WKP 090 / KP (end point) – APLNG Hub</td><td>150.1927</td><td>-26.3188</td></tr>
<tr><td>Condabri Lateral Gas Pipeline</td><td rowspan="2">73 km</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>CKP 000 (start point) – Condabri South GPF</td><td>150.2225</td><td>-26.9329</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	CKP 073 (end point) – APLNG Hub		150.1952	-26.3204
	Condabri Central (launcher/receiver station, metering)	2.15 ha	150.2052	-26.7964
	Condabri North Pipeline Facility (Gas plant facility connection point)	0.15 ha	150.2285	-26.6737
	APLNG Hub (launcher station, metering, MLV and third party connection)	11.15 ha	150.1948	-26.3202
	Midline (launcher/receiver station & MLV)	6 ha	150.450451	-24.9136
	Reedy Hub (launcher/receiver station & MLV)	3.5 ha	149.4278	-26.3622
	Condabri South GPF (Gas plant facility connection point, launcher/receiver station, metering & MLV)	0.8 ha	150.2225	-26.9329

(A3)

Pertaining specifically to PPL162, in the carrying out of the petroleum activities, the holder of this environmental authority must not exceed the maximum disturbance area for each of the specified pipeline sections listed in *Schedule A – Table 2: Authorised Petroleum Activities.*

Schedule A -Table 2: Authorised Petroleum Activities (PPL162)

Pipeline Section [1, 2]	**Petroleum Activities**	**Maximum disturbance area**
Phillipies Landing Right of Way (APLNG)	Pipeline right of way from MLV4 to the Creek Section	12.46 ha
Phillipies Landing Road Section	Includes: Acid sulfate soils treatment area/s Laydown area/s Pipe stringing area/s Access track to site Other incidental infrastructure	41.36 ha
Creek Section	Includes: Piled rail/bridge system HDD pad Temporary access way Other incidental infrastructure	8.92 ha
Marshland Section	Includes: Cofferdam Temporary access way Other incidental infrastructure	9.71 ha
Narrows Section	Includes: Dredging Other Incidental Infrastructure	22.14 ha
Curtis Island Section (Landing)	Includes: Laydown area/s Jetty Cofferdam Pipe stringing area/s	5.81 ha
Curtis Island Right of Way (APLNG)	Pipeline right of way from land fall of the Narrows Section to the delivery station	12.16 ha

	<table><tr><td>Temporary Accommodation Facility Section</td><td>Includes: Temporary accommodation facility for a maximum of 300 people Vehicle parking Other associated infrastructure</td><td>6.00 ha</td></tr><tr><td>ALL SECTIONS</td><td>MAXIMUM DISTURBANCE</td><td>118.56 Ha</td></tr></table> a) Please note that the Phillipies Landing Road Section, Creek Section, Marshland Section, Narrows Section and Curtis Island Section (Landing) and the Temporary Accommodation Facility Section are in common with the 'Queensland Curtis LNG Project – Export Pipeline (Narrows Crossing)' project by Queensland Curtis LNG, as licensed under Environmental Authority number EPPG00912213 and Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL) 155. The Phillipies Landing Right of Way (APLNG) and the Curtis Island Right of Way (APLNG) sections are unique to this Environmental Authority (EPPG00896313).
(A4)	This environmental authority does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained in this environmental authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition, a lack of a condition shall not be construed as authorising harm.
(A5)(S)	Only low impact petroleum activities can be undertaken within Category A Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), or Category B ESAs or Category C ESAs other than state forests or timber reserves, or within the ESAs' primary protection zone.
(A6)(S)	Non-linear infrastructure is permitted within the secondary protection zone of ESAs provided the location is justified given other constraints and can not be avoided and it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the ESA.
(A7)(S)	Records demonstrating compliance with standard condition (A5) must be kept.
(A8)	Despite conditions (A4) and (A5), all maintenance / repair / decommissioning activities required for the pipeline are permitted within Category B and Category C ESAs and their associated primary protection zones provided the activities are carried out wholly within the right of way cleared as part of the construction process.
SCHEDULE B – PROTECTING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES	
(B1)(S)	Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until estimated rehabilitation cost has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
(B2)(S)	Petroleum activities must not cause environmental nuisance from dust, odour, light, smoke or noise at a sensitive place, other than where an alternative arrangement is in place.
(B3)	Pertaining specifically to PPL163, in the event of a complaint about noise from a petroleum activity(ies) made to the administering authority, the emission of noise from the petroleum activity(ies) must not exceed the levels specified in *Schedule B, Table 1 – Noise limits at Sensitive Receptors (PPL163).*

Schedule B, Table 1 – Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors (PPL163)

		Measured Noise Limits at Sensitive or Commercial Place	
Time Period	Metric	Monday to Saturday	Sunday and Public Holidays
7:00 am – 6:00 pm	LAeq, adj, 15 min	43 dBA	40 dBA
6:00 pm – 10:00 pm	LAeq, adj, 15 min	38 dBA	35 dBA
10:00 pm – 6:00 am	LAeq, adj, 15 min	28 dBA	28 dBA
	Max LpA, 15 min	55 dBA	55 dBA
6:00 am – 7:00 am	LAeq, adj, 15 min	38 dBA	35 dBA

(B4) Pertaining specifically to PPL163, if the noise subject to a complaint is tonal or impulsive, the adjustments detailed in Schedule B, Table 2 – Adjustments to be Added to Noise Levels at Sensitive Receptors are to be added to the measured noise level(s) to derive LAeq, adj, 15 min.

Schedule B, Table 2 – Adjustments to be Added to Noise Levels at Sensitive Receptors (PPL163)

Noise Characteristic	Adjustment to Noise
Tonal characteristic is just audible	+2 dBA
Tonal characteristic is clearly audible	+5 dBA
Impulsive characteristic is just audible	+2 dBA
Impulsive characteristic is clearly audible	+5 dBA

(B5) Pertaining specifically to PPL163 and notwithstanding condition (B3), emission of any low frequency noise must not exceed the following limits in the event of a valid complaint about low frequency noise being made to the administering authority:

a) 60 dB(C) measured outside the sensitive receptor; and

b) the difference between the internal A-weighted and C-weighted noise levels is no greater than 20 dB; or

c) 50 dB(C) measured inside the sensitive receptor; and

d) the difference between the internal A-weighted and Z-weighted noise levels is no greater than 15 dB.

(B6) Pertaining specifically to PPL162, in the event of a valid complaint about noise from a petroleum activity being made to the administering authority, the emission of noise from the petroleum activities must not exceed the levels specified in *Schedule G – Table 3: Construction Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors and Schedule G – Table 4: Operational Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors when measured at the sensitive receptor.*

Schedule B – Table 3: Construction Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors (PPL162)

Sensitive Receptor							
Noise level dB(A) measured as:	**Monday to Friday**			**Saturday**		**Sunday and public holidays**	
	7am to 6pm	**6pm to 10pm**	**10pm to 7am**	**7am to 6pm**	**6pm to 7am**	**7am to 6pm**	**6pm to 7am**
LAMax, adj, 15 mins	-	42	31	42	31	42	31

NOTE: (-) means no criteria apply during this time period

Schedule B – Table 4 – Operational Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors (PPL162)

Sensitive Receptor						
Noise level dB(A) measured as:	**Monday to Saturday**			**Sundays and public holidays**		
	7am to 6pm	**6pm to 10pm**	**10pm to 7am**	**9am to 6pm**	**6pm to 10pm**	**10pm to 9am**
$L_{A90, adj, 15 mins}$	Lesser of bg+3 or 48	Lesser of bg+0 or 40	bg+0	bg+0	bg+0	bg+0
$L_{A10, adj, 15 mins}$	Lesser of bg+5 or 50	Lesser of bg+3 or 45	bg+0	bg+0	bg+0	bg+0
$L_{A1, adj, 15 mins}$	Lesser of bg+10 or 55	Lesser of bg+5 or 50	Lesser of bg+5 or 45	bg+0	bg+0	bg+0

NOTE: bg = background noise level. In the event that measured bg is less than 25 dB(A), then 25 dB(A) is to be substituted for the measured level. If the background is higher than the number shown on the second line in any box, the limit is to be background plus 0.

(B7) Pertaining specifically to PPL162, notwithstanding the noise limits imposed in *Schedule B – Table 3: Construction Noise limits at Sensitive Receptors* and *Schedule B – Table 4: Operational Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors*, emission of any noise below 315 Hz must not cause an environmental nuisance.

(B8) Pertaining specifically to PPL162, low frequency noise from the petroleum activities is not considered to be an environmental nuisance under condition (B7) if monitoring shows that noise emissions do not exceed the following limits:

a) 50 dB(Z) when measured at the sensitive receptor; and

b) when the difference between the internal A-weighted and Z-weighted noise levels is no greater than 15 dB.

(B9) (S) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases authorised by conditions (B11), (C15), (C16), (C17), (E8) and (F3).

(B10) Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to any waters except as permitted under this environmental authority.

Fuel burning or Combustion Equipment - General

(B11) Pertaining only to PL163, contaminant releases to air emitted from fuel burning and combustion equipment point sources that are capable of burning at least 500kg in an hour must be directed vertically upwards without any impedance or hindrance.

<table>
<tr><td>(B12)</td><td>A register of fuel burning and combustion equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour must be developed and maintained that includes, as a minimum, the following information for each piece of equipment:
a) fuel burning or combustion equipment name and location;
b) stack emission height (metres);
c) minimum efflux velocity (m/s);
d) mass emission rates (g/s); and
e) contaminant concentrations (mg/Nm3 @ x %O2 dry gas at 0° Celsius and 1 atmosphere).</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B13)</td><td>The information contained in the register of fuel burning and combustion equipment must be current and complete on any given day.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B14)</td><td>All entries in the register of fuel burning and combustion equipment must be certified by the chief executive officer for the holder of this environmental authority, or their delegate, as being accurate and correct.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Fuel Burning or Combustion Equipment located outside Hubs or Populated Areas</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B15)</td><td>Prior to the installation and operation of any new fuel burning or combustion units or combined units at a hub that are capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour, air dispersion modelling must be carried out to calculate the ground level concentrations of emissions from all existing and proposed fuel burning or combustion equipment under maximum operating conditions (including other industry) within the ambient airshed and identify any potential impacts to air quality within the study area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B16)</td><td>The calculated ground level concentrations required under condition (B15) must not exceed the criteria for each air contaminant in Schedule B, Table 5 – Maximum Ground Level Concentration Criteria
Schedule B, Table 5 – Maximum Ground Level Concentration Criteria
<table>
<tr><th>Contaminant</th><th>Concentration at 0º Celsius</th><th>Units</th><th>Averaging time</th></tr>
<tr><td>NOx as Nitrogen Dioxide</td><td>250</td><td>µg/m3</td><td>1 hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>NOx as Nitrogen Dioxide</td><td>33</td><td>µg/m3</td><td>1 year</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carbon Monoxide</td><td>11</td><td>µg/m3</td><td>8 hour</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>(B17)</td><td>Emissions testing must be carried out within three (3) months post commissioning of any fuel burning and combustion equipment capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour to verify the estimates used in the air dispersion modelling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B18)</td><td>Where the results of the emissions testing required under condition (B17) indicate that the emission estimates used in the air dispersion modelling required under condition (B16) are exceeded, then:
a) the details must be provided to the administering authority within 10 business days
b) modelling based on the new information must be carried out; and
c) appropriate pollution control measure must be determined and utilised to bring the emissions into compliance with the limits specified in Schedule B, Table 5 – Maximum Ground Level Concentration Criteria</td></tr>
</table>

(B19)	When requested by the administering authority, contaminant monitoring and recording must be undertaken to investigate any valid complaint, and the results notified within 10 business days to the administering authority of becoming available to the holder of the environmental authority.
(B20)	The environmental authority does not authorise fuel burning and combustion equipment capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour in hubs or places within five (5) km of populated areas.
Land disturbance	
(B21) (S)	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 d) minimise clearing of mature or hollow bearing trees.
(B22) (S)	Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B18) must be kept.
(B23) (S)	Only low impact petroleum activities are permitted in a designated precinct of a Strategic Environmental Area.
(B24)	A maximum area of 94.45 ha of vegetation may be cleared within the PPL162 boundary for the authorised petroleum activities, as detailed in *Schedule C – Table 1:Maximum Vegetation Clearing Authorised*.

Schedule C – Table 1: Maximum Vegetation Clearing Authorised

Pipeline Section	Regional Ecosystem Classification [1]	Regional Ecosystem Descriptor [1]	Area (ha)
Phillipies Landing Road Right of Way (APLNG)	Of Concern	11.3.26/11.3.4/11.11.15a	4.06
	Not Of Concern	11.11.3	5.26
	Non-remnant vegetation	n/a	3.13
	Subtotal		**12.45**
Phillipies Landing Road Section	Of Concern	11.3.26/11.3.4/11.11.15a	37.00
	Not Of Concern	11.1.2a; 11.11.3	0.17
	Non-remnant vegetation	n/a	4.19
	Subtotal		**41.36**
Creek Section	Of Concern	11.3.26/11.3.4/11.11.15a	0.19
	Not Of Concern	11.1.2a; 11.1.4a; 11.1.4d; 11.5.9d	8.72

[1] Regional ecosystem classification and descriptors as per the administering authority's Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

	Subtotal		**8.91**
Marshland Section	Not Of Concern	11.1.2a; 11.1.4c	9.68
	Subtotal		**9.68**
Narrows Section	Not of Concern	11.1.2a; 12.1.3; 12.11.6	0.45
	Subtotal		**0.45**
Curtis Island (Landing)	Not Of Concern	12.11.6; 12.13	5.75
	Non-remnant vegetation	n/a	0.05
	Subtotal		**5.80**
Curtis Island Right of Way (APLNG)	Of Concern	12.3.7/12.3.11, 12.11.6/12.11.14	2.17
	Not Of Concern	12.11.6	9.99
	Subtotal		**12.16**
Temporary Accommodation Facility Section	Non-remnant vegetation	n/a	6.00
	Subtotal		**6.00**
All Sections	**Grand Total**		**96.81**

[1] Regional ecosystem classification and descriptors as per the administering authority's Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

SCHEDULE C – OPERATING STANDARDS	
Documentation	
(C1) (S)	All plans, procedures and reports must: (a) be certified by a suitably qualified person (b) be kept on record for a minimum of 5 years.
(C2) (S)	All plans and procedures required to be developed must be implemented.
Plant and equipment	
(C3)	All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the environmental authority conditions must be installed.
(C4)(S)	All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.
(C5)	The maintenance and cleaning of vehicles and any other equipment or plant must be carried out in areas from where the resultant contaminants cannot be released into any waters.
(C6) (S)	All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be implemented.
(C7)	No change, replacement or alteration of any plant or equipment is permitted if the change, replacement or alteration materially increases, or is likely to increase, the environmental harm caused by the petroleum activity(ies).
Contingency and emergency response	

(C8) (S)	Petroleum activities involving significant disturbance to land or which have the potential to cause environmental harm can only commence after the development of written contingency procedures which address the risks of non-compliance with Schedule B conditions.
(C9) (S)	The contingency procedures must include, but not necessarily be limited to: (a) environmental nuisance and complaint management procedures including: i. a description of the petroleum activities that might result in non-compliance with Schedule B standard conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint. (b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires (c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with Schedule B conditions. ***Explanatory note:*** *The contingency procedures may incorporate other documents by reference and may include the emergency response procedures required under the* Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004.
Soil management	
(C10) (S)	Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.
(C11) (S)	Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.
(C12)	The measures required by conditions (C10) and (C11) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document* and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).
Chemical storage	
(C13)	Chemicals and fuels on the relevant tenures must be stored in, or serviced by, an effective containment system that meets Australian Standards, where such a standard is relevant.
Waste management	
(C18) (S)	Measures must be implemented so that waste is managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy and the waste and resource management principles.
(C17) (S)	For waste fluids that can be stored in a container that is other than a low hazard dam, the container must either be an above ground container or a structure which contains the wetting front.

(C16) (S)	Waste, including waste fluids, must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal unless the waste is specifically authorised by standard conditions (C17), (C18), (E8), and (F3) to be disposed of or used on-site.
(C17) (S)	Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.
Estimated Rehabilitation Cost	
(C18)(S)	Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last estimated rehabilitation cost calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the estimated rehabilitation cost.
Offsets	
(C19)	The holder of this environmental authority must comply with any environmental offset agreement made in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.
Third party audit	
(C20)	A third party auditor, nominated by the holder of this environmental authority and accepted by the administering authority, must audit compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority at a minimum frequency of every five (5) years.
(C21)	Notwithstanding condition (C20), the holder of the environmental authority may, prior to undertaking the third party audit, negotiate with the administering authority the scope and content of the third party audit.
(C22)	An audit report must be prepared by the third party auditor presenting the findings of each audit carried out.
(C23)	The third party auditor must certify the findings in the audit report.
(C24)	The holder of this environmental authority must, within a reasonable timeframe, agreed to in writing by the administering authoring, act upon any recommendations arising from the audit report by: a) investigating any non-compliance issues identified; and b) as soon as reasonably practicable, implementing measures or taking necessary action to ensure compliance with the requirements of this environmental authority.
(C25)	The holder of this environmental authority must attach to the audit report a written response to the audit report detailing the actions taken or to be taken on stated dates: a) by the holder to ensure compliance with this environmental authority; and b) to prevent a recurrence of any non-compliance issues identified.
(C26)	The audit report required by condition (C22) and the written response to the audit report required by condition (C25) must be submitted with the subsequent annual return.
(C27)	The financial cost of the third party audit is to be borne by the holder of this environmental authority.

Fauna Management	
(C28)	Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the operation and decommissioning of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.
SCHEDULE D – PIPELINE PLANNING	
Site planning	
(D1) (S)	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.
Planning for disturbance	
(D2) (S)	Notwithstanding condition (D1), pipeline construction corridors must: (a) be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent (b) not exceed 40m in width (c) not include turn around and work areas associated with pipeline construction that exceed 50m in width (d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.
(D3) (S)	Prior to any significant disturbance to land: (a) an ecological assessment of areas with native vegetation that are to be significantly disturbed, must be conducted in accordance with the Queensland Government's *Biocondition, a Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland, Assessment Manual*; and (b) an assessment of the impacts that will occur as a result of significant disturbance to land must be undertaken.
SCHEDULE E – CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS	
(E1) (S)	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.
Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs	
(E2) (S)	Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, are not permitted in or within: (a) 200 metres of any wetland, lake or spring; or (b) 100 metres of the outer bank of any other watercourse.
(E3)	The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland, lake, spring or watercourse must be conducted in accordance with the following order of preference. Conducting works:

	a) firstly, in times where there is no water present b) secondly, in times of no flow c) thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow d) be no greater than the minimum necessary for the purpose of the significant disturbance.
(E4) (S)	Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.
(E5) (S)	The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a lake, spring or watercourse must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*
(E6) (S)	The construction and/or maintenance for linear infrastructure that will result in significant disturbance to a wetland must be designed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person taking into consideration sections 5 and 6 of the guideline *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.*
Floodplains	
(E7)	Where the petroleum activity(ies) is carried out on floodplain areas, the holder of this environmental authority must ensure that the petroleum activity(ies) does not: a) concentrate flood flows in a way that will or may cause or threaten an adverse environmental impact; or b) divert flood flows from natural drainage paths and alter flow distribution; or c) increase the local duration of floods; or d) increase the risk of detaining flood flows; or e) pose an unacceptable risk to the safety of persons from flooding; or f) pose an unacceptable risk of damage to property from flooding.
Waste	
(E8)	Trench water, hydrostatic testing water or water from low point drains, may be released to land provided that it: a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion c) is released in a way that vegetation is not damaged d) is released in a way that it does not migrate outside the nominated land disturbance area.
(E9)	Pertaining specifically to PPL162, the holder of this environmental authority must ensure that: a) water sourced from tidal areas are not used for any hydrostatic water testing; b) hydrostatic test water is not directly or indirectly released to any waters; and c) hydrostatic test water is not released within 500 metres of any watercourse, or within 500 d) metres landward of the level of the Highest Astronomical Tide.
(E10) (S)	If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E8), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C15) or (C16).

<table>
<tr><td>(E11)</td><td>If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E8), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C15) or (C16).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation</td></tr>
<tr><td>(E12) (S)</td><td>Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(E13) (S)</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(E14) (S)</td><td>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
d) vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self-sustaining.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(E15)</td><td>Despite condition (E14), the backfilled, reinstated and revegetated pipeline trenches and right of way, between the coordinates in Schedule E, Table 1, must be rehabilitated so that:
a) the areas are reshaped to a stable landform;
b) the areas are re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform;
c) surface drainage lines are re-established;
d) top soil is reinstated; and
e) the area is revegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self-sustaining.
Schedule E, Table 1 – The Escarpment Location
<table>
<tr><td>Pipeline section</td><td>Kilometre point (KP)</td><td>Southern end
Longitude and Latitude (GDA94)</td><td>Northern end
Longitude and Latitude (GDA94)</td></tr>
<tr><td>PPL163 – The escarpment</td><td>289 - 290</td><td>150.7470
24.1416</td><td>150.7472
24.1368</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">SCHEDULE F – POST-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS INCLUDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND DECOMMISSIONING</td></tr>
<tr><td>(F1) (S)</td><td>Pipeline operation and maintenance 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 2885.3:2012.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(F2) (S)</td><td>Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(F3) (S)</td><td>Flush water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E8).</td></tr>
</table>

(F4)	Prior to the commencement of decommissioning or abandonment activities, the scope of work for decommissioning or abandonment of project infrastructure shall be developed and agreed to with the administering authority.
Final acceptance criteria for rehabilitation	
(F5)	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 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. e) Additional requirements for sites that are being reinstated to native ecosystems: i. each vegetation community must be re-established so that each of the following rehabilitation parameters are maintained for at least three (3) years: 1. the rehabilitated site shows distinct and progressive re-establishment of the various strata which characterise the vegetation community in the analogue site; 2. all dominant species within each strata are re-established at densities equivalent to that of the analogue site; 3. a minimum of 70% species richness and species diversity is observed when compared to the relevant analogue site; 4. a minimum of 50% foliage cover is observed when compared to the relevant analogue site; 5. each vegetation community must be rehabilitated and maintained until it can be demonstrated that it is resilient and self-sustaining (demonstrated by reproduction and colonisation); and 6. A minimum equal density of habitat structures, including but not limited to litter cover, fallen woody material and hollow logs, have been installed at numbers and densities no lower than the analogue site.
(F6)	Notwithstanding condition (F4), all buried pipelines must be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885.
(F7)	Rehabilitation of disturbed riparian areas must include the use of locally sourced species and intensive planting.

(F8) (S)	Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in standard condition (F5) have been met for the rehabilitated area.
(F9)	All above ground petroleum infrastructure must be removed from the relevant petroleum authority prior to the surrender of this authority, except where agreed in writing by the administering authority and the current landowner.
(F10)	Progressive rehabilitation of significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activities which is not required for the ongoing conduct of the petroleum activities must commence as soon as practicable, but not longer than one (1) month following the completion of any construction or operational works associated with the petroleum activities.
SCHEDULE G – MONITORING AND REPORTING CONDITIONS	
Monitoring	
(G1) (S)	All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
(G2) (S)	If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within 10 business days.
(G3) (S)	All laboratory analyses and tests must be undertaken by a laboratory that has NATA accreditation for such analyses and tests, except as otherwise authorised in writing by the administering authority.
(G4) (S)	Notwithstanding standard condition (G3), where there are no NATA accredited laboratories available to test for a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to separate laboratories for independent testing or evaluation.
Sampling	
(G5) (S)	The methods of surface water sampling must comply with that set out in the Queensland Government's *Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009 – Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009*.
(G6) (S)	The methods of groundwater sampling must comply with the Australian Government's *Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide* (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1).
(G7) (S)	Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*.
(G8) (S)	The method of measurement of ambient air quality or point source contaminant releases to air must comply with the *Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual* and/or Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 *Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions*, whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement.
Notification	

(G9) (S)	In addition to the requirements under section 320A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the administering authority must be notified in writing within 5 business days of any event which has resulted in the contingency procedures required by standard conditions (C8) and (C9) being activated.
Reporting	
(G10) (S)	The annual return must include an Update Report detailing activities during the annual return period, demonstrating: (a) significant disturbance during the period (b) rehabilitation undertaken (c) a list of all valid complaints relating to environmental issues made including the date, source, reason for the complaint and a description of investigations undertaken in resolving the complaint (d) the results of all monitoring undertaken.
(G11)	In addition to the requirements under section 320A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994,* the administering authority must be notified in writing within 48 hours of becoming aware of any of the following events: (a) Any unauthorised significant disturbance to land (b) Threatened or actual loss of structural or hydraulic integrity of a dam (c) Unauthorised releases of any volume of prescribed contaminants to water (d) Unauthorised releases of volumes of contaminants (or their mixtures) to land greater than: i. 200L of hydrocarbons or ii. 1,000L of brine or iii. 5,000L of untreated coal seam gas water or iv. 5,000L of raw sewage or v. 10,000L of treated sewage effluent. (e) Monitoring results where two (2) out of any five (5) consecutive samples do not comply with the relevant limits in the environmental authority.

1.1

1.2 Definitions

Explanatory note: *Where a term is not defined in this document, the definition in the* Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations and* environmental protection policies*, then the* Acts Interpretation Act 1954 *then the Macquarie Dictionary should be used in that order.*

Term	Definition
acceptable standards for release to land	is defined as: (a) electrical conductivity (EC) not exceeding 3000µS/cm (b) sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) not exceeding 8 (c) and for hydrostatic testing water, water from low point drains and flush water, total heavy metals for each element listed meets the respective short term trigger value in Table 4.2.6. – Heavy metals and metalloids in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC) 2000.
acid sulfate soil(s)	means a soil or soil horizon which contains sulfides or an acid soil horizon affected by oxidation of sulfides.
administering authority	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
alternative arrangement	means a written agreement about the way in which a particular nuisance impact will be dealt with at a sensitive place, and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An alternative arrangement may include, but is not limited to, a range of nuisance abatement measures to be installed at the sensitive place, or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the relevant nuisance impact.
analogue site(s)	means an area of land which contains values and characteristics representative of an area to be rehabilitated prior to disturbance. Such values must encompass land use, topographic, soil, vegetation and other ecological characteristics. Analogue sites can be the pre-disturbed site of interest where significant surveying effort has been undertaken to establish benchmark parameters.
analyte(s)	means a chemical parameter determined by either physical measurement in the field or by laboratory analysis.
annual return period	means the most current 12-month period between 2 anniversary dates.
aquifer	means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.
Australian Standard 2885	means Australian Standard 2885.0:2008 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.

Term	Definition
bed	of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 12 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
business day	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
Category A ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category B ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 12, Section 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Category C ESA	means any of the following areas: • nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • State forests or timber reserves as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959* • resources reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • 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 *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • 'of concern regional ecosystems' identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions • threshold regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 6 of the *Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy* • critically limited regional ecosystems as defined and listed in Appendix 5 of the *Queensland Biodiversity Offsets Policy*.
certified	in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating: • the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function • that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document • that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority • that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and • that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the *Vegetation Management Act 2000*.

Term	Definition
cultivated	means used for cropping or gardening.
coastal waters	has the meaning in section 440ZH of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means the coastal waters of the state, and includes other waters within the limits of the state that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
dam(s)	means a land-based structure or a void that is designed to contain, divert or control flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works. A dam does not mean a fabricated or manufactured tank or container, designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity of that tank or container.
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.
decommissioning	in relation to pipelines means the actions undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885, as amended from time to time, to prepare the pipeline and peripheral facilities for pending suspension or abandonment.
designated precinct	has the meaning in Part 5 section 15(3) of the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014: • for a strategic environmental area mentioned in section 4(1)—the area identified as a designated precinct on the strategic environmental area map for the strategic environmental area; or • for a strategic environmental area is shown on a map in a regional plan—the area identified on the map as a designated precinct for the strategic environmental area.
documents	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
ecological connectivity	is a measure of ecological condition and means the flow or connection of organisms and ecological processes across landscapes at multiple scales. Ecological connectivity has a positive relationship with landscape connectivity and habitat connectivity and effects vary between species. It includes connectivity by stepping stone or contiguous bioregional/local corridor networks.
ecosystem functioning	means the interactions between and within living and nonliving components of an ecosystem and generally correlates with the size, shape and location of the vegetation community.
eligibility criteria	for an environmentally relevant activity, has the meaning in section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Term	Definition
environmental value(s)	has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
environmentally relevant activity or ERA	has the meaning in section 18 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
estimated rehabilitation cost	for an environmental authority, means estimated rehabilitation costs given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 14, division 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
green waste	means waste that is grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, material lopped from trees, untreated timber or other waste that is similar in nature but does not include declared pest species.
hazard category	means a category, either low, significant or high, into which a dam is assessed as a result of the application of tables and other criteria in Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams, published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
high ecological value waters	means Queensland waters that are scheduled waters under the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 as high value ecological waters.
lake	means: • a lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and • the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.
linear infrastructure	means powerlines, pipelines, roads and access tracks.
low hazard dam	means any dam that is not classified as high or significant as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams*, published by the Queensland Government and which contains contaminants in concentrations which exceed or will exceed, during the dam's operational life, the values or range shown in Table 3 of the manual.
low impact petroleum activities	means petroleum activities which do not result in the clearing of native vegetation, cause disruption to soil profiles through earthworks or excavation or result in significant disturbance to land which cannot be rehabilitated immediately using hand tools after the activity is completed. Examples of such activities include but are not necessarily limited to soil surveys (excluding test pits), topographic surveys, cadastral surveys and ecological surveys, may include installation of monitoring equipment provided that it is within the meaning of low impact and traversing land by car or foot via existing access tracks or routes or in such a way that does not result in permanent damage to vegetation.
month	has the meaning in s36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954.*

Term	Definition
NATA accreditation	means accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia.
non-linear infrastructure	means infrastructure that is other than a powerline, a pipeline, a road, an access track and includes only the following: • workers camps • maintenance facilities • no-release sewage treatment plants • laydown areas • structures (i.e. dams or levees) • tanks • sediment and erosion control measures • above ground containers and chemical / fuel storages • water pumps and generators • stockpiles.
outer bank	has the meaning in section 5A of the *Water Act 2000*.
performance indicator(s)	means a quantitative measure against which success can be assessed and audited in a consistent, objective and repeatable manner.
primary protection zone	means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.
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 and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the APIA *Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines* (2009).
release, releases or released	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
restoration	means the replacement of structural habitat complexity, ecosystem processes, services and function from a disturbed or degraded site to that of a pre-determined or analogue state. For the purposes of pipelines, restoration applies to final rehabilitation after pipeline decommissioning.
revegetation or revegetating or revegetate	means to actively re-establish vegetation through seeding or planting techniques in accordance with site specific management plans.

Term	Definition
right of way	means the linear construction footprint required to install pipelines.
secondary protection zone	in relation to a Category A or Category B environmentally sensitive area means an area within 100 metres from the boundary of the primary protection zone.
secondary treated class B standards	means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards: • total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L • total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L • 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L • suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L • pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 • e-coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 1000cfu per 100mL, maximum 10000cfu per 100mL.
secondary treated class C standards	means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards: • total Phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L • total Nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L • 5-day Biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. Release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L • suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L • pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 • e-Coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 10000cfu per 100mL, maximum 100000cfu per 100mL.
sensitive place	means: • a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel) • a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution • a medical centre, surgery or hospital • a protected area • 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

Term	Definition
	• 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 • for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or significant disturbance to land or areas	means disturbance to land as defined in Schedule 12, section 4 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
species richness	means the number of different species in a given area.
species diversity	means the diversity within an ecological community that incorporates both species richness and the evenness of species' abundances.
spring(s)	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Water Act 2000*
stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.
strategic environmental area	Has the meaning in section 11(1) of the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*.
structure	means a dam or levee.
suitably qualified person	means a person who has qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis to performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
top soil	means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.
trench spoil	means soil from the pipeline trench.
valid complaint	means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.
waste and resource management hierarchy	has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.
waste and resource management principles	has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

Term	Definition
waters	means all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.
watercourse	has the meaning provided in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
wetland	means a wetland as defined under the Queensland Wetlands Program and are areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, with water that is static or flowing fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6 metres. To be classified as a wetland, the area must have one or more of the following attributes: • at least periodically, the land supports plants or animals that are adapted to and dependent on living in wet conditions for at least part of their life cycle; or • the substratum is predominantly undrained soils that are saturated, flooded or ponded long enough to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper layers; or • the substratum is not soil and is saturated with water, or covered by water at some time. For the purposes of petroleum activities, wetlands do not include springs and watercourses and those wetlands that are defined in the *Wetland Mapping and Classification Methodology* (2005) published by the Queensland Government as: • H2M1 Riverine or ex-riverine (lacustrine) water bodies associated with dams and weirs located in a channel • H2M3p Ponded pastures • H2M5 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies where ecological character has changed due to gross mechanical disturbance (e.g. cropping) • H2M6 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies that have been converted, completely or mostly, to a ring tank or other controlled storage • H2M7 Riverine water bodies that have been converted mostly to canals or irrigation channels • H3C1 Artificial stand-alone water storages not within a natural water body or channel; or • H3C2 Artificial Channel drain/canal – bore drains, swales, bores and irrigation channel overflows/ponding.

Term	Definition
	Explanatory note: *This definition has been amended from the Queensland Wetlands Program definition so that low value wetlands and man-made water bodies are excluded.*
year(s)	has the meaning in s36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954.*

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY