Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPG01233113

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

Environmental authority number: EPPG01233113

Environmental authority takes effect on 22 December 2017

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
AGL GAS STORAGE PTY LTD	Level 6 144 Edward Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Schedule 2A, 08: A petroleum or GHG storage activity, other than items 1 to 7, that includes an activity from Schedule 2 with an AES	PFL27
Resource Activity, Ancillary 15 - Fuel burning, Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour	PFL27
Resource Activity, Ancillary 09 - Hydrocarbon gas refining, 1: Hydrocarbon gas refining (the relevant activity) consists of refining natural gas or coal seam methane gas, (a) Less than 200,000,000 cubic metres of natural gas	PFL27
Resource Activity, Ancillary 10 - Gas Producing, Manufacturing, processing or reforming 200t or more of hydrocarbon gas in a year	PFL27

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

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

Contaminated land

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

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

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

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

Take effect

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

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

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

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 Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Date issued: 22 December 2017

Enquiries:
Petroleum and Gas Unit
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Phone: 3330 5715
Email: petroleumandgas@ehp.qld.gov.au

Legislative Requirements and Conditions of Environmental Authority

SCHEDULE A – GENERAL CONDITIONS

Authorised Petroleum Activities

A1 In the carrying out of the petroleum activities, the number and maximum size for each of the specified petroleum activities listed in *Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities* for each petroleum tenure must not be exceeded.

Schedule A, Table 1 – Authorised Petroleum Activities

Resource Authority Number	Petroleum Activity	Scale (Size in ha / disturbance)	Intensity	
			Total Number	Capacity
PFL27	Gas processing facility	8.5 ha	1	<40TJ/day

Plant and equipment

A2 All plant and equipment reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority must be installed.

A3 All plant and equipment must be maintained and operated in their proper and effective condition. (PESCC4)

A4 All measures reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority must be implemented.

Financial assurance

A5 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 *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. (PESCB1)

A6 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. (PESCC41)

Third party audit

A7 A third party auditor must audit compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority at a minimum frequency of every three (3) years.

A8 An audit report must be prepared and certified by the third party auditor presenting the findings of each audit carried out.

A9 Any recommendations arising from the audit report must be acted upon by:

a) investigating any non-compliance issues identified; and
b) as soon as reasonably practicable, implementing measures or taking necessary action to ensure compliance with the requirements of this environmental authority.

A10 A written response must be attached to the audit report detailing the actions taken or to be taken on stated dates:

a) to ensure compliance with this environmental authority; and
b) to prevent a recurrence of any non-compliance issues identified.

Environmental nuisance

A11 Petroleum activities must not cause environmental nuisance from dust, odour, light or smoke at a sensitive place, other than where an alternative arrangement is in place.

Reporting

A12 A record of all valid complaints relating to environmental issues must be kept including the date, source, reason for the complaint, description of investigations and actions undertaken in resolving the complaint.

Documentation

A13 All plans, procedures and reports must:

a) be certified by a suitably qualified person
b) be kept on record for a minimum of five (5) years. (PESCC1)

A14 All plans and procedures required to be developed must be implemented. (PESCC2)

A15 All documents required to be prepared, held or kept under this environmental authority must be provided to the administering authority upon written request within the requested timeframe.

Contingency plan

A16 A contingency plan that addresses the risks of non-compliance with this environmental authority must be developed prior to the carrying out of the petroleum activity.

A17 The contingency plan must include, but not necessarily be limited to:

a) environmental nuisance and complaint management procedures including:
   i) a description of petroleum activities that might result in non-compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority 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 carried out to reduce negative impacts to environmental values in the event of a non-compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority
d) staff emergency training procedures including records of training completed.

Notification

A18 The administering authority's Pollution Hotline must be notified as soon as reasonably practicable, but within 48 hours after becoming aware of:
a) any unauthorised disturbance to land;
b) any unauthorised release of contaminants to land, air or water; or
c) a potential or actual loss of structural or hydraulic integrity of a dam.

A19 Unless a longer time is agreed to in writing by the administering authority, a written report must be provided to the administering authority within 10 business days of notification under condition (A18), which includes the following (where relevant to the emergency or incident):
a) the root cause of the emergency or incident;
b) the confirmed quantities and types of any contaminants involved in the incident;
c) results and interpretation of any analysis of samples taken at the time of the emergency or incident (including the analysis results of any impact monitoring);
d) a final assessment of the impacts from the emergency or incident including any actual or potential environmental harm that has occurred or may occur in the longer term as a result of the release;
e) the success or otherwise of actions taken at the time of the incident to prevent or minimise environmental harm;
f) results and current status of landholder consultation, including commitment to resolve any outstanding issues / concerns; and
g) actions and / or procedural changes to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident.

Sampling

A20 Noise must be measured in accordance with the prescribed standards in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*. (PESCD9)

A21 The method of measurement of ambient air quality or point source contaminant releases to air must comply with the *Queensland Air Quality Sampling Manual* and/or *Australian Standard 4323.1:1995 Stationary source emissions method 1: Selection of sampling positions*, whichever is appropriate for the relevant measurement. (PESCD10)

Monitoring

A22 All monitoring must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person. (PESCD1)

A23 If requested by the administering authority in relation to investigating a valid complaint, monitoring must be undertaken within ten (10) business days. (PESCD2)

A24 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. (PESCD3)

A25 Notwithstanding condition (A24), 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.

SCHEDULE B – WATER

Contaminant release

B1 Prescribed contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to water.

Dams

B2 The hazard category of any dam to be used in carrying out petroleum activities must be assessed in accordance with the *Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams*, published by the Queensland Government, and amended from time to time.

B3 Regulated dams are not permitted under this environmental authority.

B4 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. (PESCC18)

B5 All low hazard dams must be monitored for early signs of loss of structural or hydraulic integrity as specified in the initial hazard assessment. (PESCC19)

SCHEDULE C – LAND

Contaminant release

C1 Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to land, except as permitted by conditions (C2) and (C3).

Soil management

C2 Measures to minimise stormwater entry onto significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained. (PESCC14)

C3 Sediment and erosion control measures to prevent soil loss and deposition beyond significantly disturbed land must be implemented and maintained. (PESCC15)

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
www.ehp.qld.gov.au ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

Chemical storage

C4 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. (PESCC16)

SCHEDULE D – NOISE

D1 The emission of noise from the petroleum activities authorised under this environmental authority must not result in levels greater than those specified in *Schedule D, Table 1 – Noise limits at Sensitive Places* in the event of a valid complaint about noise being made to the administering authority, other than where an alternative arrangement is in place.

Schedule D, Table 1 – Noise Limits at Sensitive Places

Time Period	Metric	Short Term Noise Event	Medium Term Noise Event	Long Term Noise Event
7:00 am – 6:00 pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	L_{ABG} + 10 dBA	L_{ABG} + 8 dBA	L_{ABG} + 5 dBA
6:00 pm – 10:00 pm	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	L_{ABG} + 10 dBA	L_{ABG} + 8 dBA	L_{ABG} + 5 dBA
10:00 pm – 7:00 am*	$L_{Aeq,adj,15\ min}$	L_{ABG} + 3 dBA	L_{ABG} + 3 dBA	L_{ABG} + 3 dBA
	Max $L_{pA,\ 15\ mins}$	55 dBA	55 dBA	55 dBA

BG = background noise level

* For the time period 10.00 pm – 7.00 am the deemed minimum background noise level is 25 dBA.

D2 If the noise subject to a complaint is tonal or impulsive, the adjustments detailed in *Schedule D, Table 2 – Adjustments to be added to Noise Levels at Sensitive Places* are to be added to the measured noise level(s) to derive $L_{Aeq,\ adj,\ 15\ min}$.

Schedule D, Table 2 – Adjustments to be added to Noise Levels at Sensitive Places

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

Low Frequency Noise

D3 Notwithstanding condition (D1), emission of any low frequency noise must not exceed the following limits in the event of a valid complaint about low frequency noise being made to the administering authority:

a) 60 dB(C) measured outside the sensitive place and the difference between the external A-weighted and C-weighted noise levels is no greater than 20 dB; or
b) 50 dB(Z) measured inside the sensitive place and the difference between the internal A-weighted and Z-weighted noise levels is no greater than 15 dB.

Noise Monitoring

D4 Noise monitoring and recording required under this environmental authority as the result of a valid complaint must include, but not necessarily be limited to:

a) $L_{AN,T}$ (where N equals the statistical levels of 1, 10 and 90 and T=15 mins);
b) $L_{Aeq\ adj,\ 15\ mins;}$
c) background noise level;
d) Max $L_{pA,\ 15\ mins}$;
e) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise and any adjustment and penalties to measured noise levels;
f) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity and wind speed and directions;
g) effects due to any extraneous factors such as traffic noise;
h) location, date and time of monitoring;
i) if the complaint concerns low frequency noise, Max $L_{pZ,\ 15\ mins}$; and
j) if the complaint concerns low frequency noise, one third octave band measurements in dB(LIN) for centre frequencies in the 10 – 200 Hz range for both the noise source and the background noise in the absence of the noise source.

SCHEDULE E – AIR

Contaminant Release

E1 Contaminants must not be directly or indirectly released to air except as authorised by condition (E5) of this environmental authority.

E2 Contaminant releases to air emitted from any fuel burning and combustion equipment point sources must be directed vertically upwards without any impedance or hindrance.

E3 A register of fuel burning and combustion equipment must be developed and maintained, and be accurate and correct.

E4 The register of fuel burning and combustion equipment must include as a minimum, the following information for each piece of equipment:

a) fuel burning or combustion equipment name and location;
b) stack emission height (metres);
c) minimum efflux velocity (m/s);
d) mass emission rates (g/s); and
e) contaminant concentrations (mg/Nm3 @ x %O_2 dry gas at 0°Celsius and 1 atmosphere).

Emergency Flare

E5 The emergency flare must be operated in such a way that a flame is present at all times whilst contaminants are being released.

E6 **Fuel burning and combustion facilities – ambient air quality monitoring**
The operation of fuel burning or combustion facilities must not result in ground level concentrations of contaminants exceeding the maximum limits specified in *Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level concentration of contaminants to air.*

Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level concentration of contaminants to air

Contaminant	EPP Air Quality Objective/Maximum ground level concentration at 0º Celsius	Units	Averaging time
NOx as Nitrogen Dioxide	250	µg/m³	1 hour
NOx as Nitrogen Dioxide	33	µg/m³	1 year
Carbon monoxide	11	mg/m³	8 hour

E7 **Air receiving environment monitoring program**
An air receiving environment monitoring program (AREMP) must be developed to demonstrate compliance with the limits in *Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level Concentration of contaminants to air.*

E8 The AREMP must include, but not necessarily be limited to:
- (a) the delineation of the relevant air shed(s)
- (b) the identification of background reference sites and impact monitoring sites within the relevant air shed(s), including sensitive places
- (c) a monitoring program to be carried out annually that:
  - i. includes background reference and impact monitoring sites
  - ii. includes an assessment of meteorological conditions (wind speed and direction)
  - iii. is sufficient to determine compliance with the limits listed in Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level concentration of contaminants to air
  - iv. identifies the effects of the authorised contaminants released to air in the relevant air shed(s)
  - v. is representative of when the fuel burning or combustion facilities are operating under maximum operating conditions for the annual period
- (d) an assessment of the condition of each fuel burning or combustion facility; and
- (e) a description of other significant point sources in the air shed and surrounding land use including sensitive places.

E9 An AREMP report must be written annually which includes the information required by condition (E8) and an assessment of the extent to which monitoring data for ground level concentrations complies with the air contaminant limits listed in *Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level concentration of contaminants to air.*

E10 Where monitoring data indicates that ground level concentrations listed *in Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level concentration of contaminants to air* have not been met, the AREMP report required by condition (E9) must also include an assessment of:

- (a) the extent to which the values of the air environment in the relevant air shed(s) are being protected
- (b) an assessment of whether contaminant releases to the air environment are consistent with the air management hierarchy in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008, and
- (c) any corrective actions that have been implemented or proposed to be implemented to become consistent with the air management hierarchy and achieve compliance with *Schedule E, Table 1—Maximum ground level concentration of contaminants to air.*

E11 A statement of compliance prepared by a suitably qualified person must accompany each AREMP report required by condition (E9) and if applicable, condition (E10) stating:
  (a) whether the AREMP as most recently implemented complies with the requirements of conditions (E7) and (E8)
  (b) that, to the best of the suitably qualified person's knowledge, the assessment required by condition (E9) and if applicable, condition (E10) is true, correct and complete, and
  (c) that, to the best of the suitably qualified person's knowledge, all information provided as part of the statement of compliance, including attachments, is true, correct and complete.

E12 Where condition (E10) applies, the documents required by conditions (E9), (E10) and (E11) must be given to the administering authority within 5 business days after the AREMP report is written.

SCHEDULE F – WASTE

F1 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. (PESCC24)

F2 Waste, including waste fluids but excluding waste gas, must be transported off-site for lawful re-use, remediation, recycling or disposal.

SCHEDULE G – REHABILITATION

Decommissioning of buried pipelines

G1 All buried pipelines must be decommissioned in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2885, as amended from time to time.

Decommissioning of dams

G2 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 activities associated with the dam, with the contained water of a quality suitable for the intended ongoing uses by that landholder. (PESCC20)

Rehabilitation

G3 Significantly disturbed areas must be rehabilitated so that:
  a) the areas are reshaped to a stable landform
  b) the areas are re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform
  c) surface drainage lines are re-established
  d) top soil is reinstated.

G4 All significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the petroleum activities must be rehabilitated to meet condition (G3) and the following final acceptance criteria:

a) any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils, decommissioned dams containing salt) 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), published by the Queensland Government and amended from time to time.
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 reinstated, unless the landholder will be preparing the site for cropping within 3 months of petroleum activities being completed.

G5 Monitoring of performance indicators must be carried out on rehabilitation activities until final acceptance criteria in condition (G4) have been met for the rehabilitated area.

DEFINITIONS

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section and bolded throughout this document. Applicants should note that 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
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 sulphides.
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	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	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.
Australian Standard 2885	means Australian Standard 2885.0:2008 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum General Requirements, Australian Standard 2885.1:2007 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Design and Construction and Australian Standard 2885.3:2001 Pipelines – Gas and Liquid Petroleum Operation and Maintenance, or any updated versions that become available from time to time.
background noise level	means the sound pressure level, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as the $L_{A90,T}$ being the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement time period T of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.
business day	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
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.
cultivated	means used for cropping or gardening.
dam	means a land-based structure or a void that is designed to contain, divert or control flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works. A dam does not mean a fabricated or manufactured tank or container, designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity of that tank or container.

declared pest species	has the meaning in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* and is a live animal or plant declared to be a declared pest under section 36 (Declaring Pests by Regulation) or section 37(2) (Declaring Pest under Emergency Pest Notice) of that Act and includes reproductive material of the animal or plant.
decommissioning	in relation to pipelines means the action undertaken to prepare the pipeline and peripheral facilities for pending suspension or abandonment.
document	has the meaning in section 36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.
environmental harm	has the meaning in section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental nuisance	has the meaning in section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
environmental value(s)	has the meaning in section 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
financial assurance	for an environmental authority, means financial assurance given for the authority under Chapter 5, part 12, division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
green waste	means waste that is grass cuttings, trees, bushes, shrubs, material lopped from trees, untreated timber or other waste that is similar in nature but does not include declared pest species.
hazard category	means a category, either low significant or high, into which a dam is assessed as a result of the application of tables and other criteria in Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams, published by the Queensland Government, as amended from time to time.
impulsive noise	means sound characterised by brief excursions of sound pressure (acoustic impulses) that significantly exceed the background sound pressure. The duration of a single impulsive sound is usually less than one second.
$L_{A90, adj, 15 mins}$	means the A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for tonal character that is equal to or exceeded for 90% of any 15 minutes sample period equal, using Fast response.
$L_{Aeq, adj, 15 mins}$	means the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound, adjusted for tonal character, that within any 15 minute period has the same square sound pressure as a sound level that varies with time.
long term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive place, persists for a period of greater than five (5) days, even when there are respite periods when the noise is inaudible within those five (5) days.
low hazard dam	means any dam that is not classified as high or significant as assessed using the Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams, published by the Queensland Government and which contains contaminants in concentrations which exceed or will exceed during the dam's operational life, the values or range shown in Table 3 of the manual.

medium term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive place, persists for an aggregate period not greater than five (5) days and does not re-occur for a period of at least four (4) weeks. Re-occurrence is deemed to apply where a noise of comparable level is observed at the same sensitive place for a period of one hour or more, even if it originates from a difference source or source location.
month	has the meaning in s36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954.*
NATA accreditation	means accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities Australia.
performance indicator(s)	means a quantitative measure against which success can be assessed and audited in a consistent, objective and repeatable manner.
prescribed contaminants	has the meaning in s440ZD of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
regulated dam	means any dam in the significant or high hazard category as assessed using the Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams, published by the Queensland Government , as amended from time to time.
rehabilitation	means the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and in accordance with the acceptance criteria and, where relevant, includes remediation of contaminated land.
release, releases or released	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
sensitive place	means: • a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel; or • a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; • a medical centre, surgery or hospital; or • a protected area; or • 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 • a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the petroleum activity(ies) and does not include employees accommodation or public roads; or • for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008*.

short term noise event	is a noise exposure, when perceived at a sensitive place, persists for an aggregate period not greater than eight hours and does not re-occur for a period of at least seven (7) days. Re-occurrence is deemed to apply where a noise of comparable level is observed at the same sensitive place for a period of one hour or more, even if it originates from a different source or source location.
significantly disturbed land or significant disturbance to land or significant disturbance	means disturbance to land as defined in Schedule 12, section 4 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.
species diversity	means the diversity within an ecological community that incorporates both species richness and the evenness of species' abundances.
species richness	means the number of different species in a given area.
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.
Statement of compliance	for a condition in an environmental authority has the meaning in section 208 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and is a condition that requires the holder to give the administering authority a statement of compliance about a document or work relating to a relevant activity. The condition must also state— (a) the criteria (the compliance criteria) the document or work must comply with; and (b) that the statement of compliance must state whether the document or work complies with the compliance criteria; and (c) the information (the supporting information) that must be provided to the (d) administering authority to demonstrate compliance with the compliance criteria; and (e) (d) when the statement of compliance and supporting information must be given to the administering authority.

suitably qualified and experienced person	in relation to regulated structures means a person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience: • for regulated dams, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in dam safety and dam design. • for regulated levees, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in the design of flood protection embankments. • It is permissible that a suitably qualified and experienced person obtain subsidiary certification from an RPEQ who has demonstrated competence and relevant experience in either geomechanics, hydraulic design or engineering hydrology.
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.
third party auditor	means a suitably qualified person who is either a certified third party auditor or an internal auditor employed by the holder of the environmental authority and the person is independent of the day to day management and operation of the petroleum activity(ies) covered by this environmental authority.
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.
valid complaint	means a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority or holder of the environmental authority to be frivolous, vexatious or based on mistaken belief.
waste and resource management hierarchy	has the meaning provided in section 9 of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011.*
waste and resource management principles	has the meaning provided in section 4(2)(b) of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011.*
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.
year	has the meaning in s36 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*.