

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority P-EA-100203855

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

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100203855

Environmental authority takes effect on 15 February 2022.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 23 May each year.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
SANTOS LIMITED	Ground Floor, Santos Centre 60 Flinders Street ADELAIDE SA 5000
VAMGAS PTY LTD	Ground Floor, Santos Centre 60 Flinders Street ADELAIDE SA 5000
DELHI PETROLEUM PTY. LTD.	25 Conyngham Street GLENSIDE SA 5065
SANTOS PETROLEUM PTY LTD	Ground Floor, Santos Centre 60 Flinders Street ADELAIDE SA 5000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Non-Scheduled - Petroleum Activity - Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL)	PPL14
Non-Scheduled - Petroleum Activity - Petroleum Pipeline Licence (PPL)	PPL8

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

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

Contaminated land

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

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

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

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

Take effect

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

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

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the *Planning Act 2016* or an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

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

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

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



Signature

15 February 2022

Date

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

Enquiries:
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Privacy statement

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

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

Other permits required

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

Additional information about the approval

1. This approval pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* does not remove the need to obtain any additional approval for this activity which might be required by other State and/or Commonwealth legislation.

Applicants are advised to check with all relevant statutory authorities and comply with all relevant legislation.

2. This environmental authority consists of the following Schedules

Schedule A General
Schedule B Vegetation Management
Schedule C Land Management
Schedule D Nature Conservation
Schedule E Declared Wild River Areas
Schedule F Monitoring Programs
Schedule G Nuisance
Schedule H Waste
Schedule I Rehabilitation
Schedule J Pipelines
Schedule K Incident Notification

Appendix 1 Definitions
Appendix 2 PPL's 8 and 14
Appendix 3 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Conditions of environmental authority

Schedule A – General

A1 – Contaminant release

Contaminants that are likely to cause environmental nuisance, or serious or material environmental harm, must not be released directly or indirectly to land or waters unless explicitly authorised in this environmental authority.

A2 – Financial assurance

The holder or proposed holder of this environmental authority must:

- a) calculate a financial assurance as required by the administering authority; and
- b) attach a completed Schedule of Disturbance to the original and any amended work program or development plan; and
- c) provide to the administering authority the financial assurance in the amount and form required by the administering authority at the time of submission of any original, later or amended work program or development plan; and
- d) maintain the financial assurance until the administering authority is satisfied that no claim is likely to be made on the assurance.

A3 – Environmental authority holder must provide documents

Where documents are required to be kept as a condition of this environmental authority, the holder must, upon request, provide those documents to the administering authority.

Schedule B – Vegetation Management

B1 – Clearing vegetation

The holder of this environmental authority, when carrying out a petroleum activity(ies) must avoid, minimise or mitigate (in order of preference) any impacts on areas of vegetation or other areas of ecological value and avoid clearing mature trees.

Note: This environmental authority does not authorise the take of protected animals or the tampering with an animal breeding place as defined under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and *Regulations*.

B2 – Scope for clearing, excavating and filling

Notwithstanding B1, the holder of this environmental authority must not clear vegetation, excavate or place fill, except for the construction of roads and pipelines, in or within:

- a) 200 metres from any natural significant wetland;
- b) 100 metres from any natural wetland, lakes or springs; or
- c) 100 metres of the high bank of any other watercourse.

B3 – Remnant vegetation

The holder of this environmental authority, must ensure that clearing of remnant vegetation shall not exceed ten (10) metres in width for the purpose of establishing tracks and 20 metres in width for dual carriageway roads unless otherwise approved by the administering authority in writing.

B4 – Cleared vegetation

Cleared vegetation must be stockpiled in a manner that facilitates respreading or salvaging and does not impede vehicle, stock or wildlife movements.

Schedule C – Land Management

C1 – Acid sulfate soils

The holder of this authority must determine the presence of potential and actual acid sulfate soils prior to any excavation or filling in areas below five (5) metres Australian Height Datum (AHD) where the natural ground level is less than 20 metres AHD.

C2 – Acid sulfate soils management plan

Where the presence of potential or actual acid sulfate soils has been determined, the holder of this environmental authority must comply with an acid sulfate soils environmental management plan prepared in accordance with Appendix 4 of the State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline Acid Sulfate Soils when carrying out petroleum activities on all land, soil and sediment if:

- a) excavating or otherwise removing 100m³ or more of soil or sediment; or
- b) filling of land involving 500m³ or more of material with an average depth of 0.5 of a metre or greater.

C3 – Acid sulfate soils management plan

Any filling and excavation subject to Conditions C1 and C2 is prohibited unless the holder of this environmental authority has submitted to the administering authority a copy of the acid sulfate soil environmental management plan which has been assessed and accepted by the administering authority.

C4 – Suitably qualified persons

Subject to Conditions C1 and C2, the acid sulfate soil environmental management plan must be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified person.

C5 – Topsoil management

Except in areas of highly erodible soils, topsoil must be:

- a) removed from an area prior to other significant disturbance commencing in the area;
- b) stockpiled in a manner that will minimise erosion and preserve its biological and chemical integrity; and
- c) used only for on-sale rehabilitation purposes.

C6 – Erosion and sediment control

Erosion protection and sediment control measures must be designed, implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and the release of sediment resulting from carrying out the petroleum activities.

C7 - Bunding

Any container such as a tank or drum that contains material that has the potential to cause material or serious environmental harm if released to the environment must be appropriately labelled and be contained in a bunded area. Volumes of liquid less than 1000L may be stored without bunding if:

- a) recovery of any spilt material is possible;
- b) containers or drums are stored undercover on an impervious base;
- c) the storage is occurring at least 50m from any waters; and
- d) absorbent material is readily available for clean up if necessary.

Individual drums may be temporarily stored on spill containment pallets.

C8 - Bunding

The net capacity of a bunded compound in a storage facility must be at least 110% of a single storage tank or 100% of the largest storage tank plus 10% of the second largest storage tank in multiple storage areas.

C9 - Bunding

If an automatic fire sprinkler system is installed in or over any bunded tank or drum storage compound, the capacity of the on-site containment must be increased to include the output from the sprinkler system over a 20 minute period.

C10 - Bunding

If the material to be bunded is contained in drums (or other small containers) the bunded area must contain at least 25% of the total volume of the stored product.

C11 - Bunding

The bund floor and wall must be built of materials impervious to the contents of any tank or container within the bund and be capable of preventing the migration of any spillage or leakage outside the bund wall to the environment.

C12 - Bunding

Wall type bunds at tank storage facilities must be at least 0.5 metres high and not exceed 1.5 metres high. The distance between a tank and the bund wall must be at least 1 metre.

C13 - Bunding

A collection sump must be provided in the bund floor and the floor must be graded in such a way that liquids collect in the sump. The sump must not be connected to a sewer drainage system or any waters.

C14 - Bunding

The bund must be designed to minimise rainwater collection. Removal of accumulated rainwater must be done with a manually operated pump, baling from the sump or via a locked valve. Rainwater from the bund must meet water quality criteria for the intended use or receiving environment prior to release.

C15 - Bunding

All pipework must be sited above ground and go over the bund walls where possible. Pumps must still be able to operate when the bund is full of liquid.

C16 - Bunding

Piping and pumping facilities must be arranged so that the potential for leaks to escape the confines of the bund is minimised.

C17 – Flammable and combustible liquids

Flammable and combustible liquids, including petroleum products, must be stored and handled in accordance with the latest edition of *Australian Standard 1940* – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Schedule D – Nature Conservation

D1 – Protection of watercourses, wetlands and springs

Unless otherwise approved under relevant legislation, the holder of this environmental authority must not:

- a) excavate or place fill in a way that interferes with the flow of water in a watercourse, wetland, or spring, including: works that divert the course of flow of the water or works that impound water;
- b) undertake activities that take water from a watercourse, wetland or spring; or
- c) undertake activities that take overland flow water using works that are mentioned as assessable development in a water resource plan under the *Water Act 2000*.

D2 – Activities in a watercourse, wetland or spring

Significant disturbance to the bed or banks of a watercourse or wetland, or to a spring must:

- a) only be caused where necessary for the construction, operation and/or maintenance of roads, tracks and pipelines that are essential for carrying out other authorised petroleum activities and no reasonable alternative location is feasible; and
- b) be no larger than the minimum area necessary for the purpose; and
- c) be designed by an appropriately qualified person; and
- d) be undertaken and maintained by a person with appropriate skills who has been informed of the design and is appropriately supervised; and
- e) have rehabilitation commencing as soon as reasonably practicable upon cessation of the relevant authorised petroleum activities.

D3 — Sediment controls

Sediment control measures must be implemented to minimise any increase in water turbidity due to carrying out petroleum activities in the bed or banks of a watercourse or wetland or in a spring.

D4 — Sediment controls and monitoring

Routine visual monitoring must be undertaken while carrying out petroleum activities in a watercourse, wetland or spring. If, due to the petroleum activities, water turbidity increases in the watercourse, wetland or spring outside contained areas, works must cease and the sediment control measures must be rectified before activities recommence.

D5 — Category A, B and C Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)

The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that petroleum activities:

- a) are not conducted in any Category A, B or C ESA;
- b) are not conducted within 200m of any category A, B or C ESAs (protection zone); and
- c) do not involve activities other than limited petroleum activities within 1km of a category A ESA, or within 500m of a listed category B or C ESA (buffer zone).

D6 — Preferential location for limited petroleum activities

Limited petroleum activities carried out in accordance with Condition D5 (c) must be preferentially located in pre-existing areas of clearing or significant disturbance to the greatest practicable extent.

D7 — Pre-existing petroleum infrastructure

Notwithstanding condition D5, petroleum pipelines installed and completed prior to the date upon which this authority was granted may be operated in Category C ESA's.

Note: Pre-existing pipeline at the date of the grant of this authority are PPLs 8 and 14.

D8 — Pre-existing petroleum infrastructure

Condition D7 does not authorise an increase in length, capacity or function of petroleum pipelines installed and completed prior to, the date upon which this authority is granted.

Schedule E – Declared Wild River Areas**E1 — Wild river areas**

The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that any petroleum activities carried out within a wild river area comply with the conditions in the relevant wild river declaration for the area that states they are for petroleum activities.

Schedule F – Monitoring Programs**F1 – Monitoring**

The holder of this environmental authority must:

- a) develop and implement a monitoring program that will demonstrate compliance with the conditions of the environmental authority;
- b) document monitoring and inspections carried out under the monitoring program and any actions taken; and
- c) record, compile and keep for a minimum of seven (7) years all monitoring results and data; and
- d) all relevant documentation must be made available to the administering authority upon request.

Schedule G – Nuisance

G1 – Release of contaminants to the atmosphere

The release of noxious or offensive odour, dust, particulate matter or any other airborne contaminant resulting from the petroleum activities must not cause environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place.

G2 – Noise management

If the holder of this environmental authority receives a complaint about noise from the petroleum activities at a sensitive place or commercial place, the holder of this environmental authority must conduct an appropriate investigation and must implement remedial action if the noise from the petroleum activities exceeds the noise limits at the sensitive place or commercial place in Table 1 — Noise Limits.

Table 1 – Noise Limits at Sensitive Receptors as $L_{Aeq,adj,15mins}$

Time Period	Short Term Noise Event	Medium Term Noise Event	Long Term Noise Event
7:00am – 6:00pm	45dBA ($35^{\wedge} + 10dBA$)	43dBA ($35^{\wedge} + 8dBA$)	40dBA ($35^{\wedge} + 5dBA$)
6:00pm – 10:00pm	40dBA ($30^{\wedge} + 10dBA$)	38dBA ($30^{\wedge} + 8dBA$)	35dBA ($30^{\wedge} + 5dBA$)
10:00pm – 6:00am	28dBA ($25^{\wedge} + 3dBA$)	28dBA ($25^{\wedge} + 3dBA$)	28dBA ($25^{\wedge} + 3dBA$)
6:00am – 7:00am	40dBA ($30^{\wedge} + 10dBA$)	38dBA ($30^{\wedge} + 8dBA$)	35dBA ($30^{\wedge} + 5dBA$)

L_{Aeq} is to be measured over any 15 minute period.

$^{\wedge}$ Deemed background noise level (L_{ABG})

G3 – Tonal or Impulsive noise

If the noise subject to a complaint is tonal or impulsive, the adjustments detailed in Schedule G, Table 2 are to be added to the measured noise level(s) to derive $L_{Aeq, Adj, 15mins}$.

Table 2 – Adjustments to be Added to Noise Levels at Sensitive Receptors

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

G4 – Complaints

The holder of this environmental authority must:

- when the administering authority advises the holder of a complaint that the administering authority does not consider to be frivolous, vexatious or based on a mistaken belief alleging nuisance (e.g. caused by dust or noise), investigate the complaint and advise the administering authority of the action proposed or undertaken in relation to the complaint;
- if the administering authority is not satisfied with the proposed or completed action, undertake monitoring or other action requested by the administering authority; and
- maintain a record of complaints and incidents causing environmental harm and actions taken in response to the complaints or incidents for a minimum of seven (7) years.

Schedule H – Waste

H1 – General waste management

Where practicable, general waste generated in carrying out the petroleum activities must be reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

H2 - Onsite disposal

If no viable alternative exists, solid general waste may be disposed of on site at a facility designed to receive waste at a rate of less than 50t per year only if it is:

- a) disposed of into a waste disposal trench;
- b) consolidated, compacted and covered with a layer of inert material following placement of the waste into the trench;
- c) managed in a way that prevents scavenging and access by vermin;
- d) managed in a way that prevents or contains wind blown litter; and
- e) managed in a way that prevents or controls leachate generated from the activity.

H3 — Burning of waste prohibited

Waste, including vegetation, must not be burnt.

H4 - Regulated waste

Regulated waste must be removed and transported from the site by a person who holds a current authority to transport such wastes to a facility that is lawfully able to accept the waste Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

H5 — Particulars of regulated waste must be recorded

A record of all regulated waste must be kept detailing the following information:

- a) date of pickup of waste;
- b) description of waste;
- c) quantity of waste;
- d) origin of waste; and
- e) destination of waste.

H6 – Temporary storage of regulated waste

Regulated waste generated in carrying out the petroleum activities' may be temporarily stored on site awaiting removal provided:

- a) it is stored in a place and circumstance in which there is minimal risk of causing contamination to land or waters or a fire hazard; and
- b) each container of regulated waste stored awaiting movement off site is clearly marked to identify the contents.

Schedule I – Rehabilitation

I1 – Rehabilitation

As soon as practicable after the end of petroleum activities that have caused significant disturbance to land, the holder of this environmental authority must:

- a) remediate contaminated land caused by petroleum activities in accordance with EP Act requirements and this authority; and
- b) undertake works to establish a safe, stable, non polluting landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas, including where relevant:
 - i. backfilling any voids and trenches;
 - ii. neutralising and /or encapsulating any acid producing or potentially acid producing material;

- iii. removing or encapsulating in low permeability material saline residues from evaporation ponds;
- iv. re-establishing surface drainage lines;
- v. minimising the potential for slumping, subsidence or erosion;
- vi. reinstating the top layer of the soil profile;
- vii. resspreading any cleared vegetation; and
- viii. promoting establishment of vegetation of similar species composition and density of cover to the surrounding undisturbed land;

unless the holder of this environmental authority has the written consent of the landowner/holder and the administering authority.

I2 – Maintenance of land rehabilitation

Monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitated areas must take place to ensure and demonstrate:

- a) the stability of landforms;
- b) that erosion control measures remain effective;
- c) that stormwater runoff and seepage from rehabilitated areas does not negatively affect the environmental values of any waters;
- d) that plants show healthy growth and recruitment is occurring; and
- e) that rehabilitated areas are free of any declared pest plants.

I3 – Rehabilitation Success

Rehabilitation can be considered successful when the site can be managed for its designated land use (either similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas or as otherwise agreed in a written document with the landowner/holder and the administering authority) without any greater management input than for other land in the area being used for a similar purpose and there is evidence that the rehabilitation has been successful for at least three (3) years.

Schedule J – Pipelines

J1 – Emergency Response Plan

The holder of this authority must implement an Emergency Response Plan from the date of grant of this authority and submit to the Administering Authority a copy of the original or subsequently • amended Emergency Response Plan for the operating of the pipelines and associated facilities to aid in the effective response to an emergency situation that may result in environmental harm. The plan shall include:

- a) means by which an emergency response is initiated;
- b) defined key roles and responsibilities required to respond to an emergency;
- c) facilities required to coordinate the emergency response;
- d) key contact list;
- e) criteria for escalation of an emergency
- f) likely emergency scenarios and guidelines for responding to such scenarios;
- g) communication and documentation requirements; and
- h) evacuation protocols and muster points.

J2 — Annual review of Emergency Response Plan

The Emergency Response Plan shall be reviewed annually to validate the adequacy of the scope of emergency scenarios and adequacy of the content.

J3 — Staff training

Workforce training must be conducted in spill response and recovery procedures within one month of an employee commencing on the job and annually thereafter and records of this training must be kept and submitted to the administering authority upon request.

J4 — Emergency response competency

The holder of this authority must undertake emergency exercises to:

- a) test the effectiveness of the emergency response plan;
- b) validate the competency of key emergency response personnel;
- c) assess capability to respond to an emergency;
- d) reinforce prior training; and
- e) identify opportunities for improvement.

Emergency response exercises may be in the form of simulated emergencies, practical drills, desktop exercises, resources and equipment checks, or other exercises designed to systematically include all personnel likely to be involved.

J5 — Staff training records

Records of staff training in relation to spill response and recovery procedures must be kept for five (5) years.

J6 — Pipelines

Any water used for purging or flushing the pipelines must be contained in dams on site, tested and either:

- a) directly reused where suitable for petroleum activities;
- b) treated so that it meets water quality criteria for the intended reuse; or
- c) removed from the site for disposal or treatment at an appropriately authorised facility; or
- d) disposed of via evaporation in a suitably lined pond.'

J7 — Decommissioning process

All petroleum infrastructure must be removed from the relevant petroleum authority prior to surrender of this authority, except where agreed in writing by the administering authority and the current landowner.

J8 - Decommissioning pipelines

Prior to pipelines and equipment being disconnected they must be drained or vented and cleaned via purging or flushing.

J9 — Decommissioning pipelines - scope

Prior to the commencement of decommissioning or abandonment activities the scope of work for decommissioning or abandonment of pipelines shall be developed and agreed to by the administering authority.

J10 — Pipeline corridor rehabilitation

The pipeline construction corridor must be rehabilitated on completion of laying the pipe, with the exception of the width of an access track, if necessary, to enable vehicular movement along the corridor for pipeline inspection and maintenance.

Schedule K – Incident Notification

K1 – Notification

The holder of this environmental authority must:

- a) telephone the administering authority's Pollution Hotline (1300 130 372), Local Government and affected landholders or their nominated representatives as soon as practicable, but within 24 hours, after becoming aware of any release not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority or any event where environmental harm has been caused or threatened; and
- b) notify the administering authority in writing within 14 days of the initial notification.

K2 – Spill response

A spill response plan must be developed for all pipelines and other plant or equipment under this environmental authority carrying liquids that have the potential to cause environmental harm. The plan must address the following:

- a) monitoring and detection systems;
- b) notification and reporting procedures (internal and external);
- c) call-out procedures and contact lists;
- d) measures required to halt the spill (i.e. control of pumps, valves etc);
- e) spill containment procedures;
- f) procedures to safely recover the spilt material;
- g) clean up and rehabilitation procedures;
- h) requirements for the remediation or disposal of contaminated soil;
- i) personnel responsibilities;
- j) equipment requirements, location, storage, maintenance and transport;
- k) communications and logistics; and
- l) incident investigation procedures.

K3 – Report Spills

Subject to condition (K1), the holder of this environmental authority must report spills of contaminants (including but not limited to hydrocarbons, coal seam gas water or mixtures of both) of the following volumes or kind:

- a) releases of any volume of contaminants to water;
- b) releases of volumes of contaminants greater than 200L of hydrocarbons, 1000 L of brine or 5 000 L of coal seam gas water or 5 000 L production water to land;
- c) releases of any volume of contaminants where potential serious or material environment harm has occurred or may occur.

Appendix 1 - Definitions

Note: Where a term is not defined in this Authority, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations and Environmental Protection Policies or the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* and its regulations must be used in that order.

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.

Administering authority means:

- a) for a matter, the administration and enforcement of which has been devolved to a local government under section 514 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* —the local government; or
- b) for all other matters — the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Science; or
- c) another State Government Department, Authority, Storage Operator, Board or Trust, whose role is to administer provisions under other enacted legislation.

Appropriately 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.

Archaeological artefact means:

- (a) any artefact that is evidence of an aspect of Queensland's history, whether it is located in, on or below the surface of land, and not
- (b) a thing that is Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage under the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

Archaeological investigation means a physical investigation of the place carried out by a person or persons with recognised qualifications, experience or standing in historical archaeology, mining history, cultural heritage management, or related discipline for the purpose of investigating, recording or conserving archaeological artefacts on the place.

Archaeological place means a place entered in the Queensland heritage register under Part 5 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Assessed or assess by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to a hazard assessment of a dam means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit at any time:

- a) what has been assessed and the precise nature of that assessment;
- b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based;
- c) the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
- d) the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

Associated water means underground water taken or interfered with, if the taking or interference happens during the course of, or results from, the carrying out of another activity authorised under a petroleum authority, such as producing petroleum from a well, and includes water also known as produced formation water. The term includes all contaminants suspended or dissolved in the water.

Associated works in relation to a dam means:

- a) operations of any kind and all things constructed, erected or installed for that dam; and
- b) any land used for those operations.

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.

Bed and banks for a watercourse or wetland means land over which the water of the watercourse or wetland normally flows or that is normally covered by the water, whether permanently or intermittently; but does not include land adjoining or adjacent to the bed or banks that is from time to time covered by floodwater.

Beneficial use means:

- 1. with respect to dams, that the current or proposed owner of the land on which a dam stands, has found a use for that dam that is:
 - a) of benefit to that owner in that it adds real value to their business or to the general community,
 - b) in accordance with relevant provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*,
 - c) sustainable by virtue of written undertakings given by that owner to maintain that dam, and
 - d) the transfer and use have been approved or authorised under any relevant legislation; or
- 2. with respect to associated water, see the administering authority's Operational Policy *Management of water produced in association with petroleum activities (associated water)* and *Notice of decision to approve a resource for beneficial use — associated water* which can be accessed on the administering authority's website at www.des.qld.gov.au.

Bund or bunded in relation to spill containment systems for fabricated or manufactured tanks or containers designed to a recognised standard means an embankment or wall of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material which may form part or all of the perimeter of a compound and provides a barrier to retain liquid. Since the bund is the main part of a spill containment system, the whole system (or bunded area) is sometimes colloquially referred to within industry as the bund. The bund is designed to contain spillages and leaks from liquids used, stored or processed above ground and to facilitate clean-up operations. As well as being used to prevent pollution of the receiving environment, bunds are also used for fire protection, product recovery and process isolation.

Certification or certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to a design plan or an annual report regarding dams, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit at any time:

- a) exactly what is being certified and the precise nature of that certification;
- b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the certification has been based;
- c) the relevant data and facts on which the certification has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
- d) the reasoning on which the certification has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

Clearing means:

- a) in relation to grass, scrub or bush - the removal of vegetation by disturbing root systems and exposing underlying soil (including burning), but does not include—
 - i. the flattening or compaction of vegetation by vehicles if the vegetation remains living; or
 - ii. the slashing or mowing of vegetation to facilitate access tracks; or
 - iii. the clearing of noxious or introduced plant species; and
- b) in relation to trees - cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in any way.

Commercial place means a work place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes which is not part of the petroleum activities and does not include employees accommodation or public roads.

Construction in relation to a dam includes building a new dam and modifying or lifting an existing dam.

Cultural heritage significance means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations, as assessed against the following criteria:

- a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;
- b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;
- c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;
- d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
- e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;
- f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

Dam means a land-based structure (including a levee, dyke or bund) or a void that is intended or used to contain, divert or control flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works.

However, a dam does *not* mean a fabricated or manufacturing tank or container designed to a recognised standard, nor does a dam mean a land-based structure where that structure is designed to an Australian Standard such as a bund designed for spill containment to AS1940.

Declared pest plants are listed in Schedule 2 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003*.

Design plan is the documentation required to describe the physical dimensions of the dam, the materials and standards to be used for construction of the dam, and the criteria to be used for operating the dam. The documents must include design and Investigation reports, specifications and certifications, together with the planned decommissioning and rehabilitation works and outcomes. A design plan may include 'as constructed' drawings.

Discharge area is an area in the landscape where the net movement of groundwater is out of the aquifer. This may be expressed by waterlogging where groundwater discharges at the soil surface because of seepage or salting because of evaporation.

Dispersible soils are structurally unstable soils that readily breakdown into their constituent particles in water (e.g. the clay material disintegrates into particles less than 2 microns across within 24 hours when soil crumbs are submerged in distilled water). These soils are also known as sodic soils and have a high percentage of sodium ions (in soluble or exchangeable form).

Document includes any paper or other material on which there is writing; and any paper or other material on which there are marks, figures, symbols or perforations having a meaning for a person qualified to interpret them; and any disc, tape or other article or any material from which sounds, images, writings or messages are capable of being produced or reproduced (with or without the aid of another article or device).

Ecosystem functioning means the interactions between and within living and non-living components of an ecosystem and generally correlates with the size, shape and location of an area of vegetation.

End means the stopping of the particular activity that has caused a significant disturbance in a particular area. It refers to, among other things, the end of a seismic survey or the end of a drilling operation. It does not refer to the end of all related activities such as rehabilitation. In other words, it does not refer to the 'completion' of the petroleum activity, the time at which the petroleum authority ends or the time that the land in question ceases to be part of an authority.

Equivalent person means an equivalent person as defined in Item 63 of Schedule 2 in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

Evaporation pond means a dam specifically designed for the purpose of disposing of a liquid via evaporation.

Fill means any kind of material in solid form (whether or not naturally occurring) capable of being deposited at a place but does not include material that forms a part of, or is associated with, a structure constructed in a watercourse, wetland or spring including a bridge, road, causeway, pipeline, rock revetment, drain outlet works, erosion prevention structure or fence.

Financial assurance means a security deposit, either cash or a bank guarantee, held by the administering authority to cover the potential costs of preventing or minimising environmental harm from, or rehabilitating areas significantly disturbed by, the petroleum activities.

Flowable substance means matter or a mixture of materials which can flow under conditions potentially affecting that substance. Constituents of a flowable substance can include water, other fluids or solids, or a mixture that includes water and any other fluids or solids either in solution or suspension.

Foreseeable future is the period used for assessing the total probability of an event occurring. Permanent structures and ecological sustainability should be expected to still exist at the end of a 150 year foreseeable future with an acceptably low probability of failure before that time.

Hazard in relation to a dam as defined means the potential for environmental harm resulting from the collapse or failure of the dam to perform its primary purpose of containing, diverting or controlling flowable substances.

Hazard category means the level of hazard (low, significant or high) assigned to a dam as a result of an assessment against tables and other criteria in *the Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams (Version 1.0, 2008)* published by the administering authority on its website.

Heritage place means any place that may be of cultural heritage significance, or any place with potential to contain archaeological artefacts that are an important source of information about Queensland's history.

High bank means the defining terrace or bank or, if no bank is present, the point on the active floodplain, which confines the average annual peak flows in a watercourse.

Highly erodible soils means very unstable soils that are generally described as Sodosols with hard-setting, fine sandy loam to silty clay loam surfaces (solodics, solodised solonetz and solonetz) or soils with a dispersible layer located less than 25cm deep or soils less than 25cm deep.

Hydraulic performance means the capacity of a regulated dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on a probability (AEP) of performance failure specified for the relevant hazard category in *the Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams (Version 1.0, 2008)* published by the administering authority on its website.

Infrastructure means water storage dams, roads and tracks, equipment, buildings and other structures built for the purpose and duration of the conduct of the petroleum activities, but does not include other facilities required for the long term management of the impact of those activities or the protection of potential resources. Such other facilities include dams other than water storage dams (e.g. evaporation ponds), pipelines, and

assets that have been decommissioned, rehabilitated and lawfully recognised as being subject to subsequent transfer with ownership of the land.

L_{A90, adj, 15mins} means the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement time period of 15 minutes, adjusted for noise characteristics including tonality and impulsiveness and measured in the presence of the noise under investigation, using Fast Response.

L_{A10, adj, 15mins} means the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 10 percent of the measurement time period of 15 minutes, adjusted for noise character including tonality and impulsiveness and measured in the presence of the noise under investigation, using Fast Response.

L_{A1, adj, 15mins} means the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 1 percent of the measurement time period of 15 minutes, adjusted for noise character including tonality and impulsiveness and measured in the presence of the noise under investigation, using Fast Response.

Leachate means a liquid that contains soluble, suspended or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from material which is stored, processed or disposed of on site and which the liquid has passed through or emerged from, or is likely to have passed through or emerged from.

Levee means a dyke or bund that is designed only to provide for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from unplanned releases from other works of infrastructure, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those unplanned releases; and does not store any significant volume of water or flowable substances at any other times.

Limited regulated waste means any of the following regulated wastes, asbestos, clinical waste or quarantine waste that has been rendered non-infectious, fish processing waste, food processing waste, poultry processing waste, tyres or treatment tank sludge or residue produced in the carrying out of an activity in relation to sewage treatment and water supply activities.

Limited petroleum activities mean activities including geophysical surveys (including seismic activities), well sites, well pads, sumps, flare pits, flow lines and supporting access tracks. Limited petroleum activities do not include the construction of production infrastructure for processing or storing petroleum or by-products, dams, compressor stations, campsites/workforce accommodation, power supplies, waste disposal or other supporting infrastructure for the project.

Noxious means harmful or injurious to health or physical well being.

'Of concern' regional ecosystem means an 'of concern' regional ecosystem identified in the database maintained by the administering authority called 'Regional ecosystem description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions. The database is available for inspection on the administering authority's website at: <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/>

Offensive means causing unreasonable offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense; disgusting, nauseous or repulsive, other than trivial harm.

Operate a petroleum pipeline means —

(a) to use, inspect, test, maintain, repair, alter or replace the pipeline.

Overland flow water means water, including floodwater, flowing over land, otherwise than in a watercourse or lake:

- a) after having fallen as rain or in any other way; or
- b) after rising to the surface naturally from underground.

Permanent infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads, pipelines etc) which is to be left by agreement with the landowner.

Petroleum authority is:

- a) a 1923 Act petroleum tenure granted under the *Petroleum Act 1923*; or
- b) a petroleum authority granted under the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*; or
- c) a licence, permit, pipeline licence, primary licence, secondary licence or special prospecting authority granted under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*.

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 (Version 1.0, 2008)* published by the administering authority on its website.

Regulated waste means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 7 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008* (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised), and includes –

- a) for an element — any chemical compound containing the element; and
- b) anything that has contained the waste.

Release of a contaminant into the environment includes:

- a) to deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant; and
- b) to cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and
- c) to allow the contaminant to escape; and
- d) to fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

Sensitive place means:

- a) a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel;
- b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarden, school, university or other educational institution;
- c) a medical centre, surgery or hospital;
- d) a protected area;
- e) a public park or garden that is open to the public (whether or not on payment of money) for use other than for sport or organised entertainment.

Significantly disturbed land or **significant disturbance to land** means land that is:

- a) contaminated land; or
- b) disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it:
 - i. to a state required under this authority; or
 - ii. if the authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular state — to its state immediately before the disturbance.

Examples of a significant disturbance to land:

- a) areas where soil has been compacted, removed, covered, exposed or stockpiled;
- b) areas where vegetation has been removed or destroyed to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion;
- c) areas where land use suitability or capability has been diminished;
- d) areas within a watercourse, wetland, or spring where petroleum activities have occurred causing the loss of habitat or a decline in ecological processes and requiring human intervention to restore or stabilise the disturbed area and/or protect the quality of the water downstream of the disturbance;
- e) areas submerged by waste or water;
- f) areas under temporary infrastructure. Temporary infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be removed after petroleum activities have ceased; or
- g) areas where land has become contaminated land and a suitability statement has not been issued.

However, for the purpose of this authority the following areas are not significantly disturbed:

- a) areas off the petroleum authority (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the petroleum authority);
- b) areas previously significantly disturbed which have been rehabilitated to the administering authority's satisfaction;
- c) areas under permanent infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, buildings) as agreed by the administering authority and landholder;
- d) areas that were significantly disturbed prior to the grant of the petroleum authority, unless those areas are re-disturbed by the petroleum authority holder during the course of carrying out the petroleum activities or were conducted on a petroleum authority that was replaced by the current authority (e.g. through conditional surrender or the transition from an authority to prospect to a petroleum lease).

Site means the area within the petroleum authority or authorities to which the environmental authority relates.

Spring means the land to which water rises naturally from below the ground and the land over which the water then flows.

Stable in relation to land means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.

State heritage place means a place entered in the Queensland heritage register under Part 4 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to dams means one who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the *Professional Engineers Act 1988*, OR registered as a National Professional Engineer (NPER) with the Institution of Engineers Australia, OR holds equivalent professional qualifications to the satisfaction of the administering authority for the Act; AND the administering authority for the Act is satisfied that person has knowledge, suitable experience and demonstrated expertise in relevant fields, as set out below:

- a) knowledge of engineering principles related to the structures, geomechanics, hydrology, hydraulics, chemistry and environmental impact of dams; and
- b) a total of five (5) years of suitable experience and demonstrated expertise in the geomechanics of dams with particular emphasis on stability, geology and geochemistry; and
- c) a total of five (6) years of suitable experience and demonstrated expertise each, in three (3) of the following categories:
 - i. investigation and design of dams;
 - ii. construction, operation and maintenance of dams;
 - iii. hydrology with particular reference to flooding, estimation of extreme storms, water management or meteorology;
 - iv. hydraulics with particular reference to sediment transport and deposition, erosion control, beach processes;
 - v. hydrogeology with particular reference to seepage, groundwater;
 - vi. solute transport processes and monitoring thereof;
 - vii. dam safety.

“Suitably qualified and experienced person” — means a person:

- a) holding a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) signatory; **or**
- b) either;
 - who is holder of a degree in Science or Applied Science conferred after due examination by a University or College of Advanced Education in Queensland; **or**

- who is the holder of a degree in Science or Applied Science conferred after due examination by a University, College of Advanced Education or other Tertiary Education Institution outside Queensland and that is to be the like effect as a degree conferred by a University or College of Advanced Education in Queensland; **or**
- who has corporate membership of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute; **and**
- has gained at least three (3) years practical experience in chemical bacteriological or other specialist analysis to demonstrate the persons capacity to maintain a high level of performance in all aspects of the performance of the particular analysis; **or**

a) working under the direct supervision of person(s) mentioned in a) and b).

Temporary storage means storage for less than 28 days in a calendar year.

Thing means a material object without life or consciousness or some entity, object or creature which is not or cannot be specifically designated or precisely described.

Threatening processes are processes, features and actions that can have a detrimental effect upon the health and viability of an area of vegetation. For example, altered hydrology, land use practices, invasion by pest and weed species, land degradation, edge effects and fragmentation.

Tolerable limits means a range of parameters regarded as being sufficient to meet the objective of protecting relevant environmental values. For example, a range of settlement for a tailings capping, rather than a single value, could still meet the objective of draining the cap quickly, preventing pondage and limiting infiltration and percolation.

Topsoil 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.

Void means any man-made, open excavation in the ground (includes borrow pits, drill sumps, frac pits, flare pits, cavitation pits and trenches).

Waters includes all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.

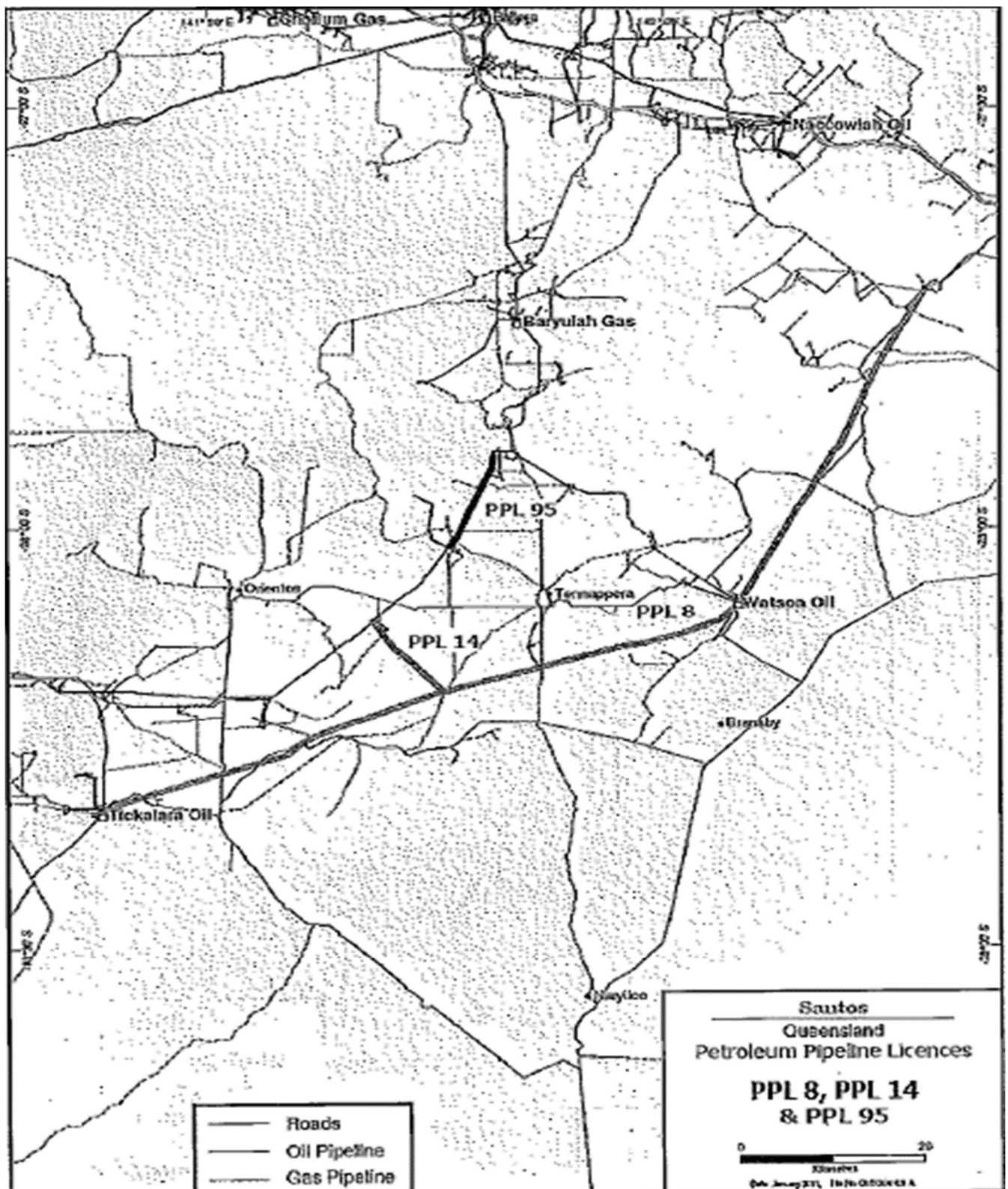
Watercourse is a creek, river or stream

- a) in which water flows intermittently or permanently in a visibly defined channel, whether artificial, artificially improved or natural; and
- b) that has evidence of biological dependence on any water that flows in the creek, river or stream or on the banks or bed.

Wetland means an area shown as a wetland on a 'Map of referable wetlands', a document approved by the chief executive (environment). A map of referable wetlands can be viewed at www.des.qld.gov.au.

Wild river declaration is a statutory instrument under the *Wild Rivers Act 2005*. A declaration lists the relevant natural values to be preserved and delineates certain parts of the wild river area and the different constraints that may apply in these areas. With reference to environmental authorities for petroleum, each declaration also specifies conditions to be included in a new authority if the activity is to be located within the wild river area.

Appendix 2 – PPL 8 and 14



Appendix 3 – Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Category A and Category B environmentally sensitive areas

Category A and Category B environmentally sensitive areas are listed in Section 25 and 26 respectively of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

Category C environmentally sensitive areas

LAND AREA CLASSIFICATION	ADMINISTERING LEGISLATION	ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY
Nature Refuges and Resource Reserves	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science
Koala Habitat Area	<i>Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006</i>	Department of Environment and Science
An area identified as essential habitat by the DES for a species of wildlife listed as endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or rare under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science
Declared Catchment Areas	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Environment and Science and/or Relevant Storage Operator or Board
Former Designated Landscape Area – Stanbroke Pastoral Holding	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Environment and Science
Areas under Part 5 Division 2 of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> and <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Environment and Science
State Forest or Timber Reserves	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Department of Environment and Science
DPI Research Sites	<i>NIL</i>	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
Areas of land occupied by the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	<i>Sugar Industry Act 1999</i>	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
Coastal Management Districts	<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>	Department of Environment and Science
Declared Areas	<i>Sections 17, 18 and 19a of the Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	Department of Environment and Science
An area shown as a wetland on a 'map of referable wetlands'	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	Department of Environment and Science
Reserves under the <i>Land Act 1994</i>	<i>Land Act 1994</i>	Department of Environment and Science
An 'of concern' regional ecosystem identified in the	<i>NIL</i>	Department of Environment and Science

database maintained by the DES called 'Regional ecosystem description database' containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.		
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Important Note: Regional ecosystem classification is determined according to the Queensland *Herbarium Biodiversity Status Classification*. Information on ERE's is maintained by the DES on the Regional Ecosystem Description Database.

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY