

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00903813

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00903813

Environmental authority takes effect on 19 March 2024 .

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 15 September each year.

An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
AUSTRALIA PACIFIC LNG CSG PROCESSING PTY LIMITED	Level 4 135 Coronation Drive MILTON QLD 4064

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Non-Scheduled - Petroleum Activity - Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL)	PPL177, PPL181, PPL185, PPL2077
Schedule 3 - 03 - A petroleum activity that is likely to have a significant impact on a category A or B Environmentally Sensitive Area	PPL181
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	PPL181

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 effective date. 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

19 March 2024

Date

Helena Braye
Department of Environment Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:

Energy and Extractive Resources
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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

Other permits required

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

Conditions of environmental authority

Part 1 - Conditions contained within this part apply to tenures described as PPL177, PPL181 & PPL185

Schedule A: Authorised activities				
Condition number	Condition			
A1	Authorised Petroleum Activities In the carrying out of the petroleum activity(ies), the holder of this environmental authority must not exceed the number and maximum size for each of the specified petroleum activities listed in <i>Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities and Pipeline Location</i> .			
Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities and Pipeline Location				
Petroleum Licence No.	Petroleum Activity	Maximum size and number (where applicable)	Longitude	Latitude
181	Orana to Talinga CSG Water Pipeline			
	KP 0 (start point) – Orana Water Transfer Station	20 km	150.5076	-26.9580
	KP 20 (end point) – Talinga Water Treatment Facility		150.3490	-26.8745
	Kenya Spur Pipeline			
	KP 0 (start point) – Mid-point of the Orana to Talinga CSG Water Pipeline	2.2 km	150.4841	-26.9421
	KP 2 (end point) – Kenya Water Treatment Facility Discharge Point 1		150.4831	-26.9529
	KP 2 (end point) – Kenya Water Treatment Facility Discharge Point 2		150.4835	-26.9543
	Orana Water Transfer Station (isolation valve and pig launcher/receiver)	0.2 ha	150.5076	-26.9580
	Talinga Water Treatment Facility (isolation valve and pig launch/receiver)	0.2 ha	150.3490	-26.8745
	Kenya Spur metering and control compound (isolation valve, metering, flow controls, balance tank)	0.5 ha	150.4841	-26.9421
Petroleum Licence No.	Petroleum Activity	Maximum size and number (where applicable)	Longitude	Latitude
177	Condabri to Talinga CSG Water Pipeline			
	KP 0 (start point) – Condabri Central Water Treatment Facility	22 km	150.1924	-26.8051
	KP 22 (end point) – Talinga Water Treatment Facility		150.3480	-26.8747
	Horizontal Directional Drilling under the Condamine River			

	Entry Point			150.2111	-26.8237
	Exit Point			150.2152	-26.8290
	Temporary Accommodation Facility (including sewage treatment plant)		One (1) with 20ha total disturbance		
	Laydown area		One (1) with 15ha total disturbance		
PPL185	Non-scheduled petroleum pipeline activities that meet the eligibility criteria.				
Petroleum Activities	Scale				
	ha of disturbance	Location			
		Tenure	Description	Longitude	Latitude
Installation and operation of a water pipeline within the Right of way (ROW)	90.75 ha	PPL185	Start of Main Pipeline	150.190880	-26.790188
			End of Main Pipeline	150.334277	-26.810637
			Start of Kuhl Lateral	150.203992	-26.772619
			End of Kuhl Lateral	150.174254	-26.768805
			Start of Gowan-Brae Lateral	150.190499	-26.790345
			End of Gowan-Brae Lateral	150.178130	-26.812335
			Start of Freeman Road Lateral	150.314772	-26.786427
			End of Freeman Road Lateral	150.317304	-26.752275
			Start of Cullingral Lateral	150.334462	-26.795207
			End of Cullingral Lateral	150.337663	-26.807551
			Start of Bottle Tree Lateral	150.335217	-26.795968
			End of Bottle Tree Lateral	150.352681	-26.807551
A2 (S)	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; and (d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline.				
A3 (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.				
A4 (S)	Non-linear infrastructure is permitted within the secondary protection zone of ESAs provided the location is justified given other constraints and cannot be avoided and it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the ESA.				
A5 (S)	Records demonstrating compliance with Condition A4 must be kept.				
Schedule B: Protecting environmental values					
Condition number	Condition				

B1 (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.
B2 (S)	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land, air or any waters except as permitted under this environmental authority.
B3 (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.
B4 (S)	Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition (B3) must be kept.
Schedule C: General	
Condition number	Condition
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.
C3 (S)	All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.
C4	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).
C5 (S)	All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with this environmental authority must be implemented.
C6	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.
C7	The contingency procedures required by condition (C6) must include, but not necessarily be limited to: (a) a clear definition of what constitutes an emergency environmental incident or near miss for the petroleum activity(ies) authorised to be carried out under this environmental authority; (b) identification of the types of environmental incidents that may occur, including but not limited to flooding impacts, relevant to the petroleum activity(ies) authorised to be carried out under this environmental authority; (c) response procedures to be implemented to prevent or minimise the risk of environmental harm arising from emergency environmental incidents; (d) response procedures to minimise the extent and duration of environmental harm caused by emergency environmental incidents; (e) the practices and procedures to be employed to restore the environment or mitigate any environmental harm caused; (f) communication procedures and lines of communication within and beyond the organisation, including but not limited to Local Government, to be employed in responding to environmental emergency incidents; (g) the resources to be used in response to environmental emergency incidents;

	(h) procedures to investigate the cause of any incidents including releases or near misses, and where necessary, the remedial actions to be implemented to reduce the likelihood of recurrence of similar events; (i) for contingency procedures relating to release to waters, a receiving environment monitoring program, to be specifically implemented in the event of a release to waters or land to examine/assess environmental impacts. For monitoring of waters, this program must include upstream, downstream and impact site monitoring procedures. For soils monitoring, three replicate samples must be taken at depth intervals of 0-10 cm, 20-30 cm and 50-60 cm at both a reference site and the impact site as a minimum; (j) the provision and availability of documented procedures to staff attending any emergency environmental incident to enable them to effectively respond; (k) training of staff that will be called upon to respond to emergency environmental incidents to enable them to effectively respond; (l) timely and accurate reporting of the circumstance and nature of emergency environmental incidents to the administering authority and any affected landholder, occupier and/or their nominated representative in accordance with conditions of this environmental authority; and (m) procedures for accessing monitoring locations during emergency environmental incidents.
C8 (S)	Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.
C9 (S)	Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.
C10	The erosion and sediment control measures must include but not necessarily be limited to: (a) a risk assessment identifying areas on the relevant resource authority(ies) where the risk of erosion from stormwater and overland flows is greatest; (b) definition of catchments, drainage systems, receiving environments, land-use patterns, land-use activities and potential contaminants; (c) managing and / or diverting uncontaminated stormwater run-off around areas disturbed by the petroleum activities or where contaminants or wastes are stored or handled that may contribute to contamination of waters; (d) ensuring that contaminated stormwater runoff and incident rainfall is collected, treated, reused, or released in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority; (e) revegetating disturbed areas as soon as practicable after the completion of works; (f) using materials and or processes (e.g. dry absorbents) to clean up spills that will minimise contamination of waters; (g) placing erosion and sediment control structures to minimise erosion of disturbed areas and prevent the contamination of waters; and (h) identification of remedial actions required to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority.
C11 (S)	The measures required by conditions (C9) and (C10) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) <i>Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC)</i> document and/or the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association (APGA) <i>Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2017).
C12 (S)	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.
C13 (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.
C14 (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.

C15 (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 conditions (C16), (E7), (E8) or (E9).
C16 (S)	Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.
C17 (S)	Treated sewage effluent or greywater can be released to land provided it: (a) meets or exceeds secondary treated class B standards for a treatment system with a daily peak design capacity of between 150 EP and 1500 EP; or (b) meets or exceeds secondary treated class C standards for a treatment system with a daily peak design capacity of less than 150 EP; and (c) is released within fenced and signed contaminant release area(s) and does not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off.
C18	Routine, regular and frequent visual monitoring must be undertaken while carrying out works for linear infrastructure and any maintenance of completed works in a watercourse, wetland, lake or spring.
C19	Offsets The holder of this environmental authority must comply with any environmental offset agreement made in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.
C20	Impacts to State Significant Biodiversity Values For PPL185, offsets must be provided for impacts to State significant biodiversity values in accordance with the <i>Coordinator General's Report on the environmental impact statement- Australia Pacific LNG Project</i> and the approved Environmental Offset Strategy, titled <i>Australia Pacific LNG Environmental Offset Strategy</i> (Q-LNG01-15-EA-0021).
Schedule D: Pipeline planning	
Condition number	Condition
D1	Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association (APGA) <i>Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2017).
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 within native vegetation that are to be significantly disturbed, must be conducted in accordance with the Queensland Government's <i>Biocondition, a Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland, Assessment Manual</i>; 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	
Condition number	Condition
E1 (S)	Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association (APGA) <i>Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2017) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.

E2 (S)	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 flow.																										
E3 (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.																										
E4 (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 <i>Riverine Protection Permit Exemption Requirements</i> published by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy as it is amended from time to time.																										
E5 (S)	Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.																										
E6	Planned fauna handling must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.																										
Waste																											
E7	Trench 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) vegetation is not damaged.																										
E8 (S)	Flush water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition (E7).																										
E9	The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that hydrostatic test water released to land does not exceed the water quality limits specified in <i>Schedule E, Table 1 – Limits for the disposal of hydrostatic test water to land</i> .																										
Schedule E, Table 1 – Limits for the disposal of hydrostatic test water to land <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th><th>Maximum Value</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>pH</td><td>6.5-8.5 (Range)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic (mg/L)</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cadmium (mg/L)</td><td>0.05</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chromium (mg/L)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Copper (mg/L)</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Iron (mg/L)</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lead (mg/L)</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Manganese</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Zinc (mg/L)</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nitrogen (mg/L)</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr> <td>Phosphorus (mg/L)</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)</td><td>2000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Parameter	Maximum Value	pH	6.5-8.5 (Range)	Arsenic (mg/L)	2.0	Cadmium (mg/L)	0.05	Chromium (mg/L)	1	Copper (mg/L)	5	Iron (mg/L)	10	Lead (mg/L)	5	Manganese	10	Zinc (mg/L)	5	Nitrogen (mg/L)	35	Phosphorus (mg/L)	10	Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	2000
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E10	Any release of hydrostatic test water authorised by condition (E9) must be located at least 100 metres from the nearest watercourse and carried out in a manner that ensures that: (a) vegetation is not damaged; (b) soil erosion and soil structure damage is avoided; and (c) hydrotest water does not migrate outside the nominated land discharge areas.																										
E11 (S)	If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or cannot be treated to meet the requirements of condition (E9), it must be managed in accordance with conditions (C13) to (C15) inclusive.																										
E12	All blasting must be carried out in a proper manner by a suitably qualified person.																										

E13 (S)	A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.
E14 (S)	Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed an airblast overpressure level of 120dB (linear peak) at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.
E15 (S)	Blasting operations must be designed not to exceed ground-borne vibration peak particle velocity of 10mm/s at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.
E16 (S)	The hazard category of any dam or levee to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> .
E17 (S)	Low hazard dams must be: (a) constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with accepted engineering standards currently appropriate for the purpose for which the dam is intended to be used; and (b) designed with a floor and sides made of material that will contain the wetting front and any entrained contaminants within the bounds of the containment system during both its operational life and including any period of decommissioning and rehabilitation.
E18 (S)	All low hazard dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.
E19 (S)	When no longer required, all low hazard dams must be decommissioned to no longer accept inflow from the petroleum activities and be either: (a) rehabilitated; or (b) agreed to in writing by the administering authority and the landholder to remain in situ following the cessation of the petroleum activity(ies) associated with the dam, with the contained water of a quality suitable for the intended ongoing use(s) by that landholder.
E20	Environmentally Sensitive Areas A maximum area of 73 hectares (ha) of vegetation may be cleared within the PPL181 boundary for the pipeline right of way, associated above ground infrastructure and additional work areas comprising: (a) regional ecosystems with an 'endangered' biodiversity status – 0.3 ha (b) regional ecosystems with an 'of concern' biodiversity status – 4.3 ha (c) regional ecosystems with a 'no concern at present' biodiversity status – 4.7 ha
E21	Environmentally Sensitive Areas A maximum area of 99.7 ha of vegetation may be cleared within the PPL177 boundary for the pipeline right of way, associated above ground infrastructure and additional work areas comprising: (a) regional ecosystems with an 'endangered' biodiversity status – 0.5 ha (b) regional ecosystems with an 'of concern' biodiversity status – 0 ha (c) regional ecosystems with a 'no concern at present' biodiversity status – 23.5 ha
E22	Despite conditions (A3) and (A4), a maximum area of 1.41 ha of regional ecosystems may be cleared within the PPL185 boundary for the pipeline right of way, associated above ground infrastructure and additional work areas comprising: (a) regional ecosystems with an 'endangered' biodiversity status — 0.66 ha (b) regional ecosystems with an 'of concern' biodiversity status — 0.75ha
E23	Essential Habitat No clearing of Essential Habitat is authorised under this environmental authority.
E24	Unless otherwise authorised under this environmental authority, petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and / or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, is not permitted in or within: (a) 100 metres from any wetland, lake or spring; or (b) 100 metres of the high bank of any other watercourse.
Schedule F: Coal Seam Gas Water	

Condition number	Condition		
F1	Coal Seam Gas Water Use for Dust Suppression Coal seam gas water produced from authorised petroleum activities may only be used for dust suppression: (a) on roads; and (b) for construction and operational purposes for the petroleum activities authorised by this environmental authority.		
F2	Coal seam gas water produced from authorised petroleum activities may only be used for dust suppression as provided for in condition (F1) provided that: (a) the water quality meets the limits specified in <i>Schedule F, Table 1 – Dust suppression water contaminant release limits</i> for each of the water quality characteristics; and (b) on local government controlled roads, written approval from the relevant Local Government has been given to the holder of this environmental authority.		
Schedule F, Table 1 – Dust suppression water contaminant release limits			
Water Quality Characteristics	Unit	Limit	Limit Type
pH	pH Units	6.0 to 9.0	Range
Sodium adsorption ratio	ratio	8	80 th percentile
		12	Maximum
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	2000	Maximum
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	mg/L	10	Maximum
F3	Use of coal seam gas water for dust suppression in accordance with conditions F1 and F2 must be carried out in a manner such that: (a) vegetation is not damaged; or (b) soil quality is not adversely impacted; or (c) there is no surface ponding or runoff of the coal seal gas water from the application area; or (d) deep drainage below the root zone of any vegetation is minimised; or (e) the quality of shallow aquifers is not adversely affected; or (f) there are no release of coal seam gas water to waters.		
Schedule G: Rehabilitation			
Condition number	Condition		
G1 (S)	Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.		
G2	Backfilled and rehabilitated pipeline trenches must: (a) be a stable landform; (b) exhibit no subsidence or erosion gullies for the life of the operational pipeline; and (c) be re-profiled to a level consistent with surrounding soils; and (d) be re-profiled to original contours and established drainage lines; and (e) be vegetated with groundcover which is not a declared pest species, and which is established and self-sustaining.		
G3	Progressive rehabilitation of significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activities (other than constructing pipelines) which is not required for the ongoing conduct of the petroleum activities must commence as soon as practicable, but not longer than nine (9) months following the completion of any construction or operational works associated with the petroleum activity(ies).		

G4	Progressive rehabilitation of significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activity(ies) must: (a) remediate any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils, decommissioned dams containing salt); (b) reshape all significantly disturbed land to a stable landform; (c) reprofile all significantly disturbed land to original contours; (d) on all significantly disturbed land: i. re-establish surface drainage lines; ii. reinstate the top layer of the soil profile; iii. establish groundcover to ensure that erosion is minimised; iv. establish vegetation of floristic species composition found in analogue sites; (e) undertake rehabilitation in a manner such that any actual and potential acid sulfate soils in or on the site are either not disturbed, or submerged, or are treated to prevent and / or minimise environmental harm.
G5	Final Acceptance Criteria for Significantly Disturbed Land After decommissioning, all significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activities must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria: (a) For all land use(s): i. all significantly disturbed land is reinstated to the pre-disturbed soil suitability class; ii. the landform is safe for humans and fauna; iii. the landform is stable with no subsidence or erosion gullies for at least three (3) years; iv. all significantly disturbed land is reinstated so that the distribution of vegetation communities represents the analogue site; v. the water quality of any residual void or water bodies constructed by the petroleum activities meets criteria for subsequent uses and does not have potential to cause environmental harm; vi. there is no ongoing contamination to waters; vii. there is no ongoing contamination to groundwater from dams or monocells (demonstrated via groundwater monitoring and leak detection monitoring systems); and viii. the maintenance requirements for rehabilitated land is no greater than that required for the land prior to its disturbance caused by carrying out the petroleum activity(ies). b) 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: a. the rehabilitated site shows distinct and progressive re-establishment of the various strata which characterise the vegetation community in the analogue site; b. all dominant species within each strata are re-established at densities equivalent to that of the analogue site; c. notwithstanding (H5)(b)(i)(a) and (H5)(b)(i)(b), a minimum of 70% species richness and species diversity is observed when compared to the relevant analogue site; d. a minimum of 50% foliage cover is observed when compared to the relevant analogue site; e. 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 f. 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.
G6	Notwithstanding condition (G5), all buried pipelines must be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885, as amended from time to time.

G7 (S)	Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in condition (G5) have been met for the rehabilitated area.
G8	Monitoring of Final Rehabilitation Success Final acceptance criteria are deemed to be met when monitoring of rehabilitated areas demonstrate compliance with the requirements of condition (G5) for three (3) consecutive years.
G9	Rehabilitation of disturbed riparian areas must include the use of locally sourced species and intensive planting.
G10	All dams must be decommissioned and rehabilitated.

Schedule H: Project Infrastructure and Decommissioning

Condition number	Condition
H1	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.
H2	The holder of this authority must decommission the pipeline to a situation where ongoing, or potential environmental harm is prevented or minimised. As a minimum, the pipeline must be decommissioned such that: (a) it no longer contains hazardous contaminants; (b) it is left in stable condition; (c) all the above ground infrastructure is removed; and (d) all areas disturbed by above ground infrastructure are rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this authority.

Schedule I: Monitoring and reporting conditions

Condition number	Condition
I1 (S)	All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
I2 (S)	If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within 10 business days.
I3 (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.
I4 (S)	Notwithstanding condition (I3), where there are no NATA accredited laboratories available to test a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to separate laboratories for independent testing and evaluation.
I5 (S)	The methods of sampling surface water sampling must comply with those set out in the Queensland Government's <i>Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009 – Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009</i> , as amended from time to time.
I6 (S)	The methods of groundwater sampling must comply with the Australian Government's <i>Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide</i> (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1).
I7 (S)	Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> .
I8 (S)	The method of measurement of ambient air quality or point source contaminant releases to air must comply with the <i>Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual</i> and/or Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 <i>Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions</i> , whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement.

I9 (S)	In addition to the requirements under section 320A of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> , the administering authority must be notified in writing 5 business days of any event which has resulted in the contingency procedures required by condition (C6) being activated.
I10 (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.
I11	All instruments, equipment and measuring devices used for measuring or monitoring in accordance with any condition of this environmental authority must be calibrated, operated and maintained effectively in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
I12	An annual monitoring report must be prepared each year and submitted to the administering authority upon request and in the form required. This report must include but not necessarily be limited to: (a) a summary of the previous twelve (12) months monitoring results obtained under all monitoring programs required under this environmental authority and a comparison of the previous twelve (12) months monitoring results to both the limits set in this environmental authority and to relevant prior results, including data analyses and interpretation to assess the nature and extent of any contamination and the level of environmental harm caused as a result of the contamination and the environmentally relevant activity(ies); (b) the date on which the samples were taken; (c) the time at which the samples were taken; (d) the monitoring point at which the sample was taken; (e) the release flow rate of any authorised discharges to waters from each release point; (f) the results of all monitoring and details of any exceedances with the conditions of this environmental authority and the dates and times these exceedances were reported to the administering authority; (g) a summary of all records of quantities of releases required to be kept under this environmental authority including the total volume of any authorised discharge(s) to waters for the previous yearly period from all release points and the individual daily volume of any authorised discharges to waters from all release points; (h) details of all maintenance or work carried out on any discharge meter(s) and the resultant impact (if any) on the release volume readings; (i) details regarding the status of disturbance, progressive rehabilitation associated with the petroleum activities and the schedule of disturbance submitted to the administering authority as part of the financial assurance calculations; (j) an evaluation / explanation of the data derived from any monitoring programs; (k) data analyses and interpretation to assess the nature and extent of any contamination and the level of environmental harm caused as a result of the contamination and the environmentally relevant activities; and (l) an outline of actions taken to minimise the risk of environmental harm from any circumstance, condition or elevated contaminant level identified by the monitoring or recording programs as required by the conditions of this environmental authority.

Part 1 Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

Term	Definition
acceptable standards for release to land	(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.
accepted engineering standards	in relation to dams, means those standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance that are broadly accepted within the profession of engineering as being good practice for the purpose and application being considered. In the case of dams, the most relevant documents would be publications of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD), guidelines published by Queensland government departments and relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards.
acid sulfate soils	means a soil or soil horizon which contains sulfides or an acid soil horizon affected by oxidation of sulfides.
additional work areas	means the additional work areas adjacent to and in the pipeline right of way (ROW) required for a specific purpose during pipeline construction including: (a) creek crossings, road crossings, steep inclines where additional burial depth is required; (b) equipment storage areas; (c) turn around bays; and (d) areas for in-field pipe bending.
administering authority	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
alternative arrangement	means a written agreement between the holder of this environmental authority and an affected or potentially affected person at a sensitive receptor for a defined nuisance impact and may include an agreed period of time for which the arrangement is in place. An agreement for alternative arrangement may include, but not necessarily be limited to a range of abatement measures to be installed at a sensitive receptor and / or provision of alternative accommodation for the duration of the defined 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 two (2) anniversary dates.
aquifer	means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.
associated works	in relation to a dam, means: (a) any kind and all things associated with the construction and operation of a dam; and

	(b) any land used for those operations.
Australian Standard 1055	means Australian Standard 1055.1:1997 "Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise – General procedures".
Australian Standard 2187	means Australian Standard 2187.0:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use, Part 0, Australian Standard 2187.1:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use Part 1 and Australian Standard 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2 or any updated versions that becomes available from time to time.
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 becomes available from time to time.
Australian Standard 4323	means Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 "Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions".
Australian / New Zealand Standard 5667.11	means Australian / New Zealand Standard 5667.11: 1998 "Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling at Groundwaters".
Australian / New Zealand Standard 5667.12	means Australian / New Zealand Standard 5667.12:1999 "Guidance on Sampling of Bottom Sediments" for permanent, semi-permanent water holes and water storages".
authorised person	means a person holding office as an authorised person under an appointment under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> by the chief executive or chief executive officer of a local government.
bed	of any waters, has the meaning in Schedule 19 Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.
bed and banks	for a watercourse or wetland means land over which the water of the watercourse or wetland normally flows or that is normally covered by the water, whether permanently or intermittently; but does not include land adjoining or adjacent to the bed or banks that is from time to time covered by floodwater.
bore	means a water observation bore or a water supply bore that is either sub-artesian or artesian.
business day	has the meaning in the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means a day that is not— (a) a Saturday or Sunday; or (b) a public holiday, special holiday or bank holiday in the place in which any relevant act is to be or may be done. Please note that schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> provides that a business day does not include a business day that occurs during the period starting on 20 December in a year and ending on 5 January in the following year.
Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area	has the meaning in Schedule 19 Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area	has the meaning in Schedule 19 Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.
Category C Environmentally Sensitive Area	means any of the following areas: (a) Nature Refuges as defined under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (b) Koala Habitat Areas as defined under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006; (c) State Forests or Timber Reserves as defined under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>; (d) Declared catchment areas under the <i>Water Act 2000</i>; (e) Regional parks (previously known as resource reserves) under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; (f) An area identified as “Essential Habitat” or “Essential Regrowth Habitat” under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>; or (g) Of Concern Regional Ecosystems identified in the database maintained by the Department of Environment and Resource Management called ‘RE description database’ containing Regional Ecosystem numbers and descriptions.
certification or certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person	in relation to a design plan, ‘as constructed’ drawings or an annual report regarding dams, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit at any time: (a) exactly what is being certified and the precise nature of that certification. (b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the certification has been based; (c) the relevant data and facts on which the certification has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and (d) the reasoning on which the certification has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.
certify or certification or certified	in relation to any matter other than a design plan, ‘as constructed’ drawings or an annual report regarding dams in this environmental authority means a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person accompanying the written document stating that: (a) the person’s qualifications and experience relevant to the function (b) that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document (c) that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority (d) that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and (e) that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the <i>Vegetation Management Act 2000</i> and for vegetation – (a) means remove, cut down, ringbark, push over, poison or destroy in any way including by burning, flooding or draining, but (b) does not include destroying standing vegetation by stock, or lopping a tree.
cultivated	means used for cropping or gardening.

coal seam gas water	means underground water brought to the surface of the earth, or otherwise interfered with, in connection with exploring for or producing coal seam gas. CSG water is a waste, as defined under s13 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
coastal waters	has the meaning in section 440ZH of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (effective as of 7 December 2012, Reprint No. 11B) 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.
consequence 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 the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (ESR/2016/1933), published by the administering authority, as amended from time to time.
dams	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.
daily peak design capacity	for sewage treatment works, has the meaning in Schedule 2, section 63(4) of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> as the higher equivalent person (EP) for the works calculated using each of the formulae found in the definition for EP.
declared pest species	has the meaning in the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003</i> 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.
discharge area	means: (a) that part of the land surface where groundwater discharge produces a net movement of water out of the groundwater; and (b) identified by an assessment process consistent with the document "Salinity Management Handbook" Queensland Department of Natural Resources, 1997, as amended from time to time; or (c) identified by an approved salinity hazard map held by the Department of Environment and Resource Management.
document(s)	has the meaning in section 36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means: (a) any paper or other material on which there is writing; and (b) any paper or other material on which there are marks, figures, symbols or perforations having a meaning for a person qualified to interpret them; and (c) any disc, tape or other article or any material from which sounds, images, writings or messages are capable of being produced or reproduced (with or without the aid of another article or device).

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 an area of vegetation.
environmental attribute	has the meaning in section 11(2) of the <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i> .
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental value(s)	has the meaning in section 9 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmentally relevant activity or ERA	has the meaning in section 18 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
equivalent person or EP	has the meaning under section 3 of the Planning Guidelines For Water Supply and Sewerage, 2005, published by the Queensland Government. It is calculated in accordance with Schedule 2, Section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 where: (a) $EP = V/200$ where V is the volume, in litres, of the average dry weather flow of sewage that can be treated at the works in a day; or (b) $EP = M/2.5$ where M is the mass, in grams, of phosphorus in the influent that the works are designed to treat as the inlet load in a day.
fill	means any kind of material in solid form (whether or not naturally occurring) capable of being deposited at a place but does not include material that forms a part of, or is associated with, a structure constructed in a watercourse, wetland or spring including a bridge, road, causeway, pipeline, rock revetment, drain outlet works, erosion prevention structure or fence.
foliage cover	means the proportion of the ground, which would be shaded if sunshine came from directly overhead and is defined for each stratum. It includes branches and leaves and is similar to the crown type of Walker and Hopkins (1990) but is applied to a stratum or plot rather than an individual crown.
foreseeable future	means the period used for assessing the total probability of an event occurring. Permanent structures and ecological sustainability should be expected to still exist at the end of a 150-year foreseeable future with an acceptably low probability of failure before that time.
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.
greywater	means wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing. Greywater does not include sewage.
high bank	means the defining terrace or bank or, if no bank is present, the point on the active floodplain, which confines the average annual peak flows in a watercourse.

high ecological value waters	means Queensland waters that are scheduled waters under the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 as high value ecological waters.
impacts to State significant biodiversity values	means to have a negative effect on a State Significant Biodiversity Value as identified by the Queensland Biodiversity Offset Policy, published by the administering authority. Examples may include, but are not necessarily limited to: (a) clearing, removal or fragmentation of vegetation (b) interference or disturbance of fauna habitat
infrastructure	means plant or works including for example, communication systems, compressors, powerlines, pumping stations, reservoirs, roads and tracks, water storage dams, evaporation or storage ponds and tanks, equipment, buildings and other structures built for the purpose and duration of the conduct of the petroleum activities including temporary structures or structures of an industrial or technical nature, including, for example, mobile and temporary camps. Infrastructure does not include other facilities required for the long-term management of the impact of those petroleum activities or the protection of potential resources. Such other facilities include dams other than water storage dams, pipelines and assets, that have been decommissioned, rehabilitated, and lawfully recognised as being subject to subsequent transfer with ownership of the land.
lake	means: (a) a lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and (b) the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.
leachate	means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from, or is likely to have passed through or emerged from, a material stored, processed or disposed of on site which contains soluble, suspended or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from the said material.
levee	means an embankment that only provides for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from releases from other works, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those releases; and does not store any significant volume of water or flowable substances at any other times.
limit of reporting	means the lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions (i.e. the lower limit of quantitation).
linear infrastructure	means powerlines, pipelines, roads and access tracks.
lopping a tree	means cutting or pruning its branches, but does not include— (a) removing its trunk; and (b) cutting or pruning its branches so severely that it is likely to die.
low consequence dam	means any dam that is not classified as high or significant as assessed using the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (ESR/2016/1933), 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.
meter	means a device for measuring, or giving an output signal proportional to, quantities of water passed and/or the rate of flow in a pipe.
month	has the meaning in section 36 the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> and means a calendar month and is a period starting at the beginning of any day of one (1) of the 12 named months and ending— (a) immediately before the beginning of the corresponding day of the next named month; or (b) if there is no such corresponding day—at the end of the next named month.
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: (a) workers camps (b) maintenance facilities (c) no-release sewage treatment plants (d) laydown areas (e) structures (i.e. dams or levees) (f) tanks (g) sediment and erosion control measures (h) above ground containers and chemical / fuel storages (i) water pumps and generators (j) stockpiles.
outer bank	has the meaning in section 5A of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
performance indicator	means a quantitative measure against which success can be assessed and audited in a consistent, objective and repeatable manner.
pest	means species: (a) declared under the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock route Management) Act 2002</i> ; (b) declared under Local Government model local laws; and (c) which may become invasive in the future.
primary protection zone	means an area within 200 metres from the boundary of any Category A, B or C environmentally sensitive area.
regulated structure	means any dam in the significant or high consequence category as assessed using the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and</i>

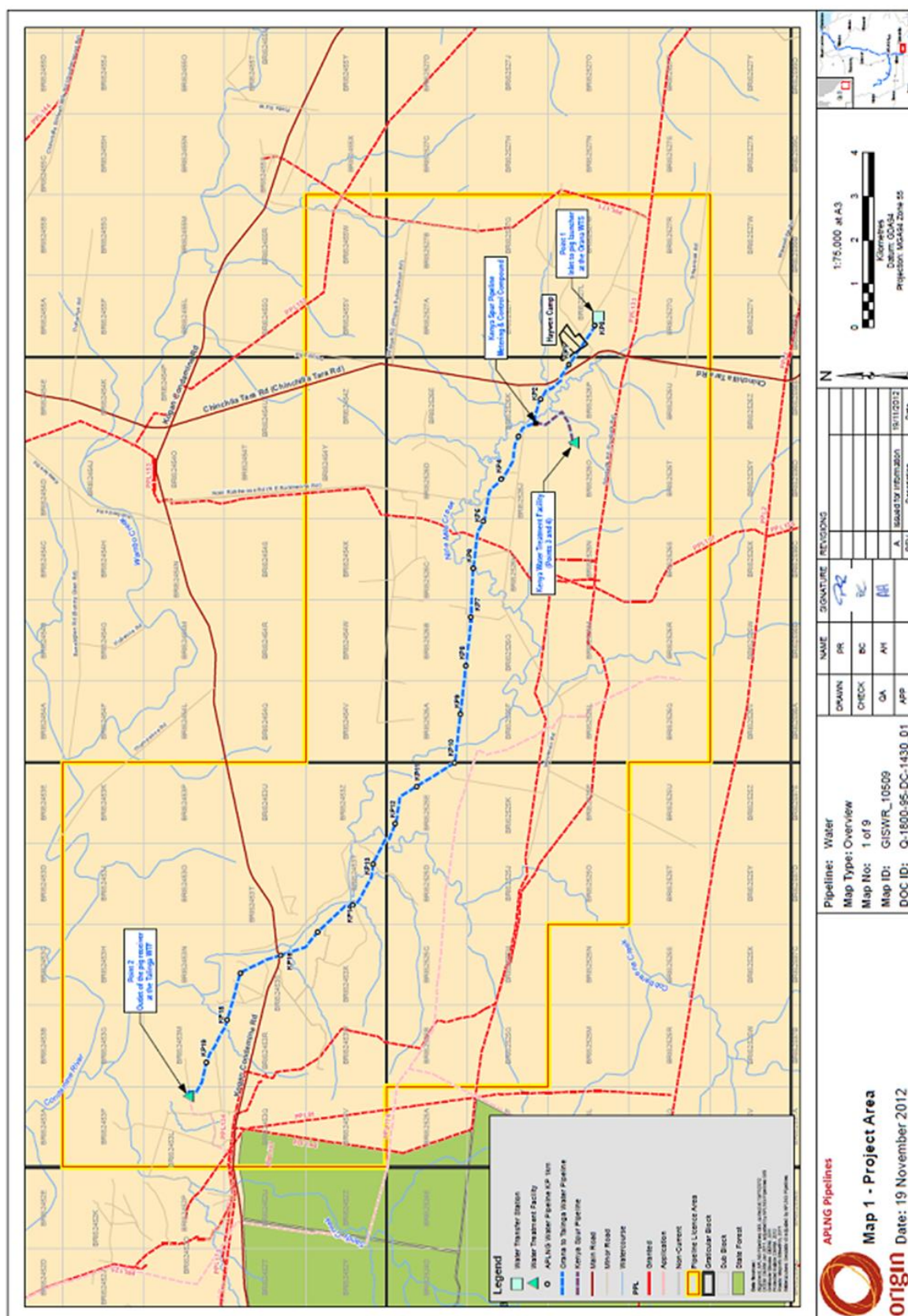
	<i>Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (ESR/2016/1933), published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
rehabilitation or rehabilitated	means the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and in accordance with acceptance criteria and, where 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 topography, watercourses, culverts, fences and gates and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association (APGA) <i>Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2017)
release, releases, released	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
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.
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: (a) total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L (b) total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L (c) 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L (d) suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L (e) pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 (f) 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: (a) total Phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L (b) total Nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L (c) 5-day Biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. Release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L (d) suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L (e) pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 (f) 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; or (b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; or (c) a medical centre, surgery or hospital; or (d) a protected area; or (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; or (f) a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the petroleum activities and does not include employees accommodation or public roads; and (g) for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.
sensitive receptor	means an area or place where noise (including low frequency, vibration and blasting) is measured to investigate whether nuisance impacts are occurring and includes: (a) a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel; or (b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; (c) a medical centre, surgery or hospital; or (d) a protected area; or (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; or (f) a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the petroleum activities and does not include employees accommodation or public roads.
significantly disturbed land or significant disturbance to land or significant disturbance	Land is significantly disturbed if – (a) it is contaminated land; or (b) it has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitated it – i. to a condition required under this environmental authority; or ii. if the environmental authority is silent as to how certain types of land are to be rehabilitated – to the condition it was in immediately before the disturbance. Land requires human intervention to rehabilitated if it – (a) the disturbance has made the land more susceptible to erosion; or (b) the land use capability or suitability of the land is diminished; or (c) the quality of the water in a watercourse downstream of the land has been significantly eroded.
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	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
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

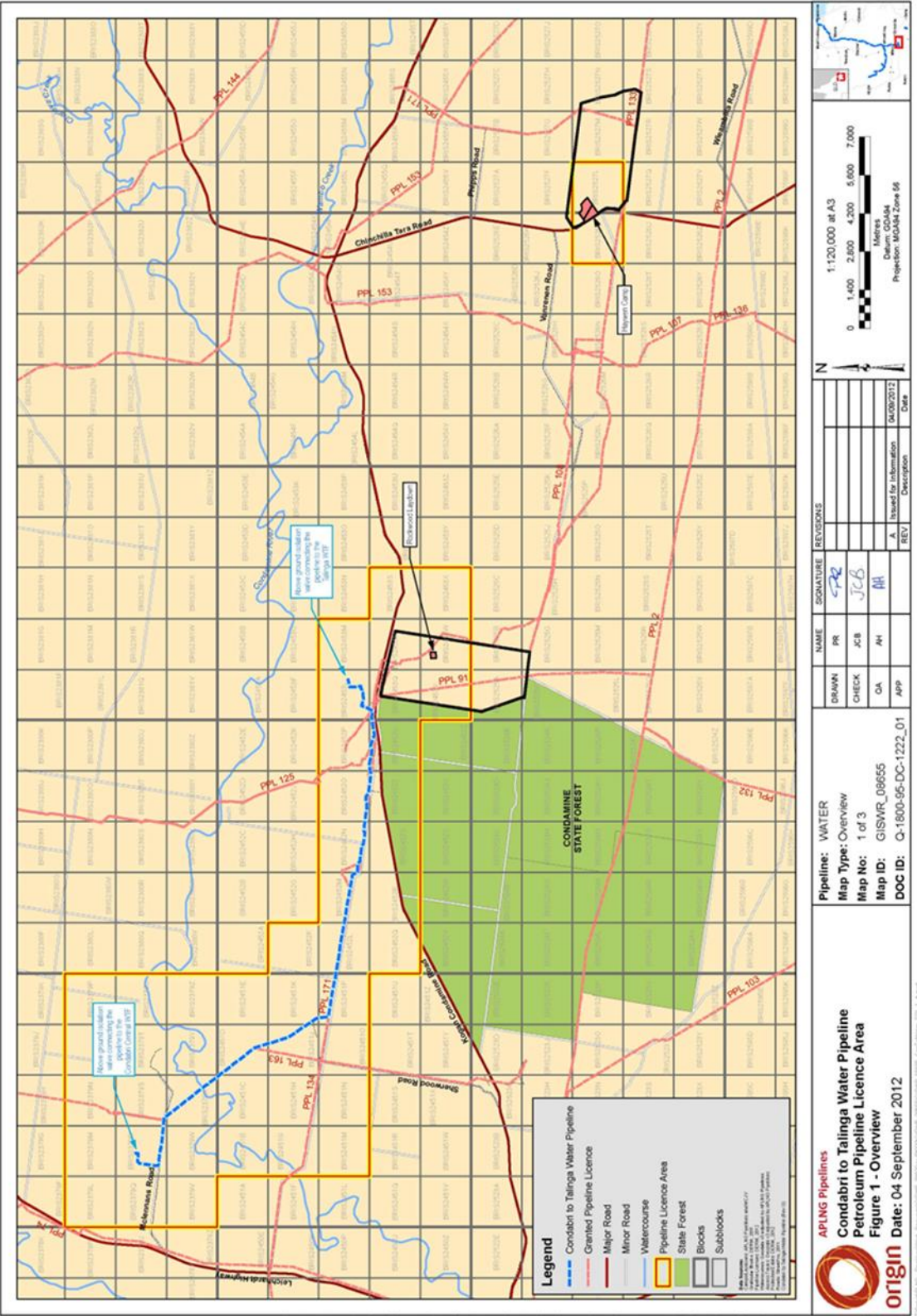
	allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.
State significant biodiversity values	means those regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetlands, watercourses, legally secured offset areas and connectivity areas provided in Appendix 1 of the <i>Queensland Biodiversity Offset Policy</i> published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
structure	means a dam or levee.
suitably qualified person	means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills or 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 300 mm in depth from the natural surface.
trenchless methods	means construction methods for the installation of pipelines and cables below the ground with minimal excavation. Trenchless methods can include, but not necessarily be limited to: (a) moling; (b) pipe ramming method; (c) horizontal directional drilling; (d) utility tunnelling, pipe jacking, auger boring; (e) micro tunnelling and pipe jacking; or (f) on-line replacement
trench spoil	means soil from the pipeline trench.
valid complaint	means a complaint the administering authority considers is not frivolous, nor vexatious, nor based on mistaken belief.
void	means any man-made, open excavation in the ground (includes borrow pits, drill sumps, frac pits, flare pits, cavitation pits and trenches).
waste and resource management hierarchy	has the meaning provided in section 9 of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> .
waste and resource management principles	has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> .
waters	includes 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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
wetland	has the meaning provided in schedule 19 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> .

year	means a period of 12 months.
80th percentile	in relation to release limits means that not more than one (1) of the measured values is to exceed the stated release limit for any five (5) consecutive samples where: (a) the consecutive samples are taken over a five (5) month period; and (b) the consecutive samples are taken at approximately equal periods.

Appendix 1 – LOCATION OF PETROLEUM PIPELINE LICENCE (PPL) 181



Appendix 2 – LOCATION OF PETROLEUM PIPELINE LICENCE (PPL) 177



END OF PART 1 OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Part 2 – Conditions contained within this part apply to tenure described as PPL2077

Eligibility Criteria	
	Eligibility Criteria
PPEC 1	The applicant for the environmental authority is the holder of, or an applicant for a Pipeline Licence (PPL) tenure type issued under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> .
PPEC 2.	The petroleum activities are authorised petroleum activities for the purposes of the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> .
PPEC 3.	The petroleum activity does not include extending an existing pipeline by more than 150 kilometres under a petroleum authority.
PPEC 4	The petroleum activity does not include constructing a new pipeline of more than 150 kilometres under a petroleum authority.
PPEC 5	The petroleum activities do not occur in coastal waters of Queensland.
PPEC 6	The petroleum activity is not, or will not be, carried out under an environmental authority under which any of the following is, or is to be, authorised: (a) the injection of a waste fluid or gas for gas storage into a natural underground reservoir or aquifer (b) a regulated dam (c) the carrying out of the following environmentally relevant activities (ERAs): i. ERA 8 – Chemical Storage; ii. ERA 60(1a) – (1d) – Regulated waste disposal; iii. ERA 60(2d) – (2h) – General waste disposal > 10,000t/year; iv. ERA 63(1a)(ii) – (1b)(ii), (1c) – (1g) – Sewage treatment with a total daily peak design capacity of greater than 21 equivalent persons (EP) which releases to other than an infiltration trench or irrigation scheme or where the sewage treatment activities have a total combined daily peak design capacity exceeding 1500 equivalent persons (EP); or v. ERA 64(2a) and (2b) and (4a) and (4b) – Water treatment where desalination of more than 0.5ML of water is treated, allowing the release of waste to waters other than seawater; or carrying out, in a day, advanced treatment of 5ML or more of water, allowing the release of waste only to seawater; or to waters other than seawater.
Schedule A – Authorised activities	
Condition number	Condition
PPSCA 1.	All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the petroleum activities comply with the eligibility criteria for the activity.
PPSCA 2.	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; or (d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline. Explanatory Note: Standard Condition PPSCA 2(d) does not authorise additional significant disturbance to land. The construction of power lines must be within the pipeline's right of way.

PPSCA 3.	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. Explanatory Note: Standard condition (PPSCA 3) does not allow for petroleum activities other than low impact petroleum activities within the mentioned ESAs, therefore negative impacts are not authorised to environmental or biodiversity values that are required to be offset under any relevant Queensland Offset Policy. In the event that standard condition (PPSCA 3) needs to be varied to allow for such impacts, offsets under any relevant Queensland Offset Policy may be required.
PPSCA 4	Non-linear infrastructure is permitted within the secondary protection zone of ESAs provided the location is justified given other constraints and cannot be avoided and it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the ESA.
PPSCA 5.	Records demonstrating compliance with standard condition (PPSCA 4) must be kept. Explanatory Note: A risk assessment of the environmental values, impacts and mitigation measures can be developed to help demonstrate compliance with standard conditions (PPSCA 4) and (PPSCA 5).

Schedule B – Protecting environmental values

Condition number	Condition
PPSCB 1.	Petroleum activities that cause significant disturbance to land must not be carried out until financial assurance has been given to the administering authority as security for compliance with the environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
PPSCB 2.	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.
PPSCB 3.	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases authorised by standard conditions (PPSCC 9), (PPSCC 13), (PPSCC 14), (PPSCC 15), (PPSCC 16), (PPSCE 4), (PPSCE 8), (PPSCE 11), (PPSCE 12) and (PPSCF 3).
PPSCB 4	Only low impact petroleum activities are permitted in a designated precinct of a Strategic Environmental Area.
PPSCB 5	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. Explanatory Note: A written route selection report or CEMP or OEMP or decommissioning plan for the different stages of pipeline petroleum activities can be developed to demonstrate compliance with standard condition (PPSCB 5)
PPSCB 6	Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with standard condition (PPSCB 5) must be kept.

Schedule C – General conditions

Condition number	Condition
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PPSCC 1.	Documentation All plans, procedures and reports must: (a) be certified by a suitably qualified person; and (b) be kept on record for a minimum of 5 years.
PPSCC 2	All plans and procedures required to be developed must be implemented.
PPSCC 3	Plant and equipment All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be installed.
PPSCC 4.	All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.
PPSCC 5.	All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be implemented.
PPSCC 6	Contingency and emergency response 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 standard conditions.
PPSCC 7.	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; and (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 standard conditions. Explanatory note: The contingency procedures may incorporate other documents by reference and may include the emergency response procedures required under the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i>.
PPSCC 8.	Soil management Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.
PPSCC 9	Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.
PPSCC 10.	The measures required by standard conditions (PPSCC 8) and (PPSCC 9) must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) <i>Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control</i> (BPESC) document and/or the Australian Pipeline Industry Association (APIA) <i>Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2009).
PPSCC 11.	Chemical storage 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.
PPSCC 12.	Waste management 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.

PPSCC 13.	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
PPSCC 14.	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 (PPSCC 15), (PPSCC 16), (PPSCE 8) and (PPSCF 3) to be disposed of or used on-site.
PPSCC 15.	Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.
PPSCC 16.	Treated sewage effluent (a) Treated sewage effluent or greywater can be released to land provided it: (b) meets or exceeds secondary treated class B standards for a treatment system with a daily peak design capacity of between 150 EP and 1500 EP; or (c) meets or exceeds secondary treated class C standards for a treatment system with a daily peak design capacity of less than 150 EP; and (d) is released within fenced and signed contaminant release area(s) and does not result in pooling or run-off or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off.
PPSCC 17.	Financial assurance Prior to any changes in petroleum activities which would result in an increase to the maximum disturbance since the last financial assurance calculation was submitted, the holder of the environmental authority must submit, and the administering authority must have approved, an application to amend the financial assurance.

Schedule D – Pipeline planning

Condition number	Condition
PPSCD 1.	Site planning 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.
PPSCD 2.	Planning for land disturbance Notwithstanding condition (PPSCD 1), 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; and (d) be preferentially located alongside existing linear infrastructure.
PPSCD 3.	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 <i>Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland, Assessment Manual</i> ; 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

Condition number	Condition
PPSCE 1.	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
PPSCE 2.	Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs

	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.
PPSCE 3.	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.
PPSCE 4.	Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.
PPSCE 5.	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 <i>Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations</i> .
PPSCE 6.	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 <i>Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations</i> .
PPSCE 7.	Fauna management Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams.
PPSCE 8.	Waste 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; and (b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.
PPSCE 9.	If hydrostatic testing water quality does not or can not be treated to meet the requirements of standard condition (PPSCE 8), it must be managed in accordance with standard conditions (PPSCC 13) or (PPSCC 14).
PPSCE 10.	Blasting A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.
PPSCE 11.	Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed an airblast overpressure level of 120dB (linear peak) at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.
PPSCE 12.	Blasting operations must be designed to not exceed a ground-borne vibration peak particle velocity of 10mm/s at any time, when measured at or extrapolated to any sensitive place.
PPSCE 13.	Structures that are dams or levees The hazard category of any dam or levee to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> .
PPSCE 14.	Low hazard dams must be: (a) constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with accepted engineering standards currently appropriate for the purpose for which the dam is intended to be used; and (b) designed with a floor and sides made of material that will contain the wetting front and any entrained contaminants within the bounds of the containment system during both its operational life and including any period of decommissioning and rehabilitation.
PPSCE 15	All low hazard dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.

PPSCE 16	When no longer required all low hazard dams must be decommissioned to no longer accept inflow from the petroleum activities and be either: (a) rehabilitated; or (b) agreed to in writing by the administering authority and the landholder to remain in situ following the cessation of the petroleum activity(ies) associated with the dam, with the contained water of a quality suitable for the intended ongoing uses(s) by that landholder.
PPSCE 17	Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.
PPSCE 18	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.
PPSCE 19.	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.
Schedule F – Post-construction conditions including operations, maintenance and decommissioning	
Condition number	Condition
PPSCF1.	Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the <i>APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2009) and/or AS 2885.3:2012.
PPSCF 2.	Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.
PPSCF 3.	Flush water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of standard condition (PPSCE 8).
PPSCF 4.	Final acceptance criteria for rehabilitation 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.
PPSCF 5.	Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in standard condition (PPSCF 4) have been met for the rehabilitated area.
Schedule G – Monitoring and reporting conditions	
Condition number	Condition
PPSCG 1	Monitoring

	All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.
PPSCG 2.	If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within 10 business days
PPSCG 3.	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.
PPSCG 4	Notwithstanding standard condition (PPSCG 3), 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.
PPSCG 5	Sampling 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.
PPSCG 6.	The methods of groundwater sampling must comply with the Australian Government's Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1).
PPSCG 7.	Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
PPSCG 8.	The method of measurement of ambient air quality or point source contaminant releases to air must comply with the <i>Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual</i> and/or Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 <i>Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions</i> , whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement.
PPSCG 9.	Notification 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 (PPSCG 6) and (PPSCG 7) being activated. Explanatory note: Notification under standard condition (PPSCG 9) should occur using the form, Incident notification for resource activities other than mining (EM706) available from the administering authority's website
PPSCG 10.	Reporting 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.

Part 2 Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

acceptable standards for release to land	is defined as: (a) electrical conductivity (EC) not exceeding 3000 μ S/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.
accepted engineering standards	in relation to dams, means those standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance that are broadly accepted within the profession of engineering as being good practice for the purpose and application being considered. In the case of dams, the most relevant documents would be publications of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD), guidelines published by Queensland government departments and relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards.
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.
aquifer	means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.
Australian Standard 2187	means Australian Standard 2187.0:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use, Part 0, Australian Standard 2187.1:1998 Explosives—Storage, transport and use Part 1 and Australian Standard 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2 or any updated versions that becomes available from time to time.
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.
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 <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .
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: (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 <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> 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. (g) 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: (a) the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function (b) that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document (c) that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority (d) that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and (e) that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the <i>Vegetation Management Act 2000</i> .
cultivated	means used for cropping or gardening.
coastal waters	has the meaning in section 440ZH of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> 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.
daily peak design capacity	for sewage treatment works, has the meaning in Schedule 2, section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 as the higher equivalent person (EP) for the works calculated using each of the formulae found in the definition for EP.
declared pest species	has the meaning in the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003</i> 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: (a) 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 (b) 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 <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .
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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental attribute	has the meaning in section 11(2) of the <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i> .
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental value(s)	has the meaning in section 9 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .

equivalent person or EP	has the meaning under section 3 of the Planning Guidelines For Water Supply and Sewerage, 2005, published by the Queensland Government. It is calculated in accordance with Schedule 2, Section 63(4) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 where: (a) EP = $V/200$ where V is the volume, in litres, of the average dry weather flow of sewage that can be treated at the works in a day; or (b) EP = $M/2.5$ where M is the mass, in grams, of phosphorus in the influent that the works are designed to treat as the inlet load in a day.
environmentally relevant activity or ERA	has the meaning in section 18 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
financial assurance	for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
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.
greywater	means wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing. Greywater does not include sewage.
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 <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> , 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) a lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and (b) the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.
levee	means an embankment that only provides for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from releases from other works, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those releases; and does not store any significant volume of water or flowable substances at any other times.
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 <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> , 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 section 36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .
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: (a) workers camps; (b) maintenance facilities; (c) no-release sewage treatment plants; (d) laydown areas; (e) structures (i.e. dams or levees); (f) tanks; (g) sediment and erosion control measures; (h) above ground containers and chemical / fuel storages; (i) water pumps and generators; and (j) stockpiles.
outer bank	has the meaning in section 5A of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
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.
regulated dam(s)	means any dam in the significant or high hazard category as assessed using the <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> , published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
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 preexisting conditions of a site (i.e. soil surface topography, watercourses, culverts, fences and gates and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the <i>APIA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2009).
release, releases , 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.
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: (a) total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L; (b) total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L; (c) suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L; (d) pH, range 6.0 to 8.5; and (e) <i>e-Coli</i> , 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: (a) total Phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L; (b) total Nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L; (c) 5-day Biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. Release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L (d) suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L; (e) pH, range 6.0 to 8.5; and (f) <i>e-Coli</i> , 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) 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; and (g) 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 <i>Water Act 2000</i> .
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(2) of the <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i> .
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 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> .
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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
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: (a) 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 (b) the substratum is predominantly undrained soils that are saturated, flooded or ponded long enough to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper layers; or (c) 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 <i>Wetland Mapping and Classification Methodology</i> (2005) published by the Queensland Government as: (a) H2M1 Riverine or ex-riverine (lacustrine) water bodies associated with dams and weirs located in a channel (b) H2M3p Pondered pastures (c) H2M5 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies where ecological character has changed due to gross mechanical disturbance (e.g. cropping) (d) H2M6 Palustrine/lacustrine water bodies that have been converted, completely or mostly, to a ring tank or other controlled storage (e) H2M7 Riverine water bodies that have been converted mostly to canals or irrigation channels (f) H3C1 Artificial stand-alone water storages not within a natural water body or channel; or (g) H3C2 Artificial Channel drain/canal – bore drains, swales, bores and irrigation channel overflows/ponding. 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 <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .

END OF PART 2 OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

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