

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG00959513

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG00959513

Environmental authority takes effect on 28 April 2021

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
AUSTRALIA PACIFIC LNG CSG TRANSMISSIONS PTY LIMITED	Level 3 135 Coronation Drive MILTON QLD 4064

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Ancillary 15 - Fuel burning Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour	PPL171 PPL180
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	PPL171 PPL180
Schedule 3 03: A petroleum activity that is likely to have a significant impact on a category A or B environmentally sensitive area	PPL180 PPL178 PPL143 PPL2000 PPL2026
Non-Scheduled Petroleum Activity Petroleum Pipeline Licence - PPL	PPL2059

Additional information for applicantsEnvironmentally relevant activities

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

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

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

Contaminated land

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

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

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

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

Take effect

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Date issued: 28 April 2021

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

Conditions of Environmental Authority

This environmental authority consists of the following:

Conditions applicable to PPL171, PPL180, PPL178, PPL143, PPL2000, PPL2026 and PPL2059

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SCHEDULE A – AUTHORISED ACTIVITIES																														
A1	The following types of petroleum activities are not authorised: a) processing or storing petroleum or petroleum by-products that are not necessarily associated with pipeline construction or operation b) extracting earthen materials (other than drilling waste rock or trench spoil) of more than 100,000t/year c) extracting by dredging more than 1000t/year of material from the bed of naturally occurring surface waters d) construction of power lines (either above or below ground) outside the right of way necessary for the pipeline.																													
A2	Despite condition A1, construction of the following power line is authorised outside of the right of way associated with PPL2000: <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Kilometre Point (KP)</th></tr><tr><td>High Voltage (HV) Line and Fibre Optic Cable (FOC)</td><td>Start: KP 14.8 on Lot 36 on Plan SP116140 End: KP 17.7 at Condabri Kiosk Station</td></tr></table>					Item	Kilometre Point (KP)	High Voltage (HV) Line and Fibre Optic Cable (FOC)	Start: KP 14.8 on Lot 36 on Plan SP116140 End: KP 17.7 at Condabri Kiosk Station																					
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A3	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	Despite condition A3 of this environmental authority, the petroleum activities specified in Schedule A Table 1 – Approved Disturbance PPL180 , Schedule A Table 2 – Approved Disturbance PPL2000 , Schedule A Table 3 – Approved Disturbance PPL2026 and Schedule A Table 4 – Approved disturbance in ESAs and PPZs – PPL2059 are authorised in the locations specified in Schedule A Table 1 – Approved Disturbance PPL180 , Schedule A Table 2 – Approved Disturbance PPL2000 , Schedule A Table 3 – Approved Disturbance PPL2026 and Schedule A Table 4 – Approved disturbance in ESAs and PPZs – PPL2059 . Schedule A Table 1 – Approved Disturbance PPL180 <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Petroleum Activity</th><th rowspan="2">ESA Description</th><th rowspan="2">RE</th><th colspan="2">GPS Central Coordinates</th><th rowspan="2">Maximum Area of Disturbance (ha)</th></tr><tr><th>Latitude</th><th>Longitude</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Eurombah Reedy InterConnect (ERIC) Pipeline</td><td rowspan="2">Category B</td><td>11.9.5</td><td>-26.180087</td><td>149.232767</td><td rowspan="2">2.0</td></tr><tr><td>11.9.5</td><td>-26.069837</td><td>149.217456</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Primary Protection Zone</td><td>11.9.5</td><td>-25.95893</td><td>149.207377</td><td rowspan="2">27</td></tr><tr><td>11.9.5</td><td>-26.021049</td><td>149.21622</td></tr></table>					Petroleum Activity	ESA Description	RE	GPS Central Coordinates		Maximum Area of Disturbance (ha)	Latitude	Longitude	Eurombah Reedy InterConnect (ERIC) Pipeline	Category B	11.9.5	-26.180087	149.232767	2.0	11.9.5	-26.069837	149.217456	Primary Protection Zone	11.9.5	-25.95893	149.207377	27	11.9.5	-26.021049	149.21622
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		of Category B	11.9.5	-25.984634	149.208251	
			11.9.5	-25.982817	149.207911	
			11.9.5	-26.022215	149.216911	
			11.9.5	-26.05793	149.21891	
			11.9.5	-26.065595	149.217543	
			11.9.5	-26.073992	149.21758	
			11.9.5	-26.091384	149.217958	
			11.9.5	-26.103318	149.219477	
			11.9.5	-26.144391	149.226985	
			11.9.5	-26.176242	149.23215	
		Primary Protection Zone of Category B	11.9.5	-26.181525	149.233073	27
			11.9.5	-26.18472	149.234966	
		Category C	11.3.25	-26.192729	149.243858	0.2
			11.3.25	-26.193226	149.244811	
		Primary Protection Zone of Category C	11.3.25	-26.191927	149.242956	6
			11.3.25 /11.3.2	-26.192567	149.240909	
			11.3.2	-26.210541	149.252115	
			11.3.25	-26.192763	149.244382	
			11.3.25	-26.192094	149.242836	
			11.3.25	-26.193747	149.24532	

Schedule A Table 2 – Approved Disturbance PPL2000

Petroleum Activity	ESA Description	Maximum Area of Disturbance (ha)
Talinga-Condabri Interconnect Pipeline and HV/FOC	Category B (Endangered Regional Ecosystem)	0.64
	Primary protection zone of Category B (Endangered Regional Ecosystem)	12.03
	Category C (Of Concern Regional Ecosystem)	0.47
	Primary Protection zone Category C (Of Concern Regional Ecosystem)	3.42
Standalone HV/FOC	Category B (Endangered Regional Ecosystem)	0.1

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		Primary protection zone of Category B (Endangered Regional Ecosystem)	2.5		
		Category C (Essential Habitat)	0.4		
		Primary Protection zone Category C (Essential Habitat)	2.5		
		Note: Category C Essential Habitat overlaps with the primary protection zone of Category B (Endangered Regional Ecosystem)			
Schedule A Table 3 – Approved Disturbance PPL2026					
Petroleum Activity	ESA Description	RE	GPS Central Coordinates		Maximum Area of Disturbance (ha)
			Latitude	Longitude	
Eurombah Reedy InterConnect (ERIC) Pipeline	Category B	11.9.5	-26.180087	149.232767	2.0
		11.9.5	-26.069837	149.217456	
	Primary Protection Zone of Category B	11.9.5	-25.95893	149.207377	27
		11.9.5	-26.021049	149.21622	
		11.9.5	-25.984634	149.208251	
		11.9.5	-25.982817	149.207911	
		11.9.5	-26.022215	149.216911	
		11.9.5	-26.05793	149.21891	
		11.9.5	-26.065595	149.217543	
		11.9.5	-26.073992	149.21758	
		11.9.5	-26.091384	149.217958	
		11.9.5	-26.103318	149.219477	
		11.9.5	-26.144391	149.226985	
		11.9.5	-26.176242	149.23215	
	Primary Protection Zone of Category B	11.9.5	-26.181525	149.233073	27
		11.9.5	-26.18472	149.234966	
	Category C	11.3.25	-26.192729	149.243858	0.2
		11.3.25	-26.193226	149.244811	
	Primary	11.3.25	-26.191927	149.242956	6

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		Protection Zone of Category C	11.3.25 /11.3.2	-26.192567	149.240909	
			11.3.2	-26.210541	149.252115	
			11.3.25	-26.192763	149.244382	
			11.3.25	-26.192094	149.242836	
			11.3.25	-26.193747	149.24532	
Schedule A Table 4 – Approved disturbance in ESAs and PPZs – PPL2059						
Petroleum activity	ESA description	Regional Ecosystem (RE)	Perimeter coordinates		Maximum area of disturbance (Ha)	
			Longitude	Latitude		
PPL2059 right of way	Category B ESA	Endangered RE 11.4.3	-26.737034	-26.737034	0.2	
	Primary Protection Zone of Category B ESA	N/A	-26.727812	150.350534	21	
			--26.726261	150.340913		
			-26.730092	150.351265		
			-26.729166	150.351319		
			-26.756284	150.399119		
			-26.746432	150.372832		
			-26.754763	150.397529		
			-26.762588	150.398247		
			-26.75216	150.389563		
			-26.738315	150.353675		
			-26.748489	150.378251		
			-26.726545	150.340998		
			-26.717936	150.319682		
	Category C ESA	Of concern RE 11.3.25 and 11.3.4	-26.725621	150.325922	3.5	
		Essential habitat	-26.687414	150.249755		
		Essential habitat regrowth	-26.689678	150.252377		
	Primary Protection Zone of Category C ESA	N/A	-26.688839	150.251244	4.7	
			-26.68602	150.24813		
			-26.725446	150.323763		
			-26.725913	150.328763		
			-26.692109	150.255199		

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A5	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.
A6	Records demonstrating compliance with condition A5 must be kept.
A7	Despite conditions A3, A4 and A5, all maintenance / repair / decommissioning activities required for the pipeline are permitted within ESAs and their associated primary protection zones provided the activities are carried out wholly within the right of way cleared as part of the construction process.
SCHEDULE B – PROTECTING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES	
B1	Pertaining specifically to PPL180 and PPL143, the holder of this authority must ensure that the petroleum activities do not result in the release of contaminants to waters , unless specifically authorised under this authority.
B2	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.
B3A	Pertaining specifically to PPL 2059, only low impact petroleum activities are permitted in a designated precinct of a Strategic Environmental Area .
B3	Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land or air except for those releases authorised by conditions C9, C13, C14, C15, C16, E5, E9, E12, E13 and F3.
B4	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.
B5	Where significant disturbance to land is to occur, records demonstrating compliance with condition B4 must be kept.

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B6

Significant residual impacts to **prescribed environmental matters** other than if the impacts were authorised by an existing authority issued before the commencement of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, are not authorised under this environmental authority or the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* unless the impact(s) is specified in **Schedule B Table 1 — Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters**.

Schedule B Table 1 – Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters for PPL 2026

Prescribed Environmental Matter	Location of Impact	Maximum Extent of Impact
REGULATED VEGETATION		
Endangered regional ecosystem – 11.9.5 <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	PPL2026 – Lot on Plan: 6AB37, 2AB37, 4SP124669, 1AB144	0.16 ha
Regional ecosystems (not within an urban area) within the defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse on the vegetation management watercourse map – <i>RE 11.3.25 and Broad Vegetation Group (16a)</i>. Open forest and woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (river red gum) (or <i>E. tereticornis</i> (blue gum)) and/or <i>E. coolabah</i> (coolabah) (or <i>E. microtheca</i> (coolabah)) fringing drainage lines. Associated species may include <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (carbeen), <i>Angophora</i> spp., <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (riveroak). Does not include alluvial areas dominated by herb and grasslands or alluvial plains that are not flooded. (All bioregions except CYP). <i>RE 11.10.7 and Broad Vegetation Group (12a)</i>. Dry woodlands to open woodlands dominated by ironbarks such as <i>Eucalyptus decorticans</i> (gumtopped ironbark), <i>E. fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>nubila</i> (blue-leaved ironbark), or <i>E. crebra</i> (narrow-leaved red ironbark) and/or bloodwoods such as <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> (yellow bloodwood), <i>C. leichhardtii</i> (rustyjacket), <i>C. watsoniana</i> (Watson's yellow bloodwood), <i>C. lamprophylla</i>, <i>C. peltata</i> (yellowjacket). Occasionally <i>E.thozetiana</i> (mountain yapunyah), <i>E. cloeziana</i> (Gympie messmate) or <i>E. mediocris</i> are dominant. Mostly on sub-coastal/inland hills with shallow soils. (BRB, DEU, GUP, SEQ).	PPL2026 – Lot on Plan 5AB37 PPL2026 – Lot on Plan 3047SP273877	0.10 ha (0.09 ha 11.3.25, 0.01 ha 11.10.7)

B7

Records demonstrating that each impact to a prescribed environmental matter listed in Protecting biodiversity values, **Schedule B, Table 1—Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters** did not, or is not likely to, result in a significant residual impact to that matter must be:

a) completed by an appropriately qualified person; and

b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

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B8	Pertaining specifically to PPL2026, an environmental offset made in accordance with the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> and Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, as amended from time to time, must be undertaken for the maximum extent of impact to each prescribed environmental matter authorised in Schedule B Table 1— Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters.
Fuel burning or combustion equipment	
B9	A fuel burning or combustion facility must not be operated unless it is listed in Schedule B Table 2 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL171 or Schedule B Table 3 – Authorised point sources for PPL180.
B10	If a fuel burning or combustion facility is listed in Schedule B Table 2 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL171 or Schedule B Table 3 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL180, the fuel burning or combustion facility must be operated so that the releases to air do not exceed the limits specified in Schedule B Table 2 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL171 or Schedule B Table 3 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL180 at the specified release point reference. Schedule B Table 2 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL171

Facility	Release Point Reference	Unit Description	Min Release Height (m)	Min Efflux Velocity (m/sec)	NO _x as Nitrogen dioxide		Carbon monoxide	
					Max conc. ^{1 2} (mg/Nm ³)	Max Mass emission rate ¹ (g/sec)	Max conc. ^{1 2} (mg/Nm ³)	Max Mass emission rate ¹ (g/sec)
Talinga Pipeline Compressor Station	Talinga PCS – Gas Turbine 1 (GT4035-1400)	Taurus Solar Turbine 70	15.6	28	94	0.67	97	0.68
	Talinga PCS – Gas Turbine 2 (GT4035-2400)	Taurus Solar Turbine 70	15.6	28	94	0.67	97	0.68
	Talinga PCS – Gas Generator 1 (G4035-0200A)	Caterpillar G3412	4.2	30	6,937	1.3	896	0.32
	Talinga PCS – Gas Generator 2 (G4035-0200B)	Caterpillar G3412	4.2	30	6,937	1.3	896	0.32
	Talinga PCS – Gas Generator 3 (G4035-0200C)	Caterpillar G3412	4.2	30	6,937	1.3	896	0.32
	Talinga PCS – Gas Generator 4 (G4035-0200D)	Caterpillar G3412	4.2	30	6,937	1.3	896	0.32
¹ Minimum efflux velocity, maximum concentration and maximum mass emission are to be measured at a minimum of 70% (±10%) equipment continuous load rating capacity ² Concentration at stack Dry, 273K, 101.3kPa, 3%O ₂								

Schedule B, Table 3 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL180

Resource Authority	Facility	Release Point Reference	Unit Description	Minimum Release Height (m)	Minimum Efflux Velocity (m/sec)	NO _x as Nitrogen Dioxide		Carbon Monoxide	
						Maximum Concentration ^{1,2} (mg/Nm ³)	Maximum Mass Emission Rate ¹ (g/sec)	Maximum Concentration ^{1,2} (mg/Nm ³)	Maximum Mass Emission Rate ¹ (g/sec)
PPL180	Spring Gully Pipeline Compressor Station	Gas Turbine #1	Taurus Solar Turbine 60 (GT8235-1400)	13.8	35	78	1.35	100	1.69
		Gas Turbine #2							
		Gas Generator #1	Caterpillar G3412 (G8235-0200)	4.2	30	6400	1.2	631	0.35
		Gas Generator #2							
		Gas Generator #3							
		Gas Generator #4							

¹ Minimum efflux velocity, maximum concentration and maximum mass emission are to be measured at a minimum of 70% (±5%) equipment continuous load rating capacity.

² Concentration at stack for Turbine: Dry, 0°C, 1 atm, 8.3% O₂

Point source air monitoring

B11

A monitoring program of contaminants released to the atmosphere must be implemented at each release point stated in **Schedule B Table 2 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL171** or **Schedule B Table 3 – Authorised Point Sources for PPL180** and at the frequencies specified in **Schedule B Table 4 – Monitoring Frequency for Contaminants**.

Schedule B Table 4 – Monitoring Frequency for Contaminants

Contaminant	Monitoring frequency
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		NOx as nitrogen dioxide	Within three months after commissioning of any fuel burning equipment; and biennially thereafter.	
		Carbon monoxide		
B12	The Point Source Air Monitoring Program must include, but not necessarily be limited to: a) testing and sampling at each release point stated in Schedule B, Tables 2 and 3 – Authorised Point Sources at the frequencies specified in Schedule B, Table 4 Monitoring Frequency for Contaminants, for the following: i. gas velocity, volume and mass flow rate ii. contaminant concentration and mass emission rate iii. temperature and iv. water vapour concentration (for non-continuous sampling) b) representative samples of the contaminants discharged when operating under maximum operating conditions; and c) the collection of production rate and plant status during sampling periods.			
SCHEDULE C – GENERAL CONDITIONS				
Documentation				
C1	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	All plans and procedures required to be developed must be implemented.			
Plant and equipment				
C3	All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions must be installed.			
C4	All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition.			

C5	All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the standard conditions must be implemented.
Contingency and emergency response	
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 which address the risks of non-compliance with Schedule B conditions.
C7	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 conditions and what mitigation measures are required to be implemented; and ii. the action that will be undertaken when a member of the public makes a valid complaint. b) management procedures including details of what actions will be taken to protect environmental values and minimise potential environmental harm from petroleum activities as a result of floods, severe storms and fires c) environmental emergency management procedures including details of the response and mitigation measures that will be actioned to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with Schedule B conditions.
Soil management	
C8	Measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land.
C9	Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained.
C10	The measures required by conditions C8 and C9 must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document and/or the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association Ltd Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2017).

Chemical storage	
C11	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.
C12	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 .
C13	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.
C14	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 C15, C16, E9 and F3 to be disposed of or used on-site.
C15	Green waste may be used on-site for rehabilitation and/or sediment and erosion control purposes.
Treated sewage effluent	
C16	Not pertaining to PPL143, 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 runoff or aerosols or spray drift or vegetation die-off.
SCHEDULE D – PIPELINE PLANNING	
Site planning	
D1	Pipeline planning must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the APGA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines (2017) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.
Planning for land disturbance	

D2	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	Prior to undertaking activities that result in significant disturbance to land in areas of native vegetation, confirmation of on-the-ground biodiversity values of the native vegetation communities at that location must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person .
D4	A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (D3) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values .
SCHEDULE E – CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS	
E1	Pipeline construction must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the <i>APGA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2017) and/or AS 2885.1:2012.
Activities in watercourses, wetlands, lakes and springs	
E2	Pertaining only to PPL143, PPL2000, PPL2026, PPL2059, Petroleum activities that require earthworks, vegetation clearing and/or placing fill, other than that associated with the construction of linear infrastructure, are not permitted in or within: a) 200 metres of any wetland, lake or spring; or b) 100 metres of the outer bank of any other watercourse.
E3	For PL178, PPL180 and PPL171, 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) 100 metres of any wetland, lake or spring; or b) 100 metres of the outer bank of any other watercourse.

E4	Pertaining only to PPL2059 PPL2000, PPL178, PPL2026 and PPL171, 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: 1. firstly, in times where there is no water present 2. secondly, in times of no flow 3. thirdly, in times of flow, but in a way that does not impede low flow.
E5	Petroleum activities must not result in water turbidity increases of more than 10% in high ecological value waters outside contained construction or maintenance areas.
E6	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> .
E7	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> .
Fauna management	
E8	Measures to prevent fauna entrapment must be implemented during the construction of pipelines in pipe sections and pipeline trenches and operation of dams
Waste	
E9	Trench water, hydrostatic testing water or water from low point drains, may be released to land provided that it: a) can be demonstrated to meet the acceptable standards for release to land b) is released in a way that does not cause visible scouring or erosion.
E10	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) or (C14).

Blasting	
E11	A Blast Management Plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187.
E12	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.
E13	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.
Structures that are dams or levees	
E14	The consequence 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 Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> .
E15	Low consequence 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.
E16	All low consequence dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment.
E17	When no longer required all low consequence 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.
Pipeline reinstatement and revegetation	
E18	Pipeline trenches must be backfilled and topsoils reinstated within 3 months after pipe laying.

E19	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.
E20	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 restricted matter plant species, and which is established and self-sustaining.
SCHEDULE F – POST CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS INCLUDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND DECOMMISSIONING	
F1	Pipeline operation and maintenance must be in accordance, to the greatest practicable extent, with the relevant section of the <i>APGA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2017) and/or AS 2885.3:2012.
F2	Written procedures must be developed to ensure operations and maintenance of the pipeline complies with the conditions of the environmental authority.
F3	Flush water may be released to land provided that it meets the requirements of condition E9.
F4	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.
Final acceptance criteria for rehabilitation	
F5	After decommissioning, all significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activity(ies) must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria: a) any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils) is remediated and rehabilitated b) rehabilitation is undertaken in a manner such that any actual or potential acid sulfate soils on the area of significant disturbance are treated to prevent or minimise environmental harm in accordance with the <i>Instructions for the treatment and management of acid sulfate soils</i> (2001) c) for land that is not being cultivated by the landholder: i. groundcover, that is not a restricted invasive plant 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.
F6	Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in condition F5 have been met for the rehabilitated area.
Final rehabilitation acceptance criteria in environmental sensitive areas	
F7	Within PPL2026 only, where significant disturbance to land has occurred in an environmentally sensitive area, the following final rehabilitation criteria as measured against the pre-disturbance biodiversity values assessment (required by condition D3) must be met: a) greater than or equal to 70% of native ground cover species richness b) greater than or equal to the total per cent ground cover c) less than or equal to the per cent species richness of restricted invasive plant species d) greater than or equal to 50% of organic litter cover e) greater than or equal to 50% of total density of coarse woody material; and f) all predominant species in the ecologically dominant layer, that define the pre- disturbance regional ecosystem(s) are present.
F8	Within PPL2026 only, conditions F5, F6 and F7 continue to apply after this environmental authority has ended or ceased to have effect.
SCHEDULE G – MONITORING AND REPORTING CONDITIONS	
Monitoring	
G1	All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person .
G2	If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within 10 business days.
G3	All laboratory analyses and tests must be undertaken by a laboratory that has NATA accreditation for such analyses and tests, except as otherwise authorised in writing by the administering authority.
G4	Notwithstanding condition G3, where there are no NATA accredited laboratories available to test for a specific analyte or substance, then duplicate samples must be sent to separate laboratories for independent testing or evaluation.

Sampling	
G6	The methods of surface water sampling must comply with that set out in the Queensland Government's <i>Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2018</i> .
G7	The methods of groundwater sampling must comply with the Australian Government's Groundwater Sampling and Analysis – A Field Guide (2009:27 GeoCat #6890.1).
G8	Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.
G9	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 <i>Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions</i> , whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement.
Notification	
G10	In addition to the requirements under section 320A of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> , the administering authority must be notified in writing within 5 business days of any event which has resulted in the contingency procedures required by conditions C6 and C7 being activated.
Reporting	
G12	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.

Definitions

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

Term	Definition
acceptable standards for release to land	is defined as: • electrical conductivity (EC) not exceeding 3000µS/cm • sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) not exceeding 8; 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 <i>Australian National Committee on Large Dams</i> (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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
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.

Term	Definition
analyte(s)	means a chemical parameter determined by either physical measurement in the field or by laboratory analysis.
annual return period	means the most current 12-month period between 2 anniversary dates.
aquifer	means an identifiable stratigraphic formation that has the potential to produce useful flows of water.
Australian Standard 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 19 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 and— (a) includes an area covered, permanently or intermittently, by tidal or non-tidal waters; but (b) does not include land adjoining or adjacent to the bed that is from time to time covered by floodwater.
Biodiversity values	for the purposes of this environmental authority means: a) environmentally sensitive areas; b) wetlands; c) ecosystem functioning; d) ecological connectivity (i.e. stepping stone or contiguous bioregional/local corridor networks).
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 19, Part 1, section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.
Category B ESA	means any area listed in Schedule 19, Part 1, section 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

Term	Definition
Category C ESA	means any of the following areas: • nature refuges as defined in the conservation agreement for that refuge under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • State forests or timber reserves as defined under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> • resources reserves under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> • 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> • 'of concern regional ecosystems' identified in the database called 'RE description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.
certified	in relation to any matter other than a design plan, 'as constructed' drawings or an annual report regarding dams means, a Statutory Declaration by a suitably qualified person or suitably qualified third party accompanying the written document stating: • the person's qualifications and experience relevant to the function • that the person has not knowingly included false, misleading or incomplete information in the document • that the person has not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority • that the document addresses the relevant matters for the function and is factually correct; and • that the opinions expressed in the document are honestly and reasonably held.
clearing	has the meaning in the dictionary of the <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.

Term	Definition
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 Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 and is a live animal or plant declared to be a declared pest under section 36 (Declaring Pests by Regulation) or section 37(2) (Declaring Pest under Emergency Pest Notice) of that Act and includes reproductive material of the animal or plant.
decommissioning	in relation to pipelines means the actions undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885, as amended from time to time, to prepare the pipeline and peripheral facilities for pending suspension or abandonment.
designated precinct	has the meaning in Part 5 section 15(3) of the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014: - for a strategic environmental area mentioned in section 4(1)—the area identified as a designated precinct on the strategic environmental area map for the strategic environmental area; or - for a strategic environmental area is shown on a map in a regional plan—the area identified on the map as a designated precinct for the strategic environmental area.
documents	has the meaning in section 36 of the <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.
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> .

Term	Definition
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: - 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 - 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> .
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 Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams, published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
high ecological value waters	means Queensland waters that are scheduled waters under the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2019 as high value ecological waters.
lake	means: - a lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and - the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.
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.

Term	Definition
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 s36 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: • workers camps • maintenance facilities • no-release sewage treatment plants • laydown areas • structures (i.e. dams or levees) • tanks • sediment and erosion control measures • above ground containers and chemical / fuel storages • water pumps and generators • stockpiles.
outer bank	has the meaning in section 5A of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .

Term	Definition
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 typography, watercourses, culverts, fences and gates and other landscape(d) features) and is detailed in the <i>APGA Code of Environmental Practice: Onshore Pipelines</i> (2009).
release, releases or 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: - total phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L - total nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L

Term	Definition
	- suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L - pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 - e-coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 1000cfu per 100mL, maximum 10000cfu per 100mL.
secondary treated class C standards	means treated sewage effluent or greywater which meets the following standards: - total Phosphorous as P, maximum 20mg/L - total Nitrogen as N, maximum 30mg/L 5-day Biochemical oxygen demand (inhibited) (e.g. Release pipe from sewage treatment plant), maximum 20mg/L - suspended solids, maximum 30mg/L - pH, range 6.0 to 8.5 - e-Coli, 80th percentile based on at least 5 samples with not less than 30 minutes between samples, 10000cfu per 100mL, maximum 100000cfu per 100mL.
sensitive place	means: - a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel) - a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution - a medical centre, surgery or hospital - a protected area - a public park or garden that is open to the public (whether or not on payment of money) for use other than for sport or organised entertainment - a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the petroleum activity(ies) and does not include employees accommodation or public roads - for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.
significantly disturbed or significant disturbance or	means Land is significantly disturbed if– (a) it is contaminated land; or (b) it has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it–

Term	Definition
significant disturbance to land or areas	(i) to a condition required under the relevant environmental authority; or (ii) if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular condition—to the condition it was in immediately before the disturbance. Without limiting subsection (1)(b), land requires human intervention to rehabilitate it if— (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 water in a watercourse downstream of the land has been significantly reduced.
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(1) 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.

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Term	Definition
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> .
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	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	for the purpose of this environmental authority, wetland means: an area shown as a wetland on the map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values. <i>Note: The Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 Schedule 2, Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values means the document 'Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values' made by the Chief Executive and published on the website.</i> <i>Environmental values in section 8 of the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 apply to wetland areas on the map, which are categorised as wetlands of high or general ecological significance.</i>
year(s)	has the meaning in s36 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> .

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY